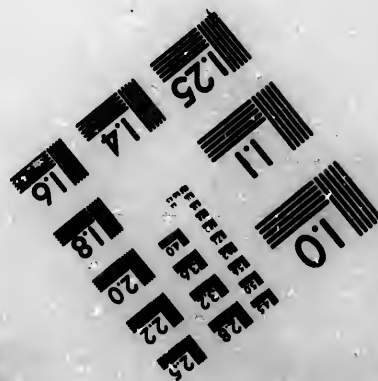
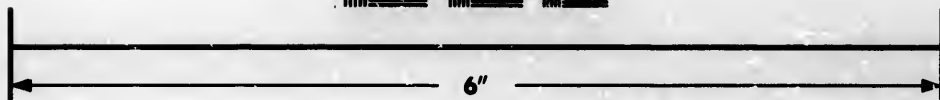
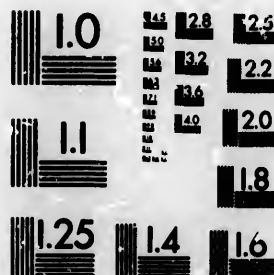


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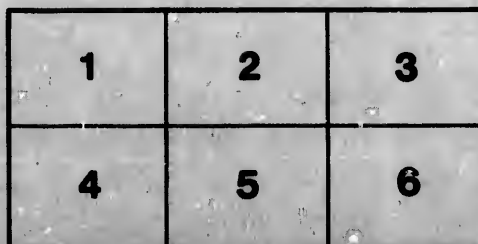
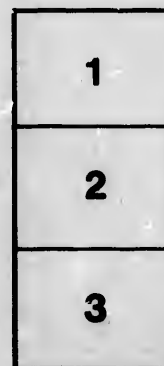
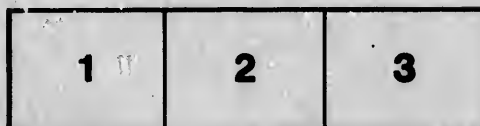
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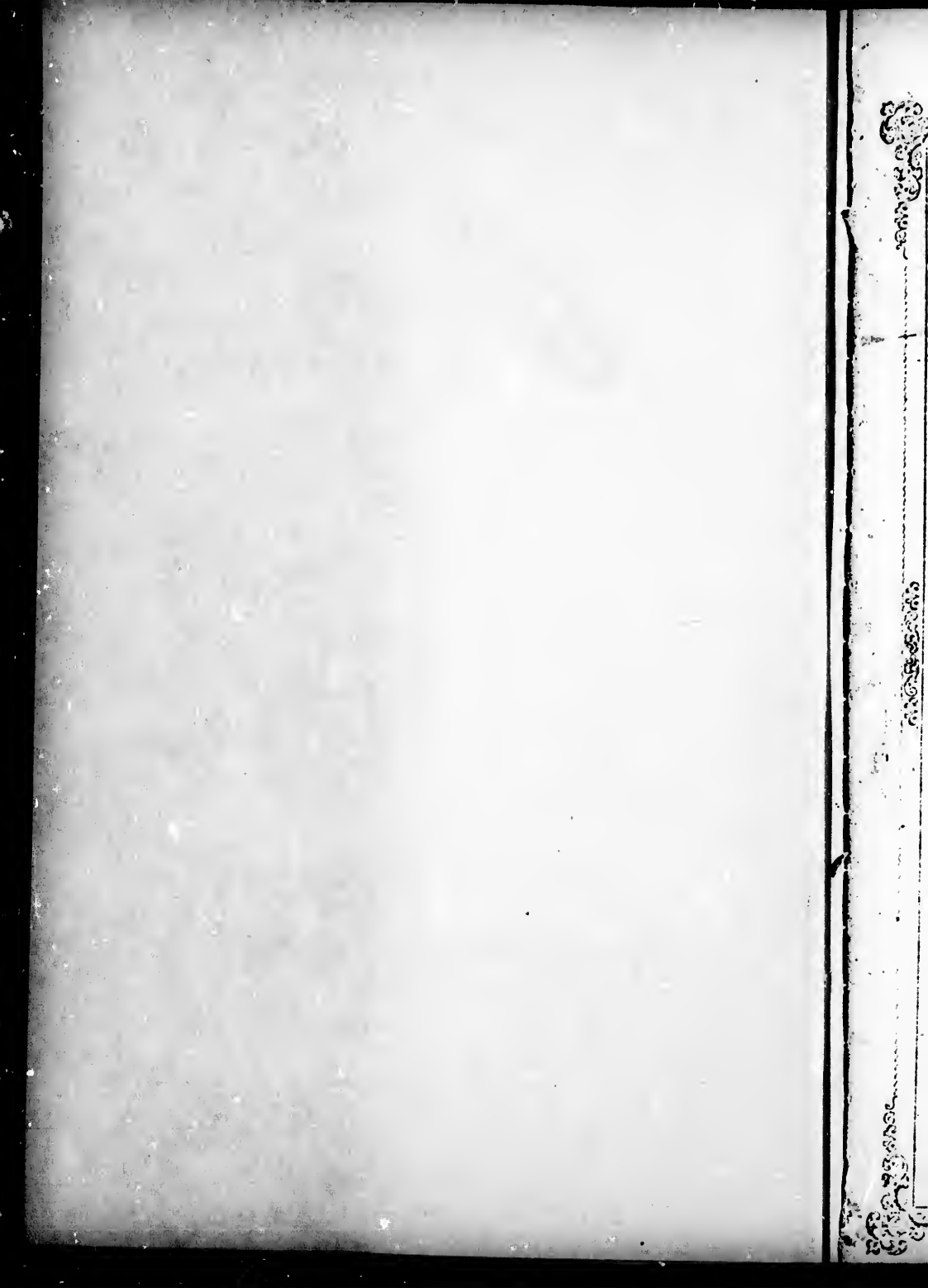
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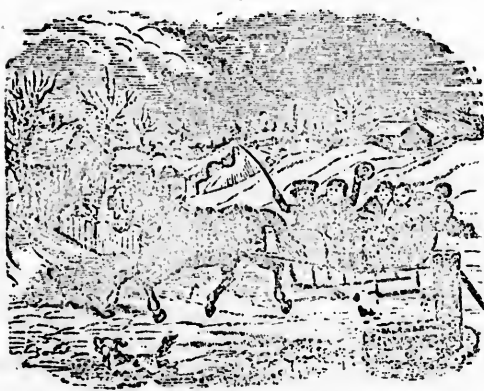
LETTERS
FROM CANADA,

WITH
NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

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CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE BUSH.

QUEBEC:

PRINTED AT THE MORNING CHRONICLE OFFICE.

1862.

1-2964

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THE EMIGRANT'S FIRST HOME IN THE BACKWOODS,

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WITH

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

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LETTERS FROM CANADA.

No. I.

“Toronto, C. W. August 1854.

“MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

“I am very glad to hear that my answers to your various questions for the guidance of the parties about to leave your noble relative's estates have been useful. Be assured that upon their arrival here they shall have the best advice and assistance I can render them, in locating them near those who have preceded them, and almost all of whom, I am happy to say, are progressing favourably, and many of them have had great success, and have already, from small land-renters and cottagers, become land owners to the extent of many thousands of acres—say nothing of having arrived at the dignity of squires, town-councillors, reeves, and in more than one case, the privilege of writing J. P. after their names.

“Among the names of those which will be most familiar to you are those of

All of them desire to be kindly, and some of them ‘gratefully’ remembered to you and to him; an expression which nine years ago would not have fallen from their lips. The very step which, at that time, seemed harsh to those who cling to the ‘auld roof-tree,’ however humble that home may have been, has turned out a blessing, and raised them to a position which, in the old country, they never could have reached.

“‘The old country,’ and ‘home!’ It is truly cheering to see and hear how fondly and frequently these words are uttered here. It has made my old heart stir within me, to hear them in the Viceroy's speech, the Provincial Parliament, the drawing room of the colonial aristocrat, and the shanty of the settler, far far away in the backwoods, where tid-

ings of "home" seldom come. There are in these words endearing associations, which time and distance cannot diminish or obliterate. Here they have a magic and a force which I cannot describe. It is a word that conjures up memories of the past on which the heart loves to linger—the memory of prayers uttered on bended knees at the feet of departed parents, who blessed our early, and guided our advancing years, when the passions of youth were unsubdued, and the principles of manhood unconfirmed. It recalls the abode of distant, most loved, and loving friends, and brings back scenes on which the eye has not rested for many a year of anxious struggle and final success. I must tell you a little anecdote on this point which moved me exceedingly. I called one day while in the bush at the house of a venerable old man of eighty—a soldier and gentleman—who had been here forty years, and seldom got any tidings from home. I happened to have in my pocket-book a primrose which dearest—— sent me in a letter, and I placed it on the old man's knee, and said "Did you ever see a flower like that?" The old man took it up, and when he recognized it, he kissed the pale flower over and over again, and, bending his aged head, he wept like a child, so long and so violently that I was alarmed. Who can tell what thoughts this little flower awakened in the old man's mind? The thoughts of some shady lane, perchance, near the unforgotten home of his childhood—

"The first love-beat of his youthful heart,"—

a mother's gentle word—a father's word of approbation or sign of reproof—a sister's gentle love—a brother's fond regard—handful of flowers plucked in green and quiet meadows—bird's-nests admired, but not touched—the Sabbath call to prayer and praise. It was too sacred a sight for a stranger's eye. I don't think he could have spoken; I am sure I could not. So I wrote in pencil a few words promising to see him again, and, if we should both be spared, that he should next spring have a pale memorial of spring and home from the same green lane as the one which had, much to his honour, elicited "a soldier's tear." * * *

"All the favourable impressions of Canada which I named to you before have been fully confirmed upon a more accurate inquiry into her wonderful resources and capabilities; if there be any country which deserves to be known at home, that country is Canada. We seem never to have realized what Canada really is, and have always thought of her as a desolate and chilly place, the abode of anthropophagi and mosquitoes, from whence we got ice and pine timber; instead of which, it is a country about four times the size of the British Possessions in Europe, producing almost everything which can minister to the comforts and luxuries of life, and where, within the space of less than fifty years, millions of acres of land have been converted from forest and swamps into fruitful and well-cultivated farms, supplying not only the wants of its own rapidly-increasing population, but enabling us to export produce to the States and England to the value of many millions sterling every year.

"I do not wonder that the despatch for Lord Elgin has been read with surprise and interest, and it must have been a proud day for him when the temporal condition and prospects of the country enabled him to dictate and sign that document. It is well for Canada that she has as ruler a man of enlightened mind and onward views; and his name will be remembered with gratitude when passion, and prejudice, and politics enable another generation to estimate his talents more calmly than can be done just now.

"The progress of Upper Canada has been really wonderful, especially when it is borne in mind, that during the brief period of our national history, not yet sixty years, she has had to contend against the disadvantages of a war in 1812 and a rebellion in 1837. At present, the information I convey to you is confined to Upper Canada. I do not know much yet of the Lower Province, but quite enough to make me desirous of knowing more of the country and of the people. They are not one whit behind Upper Canada in loyal devotion to our good Queen; and if within the last sixty years they have not progressed quite as much as the Upper Province, some of this shortcoming must be attributed to a climate less favorable to the production of wheat—our great staple—and also to the operation of the Seigniorial Tenure Bill, which, within five years, I hope to see abolished.

"Canada has a fruitful soil and a fine climate—she has before her a glorious prospect, and her sons and daughters a lofty mission—she is a land of kindling energies, and of untold and undeveloped resources, which will give her soon a place and a name among the nations of the earth—she entertains a warm and affectionate regard for the 'old house at home,' and a deep feeling of loyalty towards her Sovereign, and it would have delighted that distinguished personage could she have seen the way in which her last birthday was celebrated on this side of the Atlantic.

"I speak advisedly when I say that Canada can offer to the capitalists of England as good security for any monies they may invest here, and for which 8 per cent. is cheerfully given, as can be offered in that great old-world institution—that 'that beautiful simplicity'—your 3 per Cent Consolidated Annuities. The kind of securities I more particularly allude to are the Government, County, Township and Municipal Bonds, all of which are secured, directly or indirectly, upon the 340,000 square miles of freehold land,* of which

FORTY MILLION OF ACRES

Are owned, occupied, and cultivated by 200,000 industrious, contented and loyal landowners. These lands which form a very, very small proportion of those equally capable of successful cultivation, are assessed at a clear annual value of 60,000,000*l.* sterling: while the whole national debt does not amount to the private fortune of many individuals in Great Britain.

*Upper Canada, 140,000 square miles; Lower Canada, 200,000 square miles.

“ Bonds of one hundred pounds each and upwards are to be had, the interest on which at six per cent. can be paid in London as regularly as they can get it at home. Six per cent. is the legal rate of interest, but there is no penalty, by a recent law, for taking more. The banking system here rests upon a most solid foundation. No new bank can be established which has not first deposited with the Government an amount of Provincial Bonds equal to its intended circulation of notes, and these notes must be countersigned by the Inspector-General, or some one appointed by him. The Government permits these bonds to be issued, and guarantees the repayment of principal and interest at six per cent. to the lender. The whole sum is paid off in the course of twenty-four years, and care is taken that the sum borrowed shall only bear a certain proportion to the assessed value of the country or township. No security can be better than this.

“ The Township Bonds are issued for similar purposes, and afford equal security, the only difference being that the County Bonds are a mortgage upon the whole county, and the Township Bonds upon the lands of the township only. They, too, are prohibited from raising beyond a certain per centage upon the assessed value.

“ The Municipal Bonds are issued by the cities of Canada for the purpose of sewerage, public roads, &c. &c., and secured upon the whole property of the city, and generally repaid in twenty years.

“ AS TO ANNUITANTS AT HOME,

a person at home, aged twenty-one, to secure an annuity, under the Legacy Duty Act, of 100*l.* per annum, would have to sink a sum of about 1600*l.*; here he could get the same income by investing that sum in Canadian securities, and save his principal.

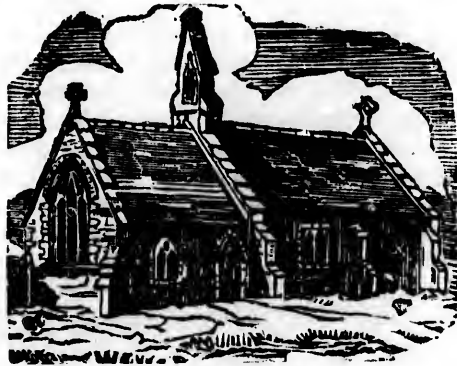
“ Again, a lady, of sixty, at home, with a capital of 5000*l.*, could only get an income of 150*l.* per annum from the funds. She could get from hence, for the remainder of her life, when advancing years require increasing comforts, 400*l.* a year half-yearly in London; and thus be enabled to leave her little fortune to her relatives, undiminished by any of those attenuating processes with which your Chancellors of the Exchequer sometimes indulge you.

“ To parties willing to lend money upon mortgage, the Legislature affords first-rate security. In regard to the investigation of title, a registry office is established in each county, for the registration of all deeds and wills relating to land there. Registration is so far compulsory, that unregistered deeds are valid only as between the parties, and may be disregarded in looking into a title. Thus, suppose that A sells to B, who neglects to register his deed, and C subsequently purchases from A, and registers; the title of B to the land is gone, and he can look only to his remedy against A for fraud. The investigation of title is also

much facilitated by the facts, that land generally has not as yet changed hands very often, and that conveyances are very simple, and free from those questions of trusts and settlements which are often found, to complicate and embarrass titles in England. With this safeguard fraud is almost impossible.

“ With respect to the valuation of property offered as security, there can be no difficulty on this point : each farm in the country, and lot in town, is valued for the purposes of taxation by county officers regularly appointed, who are directed by the statute to estimate the property ‘ as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor.’ The assessors’ certificate can be obtained, and their estimate may be relied upon as clearly within the cash value. When the loan is large, and it is desirable to obtain more particular information, an agent is sent to a surveyor living in the county, and employed to report upon the value. When houses form part of the security, the borrower is required to insure to the amount loaned, and assign the the policies.

“ You must look upon this letter as a kind of text for future ones—a mere outline—which I shall fill in from time to time. ”



DESIGN FOR A CHURCH OR SCHOOL.

No. II.

"Toronto, August, 1855.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"Having told you the many advantages with which Providence has blessed this province, the very name of which you once told me used to make you shiver, I now tell you some of its drawbacks.

"The first of these is a long winter. This, however is our Maker's will, and it does not become us to repine. It has, moreover, its uses and advantages as I will show elsewhere, and is yearly mitigated by clearing lands, draining swamps, and various other agricultural improvements. We want more places of worship—more pastors—representatives in the Imperial Parliament, or authorized agents at home—trees for shade shelter and ornament—hedgerows—coal—access to public libraries—male and female domestic servants—more money, or banks with more capital—more good beer and less bad whiskey—in the concoction of which filthy poison it is computed that 6,000,000 bushels of native grown grain are annually consumed! In this latter matter we are without excuse. Barley produces admirable crops in both provinces—say 25 bushels an acre. Hops are indigenous, and grow everywhere. They are, too, less infested with the blight and louse than at home. I know an instance in the splendid township of Whitby, where a friend of mine, a Yorkshireman of the name of Ritson, sold the produce of three acres of hops for 1000 dollars—£200 of your money, and get a first prize at the Horticultural Show. What Mr. Ritson did can be done by thousands of others, and the country might become weaned from the consumption of a beverage of a most injurious character, and the fatal effects of which are painfully numerous among us.

"AGRICULTURE is progressing most satisfactorily among us, as you will see by the following products; Upper Canada alone, for one year ending January, 1852:—

Wheat.....	12,600,000	Hops.....	113,000	lbs.
Barley.....	6,000,000	Hay.....	680,000	tons.
Rye.....	479,000	Wool.....	2,700,000	lbs.
Pease.....	2,870,000	Maple Sugar.....	3,500,000	"
Oats.....	11,000,000	Butter.....	15,900,000	"
Maize.....	1,600,000	Cheese.....	2,200,000	"
Potatoes.....	5,000,000	Beef.....	111,000	barrels.
Turnips.....	3,000,000	Pork.....	300,000	"
Carrots.....	174,000	Tobacco.....	760,000	"

"The amount of stock returned was as follows:—

Bulls, Oxen, &c.....	139,000	Horses.....	200,000
Calves and Heifers.....	254,000	Sheep.....	969,000
Milch Cows.....	296,000	Pigs.....	570,000

"THE PROGRESSIVE VALUE OF STOCK.

may be gathered from the following table, and you must bear in mind that when I name the price of any Canadian produce the sum named is in 'currency,' unless I distinctly call it sterling value; the simple way to bring which into sterling money is to deduct one-fifth.

1833.		£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.
Horses.....		10	0	0	"	15	0	0
Working Oxen, per pair.....		15	0	0	"	17	10	0
Sheep.....		0	5	0	"	0	7	6
Cows.....		3	15	0	"	4	0	0
Pigs, of 300 lbs. each, per cwt.....		0	12	6	"	0	17	6
Lambs.....		0	3	9	"	0	5	0
Oxen for slaughter, per cwt.....		0	15	0	"	1	0	0
1850.		£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.
Horses.....		15	0	0	to	20	0	0
Working Oxen, per pair.....		17	10	0	"	20	0	0
Sheep.....		0	7	6	"	0	12	6
Cows.....		5	0	0	"	6	5	0
Pigs, of 300 lbs. each, per cwt.....		0	15	0	"	1	0	0
Lambs.....		0	5	0	"	0	7	6
Oxen for slaughter, per cwt.....		1	0	0	"	1	5	0
1853.		£.	s.	d.	to	£.	s.	d.
Horses.....		25	0	0	to	35	0	0
Working Oxen, per pair.....		20	0	0	"	22	10	0
Sheep.....		0	17	6	"	*1	10	0
Cows.....		6	5	0	"	7	10	0
Pigs, of 300 lbs. each, per cwt.....		1	5	0	"	1	10	0
Lambs.....		0	10	0	"	0	12	6
Oxen for slaughter, per cwt.....		1	5	0	"	1	10	†

"It is impossible to estimate the mischief and injury to themselves and the country arising from the retention of large blocks of land in this most favoured part of the Province, to the extent of many thousands of acres each, by land-jobbers and speculators. Everything is retarded hereby—settlement, roads, schools, progress of all kinds. The Government, however, is about to meet this case, by surveying and offering for sale, on easy terms of payment and low prices, millions of acres of land in both provinces, quite as capable of successful cultivation as those held by these selfish people, who never again will realize the amounts at which they have refused to sell. They deserve no pity and will get none.

"You cannot conceive the singularly cold and dreary appearance of the whole country from the want of hedgerows, and clumps of trees for shade, shelter, and ornament around the homesteads. You may travel hundreds of miles and nothing meets the eye but the interminable snake-fences.

"With the early settlers every tree was a weed of gigantic growth. 'Down with it' was the universal motto. Many persons have wasted and burnt timber to the value of the fee-simple of their estate.

* Leicesters.

† The present price of stock, &c., will be found in another portion of the work.—EDITOR.

"I submit the following sketch very respectfully to the path-masters, and fence-viewers of Canada, and I leave them to consider which side of the road looks best.

A CANADIAN SIDE LINE.



AS IT IS.

AS IT MIGHT BE.

C-99938

"The answer I invariably got during my early acquaintance with Upper Canada, 'Oh, sir, the hedges won't grow, our winters are so severe.' But there is also another reason—they are too lazy to try! There are plenty of plants growing at their very doors; the English thorn thrives with moderate care; the beech would form an impervious hedge in three years; the buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) grows with great rapidity, and has the advantage of forming a very thick hedge, and one which, from its medicinal properties, the cattle will not nibble at.

"Upper Canadian farmers are constantly abusing the climate of Lower Canada, but in the neighbourhood of Quebeo there are luxuriant hedgerows for miles round and beautiful clumps of trees of every variety."

~~~~~

No. III.

"London, Canada West, Sept. 1856.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"I have been spending a few weeks in this fine portion of Canada, and am much delighted with all I have seen, and see from day to day. I have not confined myself to the beaten track, but have wandered about beyond the regions of stage-coaches and crowded streets. While I continue to grumble at the absence of all taste for floriculture, at the abundant evidences of the most inconceivably-primitive state of farming, the utter ignorance, practically, of draining, or irrigation, still there is progress!

"You cannot imagine the painful silence which pervades the 'bush.' I have walked hundreds of miles at different times alone, and for hours

together I never saw a living creature in the shape of an animal, a bird, or a butterfly. Yet there are many, and beautiful, and rare specimens of all to be found in Canada. Once now and then a *Vanessa Antiope* would cross my path—then, perchance, the scarlet tanager, *Tanagra rubra*, and the beautiful meadow lark, *Alauda magna*, would delight the stranger for a moment with a sight of their beautiful plumage. We have, among other rare birds, the white-winged crossbill, *Loxia leucoptera*.

“I suppose, however, the taste and the search for these beautiful objects will arise among us one of these days. I know throughout Upper Canada only one English gentleman, Mr. Cottle, of Woodstock, who takes any interest in ornithological pursuits and investigations.

“It will be hardly possible for

‘You gentlemen of England  
Who live at home at ease,’

to realize what has to be done and is doing here. That nearly **FORTY MILLION ACRES** should have been brought into gradual and productive cultivation—that the immemorial forest should have given place to the waving cornfield, the laden orchard, the pretty village, the thriving town, the stately city—that the placid lake should bear on its broad bosom splendid steamers, instead of the birch-bark canoe of the poor Indians, and all within sixty years, is matter at once for deep congratulation to the people of Canada, and anxious attention in those who now, or may hereafter, direct her worldly destinies. That much was due, under Providence, to the steady good sense and discretion of Lord Elgin, I am quite convinced, being able to look upon the events of the last five years with no party prejudice. I should really consider it as a serious evil if his lordship should not return to complete those plans of internal improvement, both social and intellectual, which he has indicated, and which the Government is pledged to.

“If the present moment be not wisely improved Canada must retrograde. It is indeed a period of anxious interest, and upon the judgment which those who ‘bear rule’ display in this crisis of her history much of the future welfare of millions depends. Canadian legislators should bear in mind that they are called upon to make laws for a future

“NATION,

“ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, CANADA!

a nation which I believe to be destined to fill a bright page in the history of the world,—a nation which, remembering her origin and her home, will take an honest pride in endeavoring to imitate, and emulate, and perpetuate the arts and sciences, the literature and the religion of Great Britain.

"You ask me about the Indians! Poor Indians! They are now a 'feeble folk' and dying out fast. It has been found that the annual gathering of these poor things to receive their 'presents' has led to a good deal of abuse and immorality. The plan suggested of selling the remaining Indian reserves, funding the proceeds, and giving them annuities, may perhaps be more useful to these poor creatures. In any and every case I hope they will be treated with kindness and consideration. England and Canada should never forget the time when the Red-man was their ally, did them good service in their time of need, shed their best blood in the fore-front of many a stricken field, and contributed in no small degree to save Canada to Great Britain.

"I happened to spend a St. George's day in New York, and was gratified at the way in which it was celebrated there. At a dinner I heard the following anecdote about the Indians which interested me much.

"In replying to a toast, Major Sprague, of the United States army, said:—'Some years ago I was engaged in removing some Indians beyond the Mississippi, and one day when encamped I saw a party approaching me. I took my glass and found they were Indians. I sent out an Indian with the 'Stars and Stripes' on a flag, and the leader of the party immediately displayed the RED CROSS OF ST. GEORGE! I wanted him to exchange flags, but the savage would not, for said he—"I dwell near the Hudson Bay Company, and they gave me this flag, and they told me that it came from my great mother across the great waters, and would protect me and my wife and children wherever we might go. I have found it as the white man said, and I will never part with it"' 'I could not,' added the gallant officer emphatically, 'but admire the feeling of confidence and the sentiment.'

"Canada deserves to be better known than she is, and I anticipate at no distant day, that Canada will become the fashion for tourists and sportsmen. The country which Lords Derby, Carlisle, Ellesmere, Mr. Godley and Sir Charles Lyell visited with so much pleasure and profit, has attractions for others besides these distinguished gentlemen.

"While I am on this subject I must mention as one of our most pressing wants in Upper Canada—a race of country gentlemen, the sons of our native Canadians.

"Among the scores of young whom I know, the sons of persons of position and property, there is only one who promises to belong to this class with whom I am acquainted. What on earth these young men do with themselves I can hardly conceive. Instead of bringing into cultivation some of the waste lands which they or their fathers own, their highest ambition seems to be lounging about streets or drawing-rooms, becoming lawyers, clerks, doctors, or 'associate coroners,' of which latter class, Upper Canada can boast more than Great Britain with her thirty millions of inhabitants! The young gentleman to whom I allude is Mr. H. J. Boulton, who lives upon and farms his ample estate, near Toronto, and there, by precept and example, he shows what can be done upon a Canadian farm, and done with profit. He has spent large

sums of money in draining and various other improvements, for which he is entitled to the highest praise for the example he thus sets his neighbours, many of whom are becoming gradually convinced of the importance and advantage of the measures recommended by Mr. Boulton. The members of the Legislature, during the last session paid less attention to this neglect of draining than its vast importance deserves.

"Since the above remarks were printed, I have met with an Address delivered by the Honourable Mr. Moore, M. L. C., and President of the Agricultural Society of Missisquoi in the Eastern Townships, which expresses admirably my views upon this subject, and to which I invite the attention of certain young gentlemen leading a life of little utility to themselves or to others.

"When agriculture, as a science (for it is now admitted to rank among the sciences) and as a profession, shall assume that station to which it is entitled, then hundreds, I may say thousands, of young men, who are now crowding the different professions, and seeking their way in all the avenues of trade in mercantile pursuits, will find employment in the more useful, and equally honorable occupation of agriculture. The more fully and clearly to illustrate the above sentence, I quote the language of Mr. Hutton, who says, 'that the very nature of the farmer's occupation, which leads him daily and hourly to contemplate the surpassing beauties of the animal and vegetable kingdom, and their striking adaptation to the wants and requirements of man, lead him more than the townsman, more than the mechanic, more than men of any other occupation, to look through nature up to nature's God: to admire his works and to look with grateful dependence to Him, for the continual supply of his bounty.' The beautiful vicissitudes of the ever-going and returning seasons, and the constant variations of climate, remind him, above all others, that though Paul may plant and Apollon water, it is God that giveth the increase. And is not this the great advantage of a farmer's life? Do not our gaols and our law-courts attest the fact that above all others, the farmer's life is the moral, and therefore the happy life? If he is a benefactor of his country who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, how useful and materially important must be the life of the intelligent farmer! Agriculture, I may say, is of divine origin; in the beginning of the world the first man, Adam, was sent from the garden of Eden to till the ground. And a divine decree was made, that he and his descendants should thenceforth live by tilling the ground."\*

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\* Let those who desire to see what can be done by skill and well-directed labour, go to that part of the Province which Upper Canadians look down upon as an inhospitable country and climate, and see what has been done on their respective estates by Major Campbell, M. P., Mr. D. Price, M. P., Mr. Baby, M. P., the Hon. Mr. DeBeaujeau, M. L. C., and Mr. Logan of Montreal.



## No. IV.

“ Toronto, Canada West, Dec. 19, 1859.

“ MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

“ I am not surprised that Mr. Caird's pamphlet should have caused you and your noble neighbors 'much anxiety about the welfare' of your old friends and parishioners, 'consigned' by you and them to me for settlement in Canada, and of whom several reside on the Free Grants which, without seeing them, Mr. Caird pronounces 'to be too poor, even when cleared, to be profitable.'

“ A reference to Mr. Hutton's able and conclusive answer to Mr. Caird's book will show you official details, proving that, on the very road named by Caird, 800 acres of land returned to the settlers on them, during their first year, products representing a market value of £5000.

“ And the return for 1859 shows that less than 9000 acres, cropped on this Caird-abused locality, produced crops of a market value of more than 140,000 dollars, or nearly £30,000 sterling.

“ I answered Mr. Caird's book at the time of its publication, through the Hamilton 'Spectator'; he complained that my answer was written in a tone of 'acerbity.' I entertained no such feeling against Mr. Caird, but I felt that some decisive mode of expression was called for to counteract the possible effects of a work published by a person of his agricultural reputation, and written in a tone of such confidence.

“ I might, however, have saved myself the trouble, for when it was known that Mr. Caird was a mere land-agent for the Illinois Central Railroad, and well paid by them to puff the prairies, his influence ceased, and the few who went from England or Canada to see this wretched district—this treeless, waterless, unhealthy place—returned in disgust.

“ The publication of Mr. Caird has evoked many statements from anonymous writers, the insertion of which I avoid. Too many of them are written from a selfish, personal, and purely Upper Canadian point of view, and in their zeal to advocate their own interests, and 'puff' their own localities, they have overstated the advantages of this country, and also the disadvantages under which even American authorities admit the Illinois Central District to labour.

“ I shall also avoid naming any one particular district or province of Canada, in preference to another, as suitable fields for European settlement. Each province has its peculiar advantages and wants, and having visited all parts of it, I come to the conclusion that the choice of a future home must depend upon the requirements, the tastes, the former

pursuits, and the stamina, physical and intellectual, of the intending settler.

"If I were called upon to state shortly the difference between the Upper and Lower Province, I should say Upper Canada was a wheat-growing, Lower Canada a grazing and dairy country. But you must not understand from this that Upper Canadians cannot raise stock and keep dairies, but that they don't." Neither do I mean to say that Lower Canada cannot produce wheat. For many years, that part of the United Provinces was visited with the midge or weevil, and wheat culture almost ceased. Now they are free from this pest, and Lower Canada this year, has splendid crops of wheat, and continues to excel in root crops. Mr. Price, the Member for Chicoutimi, 200 miles below Quebec, assures me that he shall have upwards of 30 bushels an acre of fine wheat on his farm there. The accounts from the Eastern Townships are equally encouraging: In Upper Canada all the crops, except hay, exceed by 33½ per cent. the average of either of the two last years, and 20 per cent. above that of the last seven years. Wheat, wheat, wheat, year after year, seems to have been the summum bonum to which Upper Canadians aspire. There is no agricultural production which they are not able to raise quite as well, if not better, than our American friends on the other side of the noble lake, lying in light and beauty at my very feet. Cousin Jonathan must chuckle over the fact that his Upper Canadian near neighbours on the frontier allowed him in 1857, and there is no doubt in the same proportion since, to carry off two million pounds in exchange for broom corn, ashes:—

|                         |              |                  |          |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------|
| Butter.....             | £10,000      | Indian Corn..... | £100,000 |
| Cheese.....             | 41,000 !!    | Wheat.....       | 600,000  |
| Flax.....               | 24,000       | Hops.....        | 5,500 !! |
| Green Fruits.....       | 39,000 !!    | Eggs.....        | 4,600 !! |
| Flour.....              | 315,000      | Wool.....        | 10,000   |
| Vegetables.....         | 16,000       | Cattle.....      | 120,000  |
| Meats of all kinds..... | £200,0000 !! |                  |          |

Thus the supineness and the want of enterprise and energy of the present race of Canadian farmers allows the Yankee farmer to beat them in their own markets!

"The agents of the Illinois Central are flooding the Province Show at Kingston with their books and pamphlets. It shall not be my fault if distant and ill-informed persons are not warned in due time to save them from disease, disappointment and ruin. Families are returning by scores from Illinois to settle in Canada, and thus save the wreck of their fortunes. A few weeks since, a farmer and several fine young men, seduced by the glowing picture drawn by Caird of prairie farming went thither, and returned dispirited and disgusted with all they saw and heard. The young men have wisely hired themselves out to learn the ways of this country, the farmer has purchased a farm of 100 acres in the Eastern Townships for five pounds currency per acre, with 60 acres cleared,

\* Seven first-class prizes for cattle were taken by Upper Canadians at the great United States Fair held last week at Chicago.

a good house, and offices, and has gone back to Ireland to bring out his family. Here then is an authentic evidence of the mischief done by this one-sided 'land agent.' The Canadian farmer has an undoubted title to his farm from the Crown; the titles to lands in the Illinois Central, I suspect, neither belong to the railway company nor the United States, but to certain bondholders in England.

Among a variety of letters which I have read in American papers, I subjoin two or three which have all the appearance of authenticity:—

Grayville, White County, Illinois, Aug. 31, 1859.

EDITORS *Press and Tribune* :

'The Wheat crop here, when brought to the test of the threshing machine, has sadly disappointed the farmers, and cannot be set down at more than half a crop. Oats and grass light. The late rains have revived late potatoes, and promises an fair crop: early ones, owing to the hot dry weather in June and July, are poor. Corn, especially in the Wabash Bottoms, is excellent.

Yours respectfully,  
'SYDNEY SPRING.'

'Sterling, Whiteside County, Illinois, Sept. 5, 1859.

EDITORS *Press and Tribune* :

'As no one has reported the condition of the crops from this vicinity, we would call your attention to the fact that the prospect for anything but hard times is gloomy indeed. *The frost last week has damaged the corn so that not half the average yield will be realized.* Sweet potatoes and sugar cane have "gone by the board." Farmers in this section did not estimate their wheat and oats as high as many did in other places, and yet, when they came to thresh, they were sadly disappointed at the result; the yield will not bring one half their estimate.

'Mr. Jacob Powell, near here, farms about four hundred acres, and had one hundred and thirty acres of wheat, and thought it a low estimate at twenty bushels to the acre; but when he came to thresh, *the yield was only eleven bushels to the acre.*

'It is so all through this section, and the farmers are in very low spirits, and look for another hard year.

'Yours truly,  
TERRELL & HARPER.'

"Carlisle Illinois, Sept., 5, 1859.

'MY DEAR BROTHER,—

'I have not written to you now for a long time—sorrow and sickness, and misery and disappointment must plead my excuse; and as they must have formed the only subject of my letters, you may the less regret my silence. Indeed, I could not find in my heart to mar, with a detail of my own sufferings, so much comfort and happiness as seem to have fallen to your envied lot; my continued silence should still have saved you from the painful commiseration I know you will feel for me, had not the thought struck me that you might possibly be able to find some one in your neighbourhood who would exchange farms, &c., with me here, if the rage for coming to this fine country has reached you, of which I make little doubt, as it seems to have reached everywhere.

'If I cannot dispose of my property in some such way, (selling it is out of the question), I am doomed, I was going to say, to live in this country, but rather to die; I have had more than a hint of this during the summer: I have suffered dreadfully—you would hardly know me—I am literally and really an old man; but this is not all, my farm has been totally neglected, as I could do nothing, and hiring being impracticable.

'C. W.'

"I could multiply these painful records an hundredfold, but I do not desire to do more than to prove my case, which I can easily do from the sources named, and from Caird's own book.

"The sons of the country gentlemen of England, of their tenant farmers, and the agricultural labourers, should remember this, that Canada, the nearest and most important of British colonies, offers to them all prospects of independence (if not for themselves in all cases, most certainly for their families), which have been realized by tens of thousands of persons already here, and in store for others, if sober, patient, industrious, without which qualifications they must neither expect, nor do they deserve to succeed.

" YOU GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND,

must bear in mind that, in Upper Canada alone, we have more than 200,000 landowners; that a tenant-farmer is a very 'rare bird;' that the taxes to which these landowners are liable, rarely exceed five cents (3d.) in the pound upon the assessments made by themselves, and that even this small sum is applied to local purposes and improvements—road repairs, schools, &c., &c. They have no rent, no tithes, poor-rates, church-rates, stamp-duties; tea and sugar are cheaper than at home; and nothing is dearer except wearing apparel and bedding, and beer and porter.

"The last two years have been to Canadians a period of anxious solicitude. The usual results of a wild spirit of speculation in town and village lots and wild lands prevailed almost every class among us. Two successive crops of our great staple—wheat—deficient in quantity as well as quality, reduced us to a state of depression unknown before in our brief and prosperous national history; and the merchant at his ledger, the farmer in his clearing, and the back-woodsman in the deepest recesses of our forest solitudes, waited and watched for, with trembling anxiety and intense interest, the result of this year's cereal productions. But God, in his goodness, has blessed the work of our hands, and given us more than we could reasonably have asked, and far more than we deserve. In grateful and solemn acknowledgment of which 'blessings of peace and plenty,' His Excellency in Council appointed a day last month as a general holiday and Day of Thanksgiving throughout the Province, which day was observed with grateful and commendable solemnity."



No. V.

Quebec, March, 26, 1860.

" MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

" A Quebec paper, *Le Canadien*, &c., &c. in a sensible and temperate article on the very interesting and important subject of emigration, much approves of the wise and liberal policy of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in giving Free Grants (concessions gratuites) in the neighbourhood of the Colonization Roads now made or to be hereafter made; and further states that the success of this enlightened proposal will mainly depend upon the zeal and honesty with which it is carried into effect by those Agents to whom the duty of directing emigration shall be intrusted. The writer recommends that Government should invite the attention of Norwegians, Germans, Belgians, Swiss, and even French, to the advantages afforded by Canada, with a view of bringing to this country the thousands of adventures who now go to California, or encounter the murderous climate of South America."

" Various causes have prevented an extensive emigration to this country for the last four years:—

- " 1. The gold discoveries in Vancouver's Island;
- " 2. The large sums of money voted by the Governments of New Zealand and Australia for free passages, and other inducements, have tempted many persons to go there, and, the result has always been severe distress and disappointment, because the parties who availed themselves of these offers were poor and otherwise totally unfitted for agricultural or domestic callings;
- " 3. During the greater part of the last three years there have been rumours of war, and actual war, and some of the Continental Powers have discouraged and forbidden emigration;
- " 4. Great Britain has enjoyed, especially in the rural districts, an unusual degree of prosperity, which has also tended to limit the number of emigrants to this and other countries;
5. " Canada, of late years, has gone through the severe ordeals of self-induced difficulty and deficient crops, and the tidings which have reached home have happily postponed the advent of new settlers, whom we dared not invite during a time of depression. Now, the cloud which has long hung over Canada begins to show a silver lining. To God's good Providence we are indebted for one of the best cereal crops with which we have been blessed for twenty years—the finances of the country, embarrassed by over-trading at one time, and its inevitable result of diminished imports since, are rapidly recovering from the pressure of wild speculations and deficient harvests. We have had a stern,

but just and salutary leason, and it will be long before our merchants and farmers will allow themselves to be again seduced from their legitimate duties, by too great haste to get rich by very dangerous and equivocal means.

“ The Honourable Mr. Vankoughnet deserves the highest praise for the prudent forethought which has distinguished his administration of the Emigration Department. Three years since he announced that he was not prepared to yield to popular clamour and invite ‘ a promiscuous rush of immigrants.’ He first ascertained, upon authority, what classes of settlers were most needed, and then he gave his sanction to the publication of such works as gave a temperate and truthful view of Canada, as regards her climate and resources. To other parties belongs the discredit of having, by unauthorized and untruthful statements, induced many hundreds, unfitted for any employment in Canada, to come here.

“ It may not, perhaps, be known to the Editor of the *Canadien*, that a work on Canada, translated into French, German, and Norwegian, has been circulated on the Continent, and now that the prospects of the country justify the step, additional industry will be used to disseminate this information. A map has been published, under Mr. Vankoughnet’s directions, which shows every county and township of Upper and Lower Canada, and contains, by a novel mode of illustration, a vast variety of information about our minerals, fisheries, &c., &c. I look upon this map, and a pamphlet just now completed, as the very best of agents to be employed in making us known. A glance at this map, and proper attention to the pamphlet, will do more than a hundred lectures :—

‘ *Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,  
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.*’

“ The words of the lecturer are soon forgotten and unheeded ; the written advice and the many-coloured chart make a lasting impression, and can be again and again referred to with increased interest and continued instruction. A gentleman is now in Germany to carry out the important object of conveying information. Mr. Hawke (one of the Canadian Government Emigration Agents), whose experience extends over nearly fifty years of colonial life, has opened an office in Liverpool with a similar object, a step which I think will be attended with the happiest results. During the coming summer Canada will be talked of more than ever, and thousands will visit a country which only requires to be seen and known, to have her capabilities duly appreciated. It will be our own fault if we allow the coming opportunity of honestly ‘ advertising’ ourselves to be neglected.

“ CANADA now seems to be a land of kindling energies. The wonderful success which had attended her up to a certain period, led too many of us to neglect those pursuits, and that steady course of toil

and industry, our hereditary lot, without which no one can or deserves to prosper—

—————' Deus ipse colendi  
Haud facilem esse viam voluit.'

“ The trials of these years have forced upon us attention to enterprises which will eventually emancipate us from European markets, and from which we ought long since to have become free. In manufacturing matters we hear of woollen and cotton factories—in agricultural affairs draining is talked of, and even the word ‘irrigation’ has been whispered into wondering ears—the accumulations of manure which had remained for a generation unheeded, are gradually finding their way into arable lands improverished by repeated crops of the same grain—there is moreover, a merry sound of returning prosperity in our crowded cities, on our noble lakes, in the deep solitudes of our forest homes,—que nous en profitons.

“ Our Revenue returns are most satisfactory, the taxes necessary for the due administration of the public service are raised in such a way that the least possible pressure falls upon the masses, the municipal and local taxes are very small, the necessaries of life are cheap, and wages fair—our great staple, wheat, has reached a remunerative price—cleared farms with suitable buildings can be bought, or rented with the option of purchase, on very favourable terms—millions of acres of wild lands, most of which are covered with valuable timber, can be purchased from the Government in various parts of Upper and Lower Canada, at sums varying from two to four shillings an acre, payable by instalments extending over four years.

“ The yeoman of Great Britain gives 10*l.* sterling per acre per annum for land of less value than he can rent here for 15*s.* currency, including all taxes! It is from this class we should like to see a large immigration, for their sakes and our own. Cleared farms can now be rented, all over both provinces, on the terms I have named. There are hundreds of farms in both, provinces provided with all requisite buildings, well watered and fenced, to be purchased at from 5*l.* to 10*l.* sterling per acre, upon which 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and other produce in proportion (with firewood for the chopping), can be grown. There never was a better time for the British yeoman, with a capital of from 100*l.* to 5000*l.*, to cast his lot among us.

“ Canada offers to large and small capitalists a great variety of securities in which money may be invested with the utmost confidence, and for which interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London, can be obtained. These securities consist of mortgages upon cleared farms and other productive property of ample value and undoubted title, our system of registration of deeds and the sworn assessment of value rendering fraud almost impossible. There are, also, municipal debentures, some of which are guaranteed by the Government, which will pay 8 per cent.—shares in some of our banks pay

even more. There is a class of persons at home who, with a view of increasing their incomes, purchase annuities. By investing money in Canada, an equal income can be obtained, AND THE PRINCIPAL SAVED!

"Canada possesses unrivalled railway facilities whereby access is obtained to the principal markets of our own country, and also to those of the United States. Our own St. Lawrence promises to be the great highway of travel from east to west—stately steamers and the white-winged messengers of commerce are borne on her broad bosom full-freighted with the necessaries and luxuries of life. The recent commercial treaty with France affords a new field for enterprise. With proper management, Quebec may recover her lost trade with the West Indies. The Reciprocity Act, between ourselves and our cousins on the other side the frontier, is attended with beneficial results in a commercial as well as a social point of view.

"We Canadians entertain no feelings but those of amity towards our American brethren. There is no desire on either side for territorial aggrandisement at the expense of the other, or for any closer political connection than that which now exists. Each nation has before it a noble mission over an ample field; and for the due cultivation of this vast space, socially, morally, and religiously, we shall assuredly have to give account. A talent of inestimable value is committed to our joint keeping, which we cannot, without guilt, allow to remain unimproved,—a jewel lent to us which we are bound to keep un tarnished, remembering that we all had a common origin, have a common language, and a common faith, and are treading a path which we pray may lead to a common home, and a glorious heritage above."

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No. VI.

"Quebec, June, 1860.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM:—

"In a former letter is recorded the result of the first year's experiment upon the Free Grant Roads, which, under the many disadvantages of a new mode of life, must be considered a great success.

"The result of the second year is still more encouraging. The number of adults on these lines now amounts to nearly 1000 persons of all nations, of whom about one-half are Irish. They are the owners of 100,000 acres of freehold land, every acre of which I verily believe will, in a few years, be worth twenty dollars an acre. The agents upon this road are highly respectable and trustworthy gentlemen, and they announce to the Minister of Agriculture that the valuation put by them



upon the produce of this land is a very low one; that many of the settlers spent too much time in hunting and shooting; the results of which are mentioned in the following Table, under the heads of 'Fur, Deer,' &c & Fish, too, are omitted, although the district affords them in such quantities as to form no inconsiderable portion of the maintenance of a family, summer and winter. And yet these lands rendered to their owners produces the money value of which is not less than forty dollars, £10 an acre, upon the 4000 acres under crop last year.

"Now these Free Grants are situated in the same district where several

"BLOCKS OF LANDS OF 50,000 Acres

are offered to the country gentlemen and farmers of England, at 2s. an acre cash!

"These Free Grant Roads lead to many of them, and very much enhance their value. I allude now more particularly to those announced for sale, and marked on the new Map, in the counties of Victoria, Peterborough and Addington.

"You will observe that these returns do not include the many useful things which the forest and Lakes produce in abundance—hops, wild fruits, fish, &c.

"RESULT OF THE FREE GRANT SYSTEM IN UPPER CANADA.  
"THE SECOND YEAR.

|                    | OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. |        |          | BOBCAYGEON ROAD. | HASTINGS ROAD. |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------|----------|------------------|----------------|
|                    | Dolls.                   | cents. | Dollars. | Dollars.         | Dollars.       |
| Wheat....          | 8515 Bushels at          | 1 00   | 8,515    | 1620             | 4350           |
| Oats.....          | 8420 "                   | 0 50   | 4,210    | .....            | 1990           |
| Barley....         | 395 "                    | 0 60   | 237      | .....            | 167            |
| Corn.....          | 202 "                    | 1 00   | 202      | 500              | 186            |
| Pease....          | 245 "                    | 1 00   | 245      | .....            | 175            |
| Potatoes..         | 22450 "                  | 0 50   | 11225    | 10350            | 9486           |
| Turnips...         | 1580 "                   | 0 15   | 207      | 3080             | 4219           |
| Hay.....           | 149 Tons at              | 16 00  | 2384     | 320              | 2020           |
| Straw....          | 308 "                    | 5 60   | 1540     | .....            | .....          |
| Sugar....          | 5650 lbs. at             | 0 12   | 678      | 800              | 961            |
| Molasses..         | 325 Galls. at            | 1 00   | 325      | 240              | .....          |
| Pork.....          | 164 Bbls. at             | 16 00  | 2624     | .....            | .....          |
| Potash....         | 85 "                     | 22 00  | 1870     | 150              | 2949           |
| Soap.....          | 4660 lbs. at             | 0 10   | 466      | .....            | .....          |
| Ashes....          | 9100 Bushels at          | 0 05   | 455      | .....            | .....          |
| Sawed lum-ber..... | .....                    | .....  | .....    | 300              | 1000           |
| Shingles..         | .....                    | .....  | .....    | 150              | 162            |
| Deer.....          | .....                    | .....  | .....    | 700              | .....          |
| Furs.....          | .....                    | .....  | .....    | 1500             | .....          |

## ADDINGTON ROAD.

|             |                           |                 |              |
|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Wheat.....  | { 472 Bush. Winter Wheat. | Molasses .....  | 748 Galls    |
|             | { 2432 " Spring "         | Pork .....      | 13295 lbs.   |
| Oats.....   | 4455 " Oats.....          | Potash.....     | 73 Barr.     |
| Barley .... | 348 " .....               | Sawed Lumber... | 164000 Feet. |
| Pease.....  | 333 " .....               | *Shingles ..... | 291000 M.    |
| Potatoes..  | 11655 " .....             | Deer.....       | 103          |
| Turnips...  | 11075 " .....             | Furs.....       | 416 Dolis.   |
| Hay .....   | 319 Tons. ....            | Vinegar.....    | 893 Galls.   |
| Sugar.....  | 16158 lbs. ....           |                 |              |

" I will conclude this letter with a warning upon a point, the want of attention to which is rendering many a fine farm almost worthless, viz : the impolicy of repeated wheat-crops without manure, and the experience of a Canadian farmer as to the periods for planting, sowing, and reaping.

" The inevitable result of continually planting the same kind of crop upon the same ground for twenty years in succession, with little or no pains to recruit the exhausted soil, has thus been alluded to in the valuable Prize Essay of Professor Hind on the ' Climate of Canada.'

" Within five and twenty or thirty miles of Toronto, the better class of farmers consider thirty bushels of wheat to the acre an average crop; and this return is obtained in spite of all the imperfections of a comparatively primitive system of husbandry. If half the care were bestowed upon the preparation of land for wheat which is devoted to that operation in Great Britain, fifty, instead of thirty bushels to the acre, would be the average yield on first-class farms. It must be borne in mind that subsoil draining is unknown among our farmers; that top-dressing in the fall with long dung is never practised; a proper rotation of crops scarcely ever adopted; frequent repetitions of the same crop general: farm-yard manure applied without any previous preparation; and yet, under all these disadvantages of ART, NATURE, with her fertile soil, and admirable agricultural climate, produces most abundant crops when she is not too grossly abused.'

" And again—

" " One fact, however, appears to be certain, that in a very few years the farmers in the front townships of Western Canada will be compelled to pay more attention than hitherto to the cultivation of a variety of crops. Independently of that deterioration of the soil, which, as a general rule, must result from a frequent repetition of the same kind of crop, and the absence of cheap special fertilizers, the aspect of coming years induces the belief that the price of Canada's staple agricultural production---wheat---will not maintain even its present diminished range. It is, in fact, at the present time, a matter not only of individual, but also of national importance, that farmers should turn a

\* Exclusive of cooper-work, valued at 52,000 dollars, &c., &c.

careful attention to the agricultural productions of other countries, and endeavour to see how far they, by their introduction into this province, may be made to assist and develop its husbandry. It is equally a matter of individual and national importance that every earnest well-wisher of Western Canada should contribute his mite to elevate the industry of the country, and extend the knowledge of her capabilities to the tens of thousands across the seas, who would willingly, and even joyfully, make this fertile British Province, their home, had they confidence in its climate and soil.'

“ SOWING, PLANTING, AND REAPING SEASONS.

“ Generally speaking, the snow is off, and the ground is fit for ploughing between the 25th April and 1st May.

“ Pease may be sown up to the 20th of May.

Indian Corn do. do. do. do.

Spring Wheat do. do. 25th do.

Swedish Turnips do. do. 15th do.

Aberdeen do. do. do. 10th of July.

Oats do. do. 1st of June.

Potatoes do. do. 24th do.

“ Cabbage Seed is planted in a box about the 15th of April, and transplanted to the open ground by 1st June.

“ Haying (mowing) generally commences about the 12th of July. An acre and a quarter is the average quantity of meadow that a man will cut per diem. The expense of saving the hay is considerably less than in England. It may be judged of by the fact that light meadow has been known to have been cut and put into the barn on the same day. The more usual system, however, is to shake it out soon after being cut, then to rake it into ‘wind-rows,’ make small stacks of it by the evening, and next evening put it into large stacks or the barn.

“ The reaping of the wheat that has been sown in the fall (autumn) begins about 1st of August. If it be not lodged it can be ‘cradled,’—which means being cut with an implement called a cradle, resembling a scythe, and by means of which a man will cut at least four times as much as with the reaping-hook.

“ Spring Wheat comes in about 10th August, and may also be ‘cradled’ if not lodged.

“ Oats are usually fit for cutting by the 14th August, and is most frequently ‘cradled.’

“ Pease ripen by the 5th August, and are cut with the scythe and reaping-hook.

“ Indian Corn is gathered in about the 8th September, and it takes about four men to the acre. Women and children are almost as useful at this work.

"Potatoes ripen according to the time at which they have been planted. They are taken out with the hoe, and at this work, too, the woman and children are found useful. The taking out of potatoes costs nearly as much labour as the planting of them.

"By the 10th of October the harvest is generally housed, and then underbrushing—which cannot be done in winter in consequence of the deep snow—is commenced. Potash is now being made, and sleighs, &c., put in order for the winter's work.

"Potash is very remunerative to the farmer, and requires but little skill in the manufacture. The kettle and coolers necessary cost about 14*l.*; but they are always supplied on credit by the storekeepers in the neighbourhood, who are paid in potash or other farm produce. The ashes of 2½ acres of ordinary hard-wood land should be sufficient to make a barrel of potash, say of the second quality, and for this the owner should receive thirty dollars (7*l.* 10*s.*), after deducting all expenses of carriage, storage, &c."

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No. VII.

"DIARY OF FARM OPERATIONS IN CANADA.

Toronto, May, 1860.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"I HAVE often been asked for a detailed account of the operations upon a block of wild land, or a partially-cleared farm. I have lately met with a little work, published in 1843, called 'The Emigrant to British North America,' which gives the desired information. Of course much improvement has been made in farming implements and other agricultural improvements since that time, but the same hard work has still to be done by the newly-arrived emigrant, who, however, now-a-days possesses advantages incalculably greater than could have been expected in so short a period as that intervening between 1843 and 1860.

"April 10th.*--Returned, with my hired man Richard, and a load, with a horse and ox-cart, from Montreal, forty miles, two days on the road, which is very bad, the frost not quite out of the ground—my load-
ing all safe, consisting of the following items; a plough 17 dollars, two axes 8*s.* each—harrow teeth—8*s.* for a bush harrow, in shape of the letter A—Two logging chains 10*s.* each—two scythes and stones 9*s.* 8*d.* one spade 3*s.*—one shovel 4*s.*—one dung-fork 2*s.* 6*d.*—two steel pitch-forks 3*s.* 6*d.* each—three augers, 1, 1½ and 2 inches, 15*s.*—one barrel of pork 20 dollars—one barrel of N. shore herrings 5 dollars—two barrels

* The first of this month may be considered generally as the commencement of the agricultural year.

of flour 27s. 6d. each—twenty apple-trees, and six plum-trees, at 2s. each—sixteen gooseberry-bushes and grape-vines, at 1s. 3d. each, amounting to 21l. 2s. 2d.

“ Put my apple-trees, &c., into a hole in the garden—got a good cup of tea, saw my horse and oxen well taken care of, and went to bed—thus ended the first day of my new mode of life.

“ April 11th.—My man Richard fed and watered the cattle—got breakfast with some difficulty, owing to the want of many things we ought to have got in Montreal; we had no fryingpan, for instance—herrings superb—being Sunday, went to church, morning and afternoon.

“ April 12th.—Up at daylight—reprimanded Richard for being out too late the night before, planted my apple, plum trees, &c., in what had been an apology for a garden—mended the fence round it—broke open our pork barrel, found it good—had some for dinner—knocked the spout off the new tea-kettle, of course cracked before—worse off than ever for cooking-utensils—borrowed a frying-pan, and boiled potatoes for dinner in a forty-gallon pot—two cows calved, and a ewe yeaned two lambs.

“ April 13th.—Got a supply of cooking-apparatus at a shop in the neighbouring village—commenced ploughing for wheat, making garden, &c. Hired another man for the summer at ten dollars per month, same as I gave Richard—another cow calved. This was considered a very early spring, but I have since sown wheat, on this day, two years consecutively, and might have done so oftener, had it been otherwise convenient.

“ April 14th.—Hired a housekeeper at four dollars a month—sowed onions, beets, sallad, &c.,—new man Charles, mending fences—drawing rails with the horse and cart—Richard still ploughing with the oxen—myself at the garden—bought four cows at 18 dollars each—two of them calved a month before—made a harrow.

“ April 15th.—Sowed wheat after washing it with brine and drying it with lime—Charles harrowed it in with the horse—four bushels (our measure, which is nearly the same as imperial,) upon three and a half acres, according to the custom of the country—planted early peas and sowed garden seeds—Richard still ploughing—two ewes yeaned.

“ April 16th.—Charles and myself making fence—one of the new cows calved—ploughing for potatoes and corn, first time.

“ April 17th.—Same as yesterday, and same to the end of the month, except that we sowed about four acres of oats and peas mixed.

“ May 1st.—All at work on the roads—finished our highway duty.

“ May 2nd.—Sunday.—All to church.

“ May 3rd.—One of the men churned before breakfast, with a swing-churn, lately invented—cut up a little fire-wood—too warm to plough with oxen in the middle of the day—all making fence.

“ May 4th and 5th.—Wet days—made four rakes and handled and ground the new axes, one having been partially ground and a temporary

handle in it before—cleared out and repaired the barn.

“ May 6th.—Fine again—land too wet to plough—making fences—Richard went to the mill with a few bushels of oats to be made into meal—got the horse shod.

“ May 7th.—Very warm and sultry—ploughing for Indian corn by daylight, left off at 10, and commenced again at 4 P. M., continued till dark—carting stones off the corn land—finishing my garden—got home the grist sent away yesterday.

“ May 8th.—One of the principal farmers of the settlement killed by a tree falling upon him. Work same as yesterday until noon, when we all went to assist in raising a wooden building [for a barn 40 feet by 30 for one of our neighbours.

“ May 9th.—Sunday.—All went to church—I need not again mention this, as we never allowed anything to interfere with this duty. A tremendous thunderstorm.

“ May 10th and 11th.—Drawing manure for Indian corn, ploughing it in, &c.

“ May 12th and 13th.—Same work as two proceeding days—and planting Indian corn and pumpkins—attended funeral of the neighbour killed on the 8th.

“ May 14th and 15th.—Sowed more oats and finished planting Indian corn—killed a fat calf—sold one quarter for 5s. and the skin for the same.

“ May 16th.—Sunday.

“ May 17th.—To end of month clearing up an old ‘Slash,’ which term has previously been defined; drawing the logs together with the oxen; then piling and burning them. One wet day, sheared the sheep, which were got in before the rain came on. Commenced planting corn on the new clearing.

“ June 1st and 2nd.—Sowing one and a half acres of oats on the clearing; Richard ploughing the potato land second time; Charles drawing out manure and spreading it before him; myself planting potatoes with a hoe after him: it may be here remarked, that before the stumps are all out, or nearly so, it is not possible to drill up land for this crop.

“ June 3rd.—Finished the potatoes and reckoned up my crop—stands as follows: wheat three and half, peas three, oats five, Indian corn six, potatoes five and a half—in all, twenty three acres—meadow twenty, pasture thirteen, partially cleared twenty, added to the twenty-three, makes seventy-six acres. It may be remembered here, that I said my farm contained about fifty acres of cleared land, whereas I make out seventy-six acres, but I did not then take into the account neither the twenty acres partially cleared, nor the six or seven I cleared myself.

“ June 4th.—A holiday, which I have always kept in commemoration of the birth of good King George III., of blessed memory.

“ June 5th.—Went to a training, as it is here called. All the men

in the country, with some trifling exceptions, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, capable of bearing arms, are obliged by law to muster once a year; and this constitutes the militia of the province.

" June 6th.—Sunday.—I witnessed on this evening a splendid and gorgeous sunset, far surpassing anything of the kind I had ever seen at home. Even a sunset in Italy, as a commissariat officer, settled on a farm near me, who had served in that country, declared could not be compared to it.

" June 7th to 15th.—Finished mending and making fences. Made a road through a little swamp near the rear of my farm, where I had commenced a clearing—carrying out upon it an accumulated heap of chips from the front of my wood-shed—put up a small building behind my garden, which, though not always to be found on a farm-stead here, is not the less necessary.

" June 16th to end.—Hoeing corn and potatoes—excessively hot, thermometer, one day, 86 in the shade; sowed an acre of turnips on my new clearing.

" July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.—Finished hoeing Indian corn the second time, and making fences.

" July 5th.—Wet day—ground scythes and hung them.

" July 6th.—Commenced moving.

" July 15th.—Finished haying without a drop of rain—very hot.

" July 16th.—A fearful thunderstorm—burned a log-barn in the neighbourhood, or, as some suppose, the accident happened from a man going into it with a lighted pipe, to prevent which has been a great source of trouble to me whenever I have employed Canadian labourers—killed another fat calf.

" July 17th.—Finished off my hay-stacks.

July 18th.—Sunday.—To church—clergyman absent at a distant settlement---prayers, and a sermon read by the school-master---weather quite cool, as is usual after a violent thunderstorm.

" July 19th.—Commenced hoeing corn the third time, or rather cutting up, with the hoe whatever weeds had grown since the last hoeing--sold 200 pounds of butter, at 8s. per pound---cut first cucumber.

" July 20th to end of month.—Finishing hoeing corn and potatoes---commenced clearing new land, by cutting down the under brush, and piling it in heaps ready for burning---this I did upon thirty acres of woodland, during the rest of the summer, when I found I could spare a day for that purpose, and in the winter cut down the large trees, and then into lengths for piling in heaps to burn. The summer is the best season for commencing to clear land, because the brush is in full leaf, which, when dry, helps to burn it, all which a person soon learns when he comes to the country, but would doubtless like to know something about it before.

" August 2nd.—Attending a meeting of the principal inhabitants about repairing the roof of the church-steeple; gave a dollar towards the expense--bought a pew, 6s.—the two men underbrushing—first

new potatoes—bought a sickle and a cradle scythe—made the cradle, having had the fingers blocked out before—a very difficult thing to make.

“ August 4th to 7th.—Clearing part of the under-brushed land, for winter wheat---same until 10th, when I began reaping and cradling---continued till 21st—finished harvesting, except one and a quarter acres of late oats and the Indian corn---cut first melon, but I am very late.

“ August 31st,---Resumed clearing land-- killed a lamb.

“ September 1st to 10th.---Same work, and sowed three acres of winter wheat---commenced making potash from the ashes I have saved when clearing the land.

“ September 11th to 22nd.---At the under-brushing---continued at the potash till I made 70 barrels, which I sold for something over 15l.---my neighbour's cattle broke into my Indian corn, but did little damage.

“ September 23rd.---Wet day---threshing and dressing up one and a half bushel of wheat and eight of oats---sent them to mill at night---oats weighed forty-eight pounds.

“ September 24th.---Got home grist---oats produced 2 cwt, 0 qr. 14 lbs.---Got a certificate from the miller and a farmer of the weight of the oats---forty pounds being the general average weight of good oats.---Made a wooden box as a steamer for my boiler—box containing twelve bushels.

“ September 25th.—Commenced ploughing—had a cow dried up and bled, and turned into the best feed to make beef.

“ An ox, belonging to my neighbour, being one of the cattle which broke into my corn, died of a surfeit, as was supposed, of such rich succulent food as the green corn. This made him mend his portion of the line fence between my farm and his, which I never could get him to do before.

“ September 27th.—Commenced steaming pumpkins for my hogs—shut them up—threshed five bushels of peas and oats, had them ground to mix with the pumpkins—fed the hogs with raw food for some weeks before---made a hog-trough, by hollowing out a pine log. Went to a squirrel-hunt, which I must give some account of.

“ Some years, when the nuts in the woods are plentiful, the squirrels are so numerous as to do great damage to the Indian corn, when a conspiracy like the following is entered into, for the destruction of them, as well as of all enemies that may be met with, whose depredations are chiefly confined to this valuable crop. All the men, young and old, for miles round, form themselves into two bands, each under a captain, and whichever gets the least quantity of game, has to pay for a ball and supper, at the village tavern, for the whole---each kind of animal being reckoned according to its importance, thus the right paw of a bear counts for 400---of a racoon 100---squirrel one---right claw of a crow, woodpecker, or blue jay, one, &c.---By daylight of the morning of the muster, the woods were all alive with the eager hunters, and in the after-part of the day, the fields were swarming with groups of women and children, with provisions and ammunition for their several partizans, and

to disburthen them of their spoils---it was truly a season of merry and joyous holiday, in which all business and work was suspended ; many a small party spent sleepless nights watching for bears and racoons, for it is only then they come out---this lasted for three days, when we all met at the tavern to count up our spoils, in trembling anxiety for the award of two judges appointed to decide upon the claim for victory---the party I belonged to had 2 bears, counting 800---4 racoons, 400---473 squirrels--27 crows---105 blue jays and woodpeckers --counting altogether 1,835, and yet we lost, as the other party had nearly the same, besides one bear more.

‘ The child may rue that was unborn
The hunting of that day.’

“ Sept. 29th and 30th.—Richard ploughing—Charles and I gathering Indian Corn ; at night had a ‘ bee,’ a term used for a mustering together of the neighbours, to assist in any work which would puzzle an individual to do alone, when all the young men and boys in the settlement came to help me to husk it. Got the first premium for it from the Agricultural Society.

“ October 1st and 2nd.—Same work—evening to husking bee at a neighbours.

“ October 4th to 7th.—Ploughing—finished getting in the Indian corn cutting the cornstalks—husking ourselves at night what little we had gathered during the day ; collected and brought home pumpkins.

“ October 8th to 9th.—Binding corn-stalks and stacking them up to dry ; collected and brought home pumpkins.

“ October 11th.—Got in remainder of pumpkins, and the onions.

“ October 12th.—Stacked corn-stalks, and fenced them round, together with the hay-stack.

“ October 13th.—Commenced digging potatoes.

“ October 14th to 20th.—Finished taking up potatoes—800 bushels—ploughed over the land to the end of the month—ploughing, clearing land, &c.—Hired Charles for the winter, for seven dollars a month.

“ October 22nd.—The boundless, measureless forest—the stupendous wilderness of woods, which overwhelms the whole face of the country, exhibited, in the bright sunshine and the pure atmosphere of this lovely morning, a picture as novel as it was beautiful in the eyes of a stranger ; for, instead of waving their luxuriant foliage over mountain, hill and valley, in the same rich though monotonous hue of living green, the trees now had assumed a colouring which, in brilliancy and variety, exceeded all description. The soft maple is the first to commence this gorgeous display, by changing to a rich crimson ; the sugar maple then follows in similar, though more sombre tints, variegated with the yellow of the trembling poplar, the orange and gold of the beech, and the serene brown of the butter-nut, while the sturdy oak maintains his deep green, in defiance of these harbingers of winter.

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MAPLE-SUGAR MAKING IN THE BACKWOODS.



NORZ.—Maple-Sugar making generally takes place in March or April. A detailed account of the process will be found in the admirable work of Mrs. Traill, called "The Settlers' Guide."

" November 1st.—Same work, and getting in turnips and cabbages, and all other garden stuffs—took in the cows at night. 350 bushels of turnips.

" November 2nd.—First hard frost—could not plough till noon—clearing, &c.

" November 3rd to 20th.—Underbrushing—cutting firewood---cattle out all day, and only the cows in at night. Hard frost: No more ploughing, I suppose.

" November 21st.—First snow; took in all the cattle.

" November 22nd.—A thaw and wet day—threshing more grain for the hogs. Sent it to the mill.

" November 23rd to 30th.—Ploughing again one day—clearing—killed a sheep—hard frost again, but fine weather, called the Indian summer, with a slight smoky haziness in the atmosphere, through which the sun is seen with a deadened lustre, something like a full moon.

" December 1st to 4th.—Indian summer continues—clearing and chopping.

" December 5th.—Killed my hogs.

December 6th.—Fall of snow—threshing—cutting up and salting pork.

December 7.—Drawing wood home for fuel, in the log, with the horses and oxen, not being snow enough to draw it on the sled.

" December 8th and 9th.—Made an ox-sled. Cutting firewood.

" December 10th and 11th.—Drawing fire-wood as on the 7th.

" December 13th.—Snow-storm. Threshing.

" December 14th.—Drawing in stack of corn-stalks to give to the cattle instead of hay, which I cannot yet get at in my barns, it being covered with grain, and not wishing to cut into my hay-stack till I should have room enough to take it all in at once.

" December 15th.—Commenced cutting down the trees on the land I had underbrushed, and chopping them into lengths for piling. Cutting fire-wood and drawing it. Cutting, splitting, and drawing out rails for fences, and drawing out timber for a new barn, threshing and tending the cattle; getting out hemlock logs for the saw-mill, for boards for the new barn, drawing them home and making shingles, occupied our time all winter, with the exception of my journey to Montreal with butter and a few bushels of grain, which I sold, and, with the proceeds, bought some groceries and other necessaries, preparatory to my anticipated change of circumstances.

" In the following spring it was the 20th April before the snow was all off the ground, when vegetation commenced, and progressed with a rapidity unknown to the British Isles; it is indeed a disadvantage for the snow to go away earlier."

No. VIII.

Toronto, August, 17, 1860.

" MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

" I know of no reason why the two families you name, with the capital they have, should not come out at once. Let them go to——or ——, or some one of the small towns on the lake or river between Brockville and Cobourg, near which they have determined to settle, and they will have many opportunities during the winter, the ' horrors ' of which are very much exaggerated at home, of finding some suitable farms. They can live cheaper in Canada than in England. Our harvest this year is the most abundant ever known, and is all safely housed. I have completed a conditional arrangement for the rental of the three farms for M—, T—, and L—, at 12s. per acre per annum for the cleared part, with the option of purchase within four years: the local taxes may amount to three more. I send a copy of the agreement, but I do not like the responsibility of concluding the arrangement until they have seen the property. There are good houses and buildings upon all the farms; and before the end of September, there will be on an average thirty acres of fall wheat sown upon each, which they can have at a valuation, as well as any part of the hay, straw, and stock they like.

" I shall be truly happy to see these sons of my old school and college friend, and I hope their example may be followed by hundreds of the sons of country gentlemen and tenant-farmers. Canada affords more examples of success in commercial and agricultural pursuits than any other colony in the history of the world; and the longer I live here the more strongly I am persuaded of its value and importance as a field for emigration, and the more I am surprised that a colony presenting so many advantages from its fertility and wealth of various kinds, and unrivalled facilities of rapid communication with the United States and European markets, should not have attracted a larger number of Agriculturists, at all events, to occupy and improve the millions of acres of productive soil of which as yet ' the mower filleth not his hand, neither he that bindeth up the sheaves his bosom.' His hand who fed the multitude in the wilderness and the prophet in the desert is not shortened, and if duly sought HE will be as present a help in the backwoods of Canada as in the thronged mart or the crowded city!

" Hitherto the vast wealth of Canada has scarcely been made known. The establishment of free ports at Gaspé and Sault St. Marie, the former famous for its inexhaustible fisheries, second only to Newfoundland, and the latter for its mineral wealth, the abolition of the tolls on the St. Lawrence, &c., &c., show a degree of bold reliance upon our resources

which does honour to the forethought and ability of our 'Chancellor of the Exchequer,' Mr. Galt.

"As to the minerals of Canada, we have one of great value which deserves especial notice. Lower Canada is, as far as is yet known, the only country which possesses a rich titaniferous ore capable of making alloys of great excellence, the influence of which upon iron and steel has lately been mentioned by your eminent metallurgist, Mr. Mushet, in the 'Engineer.' The ore found in New Zealand only possesses 8 per cent. of the oxide of titanium, while that of Canada exceeds 50 per cent., and can be had in any quantity.

"We have, too, another almost unknown and entirely neglected source of wealth in the fish offal on the St. Lawrence, the annual value of which thrown away in the fisheries of the St. Lawrence is enormous. This offal properly prepared would supply the farmers of Great Britain with manure for a hundred years to come, and is within ten days' reach by steamers and three weeks by sailing vessels.

"As to manufactures in Canada I have little to say; we ought to have them; but as long as our leading merchants derive such enormous profits from imports they are not likely to promote the scheme your friend's contemplate. There can be no doubt of its entire success. Flax and hemp thrive amazingly here, and the cotton from the Southern States passes our doors to be made up in the States or England and be returned here!

"I know of no place in Canada better suited to the objects sought than Cornwall, where there is an unrivalled water-power: it is very central, and, as you will see from the map and plan I have sent you, it has ready access to all parts of Canada and the States by rail or steam-boat, and to and from England by the St. Lawrence in the summer and Portland in the winter.

"In the Township of Delaware, a few miles from London, C. W., there is also a fine site for a manufactory; the owner of which, as well as the one at Cornwall, will contribute largely towards its erection. Our Canadian Thames, which is here pronounced as it is spelt, flows through this property in an ample stream.

"The Prince will be welcomed with great enthusiasm, especially in Lower Canada, where a more Conservative tone of feeling exists than here. His visit will do us and you all a great deal of good in many ways, and among other things you will find out where Canada is! When the Prince landed at Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia, the Times and other papers announced 'THE PRINCE IN CANADA!' When he did touch Canadian soil at Gaspé you at home seemed sorely puzzled!

"A lady of position in ——— shire has commissioned me to buy some property for her younger sons. She first, however, desires to know how far the property is from the Black-foot Indians; and upon my announcing

that I could not promise one within 2000 miles, she desired me to complete the arrangement.

SPORTING IN CANADA.

“ Let no man come to settle in Canada for the sake of sporting. He who has time for a few weeks’ amusement will find a variety of game in certain remote districts, and for certain short periods of the year. In answer to the questions of——on this point, I answer that the following are some of the kinds of game we have---I don’t include deer, bears, wolves, foxes, moose, cariboo---all these are to be had, if diligently sought for, but are seldom found in the settled parts---viz., rabbits, pheasants, grouse, partridges, woodcocks, snipe, heath-hens, ptarmigan, &c. &c.

“ Deer are found in almost every part of the province, moose and cariboo generally in the Lower Province and even a few miles from Quebec.

“ The rabbit is the *Lepus Americanus*. It does not burrow like our rabbit, but lives under the stumps of trees. It becomes quite white in winter, and hundreds may be had daily in the markets of Quebec. The prairie rabbit, found in the Western States, has very much the look and colour of a leveret three parts grown.

“ Our pheasant is the *Tetrao umbellus*; our partridge is the quail, *Ortyx virginianus*; our heath-hen, the *Tetrao cupido*; our grouse, the *Tetrao Canadensis*; our woodcock, the *Philoheda minor*, and is not half the size of the English bird. Snipes and ducks are plentiful in certain districts and for short periods.

“ Immense quantities of quails are brought to our Canadian cities from the Western States in the winter, packed in ice. All the game in Canada, except the wild turkey, is dry and with little flavour. I have seen ptarmigan in Quebec as white as snow, and about the size of a pigeon.

“ Sportsmen everywhere should feel much indebted to the Honourable John Prince, M. L. C., a thorough sportsman and English gentleman, for having introduced and carried through Parliament a bill for the better protection of game in Upper Canada, by which it is enacted that:—

“ No deer or fawn, elk, moose, or cariboo, shall be hunted, taken, or killed, between the first day of January and the first day of September in any year.

“ No wild turkey, grouse, partridge, or pheasant, shall be hunted, taken, or killed, between the first day of February and the first day of September in any year.

“ No quail shall be taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day of October in any year.

“ No woodcock shall be taken or killed between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of July in any year.

" No wild swan, goose, duck, widgeon, or teal, shall be hunted, taken, or killed, between the first day of April and the first day of August in any year.

" No deer, wild turkey, grouse, partridge or pheasant, quail or woodcock, shall be trapped or taken by means of traps, nets, snares, springes, or other means of taking such birds, other than by shooting, at any time whatever.

" Fish abound in almost every part of both provinces. There is scarcely a township which has not in it lakes abounding with various kinds of fish, of large size and delicious flavour. The brooks in Upper Canada are said to have abounded with 'speckled trout,' but I never heard of any one using any steps to stock these streams with more."

*Here again, as a sportsman, I must mention with pleasure and gratitude the efforts made by Mr. Nettle, of Quebec, the Superintendent of Fisheries, for the artificial propagation of salmon wherewith to stock the rivers near Quebec. Too much praise, too, cannot be given to Mr. Whitcher, of the Fisheries Department of the Crown Land Office, for his exertions, which have resulted in stringent regulations for the protection of the valuable fisheries of the Saguenay. Perhaps there is no place in the world where more abundant sport can be had than in the district of the lower Saguenay and its tributary streams, and which is within about seven days steam of Great Britain. The Rev. Dr. Adamson, I am told, caught here, this summer, (1860), in five days, 47 salmon, varying in size from 8 to 18 lbs. each. Salmon-trout are also wonderfully plenty and afford capital fly-fishing. I heard of a party consisting of Lord Keane, Dr. Adamson, Mr. Holyoake, and two other gentlemen who killed one morning, 240 brace of fine salmon-trout a year or two ago in the same neighborhood.



OTTAWA.

 NO. IX.

 THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—THE QUEEN'S DECISION
 VINDICATED.

Quebec, October, 1860.

MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

NEVER was a greater injustice done to a loyal and law-abiding people than in a recent editorial in the 'Times' about French Canadians, and never was a more singular unacquaintance with facts exhibited than in those letters of its "Own Correspondent," which appeared on the 30th of August and 3rd and 6th of September. They who undertake to instruct others, and desire to guide and influence public opinion, should at least have truth and accuracy on their side.

I do not charge the distinguished English journalist, or his "able and experienced reporter," with willful misrepresentation, but I maintain they have both done us a grievous injustice, for which we are entitled to all the reparation of which the case admits. The short answer to the sweeping condemnation of a whole nation, which appeared in the 'Canadian News' of the 12th ult., shows that we have one friend at home sufficiently acquainted with us to defend us from an attack which had no better authority or foundation than the reported speech of a vulgar, French Canadian Councilman of Montreal, which a few days afterwards elicited an unanimous resolution "to record the names of the offending members in the Minute Book of the Corporation," as a signal mark of their disapprobation. Another resolution proposed, and seconded by two French Canadians, Messrs. Bellemare and Grenier, was also passed unanimously, to the effect, that they desired "to offer a reparation of honour by solemnly acknowledging their respectful devotion to their gracious sovereign, their loyal attachment to her throne, and their indignant repudiation of the wanton insult recently offered in their Council Room."

Will the 'Times,' after this, persist in its calumny upon Lower Canada, or withdraw a charge which has not the slightest foundation?

In no part of the wide possessions of our Queen does there exist a people better satisfied with the institutions under which they live and prosper, and less inclined to sever the connexion which happily unites them to the British Crown ; and, in confirmation of this feeling, they point with pride to the reception which the youthful heir to the proudest throne in Christendom met with, from the hour he set foot upon Lower Canadian soil, to that when, amidst the cheers and good wishes and prayers of a million faithful subjects of French origin, he set out to visit the sister Province.

In answering the statements so confidently made by the 'Times' correspondent from Montreal, and the editor of the 'Times' from London, about a district with which personally, they were both unacquainted, I am neither influenced by any wish to underrate the vast commercial importance and progress of Montreal, nor have I, in attempting to show the wisdom of the selection of Ottawa as the seat of Government, that individual interest in Ottawa which is erroneously attributed to the influence of "certain speculators," which led to its selection and, as the 'Times' asserts, to the "transference of the capital from Montreal to the upstart village of Ottawa."

Montreal never was the capital of Canada : and this statement is as purely imaginative as the picture drawn of the sufferings of the Ottawa lumbermen, from "wolves, bears, cold, and hunger." The selection of Ottawa as the seat of Government no more makes that beautiful and "central" spot the capital of Canada than a similar distinction makes Washington the capital of the United States.

I have a far higher object in this answer, which is, to remove the prejudice which the countless readers of the 'Times' may adopt against a part of Canada too little known at home, but which, from its vast extent, its various mineral, Agricultural, and "lumbering" resources and riches, yields to no part of this fine Province in value and importance. If I disprove the grounds upon which the 'Times' rests its case, I maintain that, to some extent at least, I prove mine.

I have this advantage over my formidable opponent, that I know the district I desire to defend, or I would not write about it, and lived in Canada years before the last movement took place which led to that judicious compromise which resulted in the selection of Ottawa on the part of the Queen's advisers, and solved a difficulty which might have remained a stumbling-block and bone of contention for a century to come, so powerful, so varied, so apparently insuperable, were the national political, local and personal obstacles involved in the question. There can be no question as to the view which the Colonial Secretary, who has now seen the chosen spot, will take ; there can be no doubt that His Grace will adopt the recommendations made by Lords Sydenham and Elgin, Sir Edmund Head, and last, though far from least, "the great Duke," who, upon being consulted where the seat of Government for Canada should be, placed his finger upon Ottawa.

I proceed now to show the utter unacquaintance of the 'Times' and its correspondent on the subject on which they have written with so much confidence. These errors I will first quote and then answer. In the letter of the 30th of August, the writer says of Ottawa, which he had not yet seen, that it was "a miserable out-of-the-way place; that its selection as the capital of Canada was a blunder, than which no greater could have committed. That every one in Canada except a few speculators who bought largely round the intended capital, is indignant at the transference of the capital from Montreal to Ottawa; that tents had to be sent down to accommodate the aides-de-camp, &c., for whom otherwise no place would have been found!" In the letter of September 3rd, we read of the steamer "nearing the new and very upstart village of Ottawa, and meeting the lumberers (lumbermen?), whose adventures in the woods with bears and wolves, and cold and hunger would fill a volume, and who make Ottawa, as being one of the wildest spots in Canada their head-quarters—they are French Canadians, and constitute three-fourths of the population of Ottawa, which is about 12,000, being equal to Norwood or Sydenham—that all access to the stream above is cut off by the Falls, &c.*"

"If Ottawa were fortified like Quebec—and it could be made impregnable for a few thousands—if it were not close upon the American frontier, if its inhabitants were English settlers, there might have been some reason for the extreme step of transferring the capital from Montreal to Ottawa; to which place, in its present state of feeling on the subject, the Government or the people will re-transfer it. The Legislative members were placed in the front seats at the ceremonial, and decried the arrangements in every tense and mood. The Parliament Buildings will be grand, regal, and ancient-looking enough to please Mr. Scott, and if ever finished will make an admirable lunatic asylum" &c.

In the letter of the 6th of September, the writer states that he considers it "a painful, shameful truth, that less is known of Canada in England, even by public men and great colonial oracles, than of Peiho and Terai, and calls upon the Imperial Government to send some Livingstone to explore and explain the resources of Upper Canada!"

The 'Times' "improves the occasion" afforded by its correspondent, and tells us that "the choice of Ottawa has united all in the province against the arbitration they themselves sought, and the decision which they pledged themselves to accept; that the buildings are of the strictest sect of architectural fanaticism; that the position of Montreal is commanding, and at the head of the navigation of the St. Lawrence; that Ottawa is the residence of a rough and disorderly set of lumberers; that it is reached by a branch of the Grand Trunk; that the river below is only adapted for vessels of light draught, and above rendered useless by

* The quantity of land capable of cultivation between Ottawa and the Georgian Bay is estimated at twenty million acres. The population beyond Ottawa and north of the river, can hardly be less than 100,000.

rapids; that Ottawa is the Ultima Thule of Canada, that nobody lives beyond it, and that everybody must go out of the way to reach it;* that Her Majesty's advisers having been misled, should retrace their steps, or, if the Colonial Secretary, having seen the spot, approves the choice, that no more should be said about it."

The 'Times' correspondent says that Ottawa is the "head-quarters of the lumbermen, because it is the wildest spot in Canada; that they are French Canadians, and constitute three-fourths of the population of the 'village,' which only contains 12,000 inhabitants." The lumbermen don't live in Ottawa--only 25 per cent. of the whole population is of French origin. The Irish in Ottawa exceed any other nation in numbers, and it is just possible they may be the "rough and disorderly" set. It is quite certain that it is not the French Canadians, whose quiet habits are proverbial. It is only a month since the 'Times' denounced all Lower Canadians with a bitter vehemence; now it insists upon the removal of the capital of Canada to the very city where the British and Irish and their Queen were so grossly insulted in the council chamber, and where there are 30,000 French Canadians and 15,000 Irish Roman Catholics.

The government buildings, which are admitted to be "grand, regal, and ancient looking," will one day do "for a lunatic asylum;" "they are of the strictest sect of architectural fanaticism," adds the Times. "The members of the Legislature decried the arrangements in every tense and mood."

Before leaving Ottawa, the Honourable G. Brown, M. P. for Toronto, and Dr. Tassé, representing a county close to Montreal, proposed a vote of thanks to the city of Ottawa, for their munificent hospitality, which was carried unanimously. The Press were the guests of the city; the aides-de-camp, and persons connected with the royal suite, were handsomely housed in a new hotel, and did not require "tents."

"No body lives beyond Ottawa—the river above it is rendered useless by rapids," says the Times. How was it that the Prince went by steamers, and canoes, and portages, 100 miles above Ottawa, "amidst the most exquisite scenery, where the almost devotional loyalty of the people was something quite touching, and where he partook of lunch at the residence of Mr. McLoughlin, a lumberer,† which, for style and elegance, would have done justice to Trois Freres!"

So far from Ottawa being a miserable out-of-the-way place, it is accessible in more ways than any place in Canada. There is the river, "spanned by a bridge of singular beauty, and showing at Carillon a

*The New York *Herald* says of Ottawa, that "it is a new city of 1,500 people, circularly and scatteringly built, with very muddy and wide streets and side walks, having no pretensions to be the capital *except its central position*."

† Lumberers are timber merchants, many of whom have very large fortunes invested in that trade. Lumbermen are the persons employed to cut down the timber, and make the rafts, &c. They are sometimes, and more correctly, called axemen.

gem of Canadian scenery, and by which was reached a site the most picturesque I ever saw, except Constantinople." Then there is a railroad, not mentioned in the letter, which is not, as the 'Times' asserts, a branch of the Grand Trunk. Ottawa is also approached from Kingston by the Rideau canal, and next spring the railway from Brookville to Arnprior will afford another means of access to this intended capital."

Ottawa, "at a cost of a few thousands, could be made impregnable;" Montreal would take as many millions! So far from Ottawa being "close to the American frontier," it is much farther from it than Montreal, or any city in Canada, except Quebec!!!

The 'Times' tells us that Montreal is at the head of the navigation of the St. Lawrence; we, poor colonists, say that the head of the St. Lawrence is 170 miles higher up, where lake Ontario ends.

A few words more about the Ottawa country, now beginning to be called, and very properly, Central Canada; which may be said to begin with the Bobcaygeon Free Grant Road north of Peterborough to the dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada. The government is yearly spending large sums in making colonization roads, and surveying new townships to the north of Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. These townships are rapidly filling up, and the occupiers of them have had abundant agricultural success. The city of Ottawa is in the county of Carleton; the average returns of wheat from which have for some years past exceeded any county in Canada. Central Canada may not equal this for some time, but the 'Times' correspondent admits its "fertility," and speaks of it as "a huge extent of rich uncultivated country." So far from there being nothing beyond Ottawa, it is the district from whence half the lumber used in, and exported from, Canada comes. The iron mines at Hull have been for years successfully worked, and not long since 8,000 tons of magnetic iron ore, of an unusually rich quality, went down the Rideau canal to be smelted in the United States! The Indians bring very rich specimens of lead ore down the Gatineau river, but as yet they keep their secret as to its locality with singular and characteristic caution. More than sixty years ago Mr. Philemon Wright explored the country near Ottawa, and settled at Hull, and in the year 1806 he obtained from the Royal Society in England a silver medal, having on one side this inscription. "Arts and Commerce promoted;" and on the other, "To Mr. Philemon Wright, MDCCLVI., for Culture of Hemp in Canada."

To write of Ottawa as an upstart village is unworthy of the writer and the occasion. The real property in Ottawa City was valued and assessed some years since at nearly 4,000,000 dollars. Eight hundred ships are laden annually at Quebec with timber from the Upper Ottawa country valued at 2,500,000 dollars. It has had, for many years past, churches, schools scientific societies, mechanics' institutes, newspapers and manufactories of various kinds. It has made more rapid progress than any city in Canada; its population having doubled in ten years. It is the

high road to 25,000,000 of acres of land, as yet unsettled, but capable of successful cultivation, between it and the Georgian Bay. If the grand project of an union between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans should ever be realized, and the best and nearest route taken, the road must pass near Ottawa. I say road, because no man but a lunatic would ever dream of a water communication which could be only available half the year.

Let the Canadian Government offer to the capitalists of Europe two or three millions of acres of the lands, now utterly unproductive, in alternate blocks of 20,000 acres on either side the road, chess-board like, between Ottawa and the free port of Sault St. Marie, (close to the Bruce and Wellington mines), now the extreme north-west inhabited part of Canada proper, and I should not despair of seeing within three years a gravelled road between Lakes Nipissing and Opeongo, with lateral branches southward to connect with our great national boast, the Grand Trunk Railway, the full advantages of which will never be realized to mother country and the province until it has its termination at Halifax.

The duty paid to Government for the privilege of cutting timber, at $\frac{3}{4}$ l. per foot for square timber, and 5l. each for logs, produces nearly 200,000 dollars per annum. More than 20,000 axemen are employed, whose wages and board average 26 dollars a month (more than five pounds sterling) each, and amounts yearly to 5,680,000 dollars, upwards of one million and a quarter sterling. There are more sufferers from bulls and bears, and cold and hunger, in the metropolis of England than among the well-clad, well-warmed, well-fed, well-paid-and-piped lumbermen of the Upper Ottawa!

I think now I have proved my position that the Times is ill-informed; that Ottawa is not the miserable out-of-the-way place it has been represented to be; that the country beyond and west of Ottawa has highly valuable mineral, agricultural, and lumbering resources.

I quite agree with the 'Times' correspondent that the ignorance of Canada, among Englishmen, is deeply to be deplored, for their sakes as well as our own.

There is no need, however, for a "Livingstone to be sent out to explain and explore the resources of this part of Upper Canada." There is scarcely a square mile which has not been visited, and the result recorded in the Crown Lands Department. There is scarcely an acre, I was going to say, which has not been examined by the painstaking and earnest staff of Sir William Logan, whose love of geology amounts almost to enthusiasm, which he seems to have communicated to the able and accomplished gentlemen who serve under him. Nor has the attention of those gentlemen been merely confined to geological researches, but the Fauna and Flora of Canada have been observed and recorded, as well as the fossils found in the various strata between Lake Superior and Gaspé. A geological map of Canada is now being prepared by Sir William Logan, the minute and accurate details of which will be

deeply interesting to all whose attention has been given to this science. There are already detailed maps and reports of all this district, published annually, and obtainable from Sir William, or the officers of the House of Assembly at Quebec. Sir William Logan receives with willing courtesy, and welcomes all visitors to his valuable collection of Canadian minerals at Montreal.

The London 'Times' has too readily adopted the opinions of its correspondent, however able and experienced he may be, who seems somehow to look upon Montreal through a Rose-coloured medium. The inhabitants of Canada, living at Quebec and Toronto, and other cities which competed for the distinction of the seat of government may not perhaps, in their heart of hearts, be quite satisfied at the selection of Ottawa; but at all events they are silent—if they don't approve, they all acquiesce! For nearly two years past, during which I have associated very much with Members of the Legislature and the press, I have scarcely heard the subject alluded to with any feeling of asperity or disapproval.

Some few sturdy bucolics in the Lower House, acting under the influence of hot editorials from their favourite journal about "Lower Canada domination," vowed by more than Yea and Nay, that they would rather resign their seats than go among the moutons of Quebec. But they did not resign, and they did go; and during the whole session of 1860 I never saw a set of country gentleman who seemed to enjoy themselves more among the warm-hearted people at the ancient capital, who talked English as well, and took as kindly to the inevitable pipe as themselves. And just as quietly and as gracefully will they fall in with their Queen's award about Ottawa, which is nearer to the homes of a majority of the members of both Houses of the Legislature, and of the entire population of the two Canadas, than Montreal!

The drab-coloured repudiators of Pennsylvania would be miracles of honour, and honesty, and good faith, in comparison with Canadians, if, after having invited their future King to lay the foundation stone of their Houses of Parliament on the site selected by that peerless wife and woman, their beloved Queen, they should seek to break the award they themselves agreed to accept, and thus cancel the "arbitration bond" by which they pledged themselves, as gentlemen, to abide.

Canada wants repose from mere party conflicts, in which no great principle of public policy is involved. We Canadians should begin to show more public spirit, and less self-seeking; more reliance upon ourselves, more personal attention to, and interest in, those measures by which our vast resources can be most judiciously and effectually developed. Humanly speaking, the great question of the day with us is, how this desirable end may be best accomplished; how our waste places can be filled by an industrious, God-fearing, law-abiding population.

Immigration and trade go hand in hand; a fact to which the states-

men and people of England give too little heed, as regards their nearest colony and best customers, but which engages the continual and unremitting attention of American statesmen, politicians, and speculators.

Let us, before it be too late, turn to good account the Royal progress, which will draw an unusual amount of attention to this country, and endeavour to make this auspicious event auxiliary to the permanent improvement and colonization of this vast and valuable appendage of the British Crown.*

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA.

THERE are many persons at home who apprehend that the climate of Canada is too rigorous for the production of such cereals and fruits as are grown in European latitudes. The following extracts from the Toronto 'Globe' newspaper of the 21st of September, 1860, in reference to the Agricultural Exhibition at Hamilton, will afford some answer to these fears, and confirm the statements made elsewhere in this book as to vine, flax, and tobacco culture, and dairy products, in Canada.

"The display of fruit, in quantity and quality, surpassed what has been shown at any previous Exhibition. The results in this department were very satisfactory, proving that the climate of Canada admirably adapts it to the raising of many of the most valuable kinds of fruit. One of the principal exhibitors was Mr. Beadle of St. Catharines nurseries. On one side of the central stand in the Crystal Palace, he had 115 plates of apples, pears, peaches, &c., and 30 jars of cherries, currants, raspberries, blackberries, &c. Mr. Beadle exhibited ten varieties of peaches grown in the open air. Several of these varieties were of very large dimensions, and were much admired for the delicate richness of their tints. He exhibited also numerous varieties of apples; 41 in one collection of three of each sort, and 29 in another collection of six of each sort. He had also a large show of pears, comprising a large number of varieties. Among the varieties of open-air grapes shown by Mr. Beadle, were the blood-blacks, the Delaware, the Diana, the Northern Muscadine, the Perkins, Sage's Mammoth, and the Wild Fox

* The Canadian mail, just arrived, brings another strong confirmation of the feelings I stated as likely to arise in Canada touching the *Times* article as to the selection of Ottawa as the seat of Government. The *Toronto Globe* represents the views of the western section of the Province, as the *Quebec Chronicle* does that of the eastern, the former being an Opposition and the latter a Ministerial organ. The *Globe* says: "Two words supply the best commentary on the *Times*' lucubrations—TOO LATE. The question is settled; the buildings are far advanced towards completion; we who resisted to the last, have abandoned our opposition and frankly and loyally accept the Queen's decision; new interests and new questions have arisen which render it utterly impossible to muster again a majority against Ottawa, as the seat of Government." Even the Montreal papers deprecate the re-opening of the long-vexed question of the permanent seat of Government.

Grape, a product of the Canadian woods, which has been domesticated, and is marked by a strong musky flavour. Several of these varieties, Mr. Beadle states, are found to be well adapted to our northern climate. Mr. Beadle also exhibited a number of young fruit trees from nurseries, comprising the apple, pear, plum, cherry, &c.

"Mr. Arnold of Paris, exhibited a fine collection of fruit, tastefully arranged on a frame, bearing on a scroll the inscription: 'The fruit of the land.' This collection comprised apples, peaches, pears, clusters of grapes, &c.

"Mr. Benedict, of Clifton, showed some magnificent peaches, 20 varieties of pears, and specimens of a very large crab-apple which he calls the 'Transcendant.'

"Mr. Reid, of Port Dalhousie, showed some results of experiments he has been making in improving the vine, and introducing new varieties suitable for Canada. By raising plants from the seed, instead of from shoots, he has obtained a number of new open air varieties. Specimens of the fruit of these, very large, were exhibited. Mr. Reid also had on exhibition two bottles of wine made from grapes of a native stock, brought into the garden out of the woods.

"Mr. Binkley, of Ancaster, had along with his fruit some bottles of grape-wine and home-made sherry, the latter manufactured from currants.

"Besides the fruits already named, there was a large show of melons. We observed, also, nectarines, apricots, crab-apples, cranberries, &c. The display of plums was very good, comprising many varieties of large and small size.

"Some one, whose name we did not learn, exhibited a collection of cigars made from tobacco grown in the province. They looked as well as ordinary Principes and Havannas; their flavour was a matter to be determined by the judges.

"Another exhibitor, whose name we did not ascertain, sent a collection, comprising some thirty bottles of pickles, home-made wines, apple brandy, and maple molasses.

"For the Canada Company's prize of \$24 for the best 112 lbs of flax, there were 5 entries.

"Best bushel of hemp seed, 6 entries. Best bushel of flax seed, 31 entries.

"Messrs. Alexander & Co., exhibited some specimens of scutched flax, which excited marked attention: they looked almost as if they had been dressed.

"DAIRY PRODUCTS, &c.

"These were in the northern part of the building. There was a good show of butter, and a number of splendid cheeses. Mr. Rannie of Dereham, showed 200 or 300 lbs. of cheese, including some pine-apple cheese, a species of Stilton. Mr. Rannie carries on dairy operations on an extensive scale, keeping as many as one hundred cows. The honey exhibited, both in the jar and clear, looked exceedingly well."

CANADA AND ILLINOIS

The relative cost of fencing a prairie farm in Illinois and a woodland farm in Canada, and the money value of the results in each district, has been calculated by the late Mr. Hutton, and no higher authority can be quoted. The cost of clearing land in Canada has been made a bugbear of by Mr. Caird, who thus gives the probable Dr. and Cr., of 100 acres of land, for two years, in Central Illinois:—

Dr.

Cash price of 100 acres, sterling.....	£200	0	0
Contract price of fencing, breaking, sowing with wheat, reaping and threshing, and building a labourer's cottage and stable and shed.....	250	0	0
Capital invested in the purchase of four horses, implements and harness.....	110	0	0
	£560	0	0
Second year, wages of two men, horse keep, taxes, and accounts	200	0	0

Cr.

First crop wheat, 2,000 bush at 3s. 6d., 350l; second crop Indian corn, 5,000 bush. at 1s. 8d. 416l.	£766	0	0
Surplus after second crop, besides the value of land and stock.....	6	0	0

In Canada West the Dr. and Cr., are on the same basis, taking 100 acres brought into cultivation, would stand thus (capitalists can bring 100 acres into cultivation in Canada as well as in the United States, although such is seldom or never done that I am aware of):—

Dr.

Cash price of 100 acres of land, at 3s. 3d.....	£16	5	0
Contract price of clearing, fencing, and seeding, at 3l. 10s. per acre.....	350	0	0
Contract price of building a small house or shed.....	50	0	0
Capital invested in oxen (two yoke), chains, &c.....	54	0	0
Capital invested in potash kettle.....	10	0	0
Capital invested in labour, making potash and barrels.....	40	0	0
Second year, board and wages of three men and five in harvest, ox keep, &c.....	180	0	0
	£680	5	0

Cr.

Potash 20 barrels, at 6l.....	£120	0	0
Pine timber, say 100 trees at 6s.....	30	0	0
(Where the timber is good for making potash there is not much pine; for this reason I have set down a small sum).....			
First crop of wheat, 2,000 bushels at 5s.....	500	0	0
Second crop, barley, rye, oats, peas and potatoes, at 3l. per acre, average.....	300	0	0
	950	0	0

Surplus after the second crop, besides land, &c..... £29 15 0

This comparison, which is fairly and justly given, shows that the Canadian capitalist has the advantage over the prairie capitalist of £269 15s. sterling, in two years.

NOTE.—In de Bows' Compendium of the 17th census of the United States, it is stated that the value of human life is 70 per cent. less in Illinois than in Canada.

STANDARD WEIGHT OF GRAIN, SEEDS, &c.

The following standard weight of grain, seeds, &c., has been sanctioned by the Provincial Parliament, and shall in all cases be held to be equal to the Winchester bushel of all grain, pulse, or seeds, opposite to which they are set.

No. of lbs. to the bushel.	No. of lbs. to the bushel.
Wheat 60	Malt. 36
Indian Corn 56	Carrots 60
Rye 56	Parsnips 60
Peas 60	Beet. 60
Barley 48	Onions 60
Oats 34	Flax Seed 50
Beans 60	Hemp Seed 44
Clover Seed 60	Blue Grass Seed 14
Timothy Seed 48	Castor Beans 40
Buckwheat 48	Salt. 56
Dried Apples 22	Potatoes 60
Dried Peaches 33	Turnips 60

COST OF NECESSARIES OF LIFE—STOCK, ETC.

The subjoined list of prices is reckoned in dollars and cents, the mode in which all accounts are now kept in Canada. (See tables at pp. 131, 213.)

	Dols.	Cents.		Dols.	Cents.
Flour, 196 lbs.	5	40	Wool, per lb.	0	27
Wheat, per bushel	1	25	Hay, per ton	15	0
Spring Wheat "	1	10	Straw, "	6	0
Pease "	0	57½	Cart Horses	60 to 120	dollars.
Oats "	0	30	Riding "	80	160 "
Barley "	0	67	Yoke of Oxen	60	100 "
Potatoes "	0	25	Milch Cows	20	30 "
Apples "	0	50	Pigs	3	10 "
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	17½	Sheep	3	5 "
" tub "	0	12½	Sugar, per lb.	5	10 cents.
Bacon "	0	15	White "	10	15 "
Chickens, per pair	0	30	Soap "	5	6 "
Ducks "	0	37½	Candles "	15	25 "
Turkeys, each	0	75	Tea "	40	50 "
Beef, per 100 lbs.	6	0			
Other meats, per lb.	0	6			
		to			
		0			12½

WAGES IN CANADA.

It is difficult to give an exact statement as wages differ considerably in various localities. Generally, they exceed those given at home, except in the case of skilled mechanics for whom at present, there is not much demand. The cost of living in Canada in the articles of Tea, Sugar, Bread Meat, &c., is much less than at home.

APPENDIX.

CANADA—1862.

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

The Municipal Authorities, have in reply to a Circular from the Bureau of Agriculture issued last December, stated that the following classes were required in their several districts.

Farm Laborers..	4535	Carpenters.....	651	Coopers.....	228
Female Servants.	2008	Masons.....	347	Blacksmiths.....	270
Boys over 15....	2078	Bricklayers....	193	Tin Smiths.....	98
Girls do.....	1836	Tailors.....	226	Shoemakers.....	513

THE CLASS OF PERSONS WHO SHOULD EMIGRATE.

Practical farmers, Agricultural labourers, Male and Female servants, boys and girls over 15 years of age. Those possessing small capitals may rent or purchase farms with some little improvements, on reasonable terms.

Clerks, Shopmen, or persons having no particular trade or calling, and unaccustomed to manual labor should on no account be persuaded to emigrate, for to this class the country offers no encouragement at present.

CAUTION:—Emigrants having no fixed destination should not take passage beyond Quebec.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE. }
Quebec, February, 1862. }

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

TIME TO EMIGRATE AND BEST MODE OF REACHING CANADA.

It is of the greatest importance to the emigrant that he should arrive in the country at as early a period of the year as possible. Those who sail in the months of April and May may expect to arrive in time for the spring and Summer work, and to obtain the higher rate of wages, which are usually given by the farmers during harvest time. They will thus be enabled to secure a home against the coming winter. If, on the other hand they land at a season when nearly all out-door work has ceased, they may be exposed to much hardship.

If the means of the Emigrant will permit it, STEAMERS should be preferred to sailing vessels. First class steamers leave Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow weekly, from April to November, direct for Quebec.

LUGGAGE—Should be in compact handy packages, distinctly marked with the owners name and destination. The enormous quantities of useless luggage brought out by Emigrants, entail heavy expenses and trouble, and in many cases the cost of cartage, portorage and extra freight, exceeds its value.

CLOTHING.—Woollen clothing, and all description of wearing apparel, flannels, blankets, &c., are much cheaper in England than in Canada, and wherever it is practicable the Emigrant should lay in a good stock of clothing before leaving home.

TOOLS.—Agricultural labourers need not bring out implements of husbandry, as these can be easily procured in the country. Artisans are recommended to take such tools as they may possess. But both classes must bear in mind that there is no difficulty in procuring any ordinary tools in the principal towns on advantageous terms, and that it is more desirable to have the means of purchasing what they want after reaching their destination, than to be encumbered with a large quantity of luggage during the journey into the interior.

MONEY.—The best mode of taking money is in sovereigns, or by a letter of credit on some established Bank. A sovereign is worth 24s. 4d. currency or \$4 85 cen's. The English shilling is 2½d. or 24 cents.

CAPITAL.—Emigrants possessing capital, say from £200 to £500 are advised to purchase or rent a farm with some little improvement upon it instead of going into the bush at once, or if inclined they might work for wages the first year, by which means they will become acquainted with the country and have time to look about them before making their final choice. Parties desirous of investing may obtain from 8 to 10 per cent for their money on mortgage.

ON ARRIVING IN CANADA.

The Emigrant should at once apply to the Government Emigration Officers, whose duty it is to afford him every information and advice. He should avoid listening to the opinions of interested and designing characters who thrust their advice upon him unsolicited. Many, especially single females and unprotected persons, have suffered from want of proper caution in this respect.

Emigrants who have settled destinations should remain about the city as short a time as possible after arrival. Farm labourers should proceed at once into the Agricultural Districts, where they will be certain of meeting with employment suitable to their habits: and those with families will also more easily procure the necessaries of life, and avoid the hardships and distress which are experienced by a large portion of the poorer inhabitants in our large cities during the winter season. The Chief Agent will consider such persons as may loiter about the ports of landing to have no further claims upon the protection of Her Majesty's Agents, unless they have been detained by sickness or some other sufficient cause.

Those desirous of obtaining employment will find it to their advantage to accept the first offer, even if the wages should be less than they had been led to expect, as until they become acquainted with the country their services are of comparatively small value to their employers. Persons seeking situations as Clerks, Shopmen, &c., (for whom there exists little or no demand), and Mechanics who experience difficulty in obtaining employment in their respective trades, should accept the first offer that presents itself sooner than remain idle.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Aliens, after a continued residence of three years, are entitled to a certificate of naturalization. They are required to take oath of residence and allegiance. Any woman married to a natural-born subject shall be deemed naturalized. The alien to have the same privileges as to real estate as the subjects of Her Majesty. Such privileges of naturalization to be subject to the provisions of Imperial Act.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The Medical Superintendent of the Establishment at Grosse Isle, immediately upon the arrival of any Emigrant Ship there, forthwith inquires into their condition, inspects the lists of passengers, the Bill of Health, Manifest, Log-book, &c.; and in case of the existence of any contagious disorder, the passengers are detained, and medical attendance and other relief afforded at the expense of the province; in a word, no pains are spared to secure the comfort and afford ample protection.

MINING LOCATIONS.—DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

The following Order in Council has just been issued:—"His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to direct—

"1st. That for mining purposes, tracts comprising not more than four hundred acres each, be granted to parties applying for the same at the rate of one dollar per acre, to be paid in full on sale, the applicant furnishing a plan and description of the locality to this Department, and on condition that such Mineral Locations be worked in one year from the date of said grant.

"2nd. That no Patent therefor issue until two years from the date of the purchase, and then only upon proof that the purchaser or his assignees has continued to work said locations *bona fide* for at least one year previously.

"3rd. That the fee of one hundred dollars for permission to explore now charged, be abolished.

"4th. That locations be sold to the first applicant agreeing to the terms specified above.

"That these regulations shall not apply to mines of gold and silver."

The following changes in the mode of disposing of Mining Locations have been authorised by His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

That in all future sales of Mineral Lands, a Royalty of 2½ per cent. on all ores extracted be charged, payable in cash on the value of the ore prepared for market at the mine, and that Letters Patent be issued for such lands on the payment of the purchase money without any additional conditions; also, that Lots in surveyed townships, presenting indications of Minerals, be sold at the same price per acre as the Lands adjacent, subject to the above mentioned Royalty.

(Signed), GEO. SHERWOOD,
Commissioner.

Quebec, April 21, 1861.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO WHOM A REFERRED THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT, QUEBEC.

This Report contains a vast amount of useful information and many valuable suggestions. Some of these, however, had been anticipated by the Minister of Agriculture and the Crown Land Commissioner—such as the publication of the new Government Map, showing the free grants, and the exact position of the lands offered on sale en bloc; the appointment of Emigration Agents at Liverpool, in Germany and Norway; the new system of field notes (a specimen of which will be found in this work); the intention of the Crown Land Commissioner to establish a lithographic establishment in connection with his office; the translation of the new Government pamphlet on Emigration into German and Norwegian, for distribution in those countries.

The following table (page 198) shows in tabular form the statistics of population, and area in square miles, of countries to which European emigration is chiefly directed.

"The natural attractions or laws under which such a distribution has been steadily going forward of late years, may be classed under these eight heads, viz: of a kindred race—of gold—of cheap, or free land—of higher wages—of climate—of cheap and convenient access—of a familiar language and free institutions."

COUNTRY.	Date of Statistics.	Population.	Square M.	Average Population to Square Mile.
Canada, West	Estimate 1800	1,400,428	147,832	9½
" East	"	1,130,781	201,980	5½
New Brunswick	"	200,000	27,700	7½
Nova Scotia	"	300,000	18,746	16
Prince Edward	"	62,348	2,134	29
Newfoundland	"	120,000	57,000	2½
North-West	"	..	180,000	..
Vancouver's Island	"	11,463	16,000	3
British Columbia	"	..	213,500	..
Cape Colony	"	285,279	118,256	2½
Australia :—				
N. S. Wales	"	310,000	536,000	1½
S. Australia	"	110,000	520,000	1½
W. Australia	"	15,000	1,040,000	1½
Victoria	"	500,000	162,000	3
Tasmania	"	84,000	28,600	3
N. Zealand	"	50,000	97,000	2
S. American States } including Brazil }	1860	19,846,000	5,863,000	3½
United States	"	23,191,876	3,306,834*	7½

The Committee cannot omit to mention the neglect of steerage accommodation and prices on board ocean-steamers.

"The Canadian line," the Report proceeds to say, "secured as it now is for a term of years of a large annual subsidy from the provincial chest, could not in any way better prove itself worthy of that subsidy, than by putting down its steerage rates to the same figure with the New York lines. It is in evidence that the Inman line and the Galway line charge but five guineas for a steerage passage, while our line charges seven guineas. This difference of ten dollars and a half per head, to a man of family with small means, must operate injuriously against our route.

"It ought also to be made by this Government, in the opinion of

* This is a prodigious territory, but the British possessions in North America far exceed this.

The exact amount, according to Alison, is 4,109,630 square geographical miles, and the water in British America is 1,340,000 square miles—the whole terrestrial globe embrace about 37,000,000 square miles, so that British America contains nearly a ninth part of the whole terrestrial surface of the Globe—the number of acres is 2,630,163,200. Alison remarks that a very large portion is perhaps doomed to everlasting sterility, owing to the severity of the climate—such is no doubt the case; but it should be recollected that as the country becomes cleared up, the climate improves, and there are at present twenty or thirty millions of acres, to the successful cultivation of which the climate presents no insuperable barrier.

In 1851, England had 332, Wales 136, Scotland 92, the Islands 363, to a square mile.

your Committee, an additional ground of objection, to the unfair competition imposed on our line by the imperial subsidy to the Cunard and Galway lines running to New-York, that these subsidies enable them to diminish their rates of steerage passage, thus enhancing the cost, and diminishing the number of British emigrants into these British provinces.

"The Committee report their decided opinion that 'German and Norwegian settlements should be encouraged and multiplied from Gaspé, to Lake Huron, as nuclei of future strength.'

"The Committee bear cheerful testimony to the conspicuous ability of Mr. Buchanan, the chief emigration agent for Canada. They consider **FREE OR CHEAP CULTIVABLE LAND** as the greatest attraction to the settler, and upon this ground they recommend more intimate relations between the Emigration and Crown Land Departments.

"The Committee remark strongly upon the subject of absentees' lands, of which there are in Upper Canada alone 3,431,800 acres !!

"The retention, in a worse than mortmain clutch, of such an immense quantity of the productive soil of Upper Canada—exclusive of the Canada Company's Territory—must exercise a highly unfavourable influence on emigrant settlement. These blocks of unused, unsold, untenanted waste, act as barriers against all improvement, hinder the making of roads, diminish the number of schools, and devolve the burden of taxation unfairly on the actual settler. The high prices at which they are held drive many thousands of men into the United States, while, when they are sold, the unfortunate stranger is frequently unaware that he is buying two, three, or four years' taxes, in addition to the land. Some alteration of the assessment law, enabling the municipalities to enforce the payment of taxes on such lands annually or biennially, and such other remedial legislation as the House might in its wisdom devise, ought to be applied to this enormous evil."

"The Committee among their formal recommendations concur, on the advice of Messrs. Buchanan and Hutton, in opinion "that an untransferable land scrip, 'good for fifty acres of public land in any part of the province of Canada,' should be issued through these provincial agents abroad, to intending actual settlers, on certain conditions to be fulfilled within a specified time, and that similar precautions to those taken by saving banks, be taken by the agents to protect the province and the individual from imposition and loss. The adjoining fifty acres to those which the scrip would cover, to be also reserved for a limited time, that the settler may have a fair opportunity of acquiring it by purchase."

EXTRACT FROM LETTERS FROM CANADA.

"**NO IDLE MEN ARE WANTED.** They are a nuisance and a curse everywhere, and especially in a new community. Take out garden seeds, bulbs, suckers of filberts, nuts, &c. The eggs of choice poultry, if safely packed in a strong hamper, each egg to be far divided from the other by a mass of some yielding substance, may be taken. I think goats would answer well, and our common tame rabbits, not those lop-eared enormities, would soon be acclimatized. No ponderous implements should be taken. Guns and fishing rods may. Persons who have setters, spaniels, and terriers would do well to take them. There are lots of vermin whose skins are valuable. Some, I hope, will take out terrets, and many our old country song-birds to recall the memories of home. I cannot tell you how deeply I was moved by, and how long I listened to the incessant song of English skylarks hung out in a sunny spot, weeks

before ice and snow had disappeared, in front of the house of Mr. Knight the "Stultz" of Quebec, (who comes from our own beautiful county,) opposite to Russell's Hotel where, old friend of mine, I hope we shall meet on May-day, until which "merry month" I bid you heartily farewell."

H. H.

POPULATION.

From abstracts of the Census of 1861 the following leading facts are compiled:—

Native population of Canada.... 1,917,777		Immigrants..... 588,978	
The population is thus analysed as far as the larger divisions are concerned.			
Natives of British origin.... 1,027,170		B. N. A. Provinces... 10745	
Do. French do.	880,607	French	3061
English.....	127,429	United States	64399
Scotch	111,952	Swiss.....	889
Germans Prussian and Dutch.	23,855	Channel Islands.....	1258
Irish.....	241,423	Indians.....	6717

The various leading denominations are represented as follows:—

	Upper C.	Lower C.	Total.
Anglicans.....	311565	63322	374887
Catholics.....	258141	942774	1200915
Kirk of Scotland.....	108963	236688	132651
Free K.....	143043	14770	157813
United Presbyterian.....	51378	5149	56527
Wesleyan Methodists.....	218427	25879	244306
Episcopal do.	71615	2537	74152
New Connection.....	28200	1292	29492
Other Methodists.....	23330	874	24204
Baptists.....	61559	7751	69310
Lutherans.....	24299	857	33166
Congregationalists.....	9357	4927	14284
Quakers.....	7383	121	7404

The chief constituents of the population in the two parts of the province, are:

	L. C.	U. C.
Natives of England.....	13138	114290
" Scotland.....	13160	98792
" Ireland.....	50192	191231
French Canadians.....	847320	33287
British Canadians.....	167578	889592
Natives of the United States.....	13641	50758
" B. N. A. Colonies.....	2061	10745
" Prussia, Germany and Holland.	949	22906
" France.....	672	2309
" Channel Isles.....	628	529

The population of the principal cities is as follows:—

U. C.	L. C.
Toronto..... 44821	Montreal..... 90323
Hamilton..... 19096	Quebec..... 51109
Kingston..... 13743	Three Rivers..... 6056
Ottawa..... 14696	Sherbrooke..... 5899
London..... 11555	

Total Population of Canada, 2,508,755.

Canada East..... 1,110,864 | Canada West..... 1,396,991

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned, in conformity with the 6th section of 23 Vic., cap. 32 has the honour to submit his annual Report, for the information of Her Majesty Government.

The encouragement of Immigration forms a most important branch of the duties of the Minister and is one to which the especial and most earnest efforts of the Department have been directed.

Frequent representations have been made of the great difficulties in procuring accurate information and statistics relating to Canada, experienced by intending emigrants, many more of whom would probably make Canada their home, were her vast resources, and the advantages and inducements which she holds out, more widely advertised and proclaimed.

With the view of testing this question, and of enabling Canada to compete more favorably with other British Colonies and the United States, for the advantages attendant upon the settlement of certain classes of emigrants among us, additional agents have been temporarily appointed to represent the emigration branch of this Department in the north and south of Ireland and western Europe, respectively.

Great care has been taken to impress upon the emigrant agents abroad, the importance of their mission, and the fact, that certain classes only of emigrants are sought for, or desired by the Province. The following extract from the "Letter of Instructions," issued to them by the Minister of Agriculture, relates to this subject:

"In conveying information respecting this country, you will of course readily understand the necessity of great caution and entire truthfulness in any statement you make, in order that the Government may not be involved by representations in any respect fallacious, nor the emigrant, or public abroad be in any way misled. In addition to the authorised documents which you take with you, you will be supplied from this Department with such information bearing on the subject of your mission as you may, from time to time, apply for, or as it may be considered desirable to send you. These communications and your experience and long acquaintance with this country will enable you, at all times, to give such information as shall be really accurate, respecting our mines, forests, fisheries, agriculture, and the Colony generally.

"You will constantly bear in mind that a promiscuous immigration is neither desirable nor sought for: Canada, at present, does not, and for the coming year most probably, will not offer any large field for unskilled labor, since there are no large public works, nor railway extensions in progress. At the same time skilled agricultural labourers can always find ready employment, and female domestic servants are always sure of good wages and certain employment.

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"The class of people to whom, especially, Canada offers a desirable home, comprises those who on their arrival here are prepared to enter on the Public Lands as settlers.

"The Provincial Government, as you are aware, has recently opened new roads in Upper Canada and in Lower Canada, and has laid out for settlement and authorised free grants (not exceeding 100 acres in each case) of the lands through which these roads pass. These free grants are, however, more advantageous to those acquainted with the climate and country than to the poorest class of emigrants, and those just arrived in the country.

"You will ascertain at the Crown Lands Office the exact position of these free grants now available, and explain fully to persons seeking information the advantages and disadvantages attendant upon their settlement."

The exertions of Emigrant Agents must not, however, be confined to the vast fields of Europe, but it is advisable that they should also be directed to different localities in the United States where former inhabitants of Canada may be found in small communities. Preliminary action has already been taken in this matter by circulating amongst them, in their own language, accurate information as to the advantages which Canada offers to the industry, labour, and perseverance, of the Colonists.

The task of collecting and disseminating information likely to be of use to intending emigrants, has been vigorously pursued by the Department. The circular to the Reeves of the townships of Upper Canada and to the Municipal authorities in the Lower Province, making enquiries relative to the number and classes of emigrants sought for in each different locality and seeking information as to the prices at which "cleared" farms can be purchased or rented, &c., has been re-issued, and the result, compiled and published in a tabular form circulated largely for the information of emigrants.

In addition to the above, another circular, enclosing a series of questions relative to the quantity and quality of land for sale, statistics and prospects of the settlers, how many are immigrants, &c., nationality, whether any improved farms are for sale or to be let, demand for labour, and general suggestions, has been issued by this Department to the various Crown Land Agents throughout the Province. The information contained in the answer received to these questions has been condensed and embodied in a pamphlet issued from the Emigration Office by Mr. Buchanan, and extensively circulated, in the English, French and German languages.

In conclusion the undersigned alludes with the deepest regret to the loss which this Department has sustained in the decease, during the past year, of Mr. W. Hutton, for many years the active Secretary of the Bureau.

The whole humbly submitted.

N. F. BELLEAU,
Minister of Agriculture.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, EMIGRATION AND STATISTICS. }
Quebec, April, 1860. }

HASTINGS ROAD.

HASTINGS ROAD AGENCY,
Madoc, 2nd January, 1862.

Sir,—Herewith I beg to send my Annual Report, showing the position of lots on the Road under my charge at the close of the year 1861.

The number of new settlers located during 1861, is 89, of whom 12 were natives of England, 34 of Ireland, 3 of Scotland, 30 of Canada, 5 of Germany, and 4 of the United States.

The locations of 1861 exceed those of 1860 by 32.

The total number of settlers in possession of lots is 377, and their national origin is as follows:—

England.....	54		Nova Scotia.....	1
Ireland.....	167		New Brunswick.....	1
Scotland.....	41		Orkney.....	3
Canada.....	74		United States.....	9
Germany.....	25			
France.....	2			377

The number of acres cleared, and in process of clearing at the close of 1861, was 3641, showing an increase of 960 acres during the year. The number of acres under crop and pasture in 1861 was 2,681.

The following table shows the crops and other industrial products of the free grant settlers during 1861:—

		RATE.	VALUE.
Spring Wheat.....	10,200 Bushels.	\$0 80	\$8,160 00
Fall Wheat.....	228 "	1 00	228 00
Oats.....	10,345 "	0 25	2,586 25
Peas.....	1,388 "	0 40	555 20
Barley.....	200 "	0 60	120 08
Rye.....	203 "	0 50	101 50
Potatoes.....	29,250 "	0 25	7,312 50
Hay, (Timothy).....	459 Tons.	10 00	4,590 00
do (Marsh).....	88 "	6 00	528 00
Turnips.....	29,120 Bushels.	0 20	5,824 00
Maple Sugar.....	1,427 Lbs.	0 10	142 70
do Molasses.....	400 Gallons.	0 75	300 00
Potash.....	119 Barrels.	30 00	3,570 00
Shingles.....	320 M.	1 00	320 00
Sawn Lumber.....	300 M. feet.	8 00	2,400 00
Potash Barrels.....	200	1 00	200 00
Straw.....	1,000 Tons.	4 00	4,000 00
Deer killed, say.....	220	4 00	880 00
Furs, estimated at.....			1,500 00
Fish, taken in Lakes and Rivers, say.....			400 00
Garden Produce, say.....			500 00
Total value of year's products.....			\$44,218 15

Cattle owned by Free Grant Settlers.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	Increase in two years.
Horned Cattle.....	226	339	575	349
Hogs.....	120	194	448	328
Sheep.....	6	35	36	30
Horses.....	34	49	53	19
Total.....	336	616	1112	726

These tables exhibit a steady and continuous increase in the acquisition of property by the settlers, and afford the best possible evidence of prosperity. The buildings, on the road, include 1 Flour Mill, 3 Saw Mills, 4 Stores, 5 Taverns, 1 School House. Those erected in 1861 are chiefly large substantial barns, and dwellings of a good class.

The season of 1861 was not so favourable for agricultural operations as that of 1860. The Spring was comparatively late, and from a scarcity of rain in the early months of summer, the crops suffered, particularly hay and pasture.

WHEAT was generally thick on the ground ; a good plump grain, and entirely free from fly.

OATS gave a large yield, and were generally heavier and better than those grown on the front Townships.

POTATOES are the great staple of the new Townships, and they certainly are much finer and more abundant than in the older settlements. I regret to say that the rot appeared to some extent on the lower part of the road. It did not extend above the centre of the second range of Townships, and the cases are not numerous where it spread to a large extent.

TURNS were very extensively cultivated, and gave large yields. They are becoming a very important article of produce for winter fodder.

HAY was not a very good crop, owing to the want of sufficient rain in the early part of the season which prevented a heavy growth of grass.

It is now nearly six years since the Hastings Road was first opened for settlement. The soil and climate have therefore been fully and fairly tested. The main outline of facts may be thus briefly stated. Some three hundred poor men with seldom any means beyond their ability to labour, have settled upon these lands, previously a wilderness, and in five years have accumulated round them the real wealth and property represented in the above tables, besides supporting themselves and their families during that period.

A very low estimate of the value of permanent improvements, and farm implements owned on the road, gives \$406 as the average value of each settler's property. This result must be considered highly satisfactory, when it is borne in mind that many of the most successful settlers entered upon their lands only so few years ago with little or no capital.

Fanning mill's and threshing machines have been introduced very generally, and most of the older settlers have a good supply of farming tools and implements.

We are indebted to the Post Office Department for a very liberal extension of postal accommodation, there being now four offices along the road. One at Mill Bridge, 17 miles, one at Glamire 24 miles, one at York River 48 miles, and one at the intersection of the Branch Roads Tara, 72 miles from Madoc.

The Mill Site at Papiocau Creek in Wicklow and McLure was sold in February last. The purchasers Messrs. McDuvitt and Card, have erected a very substantial and excellent Saw Mill which commenced work on the 10th November last. The same gentlemen have also commenced the building of a good Grist Mill. This site is more than 100 miles north of Belleville, and will, probably, at no distant day be the centre of a large and thriving settlement. It is close to the intersection of the roads leading from the Ottawa to Lake Huron with the Hastings Road.

The same freedom from disease and crime which marked the earlier years of the settlement, has, I am happy to say, continued during 1861.

(Signed), M. P. HAYES,
Agent, Hastings Road.

Honorable P. M. Vankoughnet,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CANADIAN EMIGRANT HOUSEKEEPER'S GUIDE.

BY MRS. C. P. TRAILL.

150 PAGES.—PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

May be had of all Booksellers, or, will be sent, post-paid, to any part of British North America or Great Britain, upon the receipt of a paid letter, enclosing 50 cents in postage stamps, addressed "Publisher of Canadian Housekeepers' Guide, Toronto, C. W."

A demand for another edition of this very useful publication—-one among several for which the Province is indebted to Mrs. Trill—affords the best evidence of the value attached to it. It is indeed "a guide," and a most useful one, not only to the class for whose information it was specially intended, but to every Canadian housekeeper in her city, town, or country home. To the newly arrived immigrant it is invaluable; the addresses to husbands, wives, daughters, servants, as to their relative duties, do honour to a Christian lady, and cannot fail, if duly heeded, to encourage, guide, and instruct. There is scarcely a domestic subject which Mrs. Trill has considered unworthy of attention and explanation. The orchard, the garden, the dairy, the poultry yard, the cooking of game and fish and meat, the substitutes for tea and coffee which the forest affords, soap, candle, and beer making, besides the minor luxuries which the "bush" affords in the shape of sugar, wild fruits, &c., &c., all receive their share of attention, with ample instruction how to make the most of the many and often unheeded blessings which Providence has kindly and liberally placed in the daily path and within easy reach of the settler in the "Backwoods of Canada," whose labours will be easy indeed in comparison with those which former generations had to encounter, but in spite of which Canada can offer thousands of examples of complete success. The early settler in Canada, say within thirty years, struggled through difficulties of which the modern settler will only hear through some whitehaired patriarch, living upon an estate of his own here, equal in value to that of a tenant farmer at home, whose ancestors have paid rent and tithes to some neighbouring squire for three centuries and where the labouring man who has lived and toiled and just kept a numerous family from want for thirty years upon ten shillings a week, has found the reward and eloquent recognition of his services in the tardy gift of a "Societies' coat and buttons," and to his "son and heir" perchance, a new "smock frock." There are now few districts here which do not afford easy access to market by rail or gravelled roads; the grist mill and the saw mill, and the store, and the Church, are near at hand, and every man who is industrious and sober, is, humanly speaking, sure of independence in a few years, provided he brings with him the qualifications named above, a little knowledge and love of country life, and a small amount of capital, to "tide over" the inevitable difficulties of the first few months in a new country and in a novel mode of life.

The last twenty pages contain information worth the whole cost of the book,—viz: the value of English Coin throughout Canada,—equivalent value of dollars and cents, from one cent to one dollar; table for calculating difference between sterling money and currency, from one penny to a thousand pounds; tables of expenses, income or wages; the price of Crown Lands in Upper or Lower Canada, where situated and the names and address of the Crown Land and Free Grant Agents, the number of acres for sale, &c.; a list of all the Free Grant Lands in both Provinces, and the easy conditions on which they are to be had; game laws, fisheries and mining regulations; list of the various descriptions of timber to be found in both Provinces, the advantages of those timber resources to emigrants and settlers, the mode of obtaining timber licenses, the postal arrangements, money orders, book post, registration charges, &c., &c. between Canada, the United States, and Great Britain, charges on periodical publications, &c., &c.



THE SETTLER'S **GUIDE TO CANADA.**

Published by authority. Tenth Edition, considerably enlarged.

Price 5s. post paid, pp. 220.

With various Maps, Illustrations &c.

This work has received the approval of a large portion of the Canadian and British press, as well as the following gratifying testimonials, which the Author has been authorised to publish:—

From Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, formerly Governor-General of Canada, who writes, that "he is persuaded that it contains the fullest information interesting to a settler in Canada, and that a more useful book for his guidance could not have been published."—October, 28, 1860.

From Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart., also formerly Governor-General of Canada.—"The information contained in your Canadian Settler's Guide, will, I think, not only be useful to emigrants, but will demonstrate to them the advantages which, as regards climate, soil, institutions, and society, they will gain by settling in Canada instead of the United States."—November 23, 1860.

From the Right Hon. Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart., Governor-general of Canada, "This work evidently contains a vast amount of information for the guidance of those who are about to emigrate, and I think it is calculated to do much good, by making known the advantages and resources of the colony."—Nov. 22, 1860.

His Excellency Lord Viscount Monck writes, "I have read with much interest Mrs. Traill's Canadian Settler's Guide," which you were good enough to leave with me a few days since. My short experience of the country does not enable me to form an opinion as to the accuracy of the information contained in the work, but assuming that point, I know enough of emigration to be able to say that it supplies exactly the kind of knowledge which an emigrant arriving in this Province would be most likely to require, and as the opinions delivered in the book are the result of practical experience, they must of course carry the more weight and be more useful to those for whose benefit they are intended.—Believe me to be, your's very faithfully, Monck."—Quebec, Nov. 21 1861.

ON SALE,

At F. Algar's Canadian News Office, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street London; at Sinclair's, and Middleton & Dawson's, Quebec; Dawson & Son, Montreal; Chewett & Co., Toronto; and all the booksellers in Canada. The prices of both these works include cost of transmission by Book Post to any part of Great Britain or British North America. This work may be had from the publisher of the "Settler's Guide to Canada," upon application by letter, post paid, addressed to Toronto. "The Letters from Canada," price 25 cents, and the "Canadians Emigrant Housekeepers Guide," price 50 cents, may be had as above.

