

# EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

THE  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO;

ITS SOIL, CLIMATE, RESOURCES, INSTITUTIONS, FREE GRANT  
LANDS, &c., &c.

For the Information of Intending Emigrants.



ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.



TORONTO:

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1869.

# NOTICE

TO

# Immigrants and Settlers.

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DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
TORONTO, 18th April, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lands in the Townships of HUMPHREY, CARDWELL, WATT, STEPHENSON, BRUNEL, MACAULAY, McLEAN, MUSKOKA and DRAPER, in the Territorial District of Muskoka, and in the Townships of McDOUGALL and FOLEY, on Parry Sound, (Georgian Bay,) are open for location under "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868."

Applications for locations in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, Humphrey and Cardwell, are to be made to N. P. WAKEFIELD, Esq., Crown Lands Agent, at the Village of Parry Sound; and for locations in the Townships of Watt, Stephenson, Brunel, Macaulay, McLean, Muskoka and Draper, applications are to be made to C. W. LOUNT, Esq., Crown Lands Agent at Bracebridge, in the Township of Macaulay.

Locatees, in addition to obtaining the Free Grant of 100 acres, will be allowed to purchase an additional 100 acres, at 50 cents an acre, cash, subject to the same reservations and conditions, and the performance of the same settlement duties as are provided in respect of free grant locations by the 9th and 10th sections of the Free Grants Act, except that actual residence and building on the land purchased will not be required.

For further information respecting the conditions on which the lands will be granted, apply to the above named Crown Lands Agents, or to the Department at Toronto.

**S. RICHARDS,**  
*Commissioner of Crown Lands.*

NOTE.—The Route to Parry Sound is by the Northern Railway to Collingwood, and thence by steamer, once a week, to the Sound; and to Bracebridge by the Northern Railway to Barrie or Bell Ewart, thence by steamer on Lake Simcoe (daily) to Washago, on the river Severn, and by stage thence to Gravenhurst, on Lake Muskoka, and by steamer on the lake and river to Bracebridge.

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DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
TORONTO, 10th June, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the Lands in the Townships of CARDIFF, CHANDOS, MONMOUTH and ANSTRUTHER, in the County of Peterborough, are open for location under the provisions of the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868.

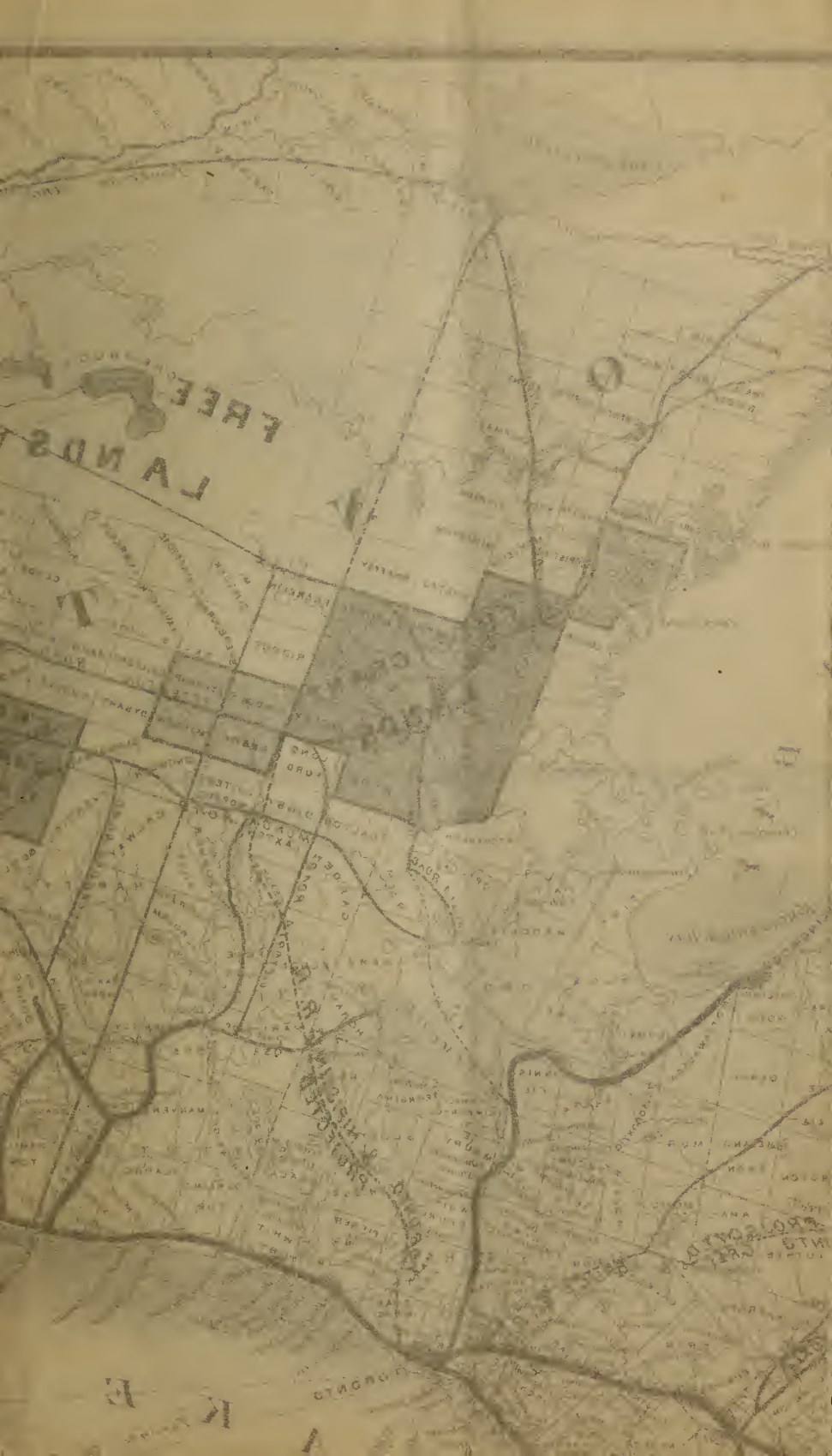
Applications for locations are to be made to WHEELER ARMSTRONG, Esq., Crown Lands Agent, in the Township of Cardiff.

Locatees, in addition to obtaining the Free Grant of 100 acres, will be allowed to purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents an acre, cash, subject to the same reservations and conditions, and the performance of the same settlement duties as are provided in respect of free grant locations by the 9th and 10th sections of the Free Grants Act, except that actual residence and building on the land purchased will not be required.

For further information respecting the conditions on which the lands will be granted, apply to the above named Crown Lands Agent, or to the Department at Toronto.

**S. RICHARDS,**  
*Commissioner of Crown Lands.*





FREE LANDS

Map showing land parcels, roads, and water bodies. Labels include names of landowners and geographical features.

K  
E





**MAP**  
OF THE  
**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,**  
with the  
**RECENT GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.**

Scale of Miles  
0 10 20 30 40  
Railroads in operation  
Projected Railroads  
Colonization Roads

NOTE: All the shaded Townships have been set apart as Free Grant Land



## Department of Agriculture and Public Works for Ontario.

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In view of the increased attention which is now being paid, on both sides of the Atlantic, to the subject of Emigration, the Government of the Province of Ontario has caused the present pamphlet to be prepared, in order to set before the people of the mother country the advantages which that Province presents to the intending Emigrant

There is not much in the way of official Statistics respecting the Province to be obtained of a later date than the last census in 1861. However, the various statements and figures will be found, in the main, perfectly reliable, especial care having been taken to exaggerate nothing, but rather to keep within than to go beyond the mark. The information given is not so full as it might be, having been collected at short notice since the recent Emigration arrangements between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and put to press rather hurriedly, in order to be in the hands of the British public by the time the season for Emigration fairly commences. The present publication is, therefore, little more than a compilation from such sources as were immediately accessible. A glance through the table of contents will shew, however, that a great variety of topics of interest and importance has been touched upon.

Large posters have been prepared, for display at the most conspicuous places in the cities and towns throughout Great Britain and Canada, and several thousands have already been sent away for distribution.

As a further measure to encourage Emigration, Mr. Thos. White, has been appointed Special Emigration Commissioner from Ontario to Great Britain. The gentleman named is a Canadian, and a prominent member of the Provincial Press. He is thoroughly conversant with all matters relating to Canada, its History, Laws, Government, Resources, Climate, &c. He will travel through the United Kingdom, and by every means in his power, diffuse as widely as possible, information in regard to the Province which he represents. He may be addressed by letter to the care of Wm. Dixon, Esq., Emigration Agent, 11 Adam Street, Adelphi, London.

Circulars have been prepared and distributed to the heads of all the Municipalities in Ontario, nearly 400 in number, requesting information as to how many, and what kinds of labourers, mechanics, &c., are needed, and the average wages paid. Replies are now being received, the contents of which will be made public, so that Emigrants, when they arrive, can obtain such information as will enable them to choose a location without delay. It is expected that the returns, when complete, will be similar to those already

received, shewing a large demand in the settled portions of the Province, for farm labourers, mechanics and female servants. Besides this, the unsettled parts where Free Grants of Land are to be obtained will absorb a large influx of Immigrants, more especially of the Agricultural class. These Grants are offered to all settlers over eighteen years of age, without distinction of sex.

It will thus be seen that the Government of Ontario is fully alive to the importance of getting the unsettled parts of the Province filled up, by a good class of Emigrants, as rapidly as possible, and is desirous of promoting by every means which can reasonably be employed, a healthy Emigration.

**JOHN CARLING,**  
*Commissioner.*

**TORONTO, April, 1869.**

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# EMIGRATION

TO THE

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

### TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

Our British and old country readers, no doubt, are aware that there is such a country as Canada, although where it is, and what it is like, many of them do not know, except by looking at a map of the American continent. To all such who may desire to mend their present position, to become freeholders, instead of leaseholders or annual tenants, to own a farm of their own, instead of sitting under the shadow and will of a landlord, to those who cannot get leases whatever their improvements may be, and who, in short, feel too independent for their present position, we say unhesitatingly "come to Canada"—and come to the Province of Ontario in Canada. Take shipping to Quebec or Montreal, then take the Grand Trunk Railroad for Toronto, and from Toronto set out on the immediate exploration for a new home.

Ontario has all soils, and all sorts of situations available. To the poor labouring man the free grants are open, and although the forest is hard to clear, yet when the settler feels that every stroke of his axe is a blow toward independence, the labour becomes light and pleasant. If the free grants do not please, there is plenty of wild land to be had on the easiest possible terms; the price will vary from two dollars to ten dollars per acre, according to soil and situation; and the terms of payment are made according to the requirements of the seller whose object it always is to sell. The poor man can, however, always get land on such terms that he can live on it, and pay for it from off the land itself; he is always sure of employment when he wants it at from three-quarters of a dollar to a dollar and a quarter a day, according to the kind of labour he is fit for, and he can choose his own employer at these prices, and never need be out of work. No one who is industrious need starve or be at a loss for something to do, when once he has set foot in our highly favoured Dominion.

It is, however, to the farmer of moderate means that Canada holds out the greatest inducements, and of all the Canadian Provinces, Ontario certainly holds out those most advantageous. All through the earlier settled portions of the Province, in the neighbourhood of all the principal towns, and in the spaces between the

great Lakes of Ontario, Erie, and Huron, there are hundreds or thousands of good cleared farms that can be purchased at from twenty to fifty dollars per acre. These farms are generally of 100 acres each, and they will have from forty to eighty acres cleared. They have all buildings of some kind or other on them, and the good or bad quality of the buildings usually governs the price. The average run of good farms of 100 acres, with 30 to 50 acres cleared, will be about five hundred pounds sterling. There are plenty of such locations to be had within reach of churches, schools, good roads, and often within half-a-day's drive of a good town or village, near or through which one of our extensive railways passes. Other places, with better buildings, and situated in the most favoured localities, will be worth from five hundred to one thousand pounds sterling, but either class of farms can be had in any number, and are well worth the money at the prices mentioned.

The soil of the Province of Ontario is, as a whole, not to be surpassed in fertility by any part of the world; indeed, it is its very fertility that has been its worst enemy inducing neglect of good and scientific farming, and it is the want of good and scientific farming to which is to be attributed the exodus which is always taking place throughout America from front to back settlements.

The course of a settler on new land is first to remove the forest, then to sow wheat among the stumps; clover and grass follows (or should follow) the wheat, and the land then remains untilled until the roots of the former trees are sufficiently rotted and decayed to admit of ploughing—such ploughing as the land gets for many years would, however, absolutely horrify the neat-handed old country farmer. The settler has to plough round stumps, and across from stump to stump, in and out, backwards and forwards, until he gets the soil moved somehow or other. It is then dragged, and wheat again sown. Then follows, without rule or science, just such kind of cultivation as it is believed will produce the best immediate returns, without a thought for the future. Grain follows grain as long as it will grow, and produce even half a crop. Then the land is sown to clover, and it is allowed to lie over and recu-

perate until it will bear other crops, and as soon as it will again bear grain, it is made to do so.

Thus the changes are rung until the stumps are all out, and the fields are reduced to level surfaces. Then the same system is pursued, varied by occasional naked fallows, to kill the weeds which this system engenders. Then grain crops again until the land will bear no more; then rest, and so on round and round the cycle. As a rule, Canadian, and generally American farmers, do not make one-fourth of the manure that is produced on an English farm. The want of manure keeps the straw short, and the hay crops light, and so it goes on until the farm falls into the hands of a farmer who understands his business, when the old system is quickly reversed and amended.

Now each time that a bad farmer (one of the old sort who cleared up the land from the forest) finds his crops fail he does not blame himself and his own want of knowledge, but he blames the land, and looks back with envy to the glorious crops he used to get off the newly cleared forest when he had only to sow, and scratch in the seed with a drag, to ensure a bounteous harvest.

Besides this cause of discontent, the family has in the meantime grown to manhood and womanhood, they must be provided for (for no young Canadian ever thinks of doing as his father did and commencing upon nothing), the attachment in the family is strong, and the father reasons thus: "If, instead of this cleared farm on which I live, I could again go on to new land I could purchase enough wild land for all my sons, I could have them around me, they would help me to clear up a place for myself, and all would help one another to clear up their several farms as they are wanted, and as my sons marry and settle." To do this, however, requires capital—the only capital the man has is the cleared farm, and the extra stock not required on a new place,—he sells the old homestead, buys a forest tract, and once more goes into the forest to carve out a new home.

This is the reason why so many cleared farms can always be purchased, and can be had at prices so low that they are well worth the money.

Now all these farms though they have been so ill used, at once spring into renewed fertility by good farming, the soil is good, it has never been deeply cultivated, there is a new farm (so to speak) lying under the old one, and it only wants to be brought to the surface by an inch at a time, to give new life to the injured but not worn out soil, thus gradually deepening cultivation with a proper and scientific rotation of crops, and sufficient capital to enable the new occupant to keep stock in proper quantity, and in five years the original occupant wont know his own place.

It is this elasticity, so to speak, that characterizes the soils of Canada, and of Ontario in particular; one year will see them apparently incapable of producing even moderate crops, and two or three years of good farming will put them into a state exuberant fertility.

In England, Ireland and Scotland, no man will

farm without he possesses a certain sum equal to £5 to £8 per acre. No landlord will accept a tenant who cannot prove himself to have sufficient capital to do justice to the land—but in Canada, not one half nor indeed one quarter and often not one-tenth of these amounts are possessed by the ordinary farmer of the country. If he has his seed, his team of horses, or oxen, his plough tackle, two or three cows, a few pigs, and perhaps six sheep, he thinks himself well off, and he does not hesitate to go into debt for the other necessities of life, depending on the country merchant for his supplies and on the results of the coming harvest to pay the merchant's bill. Of course, all this is very bad, but it is the reason why Canada in general and Ontario in particular, holds out such favorable opportunities for the old country farmer, with moderate skill and tolerable capital, who can purchase the cleared farm and at once put it under a better course of husbandry; and good husbandry in Canada as everywhere else, ensures success.

The great bugbear as to Canada, in England, is our winter. People say—look at the reports of the weather how dreadfully cold,—and then the whole country is for months covered with snow. Well, it is these two facts that render the climate of Canada so favourable to its inhabitants. The frost and snow make good roads, such roads as an old country man cannot imagine. The snow enables the farmer to use sleighs instead of wheeled vehicles; and nothing in Canada is so dreaded as a black winter, when there is but little snow.

Two horses on good sleighing, will carry with ease and at a fast trot, loads which they could not go out of a walk with on a wheeled vehicle. The horses love the snow, and seem to delight in travelling over it. The frost and snow enable people to break a road any and everywhere, across a swamp, a marsh, and even across a lake; the travel can be conducted in the winter with greater ease than it can be conducted on the best and most level Macadamized road. Winter is the time for getting together all heavy materials, for collecting rails for fencing, for moving stones, bricks and timber for building; and as the other occupations of the farm are suspended, the season is fully available for all these purposes. The best farmers will have large barns and cattle-houses constructed, and in them are fed and confined throughout the winter the entire stock of the farm. Where this is the case, manure accumulates, and some of our best farmers make a point of using the snow roads for carrying out the manure so made to distant parts of the farm, unapproachable at other times during spring and fall with heavy loads.

The health of the Canadians during winter is proverbial, warmly housed, well fed, warmly clad and with good means of locomotion; the winter becomes the most enjoyable portion of the year. Fuel is plenty and cheap, and suffering from the season is unknown amongst the classes of ordinary Canadian farmers.

Let us now compare the situation of farmers of moderate capital in England with the same



men when they have once broken through the trammels of custom and made a settlement in Canada. A farmer in England, through losses, or misfortunes unforeseen, and possibly such as no moderate prudence would have guarded against, finds his capital reduced, and his lease (if he has one) expiring; or if he has no lease he finds his remaining capital too small for the land he has been used to occupy. He must either descend in the scale of farmers among his immediate friends and take a lower station than he has been used to occupy, (which is one of the most galling afflictions which can befall such a man), or he must move to a distance where he is unknown, and will therefore feel the down grade less distressing, or he must pull up stakes and emigrate. If he decides on the last named course he has his choice between Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Intending emigrants will do well to ponder the following considerations:—

Canada is within ten days steaming of their old homes. The voyage is very cheap in the steerage, and only moderately expensive in the cabin classes of passage. They come to a healthy climate, as nearly similar, in summer, as possible to what they have been used to, with delightful spring and autumn weather, and winters, though cold, all that can be desired. They come among people of their own class, and to a country well populated, and to land which can carry a dense population. They are welcomed by every-day friends and neighbours from home—are so situated that all the benefits of civilization are within their reach. They have a grand national scheme of education, whereby they can give their children a far better schooling than they could hope to do in England. Such capital as they may bring at once gives them a standing amongst others, who, as a rule, do not possess much. If they are disposed to take part in public affairs, all the municipal honours of the country are open to them. They will find the same classes of religionists to which they themselves have belonged within reach in every part of the Province. They will find cheap land, plenty of all the necessaries of life, the means of manufacturing their own wool and flax (if they raise those articles) into their own clothing, a farm of their own, freehold instead of leasehold, and every social advantage which they can wish for. All old country people who can prove their skill, and show that they are able to take care of themselves and of their capital, are looked on in Canada with consideration. Nationalities are in a great measure sunk out of sight, social distinctions are of the most liberal type while honours are open to all if they look for them.

#### AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES OF THE SOIL.

A reference to the display of cereals and other agricultural productions made by Canada, at the Exhibitions of London and Paris, might be considered sufficient to illustrate the remarkable adaptation of the soil to their growth and cultivation; but so limited a notice would leave

the question of permanent fertility still unanswered. When, however, it is known that the area in which the astonishing crops of wheat are raised, for which the Province of Ontario is so justly distinguished, extends over three-fourths of the present inhabited parts of the country, and that the prevailing soils consist of rich clays of great depth, the question of permanent fertility resolves itself into one of husbandry.

In the valleys of some of the largest rivers of Upper Canada, wheat has been grown after wheat for twenty years; the first crops yielded an average of 40 bushels to the acre, but under the thoughtless system of husbandry then pursued, the yield diminished to 12 bushels to the acre, and compelled a change of system, which soon had the effect of restoring the land to its original fertility. This system of exhaustion has effected its own cure, and led to the introduction of a more rational method of cultivating the soil. Years ago, when roads were bad and facilities for communicating with markets few and far between, wheat was the only saleable produce of the farm, so that no effort was spared to cultivate that cereal to the utmost extent. Now, since railroads, macadamized roads, and plank roads have opened up the country, and Agricultural Societies have succeeded in disseminating much useful instruction and information, husbandry has improved in all directions, and the natural fertility of the soil of the old settlements is in great part restored.

The average yield of wheat in some townships exceeds 22 bushels to the acre, and where an approach to good farming prevails, the yield rises to thirty and often forty bushels to the acre. On new land fifty bushels is not very uncommon; and it must not be forgotten that Canadian wheat, grown near the city of Toronto, won a first prize at the Paris Exhibition. It may truly be said that the soil of what may be termed the agricultural portion of Canada, which comprises four-fifths of the inhabited portion, and a vast area still in the hands of the Government and now open to settlement, is unexceptionable; and when deterioration takes place, it is the fault of the farmer and not of the soil.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS OF CANADA AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The maxim "comparisons are odious" is not always true. Without doubt they may sometimes be very properly instituted. In such cases, they should of course, be conducted with scrupulous fairness. When thus made between parties engaged in honourable competition, and only asking from one another "a fair field and no favour," the results can hardly fail to be of the most encouraging and stimulating character.

Taking as the basis of calculation the official volume which contains the agricultural results of the last census of the United States; and the similar census' returns for Canada, re-



ferring to nearly the same period ; it can be demonstrated, that Canada, and Ontario especially, instead of lagging behind the United States in every element of progress, as some people are constantly telling us, can put the tabular statements of her products and her progress side by side with those of the Great Republic on our borders, and not suffer one whit from the comparison, but that, on the contrary, she is shown to be considerably ahead of the United States in many important indications of a skilled and productive agriculture, and a rapid general advancement. The following is a summary of the results obtained by a comparison of the official statistics above mentioned.

First, as regards the Province of Quebec, we find that the following facts are established. That the growth of population in Quebec vastly exceeded that in the States of Vermont and Maine, lying along her borders. That, starting at the census before last, with a population less than that of those two States combined, she exceeded them in population at the last census by nearly 200,000. That, as compared with the States, which in 1850 had a population as great as her own, the decennial rate of increase in Quebec was greater than in any of those States, with one solitary exception—the State of Indiana. That, in nine years to their ten, she lessened by two, the number of States which in 1850 had a population exceeding hers. That the rate of increase of population in Quebec in nine years was greater than the rate of increase in ten years in the whole of the United States, excluding the Western and Pacific States and Territories. And that her decennial rate of increase was greater than that of the whole United States, not including the Western States and Territories, but including California and the other States and Territories on the Pacific. That in the interval between the last census and the preceding one, Quebec added to the breadth of her cultivated lands at a rate exceeding her growth in population, which equalled within a fraction the rate in the United States ; the addition to the acreage under cultivation in Quebec being greater than the increase of population by 8.50 per cent., while in the United States it was 8.72 per cent. That the cash value of lands occupied as farms in Quebec per cultivated acre, exceeds, in 1860, the cash value of lands occupied as farms in the United States per cultivated acre ; the value in Quebec being \$19-04 per acre, while in the United States it was \$16 32 per acre. That the value of farming implements used in Quebec was greater in proportion to the amount of land cultivated than in the adjoining States, or in the United States as a whole ; the average value of the farming implements used on a farm having 100 cultivated acres, being \$176 in Quebec, as against \$122 in Maine, \$130 in Vermont, \$134 in the whole of the New England States, and \$150 in the whole of the United States. That, as regards the great agricultural staples of wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, pease and beans, and potatoes, Quebec increased her annual production of these

articles in nine years between 1851 and 1860, from 22½ millions to 45 millions of bushels, or 100 per cent. ; while in the United States the increase in the production of those articles in ten years between 1850 and 1860, was only 45 per cent. That in 1860 her production of these articles was 40.54 bushels for each inhabitant, only falling short by less than three bushels of the production of the United States, where it was 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That—excluding Indian corn from the list—Quebec raised of the remaining articles 40.20 bushels for each inhabitant, against a production in the United States of only 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant, and against a production in the adjoining States of Maine and Vermont of 22.10 bushels for each inhabitant. And that, finally, in proportion to population, Quebec owned more horses than the United States, as many cows, and nearly as many sheep ; and that, during the interval between the last census and the preceding one, she increased her production of butter and wool at a rate considerably exceeding the rate of increase maintained in the United States.

As regards the whole of Canada, we find that the following facts are established : That during the interval between the last census and the preceding one, the decennial rate of increase of population in Canada exceeded that in the United States by nearly 5½ per cent.—Canada adding 40.87 per cent. to her population in ten years, while the United States added only 35.58 per cent. to theirs. That she brought her wild lands into cultivation at a rate, in nine years exceeding the rate of increase of cultivated lands in the United States in ten years, by nearly 6 per cent.,—Canada, in 1860, having added 50 acres of cultivated land to every 100 acres under cultivation in 1851, while the United States, in 1860, had only added 44 acres to every 100 acres under cultivation in 1850. That the value per cultivated acre of the farming lands of Canada in 1860 exceeded the value per cultivated acre of the farming lands of the United States ; the average value per cultivated acre in Canada being \$20 87, and in the United States \$17 32. That in Canada a larger capital was invested in agricultural implements, in proportion to the amount of land cultivated, than in the United States—the average value of agricultural implements used on a farm having 100 cultivated acres, being in Canada \$182, and in the United States \$150. That, in proportion to population, Canada in 1860 raised twice as much wheat as the United States ; Canada in that year raising 11.02 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5.50 bushels for each inhabitant. That, bulking together eight leading staples of agriculture—wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes—Canada, between 1851 and 1860, increased her production of these articles from 57 millions to 123 millions of bushels—an increase of 113 per cent., while the United States in ten years, from 1850 to 1860, increased their productions of the same articles only 45 per cent. That in 1860 Canada raised, of those articles, 49.12 bushels for each inhabi-



tant, against a production in the United States of 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That—excluding Indian corn from the list—Canada raised of the remaining articles, 48.07 bushels for each inhabitant, almost three times the rate of production in the United States, which was 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant. And that, as regards live stock and their products, Canada in 1860, in proportion to her population, owned more horses and more cows, made more butter, kept more sheep, and had a greater yield of wool than the United States.

The comparison as regards the Province of Ontario is, of course, still more favourable. We have seen that in nine years she added 46.65 per cent. to her population, while the United States in ten years added only 35.58 per cent. to theirs. That she maintained a *decennial* rate of increase greater by one-half than that of the whole of the United States and territories—more than *double* that of all the United States, excluding the Western States, and only falling short of the increase in the Western States and territories by 7 per cent.—and that in nine years to their ten, she passed four states of the Union which in 1850 had a population exceeding hers [Indiana, Massachusetts, Tennessee and Kentucky], leaving at the date of the last census only five States which exceeded her in population. That in nine years she added nearly 64 cultivated acres to every hundred acres in cultivation in 1852, while the United States and Territories in ten years added only a little over 44 acres to every hundred acres under cultivation at the date of the previous census. That she subdued her wild lands more rapidly than even the growth of her population, at a rate almost double that in the United States (the proportion being as 17.10 to 8.72.) That the cash value of her farms in 1860, per head of the population, was greater in Ontario than in the United States, being \$211 42 in Ontario, and \$211 33 in the United States. That their value per acre was greater in Ontario than in the United States by nearly \$6, being \$22 10 per acre in Ontario, and \$16 32 per acre in the United States. That the capital invested in agricultural implements was greater in Ontario than in the United States in proportion to the breadth of land cultivated, being \$186 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in Ontario, and \$150 dollars for every hundred acres of cultivated land in the United States. That the value of agricultural implements *manufactured* in Ontario did not fall very much behind the value of agricultural implements manufactured in the United States, in proportion to population, being \$0 41 per head of the population in Ontario, and \$0 55 per head of the population in the United States. That she grew more wheat in 1860 than any State in the Union. That, in proportion to population, she produced in that year more than three times as much wheat as the United States, raising 17.64 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5.50 bushels for each inhabitant. That she was greatly ahead even of the Western States as a wheat-producing country, the average production of wheat in the

whole of the Western States being only 10 bushels for each inhabitant. That, of the eight leading staples of agriculture, common to both countries—wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes—she produced 55.95 bushels for each inhabitant, while of the same articles the United States produced only 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That—excluding Indian corn from the list—she produced of the remaining articles, 54.34 bushels for each inhabitant, against 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant, produced in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she had more capital invested in live stock than the United States, the value of live stock owned in Ontario being \$38.18 per head of the population, while in the United States it was 34.64 per head of the population. That for every hundred of the population, Ontario owned 27 horses, and the United States only 20. That for every hundred inhabitants, Ontario owned 32 milch cows, and the United States only 27. That for every hundred inhabitants, Ontario owned 84 sheep, and the United States only 71; and that, of live stock, in the number of pigs only was she exceeded by the United States, in proportion to population. That in 1860 she produced 19.22 pounds of butter for every inhabitant, while the United States produced only 14.62 pounds. That in the same year she produced 2.62 pounds of wool for each inhabitant, while the United States produced only 1.92 pounds. That in the nine years from 1851 to 1860, she increased her annual production of butter by 67 per cent., while in the United States, in ten years from 1850 to 1860, the increase in the production of butter was only 46½ per cent. And that in nine years she increased her production of wool 40 per cent., while in ten years the United States increased their production of wool only 15 per cent.

These facts need no comment. They speak for themselves. Exhibiting as they do a most gratifying progress in Canada, both absolutely and relatively, as compared with the United States, they ought to shut the mouths of croakers, and give fresh encouragement to the hardy workers, who, with the help of Providence, have made Canada what it is, to go on availing themselves to the utmost of the advantages of their position, for the improvement of their own fortunes, and the advancement and prosperity of the country at large.

#### THE CLIMATE OF CANADA.

Very incorrect ideas prevail abroad as to the climate of this country. Our winters are supposed to be arctic in their duration and severity; and our summers, in like manner, arctic in their brevity and coolness. The statement is current that we have frost every month in the year, and “the rigours of a Canadian climate,” have become a proverb. Not only in Great Britain and on the European continent, do these misconceptions prevail, but even our American neighbours cherish them to some extent. They confound Canada with Labrador, and the Canadians with

Esquimaux. A few years since an intelligent Boston lady enquired of a visitor, if the people of Canada did not usually travel in the winter season in sledges drawn by dogs. This was a glaring case of ignorance, to be sure, but, in a less degree, similar ignorance exists in many quarters. We are thought to inhabit an inclement region, hardly worthy of being styled "home." But the truth is that ours is a singularly pleasant and fruitful land. For natural scenery, varied resources, and ability to sustain a teeming population, we shall search far and wide ere we find a country to surpass the Province of Canada. Our climate has been severely criticised, and its extremes of heat and cold have been much complained of, but the healthfulness of this land is established beyond controversy, and our climatic vicissitudes, though sometimes a source of inconvenience, are by no means unwholesome. No where on earth do the seasons of the year move on in lovelier, grander procession. In spring, we have a quick awakening of vegetable life, and nature puts on her best attire, promptly as a bride on her wedding-morn. Our summer is short, but gorgeous with splendour, and bedecked with flowers that can hardly be surpassed; we have oppressive heat at times, and occasionally drought, but how do our summer showers refresh the face of all things, how welcome is the rain, and how green and beautiful are the fields, the gardens, and the woods, when it falls. ) In autumn, we have the waving fields of grain and tassel'd corn; our orchards display apples of gold in baskets of silvery verdure, and we can reckon even the grape among our fruits; our forests present a richly-tinted and many-coloured foliage; we have mid-October days in which the weather is superb; our Indian summer is a splendid valedictory to the season of growth and harvest; a bright and beautiful hectic flush sits upon the face of universal nature as death draws on and we glide imperceptibly into winter. This, though confessedly severe, is exhilarating, hardening animal as well as vegetable fibre, while it has its ameliorations and joys in the fire-side warmth that tempers into geniality the clear, frosty air; we have also the merry jingle and fleet gliding of the sleigh, and the skater's healthful sport, together with almost entire exemption from damp and mud, two most disagreeable accompaniments of winter in milder climes. The characteristics of this country are only beginning to be known abroad, as its resources are only beginning to be developed at home. It offers inducements rarely surpassed, to industrious, energetic, prudent settlers. Let it only be thickly settled with a population worthy of it, and it will take no mean rank among the countries of the earth. Sunnier climes there may be, but a fitter habitation for a manly, vigorous race—a finer field for displaying the energy, intelligence, and virtues of Anglo-Saxons, we may safely challenge the wide world to produce.

For the information of persons at a distance, it may not be amiss to give a short descriptive ac-

count of the months as they take their annual journey through the year in the Province of Ontario, and the Dominion of Canada.

January, in this climate, is a severely cold month. About New Year's Day we are accustomed to look for pretty sharp weather, which continues without much abatement all through the month, except when we have the "January thaw," an old fashioned institution, which, like "Indian Summer" and many others of the same class, has of late years been going rather out of vogue.

Whatever modifications our climate may undergo in other respects, the phrase "Canadian winter" will, no doubt, always denote a period of intense cold. Yet we question if the cold be so excessive, long-continued and trying as persons at a distance are apt to think. Not much fuss is made about a New York or Boston winter, but when we have what is called a "cold snap," the markings of the thermometer at the cities just named are about the same as at the average of localities in Western Canada. On that memorable cold day which occurred during the winter of 1860-61, the thermometer fell to 20° below zero in Boston, and from 20° to 30° in the adjacent towns of Massachusetts. We have no record at hand of the markings in and about New York on that day, but we are very clear in our recollection that the cold was no more intense in Toronto and other places in this province, on the day in question, than in Boston and its vicinity. It is a peculiarity of our climate that extreme cold only lasts a very short time, seldom beyond three days at once, while our usual winter weather is far from being unpleasantly severe. During most of it, exercise and labour in the open air are not only practicable, but bracing, blood-stirring, and positively enjoyable.

The study of climatology is as yet in its infancy in this country. Careful meteorological observations have not been taken at many points for a sufficient number of years to give us a trustworthy average. So far as ascertained, the following are the mean degrees of cold at the several Canadian points named, during the month of January:—

Stratford.....	18° 42
Hamilton.....	22° 80
Barrie.....	15° 56
Toronto.....	20° 76
Belleville.....	17° 61
Montreal.....	12° 10
Quebec.....	7° 20
St. John, N. B.....	14° 37
Halifax.....	20° 00

February is a somewhat milder month, in our climate, than January. This is not the popular impression, but it is nevertheless the fact, as established by the unimpeachable testimony of the thermometer. The popular impression may, perhaps, be accounted for to some extent by these two things: first, there is no thaw at the beginning of February to mitigate for a little the rigour of the season; and secondly, in addition to steady cold, we are liable this month to have



storms, which make the weather seem more severe than it really is.

Winter begins astronomically about the 22nd of December, viz., at the time of the winter solstice, as it is termed. Then the day is shortest. But curiously enough, winter does not often fairly set in until after the sun has turned the corner, and is daily shining higher and higher in the heavens. Hence the proverb, "As the day lengthens, the cold strengthens." Dr. Holmes observes, "We do not commonly feel that winter is thoroughly in earnest until after the Christmas holidays, which include the first of January. And inasmuch as on the 14th of February our thoughts are led, by the ingenious fiction of St. Valentine's day, to look forward henceforth to spring, which is at hand, we may say that the white pith or marrow of winter lies locked up in the six weeks between these two festivals." Another sprightly writer says:—"There is an old artistic tradition which puts the month of January in the guise of a young babe (typical of the New Year of course) making a bold front of it, and not like Shakespeare's babe—

'Mewing and——'

to the great discomfort of the nurse. For my own part, I can never think of January as a babe, whether methodical in its habits or the contrary, but rather as a fine old gentleman with frosted beard, who has seen his best days and is content to take his ease by his own chimney corner. And if I were to symbolize February, it should be as a decorous, white-haired, venerable lady—something shorter than January—who is not over-clamorous for rights, but yet has her storms, and who is most effective when most serene."

#### MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR FEBRUARY.

Stratford.....	209.06
Hamilton.....	239.90
Barrie.....	189.64
Toronto.....	223.50
Belleville.....	209.36
Montreal.....	228.00
Quebec.....	159.80
St. John, N. B.....	219.42
Halifax.....	259.00

March, with his lungs full of wind, blows the trumpet of the year as the herald of spring. He is a blustering fellow, who, though he may sometimes commence his career in disguise, is sure to reveal his true character before we have done with him. Hence the proverb, that if March comes in like a lamb it will go out like a lion. The sprightly writer whom we quoted, as representing January and February in the character of a venerable couple with snow-white hair, speaks of March as "some shrew of a maid, following up the old people with a tremendous clatter of brooms and great clouds of dust."

The rigour of winter sensibly abates during this month, as experience testifies and the meteorological tables demonstrate.

#### MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR MARCH.

Stratford.....	259.51
Hamilton.....	289.14

Barrie.....	359.2
Toronto.....	279.60
Belleville.....	289.85
Montreal.....	269.16
Quebec.....	219.00
St. John, N. B.....	299.00
Halifax.....	299.00

Dr. Holmes tells us that the good people living in that extreme "down East" point, the State of Maine, are wont to talk about having six weeks' sleighing in March, but he says, "we in Massachusetts do not expect more than a month's sleighing in March—in fact, not so much as that." The Maine style of comment on the month indicates continued plenty of snow, along with a milder temperature and greater length of day. Maine has undoubtedly a less hospitable climate than Western Canada, for we do not have any more sleighing in March here than they do in Massachusetts, judging by the above quotation. Our Yankee neighbours are hard to persuade that Canada is as good a country as New England. They generally look upon it as a very cheerless region, a wilderness of ice and snow far inferior to the Eastern States. But we presume that our Province of Quebec is, on the average, quite equal to Maine, while Ontario in its easterly section is the counterpart of New England in general, and in its westerly section very like New York.

April may be said, in this climate, to be the first month of spring. It brings us fairly out of winter; unlocks the ground so that the plough can gain admittance; wakes all nature from slumber; and calls man to the tug of active outdoor farm work. Now indeed begins the busiest season of the year, and it usually comes with surprising suddenness, insomuch that we can hardly credit the fact that a transition of such magnitude has actually taken place. Winter holds undisputed sway in March, sometimes all through the month; at other times the sceptre of the ice-king is broken, and his abdication rendered imminent, before the month is more than half through. But whatever may be the character of March, spring is ushered in by April. It scarcely answers to the description of the month current in Great Britain, where "March winds" and "April showers" are reputed to "bring forth May flowers." We have often more of the stormy March than the showery April during this month. Indeed it is very variable in its characteristics, being sometimes dry, sometimes wet, and often exceedingly pleasant and seasonable. One feature, however, it always has, it is far milder than March. The weather moderates but gradually from January to March, but in April it makes a sort of jump toward temperateness and geniality. One would scarcely think the advance toward summer so rapid as it really is in April, were it not for the testimony of the thermometer, for we have now and then chilly days which makes us ask, when will the winter be over? But this is our impatience, as well as the natural effect of the fine, pleasant days we occasionally have, and which are delightful that we naturally wish to have more of them. It will be interesting to compare

the mean temperature of April, given below, with the table for March, and to note the great progress indicated for the present month.

#### MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR APRIL.

Stratford.....	45° 55
Hamilton.....	46° 04
Barrie.....	43° 02
Toronto.....	43° 90
Belleville.....	45° 85
Montreal.....	41° 80
Quebec.....	41° 40
St. John, N. B.....	39° 10
Halifax.....	40° 00

May is welcomed by everybody with expressions of gladness. We have indeed no "May-day" festivities such as are common in some countries. Our variable climate hardly admits of it. We have known the first of May, in some rare instances, to be very wintry. Within a week or so of that date, we have sometimes had a snow-storm which left the ground with a white wintry covering of from two to six inches in depth. Nor do we ever have such a profusion of blooming flowers as would render the first of May an appropriate time for a floral festival. At this date, anything wintry can only be spasmodic and ephemeral, and, let appearances be what they may, "we know that summer is nigh."

The mean temperatures do not rise so fast this month as last.

#### MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR MAY.

Stratford.....	47° 73
Hamilton.....	50° 87
Barrie.....	48° 22
Toronto.....	48° 30
Belleville.....	50° 42
Montreal.....	50° 25
Quebec.....	48° 30
St. John, N. B.....	46° 70
Halifax.....	47° 00

It is noticeable that, at points where the cold of winter is very severe, the mean temperature is now quite as high as at places considered to have a much milder climate. Thus a Quebec May is precisely like a Toronto May, while Montreal is within three-fifths of a degree of the Hamilton average the present month. In June, it is rather warmer in Quebec and Montreal than it is in Toronto and Hamilton.

The rapidity with which vegetation advances, when once growth has commenced, is one of the peculiarities and charms of our Canadian climate. No sooner is the frost out of the ground than the grass begins to sing, "Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere." Very little sunshine makes the pulses of the sugar-maple bound with life, so that the sap streams out wherever an incision is made in the bark. After a very few warm days the children exclaim,

"See the tender catkins cover  
All the slender willows over."

In fine, the change from winter to spring is almost magical. It is as if the scene had been touched by some fairy's wand, and suddenly transformed from dreariness and death to life and beauty.

June is indeed a charming month in this climate. It is a delightful compound of spring and summer. The uncomfortable wintry chilliness is gone, and the scorching July heat has not yet come. Bright sunshine glorifies all nature; innumerable flowers display their loveliness; the fields are decked in their freshest green; the forests are bursting into leaf; while the air is vocal with the chirp of insects, the song of birds, and the gentle music of the zephyr and the breeze. Activity and beauty are to be seen on every hand.

#### MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR JUNE.

Stratford.....	61° 82
Hamilton.....	63° 50
Barrie.....	62° 27
Toronto.....	60° 20
Belleville.....	63° 17
Montreal.....	63° 66
Quebec.....	62° 20
St. John, N. B.....	54° 53
Halifax.....	56° 00

July brings the indubitable summer, and is chiefly remarkable in this climate for a degree of heat that, with occasional most welcome relents, keeps us almost constantly in a sweltering condition, and makes our anticipations and memories of the month rather painful than otherwise. We hail June, but dread July. "Ike Marvel" says: "I picture July as a stout woman perspiring fearfully; yet she wears a cheery, honest face, and if she have none of the bridal freshness of May and June, she wears the honours of maternity, and leads in a great brood of flowers and fruits in her train."

#### MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR JULY.

Stratford.....	66° 04
Hamilton.....	72° 47
Barrie.....	71° 88
Toronto.....	70° 40
Belleville.....	71° 87
Montreal.....	69° 35
Quebec.....	71° 00
St. John, N. B.....	61° 75
Halifax.....	618.00

The above table shows nearly four degrees difference between Toronto and Stratford, makes Toronto and Montreal nearly alike, and, strange to say, gives Quebec slight superiority in point of heat over both Toronto and Montreal.

August brings wane to the summer, and abatement to the heat. These are welcome and pleasant reflections always as July draws to a close, but they are especially so when as occasionally happens, the month proves unusually hot.

#### MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR AUGUST.

Stratford.....	59° 16
Hamilton.....	62° 57
Barrie.....	57° 31
Toronto.....	60° 80
Belleville.....	61° 73
Montreal.....	60° 13
Quebec.....	64° 60
St. John, N. B.....	59° 16
Halifax.....	62° 00

From the above it appears that Hamilton has an average of nearly two degrees greater heat



than Toronto the present month, while Quebec is about four degrees, and Halifax between one and two degrees hotter than either Toronto or Montreal.

September is one of the pleasantest months of the year. As June is a delightful compound of spring and summer, so September is an agreeable mixture of summer and autumn. We have mid-day heat, but it is tempered by cool nights. Indeed, some time this month, Jack Frost may be expected to appear on the scene, committing his first depredations on our melon, tomato and grape vines, blanching the corn leaves, and putting the first faint hues of loveliness on the forest leaves. Summer will soon abdicate the throne, and after a brief October interregnum, winter will be crowned king. On all the beauty and life of nature may now be clearly read the inevitable doom, "PASSING AWAY."

#### MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Stratford.....	53° 59
Hamilton.....	58° 00
Barrie.....	54° 31
Toronto.....	55° 20
Belleville.....	56° 29
Montreal.....	51° 46
Quebec.....	54° 40
St. John, N. B.....	55° 56
Halifax.....	58° 00

October, it has been well observed, "is regal, and walks the woods royally with great show of purple and crimson, while a veil of golden mist streams from the tiara of the queenliest of the months." The mean temperatures for this month are very similar to those for May, as will be seen by comparing the following table with that given for May.

#### MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR OCTOBER.

Stratford.....	47° 93
Hamilton.....	50° 92
Barrie.....	48° 82
Toronto.....	49° 09
Belleville.....	49° 58
Montreal.....	46° 76
Quebec.....	46° 30
St. John, N. B.....	44° 35
Halifax.....	45° 00

But if there be similarity between May and October in temperature, there is a very decided dissimilarity in other respects. The air is not spring-like. It is not charged with the juiciness and stimulus that distinguish the season of growth. There is no show of young shoots, nor smell of wood and soil. Instead of the bursting forth of activity and life throughout nature, there is the hush of repose and the sense of leisure. It is plain that the year is composing itself to rest after its appointed season of toil and bustle. Peace broods upon the hills and valleys. Beauty shines through the mists of morning, and golden glory paints the sunset at even. The forests are decked in a coat of many colours, and all nature puts on a holiday attire. Very graphically does Henry Ward Beecher portray this month in one of his "Star Papers." "October! Orchard of the year! Bend thy boughs to the earth, redolent of glowing fruit!

Ripened seeds shake in their pods. App in the stillest hours. Leaves begin to let go when no wind is out, and swing in long waverings to the earth, which they touch without sound, and lie looking up, till winds rake them, and heap them in fence corners. When the gales come through the trees, the yellow leaves trail, like sparks at night behind the flying engine. The woods are thinner, so that we can see the heavens plainer, as we lie dreaming on the yet warm moss by the singing spring. The days are calm; the nights are tranquil. The year's work is done. She walks in gorgeous apparel, looking upon her long labour, and her serene eye saith "It is good." This description is peculiarly applicable to the fall season of Canada, and nowhere in the world, perhaps, is the splendid colouring of the dying foliage at this period of the year so striking or beautiful as in our Canadian forests. The marvellous hues that give our woods their autumnal beauty, so rich that a painter can scarcely depict them faithfully without laying himself open to the charge of extravagance, are chiefly due to the prevalence of the maple in our woodland scenery. No other tree can vie with this in the variety and loveliness of the tints which the foliage assumes in its departing glory. The oak, the elm, and beech, with their appropriate drapery add to the charm and grandeur of the scene. Nature puts on a royal robe well befitting the solemn repose that precedes the sterner reign of winter.

November is a month of very uncertain character in this climate. It is hard to say how it will behave. Sometimes it begins with a rough cold snap that startles us into a conviction that winter does really mean to come again, and, as if to make amends for its rough behaviour at the outset, closes with a delightful reminder of a departed season which we call "Indian Summer." Or this order is reversed, in which case summer in pretence begins the month, and winter in earnest closes it. The well-known March proverb is not inapplicable to November. If it come in like a lamb it will go out like a lion, and vice versa.

#### MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR NOVEMBER.

Stratford.....	36° 75
Hamilton.....	39° 76
Barrie.....	37° 99
Toronto.....	38° 26
Belleville.....	38° 82
Montreal.....	34° 76
Quebec.....	35° 50
St. John, N. B.....	37° 40
Halifax.....	38° 00

December brings the indubitable winter, as July does the summer. Whatever dreamy expectations we may have had of possible Indian summer, vanish now. Pleasant weather indeed we may have, but it will be pleasant wintry weather, with perhaps now and then a day so fine and warm that it seems to have lost its proper place in the year. Clear, bracing, but chilly, air will quicken the pulse, and send the blood coursing through the veins with unusual vigour. The snow will wrap the earth in its white cover-

let, and all things will yield to the sleep of winter, and to the reign of the frost king.

MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR DECEMBER.

Stratford.....	22° 65
Hamilton.....	25° 96
Barrie.....	23° 94
Toronto.....	26° 06
Belleville.....	22° 85
Montreal.....	24° 12
Quebec.....	21° 20
St. John, N. B.....	25° 93
Halifax.....	28° 00

We are accustomed to think and speak of winter as a season of comparative rest and leisure for the farmer. But how far that is true and applicable to individual cases, depends on a variety of circumstances. Winter affords but little respite to the man who has a large area of land to clear, or a numerous herd of cattle to feed. These, however, are exceptional cases, and most farmers, when winter fairly sets in, feel that they are less driven than at any other period of the year. But while "broken weather," as it is often termed, lasts, every one has enough to do. That charming writer on rural affairs, "Ike Marvel," says: "Even into December, country improvements may go safely forward; the clearing of land, the thinning of over-crowded forest-growth, the building of walls, the construction of walks and roads,—for these, severally, or together, no better time can be found than that which immediately precedes the locking frosts of winter. And when the dead-lock is fairly established,—so far as treatment of the land goes,—the open sunny weather of December still invites us many a day out of doors. If we have rocks to move, they glide easily over a frosted and stiffened turf; the brambles and waste growth of outlying pastures cut easiest when the earth is locked unyieldingly about their stems; the woods, despoiled of their leaves, give free insight and oversight to their most sequestered nooks." These are but examples of the thousand and one things that may be done just at the setting in of winter, and there are few so beforehand with their work as not to be caught by the "dead-lock" with some needful preparations or unfinished undertakings that must needs be postponed until another year. Happy are those on whom winter does not shut down with a host of half-accomplished schemes of preparation and improvement!

THE FARMING INTEREST OF CANADA.

The official census taken in January, 1861, furnishes reliable data for arriving at the agricultural condition of the country, and an official Report from the Bureau of Agriculture, issued in 1863, provides estimates of two years' later date. From these returns it appears that the number of persons in actual occupation of land in Upper Canada, (now the Province of Ontario,) in the year 1860, was not less than 131,983, and in Lower Canada (now the Province of Quebec) 105,671. The quantity of land held was as follows:

Persons holding in

	U. Canada.	L. Canada.
10 acres and under.....	4,424	6,822
10 acres to 20.....	2,675	3,186
20 acres to 50.....	26,630	20,074
50 acres to 100.....	64,891	44,041
100 acres to 200.....	28,336	24,739
Above 200 acres.....	5,027	6,809

Total occupiers.....131,983 105,671

It thus appears that there were, nine years ago, not fewer than 237,654 persons in Canada who cultivate their own land; and if the army of farm servants, choppers, carpenters, blacksmiths, waggonmakers, harnessmakers, &c., directly employed on farm work, be added, it will be seen at once how vast a proportion of the half million of male adults in Canada are directly employed in the cultivation of the soil.

Then as to the capital employed. The estimated cash value of the farms and farming implements was, in January, 1861, as follows:—

In Upper Canada.....	\$306,442,662
In Lower Canada.....	178,870,271

Total value..... \$485,312,933

And this enormous sum does not include the live stock and crops on hand. The last census showed the live stock to have been then as follows:—

	U. Canada.	L. Canada.
Milch cows, No. of head.....	451,640	328,370
Oxen and Steers.....	99,605	200,901
Young cattle.....	464,083	287,611
Horses, of all kinds.....	377,681	248,515
Sheep.....	1,170,225	682,529
Pigs.....	776,001	286,400

At present prices, these cannot be valued at much under \$100,000,000; and the amazing rapidity with which the live stock of the country is increasing in number and value can readily be seen by a comparison of the census returns of 1851 and 1861.

But perhaps a more satisfactory idea of the agricultural industry of the Province can be gained from a statement of the annual product of our farms. In the year 1860 the crop was as follows:—

	U. Canada.	L. Canada.	Total.
Wheat, bushels.....	24,620,425	2,654,354	27,274,779
Barley do.....	2,821,962	2,281,674	5,103,636
Rye, do.....	973,181	844,192	1,817,373
Peas, do.....	9,601,396	2,648,777	12,250,173
Oats, do.....	21,220,874	17,551,296	38,772,170
Buckwheat, do.....	1,248,637	1,250,025	2,498,662
Indian Corn, do.....	2,256,290	334,861	2,591,151
Potatoes, do.....	15,325,920	12,770,471	28,096,391
Turnips, do.....	18,206,949	892,434	19,099,383
Man. Wurz, do.....	546,971	207,256	754,227
Carrots do.....	1,965,598	295,067	2,198,665
Beans do.....	49,143	21,384	70,527
Clover and Timothy Seeds, bushels.....	61,818	33,954	95,772
Hay, tons.....	861,844	689,977	1,551,821
Hops, do.....	247,052	53,387	300,439
Maple Sugar, lbs.....	6,970,605	9,325,147	16,295,752
Cider, gallons.....	1,567,831	21,011	1,588,842
Wool, lbs.....	3,659,766	1,967,388	5,627,154
Butter, lbs.....	26,828,264	15,906,949	42,735,213
Cheese, lbs.....	2,687,172	686,297	3,373,469
Flax and Hemp, lbs.....	1,222,334	975,827	2,201,761
Tobacco.....	777,426		



The total value of these products of the farm in 1860 was close upon one hundred millions of dollars! And if we add the increase made since that year on the live stock, the improvements made on old farms, and the new lands brought into cultivation, a pretty good estimate may be formed of the highly satisfactory condition of the farming interest in Canada.

And then the work is but begun. The total number of acres that had passed from the Government into private hands in 1861 was:—

In Upper Canada.....	13,354,907
In Lower Canada.....	10,375,418

Total acres sold..... 23,730,325

Of this there are in cultivation, acres:—

In Upper Canada.....	6,051,619
In Lower Canada.....	4,804,235
	<u>10,855,854</u>

Leaving yet wild..... 12,874,471

NOT ONE-HALF OF THE LAND ALREADY IN PRIVATE HANDS, THEREFORE, IS YET CULTIVATED, to say nothing of the many millions of acres of wild lands still undisposed of by Government. The war on the wilderness has but begun, and assuredly the prospects before agriculturists are encouraging enough, and the field of exertion wide enough to stimulate the best and most ambitious to active and persevering exertion for the advancement of this greatest interest of the country.

## STATE OF NEW YORK AND ONTARIO.

There is no part of this Continent superior to Ontario as an agricultural country. This is abundantly borne out by statistics. These prove not only our Western lands to be unexcelled in fertility, but that our system of husbandry is of the most satisfactory kind. We have no later Canadian statistics than those of the census of 1861, but even these—and we have made great progress since that time—compare favourably with any of the adjoining American States. Take New York for example. That State is regarded as one of the best agricultural districts in the Union, and as regards climate occupies pretty much the same position as the Western Provinces. Its latest agricultural statistics are for the year 1864—three years after ours were taken—and yet in many particulars we completely take the lead. The following are the principal agricultural returns of each country—these of Ontario it should be remembered, being for the year 1861, and those of New York for 1864:—

	Ontario.	N. Y.
Population.....	1,200,000	4,554,204
Acres of improved lands	6,051,619	14,828,216
Acres unimproved....	7,303,288	10,412,534
Cash value of farms. \$	295,162,315	\$23,881,381
Value of implements \$	11,280,347	\$21,184,324
Acres of fall wheat...	434,729	406,591
Bushels do.....	7,537,651	5,432,282
Acres spring wheat..	951,634	104,996
Bushels do.....	17,082,774	

Acres of barley.....	118,940	189,035
Bushels do.....	2,821,962	3,075,170
Acres of rye.....	70,376	233,215
Bushels do.....	973,181	2,575,438
Acres peas.....	460,595	46,491
Bushels do.....	9,601,396	580,827
Acres oats.....	678,337	1,109,565
Bushels do.....	21,220,874	19,052,833
Acres corn.....	79,918	632,235
Bushels do.....	2,256,290	17,983,888
Acres potatoes.....	137,266	235,073
Bushels do.....	15,325,920	23,237,762
Acres turnips.....	73,409	8,124
Bushels do.....	18,206,950	1,282,388

The contrast between New York State and Ontario, as afforded by these statistics, is very favorable to us. With far less population, less improved land, and less value of implements, our farmers turn out far more fall wheat, spring wheat, peas, oats, turnips, &c. Of Indian corn, rye, and potatoes, the New Yorkers rather take the lead, and they are also set down as doing so in barley in the above table. But the barley crop has had an immense increase in Ontario since 1861, and we have little doubt that our next census will show that we now raise more barley than New York does. As to quality, it is freely admitted by the Americans themselves that we raise the best barley to be had on the Continent. The higher price paid for our barley fully attests this fact.

One of the most gratifying features of the above comparison, is the fact that our lands yield more per acre than those of New York State. Of fall wheat New York sowed within some 28,000 acres of the breadth sown in Ontario, but we reaped over 2,000,000 bushels more than they did. The average quantity of oats raised by us in 1861 was fully more than 31 bushels per acre—but New York only averaged 17 bushels per acre! As will be seen by reference to the table, New York reaped 19,053,198 bushels of oats from 1,109,565 acres sown, whilst our Western farmers, from 678,337 acres took off no less than 21,220,874 bushels! This fact, of itself, speaks volumes for the fertility of Canadian soil. The small quantity of turnips raised in New York appears singular—our returns being 18,206,950 bushels as against 1,282,388. Taking the returns all in all, they indicate pretty clearly that our farmers have nothing to envy in the Empire State, and that either as regards excellent soil or good farming, we can compare favorably with our neighbours.

## GENERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Dominion of Canada is a Confederation, consisting of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The Legislature of the Province of Newfoundland has recently passed resolutions for admittance into the Union, which will be laid before the people of that Island, and before the end of the present year (1869), it is probable that it will become a part of the Confederation. Arrangements are

being made, by which it is anticipated that at no distant day, the Dominion will acquire the whole of the Hudson's Bay Territory, and that Vancouver's Island and British Columbia will enter into the Confederation, which will then consist of the whole of British North America.

The Government is partly federal and partly local, there being a Federal Government and Legislature for the whole Dominion, and each Province having a distinct Local Government and Legislature for local affairs.

The General Government consists of a Governor-General, nominated by the Crown of Great Britain, and a Cabinet as the Executive; the Legislature consists of an upper house, called the Senate, and a lower house, called the House of Commons. The Senate numbers 72 members—24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 12 from New Brunswick, and 12 from Nova Scotia. The House of Commons numbers 182, apportioned to each Province according to population, as follows, viz.:—82 from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 19 from Nova Scotia, and 15 from New Brunswick. The seat of Government is Ottawa, a city of about 20,000 inhabitants, situated on the river of that name.

The Local Government of Ontario is as follows:—A Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly.

The officers of the Government are at present as follows:—

Lieutenant Governor—The Hon. Wm. P. Howland, C.B.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Attorney-General—Hon. John S. Macdonald.

Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. Stephen Richards.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works—Hon. John Carling.

Secretary and Registrar—Hon. Matthew C. Cameron.

Treasurer—Hon. Edmund B. Wood.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 82 members, representing 82 electoral districts. It is to be elected every four years, unless sooner dissolved, and must sit at least once in each year. Toronto is the seat of Government.

The franchise is limited to male persons of the age of 21 years, being British subjects, and being owner, tenant, or occupant of real property (that is land or houses) of the actual value in cities, of \$400, equal to £80 stg.; in towns, of \$300, or £60 stg.; and in villages and townships, of \$200, or £40 stg.

Aliens cannot vote at elections, but they can acquire land, and can, after a residence of three years, upon going through certain formalities, become naturalized, and so entitled to all the privileges of British subjects.

In respect to its Government, Canada is second to no country in the world, if indeed it be equalled by any. It appears to combine the advantages of a limited monarchy with the best features of a republic.

## MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

The settled portion of Ontario is divided into 42 counties, which are subdivided into townships, for the purpose of local self-government. This is effected by city, town, and township councils, elected annually. These councils have power to levy, by direct taxation, rates and tolls for the purposes of local improvements, such as roads, bridges, harbours, drainage, &c.

## ONTARIO GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS.

The Province of Ontario is situate to the north of the River St. Lawrence, and the great lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior. The River Ottawa, a noble stream, divides it from the Province of Quebec. Its northerly and westerly boundaries are by no means well defined, so that its area can be given only approximately. However, it may be safely assumed at about 121,260 square miles, equal to 77,606,400 acres, or almost exactly the same as that of Great Britain and Ireland. The population of that Kingdom is upwards of 30 millions. It would therefore appear that after making due allowance for difference of climate and soil, Ontario could well sustain a population of at least 10 millions. Its actual population at different periods will appear from the following table:—

1830.....	210,437	By census.
1841.....	465,357	do.
1851.....	952,004	do.
1861.....	1,396,091	do.
1869.....	1,962,067	Estimated.

It will be seen from the above figures, that its present population is about ten times what it was 40 years ago, a rate of increase considerably greater than that of the United States during the same time. The figures also show that its present population of about 2,000,000 is only a fifth of that which it is probably capable of supporting, so that there is still ample room for a large immigration.

The soil of the country varies in different localities, a very large proportion being of the very best description for agricultural purposes. The natural advantages of Ontario are very great; its internal water communication by means of the great lakes is unsurpassed; in mineral wealth, it has been pronounced by competent authorities equal to any part of the world, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, gold, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, &c., &c. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

## CITIES AND TOWNS.

There are many fine cities and towns scattered over the country. The largest, and in every respect the most important, is Toronto, the capital of Ontario. This city now numbers a population of about 60,000; it is well situated on



Lake Ontario, is very handsomely built, containing probably as large a number of fine buildings as any city of the same size in the world; among them may be mentioned the Parliament Buildings, Lieutenant-Governor's residence, the University, Osgoode Hall, containing the law courts and offices, the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, the Normal School, Trinity College, the Lunatic Asylum, the Hospital, Goal, and a number of other fine buildings, public and private. No better evidence is needed to attest the enterprize and prosperity of its inhabitants. Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion, and is beautifully situated on the river of the same name. It contains the Parliament Buildings, one of the noblest structures on the American continent. Kingston is a well-built and strongly fortified city, beautifully situated at the outlet of Lake Ontario. Hamilton is a fine commercial city, at the head of navigation on Lake Ontario. London is a handsome inland city, in the centre of the Western peninsula.

The annexed table contains a list of the cities and towns which, at the last census in 1861, had a population of upwards of 3000. The population by the census of 1851 is also given, so that the rapid increase of every one of them can be seen at a glance.

Population of cities and towns having in 1861 over 3000 people :—

	1841.	1851.	1861.
Toronto.....	14,249	30,775	44,821
Hamilton.....	1836 2846	14,111	19,096
Ottawa.....		7760	14,669
Kingston.....	1841 6292	11,585	13,743
London.....	1841 5124	7035	11,555
St. Catharines.....		4368	6284
Belleville.....	1841 3500	4569	6277
Brantford.....		3877	6251
Guelph.....	1844 700	1860	5076
Cobourg.....		3871	4975
Chatham.....		2070	4466
Port Hope.....		2476	4162
Brockville.....		3246	4112
Peterborough.....		2191	3979
Woodstock.....		2112	3353
Goderich.....		1329	3227
Galt.....	1846 1000	2248	3069
Total.....		105,483	159,115

### TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The amount of exports and imports in successive years is one of the surest signs as to the condition of a country, whether prosperous or the reverse. In this respect, the statistics for Ontario and Quebec for the last twenty years exhibit a very gratifying evidence of prosperity. Thus, in 1850, the total value of exports and imports for Canada (consisting then of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec) was under 30 millions of dollars; for the year 1860, the amount was over 68 millions; while for the year ending

30th June, 1867, it had risen to upwards of 107 millions of dollars, showing that the figures about double every ten years. The principal exports are agricultural produce, timber, and live stock; the main imports are woollen and cotton goods, tea, sugar, and manufactured goods.

### MANUFACTURES.

The almost unlimited supply of water power throughout Ontario affords unusual facilities for manufactures to which that power is adapted, and in consequence various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions. Steam power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, &c

### MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of the country is not surpassed, if indeed it be equalled by any other in variety and richness. It has not yet, however, received anything like the attention it deserves, and may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped. To mention some of the principal articles, we have iron in large quantities a short distance back from Lake Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc spar, gypsum, or plaster of Paris, marble pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont, and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of \$250,000 is exported annually. Silver is also found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly round Thunder Bay. Mica is also found, and worked in quantities that pay well.

Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

The first wells were struck at Oil Springs, County of Lambton, in 1862, and by March, 1863, over four millions of gallons had been obtained. Other regions have yielded this valuable mineral in large quantities—Bothwell, in the County of Kent, and Petrolea, in Lambton, being the principal. The last-mentioned place is now the largest producing district. In 1867, 130 wells were sunk with great success, 120,000 barrels being shipped, and 200,000 tanked for future use. In 1868, the produce was about 4000 barrels weekly, equal to 200,000 in the year. Canada requires for home consumption only about 120,000 barrels, so that there is ample surplus for export. The difficulty in getting the

Canadian oil into European markets has been its odour. American oil has been readily deodorized, and consequently kept Canadian out of the market. A process has quite recently been invented, however, by which the Canadian article can be perfectly deodorized, and as this oil is superior to American in having greater illuminating power, and being less explosive, it is expected that a large export trade will be developed during the present year. Large refineries are being constructed at immense expense for preparing the oil according to the new process. The price at present for crude oil is about one dollar a barrel, but the normal value, taking the price of American oil as a guide, is about \$3.00 or \$4.00. Should the price rise to these sums, as is expected will be the case when the export trade is fully developed, the trade will become of immense value to Ontario.

Salt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface. The article is obtained by evaporating the brine, and is exceedingly good for table use, having been found upon chemical analysis to be of almost perfect purity. As evidence of its quality, it may be mentioned that it received a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and the first prize at the New York State fair for the same year. Although the manufacture has been carried on for only two or three years, there is now produced far more salt than is needed by the Province of Ontario, and large quantities will probably be exported. In November, 1866, the manufacture was 45 barrels a day; in August, 1867, it was 90; in August, 1868, 190; and now it is probably upwards of 300 barrels a day. Over \$70,000 have been expended; 13 wells are now sunk, and about 200 kettles are in operation.

Large peat beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is just now being commenced.

The above is not intended as a complete list, but is merely submitted to show what Ontario may be expected to become in future in respect of its mineral wealth.

#### POSTAL SYSTEM

The postal system is admirably arranged, so as to secure the great requisites of punctuality, despatch, and cheapness. In so large and comparatively unsettled a country, it would be of course absurd to expect the same perfection as that attained in an old and thickly populated one, such as England, but making allowance for this, the system of Canada will compare favourably with any other. Post offices are established throughout the country, where letters, &c., lie till they are called for. If not called for within a month, they are advertised in a local newspaper. The price of postage on letters carried within the Dominion is 3 cents per half ounce, equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pence sterling if pre-paid; if not pre-paid, the charge is 5 cents, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pence ster-

ling. The charge on letters to the United States is 6 cents or 3 pence.

Money orders are given out for a large proportion of post offices within the Dominion, and in exchange with the United States and Great Britain. There is also a parcel and book post in connection with the general post, by which parcels, books, &c., are sent at reasonable rates.

Some idea may be formed of the extent and rapid development of the system from the following figures for the Dominion:—In 1857, the number of letters sent by post was 10,280,012, while in 1866, it rose to 16,334,347. In 1857, money orders were issued to the amount of \$1,432,104; in 1866, the amount was \$2,399,293.

Savings banks have been established in connection with the post office, similar to those in operation in Great Britain. The system was inaugurated about a year ago, and already on the 31st March, 1869, \$676,383 remained on deposit in the hands of the Receiver-General, the monthly increase being about \$50,000. The yearly deposit by any one person is limited to \$300, and the large sum above mentioned has been almost exclusively deposited by mechanics and labourers out of their weekly savings. Interest is allowed on deposits at 4 and 5 per cent. per annum.

#### TELEGRAPHS.

The Electric Telegraph is made use of in Canada to a far greater extent in proportion to population than in Great Britain. There are now two companies in existence in Ontario—the Montreal and the Dominion—the latter has but recently started into existence. The rate throughout the Dominion is 25 cents, equal to a shilling sterling, for the first ten words, and one cent (equal to a half-penny) for every extra word. In 1867, the number of messages sent by the Montreal Company in Ontario and Quebec was 518,811, being an increase of 75,000 in two years.

#### RAILWAYS, CANALS, ROADS.

The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario during the last 15 years. In the year 1852, there was not a single mile open in the whole Province. At the present moment, there are upwards of 1400 miles in operation. The building of several others is in contemplation, and in all probability will be shortly commenced. The principle of these are the Intercolonial, to connect the Province of Quebec with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce; the Toronto and Nipissing; the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce, and the Canada Central from Montreal to Ottawa. The four first mentioned will probably be commenced at once, the last mentioned, at no distant day. Their construction will involve an expenditure of many millions sterling, and will give employment to a very large number of operatives, clerks, &c., for the next five or ten years.

The following is a list of the railways in oper-



ation in Ontario and Quebec in 1865, with the amount of business done, &c. :—

Number of Railroads in Canada in 1865.....	13
Length of Miles :—	
Grand Trunk Railway.....	1377*
Great Western “ .....	345
Northern “ .....	97
Brockville and Ottawa Railway	86½
Prescott and Ottawa “ ...	54
Stanstead and Chambly “ ...	44
Port Hope and Lindsay “ ...	43
Welland “ .....	25½
London and Port Stanley “ ...	24½
Cobourg and Peterborough ...	14
Port Hope and Peterborough...	13
Carillon and Grenville ...	13
St. Lawrence and l’Industrie...	12
Total miles open for traffic.....	2148½
“ Cost of all the roads.....	\$121,543,189
Cost of Grand Trunk.....	80,704,095
“ Great Western.....	23,855,881
“ Northern .....	3,457,789
“ all the other roads.....	13,525,424
Total Receipts for all the roads in 1865.....	10,910,678
Grand Trunk Receipts 1865	6,470,998
Great Western “ “	3,370,637
Northern “ “	506,743
All the other roads “ “	562,295
Working expenses of all the roads “	5,778,343
“ “ Grand Trunk “	3,857,806
“ “ Great Western “	1,305,267
“ “ Northern “	275,941
“ “ all other roads “	339,329
Cost of renewals on all the roads in addition.....	\$1,355,759
Number of Passengers carried by Grand Trunk in 1865.....	1,380,917
Number of do. by Great Western in 1865.....	714,142
Number of do. by Northern in 1865	105,372
Tons Freight carried by Grand Trunk in 1865.....	1,001,687
Tons Freight carried by Great Western in 1865.....	455,073
Tons Freight carried by Northern in 1865.....	120,000
Men in employ of Grand Trunk....	5370
“ “ Great Western....	2851
“ “ Northern.....	446
Locomotive Engines, Grand Trunk	293
“ “ Great Western	94
“ “ Northern.....	18
Cars employed, Grand Trunk.....	4369
“ “ Great Western....	1522
“ “ Northern.....	355
Deaths by accident, Grand Trunk.	33
“ “ Great Western	15
“ “ Northern.....	5

There are several canals in Ontario. The Welland, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, to avoid the Niagara Falls; the Rideau between Kingston and Ottawa, and the St. Lawrence Canals, rendered necessary by the rapids of that river. There are two other canals which have

been contemplated for several years, and may possibly be built at some future time; one connecting the Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario, the other connecting that Bay with the River Ottawa, passing through Lake Nipissing.

As to ordinary roads; in the settled parts of the Province these are excellent, being generally gravelled or macadamized, and kept in good order. In the unsettled parts, with a view of opening them up, the Government constructs out of the public money what are called colonization roads. These are marked on the map with black lines of medium thickness, the very thick black lines represent the railways open.

LAWS.

The laws, and the mode of administering them, are mainly the same as in England, the practice, however, is simpler, and far less expensive. Though the laws are mainly the same as those of England there are nevertheless many very important differences. Among the most striking of these may be mentioned the following :—The law of primogeniture has been abolished, lands descending to all children, male and female, in equal shares. Married women hold their own property free from the debts and control of the husband. Trial by jury in civil cases is optional, being dispensed with unless either party desire it. The Courts are the Queen’s Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery, which are called the Superior Courts, each presided over by three judges, whose acknowledged ability and impartiality gives weight to their decisions, which are consequently received with the greatest respect. Then there are the County Courts, one in each county or union of counties, presided over by the County Judge. There are courts of inferior jurisdiction, only taking cognizance, as a general thing, of claims of less than \$400, or more than \$100. Below these in each county are the Division Courts, presided over by the County Judge, who goes circuit within his county. These are for the disposal of claims of \$100 or less, which they do with remarkable cheapness and efficiency. The Judges of the Superior Courts (Queen’s Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery), go circuit to each county throughout the Province twice a year, in the spring and autumn, to hold assizes for the trial of civil and criminal cases. The County Judges hold Courts twice a year, in the summer and winter, alternately with the Superior Court Judges. The judges are all appointed by the Dominion Government, not being elective as in the United States.

The legal profession is greatly overstocked, owing to the large number of young men who have taken to it of late years; its members, however, are generally men of intelligence, and the profession is consequently much respected and in good standing.

PUBLIC WORKS.

There are numerous institutions throughout the Province which have been built at the ex-

pense of the people, and which are consequently public works under the control of the Government. Of these, are the Lunatic Asylums at Toronto, Kingston, Amherstburg, and Orillia; the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston; Osgoode Hall, Toronto; the Normal School, Toronto; the Boys' Reformatory at Penetanguishene. The Local Government of Ontario, having a considerable surplus on hand, is about to spend a part of it, about \$450,000, on the construction of other works which are greatly needed. Among these are a new Lunatic Asylum to be built at London; a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Belleville; three locks to obviate difficulties in navigation and rapids in the waters at the back of Peterborough; and the Lieutenant-Governor's residence at Toronto. These and other works which are in contemplation will give employment to a large number of hands, and are therefore, together with the contemplated new railways and canals, calculated to attract a large immigration of labourers, who will thus find ready employment at good wages.

#### BANKS AND CURRENCY.

The financial affairs of the Province are carried through the medium of the various banks, which are private institutions incorporated either by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter. The currency consists of a silver and copper coinage, the usual coins met with being Canadian 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces, of silver, and one cent pieces, of copper, English shillings and sixpences, which pass for 24 and 12 cents respectively, and United States half and quarter dollar, and 10, 5, and 3 cent pieces, of silver, and one cent pieces, of copper or nickel. There are also copper coins issued by the banks, which go by the name of "coppers," the value of which is a little less than the British half-penny. Gold coins are very rarely used, the bank notes having almost altogether superseded them. These notes are of various denominations, from one dollar to five hundred and upwards.

The Dominion Government has, within the last two years, issued "Provincial Notes" similar to the bank notes. The Government is responsible for the redemption of these at certain cities named in the notes, and they are now circulated very largely.

The following is a list of the principal banks doing business in Ontario, one or other of which has agencies at all the important towns:—

BANK OF MONTREAL.  
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.  
MERCHANT'S BANK.  
BANK OF COMMERCE.  
ONTARIO BANK.  
ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.  
BANK OF TORONTO.  
GORE BANK.  
NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK.  
QUEBEC BANK.  
CITY BANK.

There are many other banks doing business

in the other Provinces, but their notes are not largely circulated in Ontario.

#### RELIGION

The settler will find all the different forms of religion in Ontario that exist in Great Britain. The following are the numbers of the religious denominations, according to the census of 1861, given in the order of number:—

Wesleyans and other Methodists	341,572
Church of England.....	311,565
Presbyterians.....	303,384
Roman Catholics.....	258,141
Baptists.....	61,559
Lutherans.....	24,299
Congregationalists.....	9,357
Miscellaneous creeds.....	60,718
Of no religion.....	17,373
No creed stated.....	8,123

Total..... 1,396,091

It will be seen that not one of the different denominations is so numerous as to give it undue preponderance relatively to the whole population. After a long-continued agitation on the subject, the union between Church and State was severed many years ago, so that there is now no Established Church, which is taken under the especial protection and patronage of the Government. The result has been perfect religious equality in the eye of the law, and a marked diminution of the sectarian spirit and intolerance which seems to animate the religious bodies of those countries where one particular religious denomination is favoured by the State at the expense of others.

#### MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The three principal schools which exist in Ontario are the Old School, or Allopathic as it is sometimes called, the Homeopathic, and the Eclectic. These bodies have for many years been recognized by the laws of the Province and placed upon an equality, so far as their professional status is concerned. The Old School, however, is much more numerous than its rivals, and there has been considerable rivalry and animosity displayed between them. An Act was passed in the last session of the Legislature of Ontario, which it is hoped will have the effect of allaying these feelings to a great extent. This Act provides that the medical profession of Ontario be incorporated under the name of "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario," and that there shall be a Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, to be composed of about 28 representatives, elected by the three different bodies; the Homeopaths and Eclectics sending 5 each, and the Allopaths the remainder. This Council will prescribe the course of study for students intending to enter the profession, and the requisites for obtaining a degree and license to practice. The Act provides, under certain penalties, that persons are not to



practise without registering their names as prescribed in the Act. It is to be hoped that the object of the Legislature, which was to promote harmony and co-operation in the three bodies mentioned, and thereby greatly assist in the progress of medical science, will be attained.

### TAXATION.

The Dominion revenue is raised altogether by indirect taxation. The annual expenditure amounts to about \$15,000,000, equal to \$3.75 per head. In the United States, the federal tax amounts to about \$10.50 per head. Besides this there is the State tax which each State collects for State purposes. In New York State, this amounts to about \$1.60 a head, adding this to the Federal tax and the sum is \$12.10, which is the annual burden per head of the population of that State.

In Ontario, there is no taxation answering to the State taxation, the Provincial expenditure being far more than covered by the share of the Dominion tax which the Dominion hands over to each Province. There is in the United States a municipal tax besides the Federal and State taxes, which is probably about equal in amount to the municipal tax in Ontario.

The above figures of \$3.75 per head and \$12.10 per head will very nearly represent the difference between Ontario and New York State in regard to the weight of taxation.

With respect to public debt, that of Canada is \$23.50 per head, that of the United States is \$80.13, showing a state of things much in favour of the former country.

### MONEY TABLE.

Table showing the value of Sterling money in Canadian currency and *vice versa* :—

Sterling money.			Its equivalent in dols. and cents.	Canadian currency.	Its equivalent in Sterling money.		
£	s.	d.	\$	c.	£	s.	d.
		1	02	01			$\frac{1}{2}$
		2	04	02			1
		3	06	03			$1\frac{1}{2}$
		4	08	05			$2\frac{1}{2}$
		5	10	10			5
		6	12	15			$7\frac{1}{2}$
		7	14	20			10
		8	16	25		1	$0\frac{1}{2}$
		10	20	50		2	1
		11	22	1 00		4	1
	1	0	24	2 00		8	3
	1	3	30	3 00		12	4
	1	6	36	4 00		16	5
	1	9	43	5 00	1	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
	2	0	49	6 00	1	4	8
	2	6	61	10 00	2	1	1
	5	0	1 22	20 00	4	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	10	0	2 43	25 00	5	2	9
	1	0	4 87	50 00	10	5	$6\frac{3}{4}$
	5	0	0 24 33	100 00	20	10	$11\frac{1}{2}$
	10	0	0 48 67	500 00	102	14	$9\frac{1}{2}$
	25	0	0 121 67	1000 00	205	9	7
	100	0	0 486 67	5000 00	1027	7	$11\frac{1}{2}$
	1000	0	0 4866 67	10,000 00	2054	15	$10\frac{1}{2}$

The emigrant will take especial notice that when the word shilling is used in the United States a "York shilling" is meant, equal to an English sixpence; the word shilling in Canada means either a "York" shilling or shilling currency, the former equal to an English sixpence or twelve cents, the latter equal to 20 cents or tenpence sterling. By attending to this, new comers will save a good deal of their loose change.

### THE PUBLIC PRESS.

This great power has been developed to an extent which is unknown in Great Britain, every town has its weekly or daily newspaper, which brings the latest news from all parts of the world within reach of all the inhabitants.

The total number of papers published in the Province is about 180, of which 15 are daily, the rest weekly or bi-weekly.

### EDUCATION IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

#### THE PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Upper Canada Common School system was originally introduced in 1816, but may be said to have been reconstructed, remodelled, and placed on its present efficient footing by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the head of the Ontario Education Department. Its principal features were borrowed from New York and Massachusetts, Ireland and Germany, all so modified and blended as to suit the temper and condition of the country, and differing in several particulars from any other public school system on this continent. These points of difference are briefly as follows: 1. It provides for religious instruction. 2. The head of the Department is a permanent, and not a political officer. 3. Taxation for its support is voluntary on the part of the municipality. 4. No foreign books in the English branches of instruction are permitted. 5. Maps, school apparatus, prize and library books, are directly supplied by the department, and 100 per cent. on all local appropriations for a similar purpose is likewise granted. 6. Superannuated and worn out teachers are pensioned. 7. Provision is made for recording meteorological observations at ten of the County Grammar Schools.

In order to work this system, each Township is divided into school sections of a suitable extent for one school, and in each of these sections three trustees are elected to manage its school affairs. In towns, cities, or villages, Boards of Trustees, elected by the rate-payers, supervise the management and expenditure.

The same general dispositions apply to the Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

In 1867, under the Common School system, there were 4,422 schools in operation, and 4,890 teachers employed, 2,849 of whom were males, and 2,041 females. Attending these there were 401,643 scholars, of whom 213,019 were boys,

and 188,624 were girls. The Superintendent, in his report, states that "a larger number of girls than boys attended private schools, and that he deeply regrets to observe that the number of children reported as not attending any school is 39,515."

The highest salary paid in a county to a teacher was \$635; the lowest, \$96. The highest salary paid in a city was \$1,350; the lowest, \$225. The highest in a town, \$1,000; the lowest, \$260. The highest in a village, \$560; the lowest, \$250. The average salaries of male teachers in counties, without board, was \$261; of female teachers, \$189; in cities, of male teachers, \$532; of female teachers, \$243; in towns, of male teachers, \$464; of female teachers, \$240; in villages, of male teachers, \$409; of female teachers, \$215. A small increase on the preceding year in the average salaries of teachers.

It is gratifying to observe that of the 4,422 Common Schools in question, no less than 3,838 are entirely free, and that in the remaining 584 the highest fee charged is 25 cents (or one shilling sterling) a month.

History is taught in 1,945 of these schools, Book-keeping in 1,586, Mensuration in 846, Algebra in 1,602, and Geometry in 1,210.—The number of schools in which the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayer, is further stated to have been 2,993; and the number of schools in which the Bible and Testament were read, 2,996. These religious readings are purely voluntary with Trustees and Teachers; and no child can be compelled to be present if its parents or guardian object.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Ontario School Law also provides for the establishment and maintenance of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, of which, in 1867, there were 161, with 210 teachers, (82 of whom were males) and 18,924 pupils; the average attendance being 8,606.

#### GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Grammar Schools are the next most important feature in the Ontario School system, being the intermediate link between the Common School and the University. They were established in 1807. The whole number of schools reported in 1867 was 105, with 5,696 pupils.

The pupils of the Grammar Schools are grounded in Latin, French, and Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid, the Ancient and most of the Modern Histories commonly taught in schools; the Elements of Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and Geology, Physiology, Chemistry, Book-keeping, Drawing and Vocal Music. The Consolidated Grammar School Act provides that the head master of each senior county Grammar School should take meteorological observations, and under this provision the Governor General has authorized the establishment of meteorological stations at the following Grammar Schools: Windsor, Goderich, Stratford, Simcoe, Hamilton, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Cornwall, and Pembroke, which establishments have been provided with instru-

ments by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra, and Casella, of London, and forward monthly reports of their observations to the Education Office.

#### NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

Normal and Model Schools are also provided, in order, as the Rev. Dr. Ryerson says, "to do for the teacher what an apprenticeship does for the mechanic, the artist, the physician, the lawyer—to teach him theoretically and practically how to do the work of his profession." No inducements are consequently presented to any one to apply for admission to the Normal School; nor is any one admitted except those who declare in writing their intention to pursue the profession of teaching, and that their object in coming to the Normal School is better to qualify themselves for their profession. Nor is any candidate admitted without passing an entrance examination equal to what is required for an ordinary second class teachers certificate by a county board. The great majority of candidates, it need scarcely be added, are those who have been teachers and possess county board certificates of qualification. The Normal School of the Upper Province, is at Toronto, and was erected in 1851-2 at a cost of upwards of \$100,000. Two Model Schools are attached to it, in which the scholar-teachers of the Normal School are taught to give practical effect to the instruction they have acquired in that institution under the direction of teachers previously trained in it. The average number of admissions to the Normal School is about 300, nearly every one of whom duly receive Provincial certificates.

#### UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, SEMINARIES, ETC.

Notwithstanding their number and importance the Common and Grammar Schools of the Upper Province may, nevertheless, be looked upon as only a part of her educational agencies. The Private Schools, Academies, and Colleges must also be considered in order to form a correct idea of the state and progress of education in the country. The two former number 312, and contain 405 teachers and 4,743 pupils, the income amounting to \$82,557. The Colleges are 16 in number. They had 1,930 students in 1867, and an income from Legislative and other sources of \$159,000. They also received a further sum of \$53,000 in fees. They are as follows:—The University of Toronto; University College, Toronto; Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, in connection with the University of Toronto; University of Victoria College (Wesleyan Methodist) Cobourg; University of Queen's College (Presbyterian) Kingston; University of Trinity College (Church of England) Toronto; University of Regiopolis College (Roman Catholic) Kingston; Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Seminary and University, Ottawa; St. Michael's College (Roman Catholic) Toronto; Knox's College (Free Church) Toronto; Huron Theological College (Church of England) London; Albert University (Methodist Episcopal) Belleville; Canadian Literary Institute (Baptist) Woodstock; Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton; Alexandra College for Ladies, Belleville; Hell-



muth College [modelled after the great English Schools] (Church of England) London; Trinity College School (Church of England) Port Hope; Church of England Grammar School, Weston; Ontario College (Church of England) Picton, and Friend's Seminary, Picton.

### AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In the Government of Ontario there is a Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts, who has also the charge of Immigration and Public Works. His functions consist in receiving the reports of all societies connected with the Department, to pay the Government grant, and to embody in a report, presented annually to the Legislature, the state and progress of the various industries comprised within his sphere.

The Provincial Agricultural Association was commenced in 1846, and from a very small beginning it has, for some years past, assumed a magnitude of great importance. Its main object is the encouragement of agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, the mechanical and fine arts, by holding an annual exhibition. The number of articles entered in the various departments has of late been five to upwards of seven thousand, and from ten to more than twelve thousand dollars have been annually awarded in prizes. This Association is governed by a Council, chosen by the County Societies throughout the Province. The Legislature gives an annual grant of ten thousand dollars to this body for assisting them in the prosecution of their important objects.

The subjoined table indicates the progress of the Provincial Exhibition from its commencement to the present time:—

PLACE AND YEAR.	Total amount offered in prizes.		Total No. of Entries.	Total amount awarded.	
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Toronto, 1846.....	1600	00	1150	1100	00
Hamilton, 1847.....	3000	00	1600	2400	00
Cobourg, 1848.....	3100	00	1500	2300	00
Kingston, 1849.....	5600	00	1429	2800	00
Niagara, 1850.....	5106	00	1638	3490	00
Brockville, 1851.....	5017	85	1466	3223	75
Toronto, 1852.....	5916	95	3048	4913	00
Hamilton, 1853.....	6410	15	2820	5293	25
London, 1854.....	7176	10	2933	5427	50
Cobourg, 1855.....	9216	30	3077	6941	70
Kingston, 1856.....	9238	50	3791	6799	50
Brantford, 1857.....	10,071	40	4327	8186	00
Toronto, 1858.....	10,700	50	5572	9215	00
Kingston, 1859.....	10,513	00	4830	8067	50
Hamilton, 1860.....	15,015	50	7532	12,946	00
London, 1861.....	12,031	00	6242	10,188	50
Toronto, 1862.....	12,036	50	6319	10,722	00
Kingston, 1863.....	11,866	00	4726	9166	00
Hamilton, 1864.....	12,559	50	6392	10,304	25
London, 1865.....	13,433	00	7221	11,036	75
Toronto, 1866.....	12,712	00	6279	10,288	50
Kingston, 1867.....	13,731	00	4825	9311	50
Hamilton, 1868.....	13,304	30	6620	11,120	00

There are in Ontario upwards of three hundred Societies organized according to law, for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, and the

mechanical arts, principally by holding annual exhibitions for public competition in their several localities. In addition to the large sums raised by members' subscriptions, the Government encourage their efforts by an annual grant amounting, on the whole, to nearly seventy thousand dollars. This large sum is given to the different Societies in proportion to the amount which each raises respectively. The stimulus thus given to agricultural improvement generally, has induced, of late years, several enterprising farmers to import from Britain pure bred animals of the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, and other breeds, at an immense expense; and this may be said also of horses, sheep, and swine, so that the Province now contains a large amount of breeding stock of the highest character and value.

The high position which the Province of Ontario occupies both in the Dominion of Canada, and the North American Continent in relation to agricultural and industrial progress generally, is largely to be ascribed to the very liberal manner in which public aid has been brought to second individual and voluntary effort.

In a new country, it is exceedingly difficult to estimate the average yield of crops in the absence of reliable data, and as the condition of the land in regard to cultivation, and the means of the settler are much diversified, so also, as a consequence, is the acreable amount of produce. Wheat, both winter and spring, after proper preparation, may in ordinary years be estimated at 20 to 30 bushels an acre, but from imperfect culture and other causes, the yield is frequently less, while in other instances of a more favourable character it is more. Barley is now extensively cultivated, and is a very remunerative crop, and the same remark will apply to peas, which are generally, like the two former, of excellent quality. Oats, in moist seasons, yield abundantly, and Indian corn succeeds in all the warmer districts. The south-western portion of the Province contains soils of a similar character to those of the celebrated German Valley in the opposite State of New York, and are remarkable for producing the finest varieties of winter wheat. The midge, which in some sections has of late years been very mischievous, seems now to be generally subsiding. Potatoes, turnips, mangels, carrots, &c., are extensively cultivated as field crops in the older settled sections, and in ordinary seasons, after good cultivation, they yield abundantly. Of late years, more attention has been given to the dairy, whereby both cheese and butter have been greatly increased in quantity, and improved in quality. Cheese making, on what is termed the "Factory System,"—that is, a number of farmers co-operating in one neighbourhood in supporting a common dairy—has been extensively carried out in several parts of the Province with very satisfactory results.

Flax culture has recently been added to the other numerous branches of Canadian industry, and is found to be a remunerative crop. At present there are some sixty scutch mills in the country, many of them at work and doing a profitable business. Prices of fibre prepared and ready for

market will command from \$290 to \$325 per ton of 2,000 lbs. net, and seed from \$2 to \$2 50 per bushel of 56 lbs. The produce of the latter will average from 8 to 12 bushels per acre. White, clean scutched flax of good quality will produce from 200 to 300 lbs. weight per acre. The demand for fibre in the American market far exceeds the supply at the above prices, and this season the quantity sown will be largely increased.

Hemp, tobacco and sugar beet can also be profitably raised in Canada.

### LIGHT.

It must not be supposed that because Canada is comparatively a new country that it is necessarily behind the age in the comforts, requirements, and even elegancies of life. Enough has already been said, perhaps, to convince the reader of the correctness of this assertion. But there is one subject which has not been touched upon, but which is, nevertheless, a matter of interest to every intending settler—that of artificial light for the dark evenings of winter. In the cities and larger towns of course gas is the general illumination, the coal for the manufacture of which is obtained from the sister Province of Nova Scotia or from the American States of Ohio or Pennsylvania. But gas is not “a poor man’s light.” Even in England, where it can be obtained in the large cities from 3s 6d. to 4s. per thousand feet, gas is not the light of the artisan, the farmer or the labourer.

Nature, ever bountiful, has furnished Canada with the means of light in the inexhaustible stores of petroleum, or mineral oil, which lie under the clay soils of the counties of Lambton and Kent. In some places it exudes to the surface of the ground, but, in general, it is obtained by drilling, or sinking an oil well. The manner in which this is effected may be briefly described as follows:—Where it is expected that oil may be found, a large steeple-like structure called a “derrick” is erected, from which a cable is suspended, and at the end of the cable is attached heavy iron tools terminating in a drill. This drill is alternately lifted and dropped by the aid of a steam engine and the necessary machinery, and a round hole, about six inches in diameter, is drilled through the rock to a depth of 500 feet. If the driller is fortunate enough in tapping an oil vein, popularly called “striking oil,” iron tubing, to which is affixed a pump, is lowered to the bottom of the well, and the dark-green fluid, called crude petroleum, is pumped up into large wooden tanks. This so-called “crude” oil is then conveyed to refineries where, by a process of distillation, combined with chemical treatment, and a pure burning or lamp oil is extracted. This oil, now refined, and cleansed of all extraneous matter, is sold under various names, such as “refined petroleum,” “rock oil,” “coal oil,” &c. In burning it gives out a brilliant flame, an average sized lamp affording a light equal to that of four candles, at a cost of about one farthing for two hours’ light!

Lamps to burn this oil are sold at the shops from 1s. 6d. upwards. The miserable tallow candle is abolished, let us hope for ever, from Canada, and every farmer, mechanic and even labourer however humble his means, has his oil lamp, by which to read his cheap newspaper of a winter’s evening, while the “gude wife” sits by, possibly mending the “breeks of the barns.” When oil can be had so cheaply, tallow is too valuable as an article of export to be used as an illuminator, and hence the oil lamp is in universal request.

The oil obtained from the Canadian wells is entirely free from any explosive compound when properly refined, and to protect the public in its use, the Legislature has wisely passed an Act of Parliament enjoining a rigid inspection of all refined oil before it is allowed to be sold; its use is therefore attended with the utmost safety, and hardly an instance is on record of an accident arising from it, which is not the case with United States petroleum. The boring for and raising of oil is already quite a busy industry in Western Ontario, and gives employment to thousands of men. In 1866, about 300 wells were sunk, and in the year 1867 about 150, in 1868 about 30. As these wells are now failing in their yield, and a foreign demand is springing up for the article, it is anticipated that in 1869 and 1870 about 200 new wells will be sunk, affording good employment to well sinkers, engineers, machinists, woodchoppers, barrel makers and others. During the past five years, nearly a million barrels of oil have been procured from the Canadian wells, and the prospect is that this amount will be doubled during the ensuing five years.

### WAGES.

Farm indoor servants, who are generally treated as members of the family, from \$10 to \$14 a month, by the year.

Female servants, from \$4 to \$6 a month, by the year. In country places, wages are somewhat lower. The demand is constant for both these classes throughout the Province, and superior servants will sometimes get higher wages than the largest amounts above stated.

Labourers, from 75 cents to \$1.25 a day with board. During harvest, wages have often risen to \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day with board. Boys of twelve years of age and upwards readily get employment at proportionate wages. During three or four months of winter, farm work becomes scarcer, and wages consequently lower, and in extreme weather but little can be done out of doors, except chopping, and preparing rails for fencing, &c. But people who are apt and ready usually find something advantageous to do within doors.

For professional gardeners there is but little demand; but an emigrant possessing a practical knowledge of gardening, in addition to that of farm work, will generally find such an acquisition advantageous.



### MECHANICS.

CARPENTERS in towns get from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day. BRICKLAYERS, PLASTERERS, and STONE MASONS from \$1.75 to \$3; PAINTERS and PLUMBERS, \$1.50 to \$2.25; TINSMITHS, \$1.25 to \$1.50; BLACKSMITHS, \$1.25 to \$2; WHEELWRIGHTS, \$1 to \$1.75. TAILORS can earn from \$1.50 to \$2, and SHOEMAKERS nearly the same.

There is usually more or less work going on in the building trade during the winter, except in extreme weather, when out of door operations are suspended.

### COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Ontario for ordinary mechanics and agricultural labourers, when quantity and quality of food are considered, is cheaper than it is for the same classes in the old country.

RENTS.—Cottages and small houses in cities and towns, suitable for single families, from \$4 to \$8 a month, including taxes. Facilities are frequently available to workmen enabling them to purchase a building lot, and erect a cottage, to be paid for by easy instalments, thus procuring for themselves ultimately the freehold. In the country, rents are much lower than in towns, and workmen have often the advantage of a garden, the keep of a cow, pigs, and poultry.

Flour per barrel (200 lbs.), \$5 to \$6.

BUTCHER MEAT, from \$5 to \$7 per 100 lbs.

Both flour and meat have fluctuated considerably in price, of late years.

CHEESE, 12 to 16 cents per lb.; BUTTER, 15 to 25 do.; TEA, 60 cents to \$1; COFFEE, 25 to 40 cents; SUGAR, 8 to 13 cents. In the country, people sometimes make enough sugar from the maple tree of the forest for their own consumption, and occasionally have a surplus for sale.

POULTRY are generally plentiful and cheap. GESE, 30 to 50 cents; TURKEYS, 50 to 75 cents. Ducks and chicken in proportion. Turkeys are common, the climate being naturally adapted to them.

POTATOES and ordinary vegetables are usually procured at moderate prices. Working people living in the country commonly raise sufficient of the before-mentioned articles to supply their own domestic wants.

FRUITS.—Apples, pears, plums, &c., are commonly produced in most of the well-settled portions of the Province in quantities sufficient to meet the demand at moderate prices. In the south-western parts, the choicest varieties of the principal fruits are raised, including grapes and sometimes peaches in the open air. The cultivation of the grape has been of late years constantly extending, and the manufacture of wine is beginning to assume some importance.

Clothing, strong and well suited to the climate, made from cloth manufactured in the Province, can be obtained at reasonable rates. A man's winter suit, including the making, from \$14 to \$20. Summer clothing lower. Hats and caps but a little dearer than in England. Shoes

much the same; good stout men's boots from \$3 to \$4 a pair. Calico and the finer descriptions of woollen goods, being generally imported, are consequently dearer than in England.

### THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Vast tracts of uncleared land are still in the hands of the Government of Ontario awaiting the advent of the settler. In the natural course of things the best locations in a new country are usually taken up first, nevertheless there are large quantities of wild land inviting the labour of the backwoodsman, which, when cleared and improved, will be quite equal to not a few of the older and improved settlements. There are in the Province of Ontario the following numbers of acres:—

In total area.	Total surveyed.	Total granted and sold:
77,606,400	25,297,480	21,879,048

It will thus be seen that there are some three millions and a half acres of surveyed Government lands not yet taken up, and more than fifty millions of acres not yet surveyed. The greater part of these lands lie in the region bounded at the east by the Ottawa River, at the west by the Georgian Bay, and at the south by the more northerly of what we are accustomed to call the front townships, and which are more or less improved and settled up. Some half dozen years ago, the impression went abroad that our best lands were exhausted. Statements were made in Parliament to this effect, and great stress was laid on them. It is now ascertained, however, that these statements, though made in good faith, were far too strong, and ought to have been qualified. New surveys, more extended observations, and a variety of circumstances prove that there is yet a large quantity of truly desirable land to be had in the Province of Ontario.

How the impression just referred to was produced, and what led to the statements above-mentioned being made, is explained in the following manner by one of our best public authorities on the land question:—

The Laurentian range of mountains running south-westerly and skirting the north shore of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal, but gradually receding from that river on approaching the latter city, trends westwards from Montreal along the north shore of the Ottawa, sending an out-lier or two to remind of its neighbourhood the traveller on that noble stream. Some distance above Ottawa city—notably at Portage du Fort—the most casual observer may see it crossing the river strong, and somewhat modified in character, it runs southward to near Brockville, whence, again turning westward, it forms a ridge, or rather a collection of hillocks, which shed the rain that falls upon them southward to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and north and eastward to the Ottawa or Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay.

A grand old formation is the Laurentian, its mountains nowhere peaked, but rounded by the weather during countless ages, and the hills along

the spur just spoken of washed till they are bare, so that only near the thousands of lakes and lakelets which nestle among them, and along the beds of turbulent little streams which connect these lakes, can any fertile lands be found. When it was asserted, years ago, that the good lands of Canada were mostly sold, settlement had about reached this rocky ridge. Roads made in this region showed its uninviting character. Worst of all, the free grants located upon some of these roads gave so poor a prospect that they were abandoned.

But settlement was meantime turning the flanks of the Laurentian line. First, from the West, from near Lake Simcoe, people found the Muskoka district and Parry's Sound not uninviting. Then, from the East, the men of Lanark and of Renfrew moved up the Madawaska and the Petewawa. Then the Crown Lands Surveyors, and, better still, the employees of the lumberers, went further back. The further they penetrated into the interior, the better the land became, and the result may be stated thus, that *inside* the Laurentian barrier, best approached by the Northern Railroad and Lake Simcoe on the one hand and from the Upper Ottawa river on the other, there is, in the basin of Lake Nipissing and the watershed of the Ottawa, both in Ontario and Quebec, a most extensive tract of excellent land, nearly as large as the peninsula of Ontario, much of it deep-soiled as the basin of the St. Lawrence, timbered with a heavy growth of mixed white pine and hardwood, much of it as level as the St. Lawrence valley, and some as even as a prairie. It lies, moreover, near waters which either are or can be easily made navigable. A market for its farm products exists already in the lumberers' camps, which are even now breaking its solitudes, and but few years will elapse before its forests ring with the settler's axe—before the shores of Lake Nipissing, which is three times as large as Lake Simcoe, echo to the whistle of the steamboat—or even before a railway runs across it by the shortest route from Montreal towards Chicago.

The price of such Government lands as are for sale varies with the situation. In the Algoma District it is twenty cents per acre, but that is at present a somewhat remote region. The usual price for the more accessible tracts is seventy-five cents per acre, cash, or one dollar per acre by instalments. Occasionally townships, parts of townships, or a few lots at a time, are sold at auction, when the prices realized vary according to the location and quality of the land. In 1867, the Government of Ontario sold 132,393 acres for the sum of \$209,707, an average of a little more than a dollar and a half per acre. The regulations, under which the lands are sold, vary considerably according as they are of ordinary character, or specially valuable for their timber or minerals. The usual settlement duties required before a patent is issued for the lands occupied are, the building of a "habitable house," and 20 acres on a 200-acre lot to be cleared and under crop. Sometimes parties take up land, work on it for

time, and, for some reason or other, leave it before fulfilling the conditions necessary to secure a deed. It is these lands for the most part—lands on which some improvements have been made, and which have lapsed back into the hands of Government, which are, from time to time, sold by auction to the highest bidder. Very advantageous purchases may often be made at such sales.

### THE FREE GRANT LANDS.

The Free Grant Lands in the Province of Ontario are especially worthy the attention alike of the immigrant and of parties already resident in the country who are desirous of possessing freehold farms, but whose means are limited. Anxious to promote the improvement of the yet uncleared districts, the Provincial Government have thrown open, upon the most liberal terms, a number of townships, into any of which parties may go and select for themselves the site of a future home. Any person arrived at the age of 18, may obtain gratis, a hundred acres of land in the Free Grant districts. This offer is made by the Government to all persons without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children in it at or past 18 years of age, may take up a large tract, and become, in a few short years, when the land is cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate. The settlement duties are to have 15 acres on each grant of 100 acres cleared and under crop, of which at least two acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least 16 by 20 feet in size; and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

These Free Grant lands are comprised in the townships of Humphrey, Cardwell, Watt, Stephenson, Brunell, Macaulay, McLean, Muskoka, Draper, McDougall, Foley, Cardiff, Chandos, Monmouth, and Anstruther. By a reference to the accompanying map, it will be seen that all but four of the townships enumerated are in the Muskoka district, and are easily accessible from the City of Toronto.

Parties wishing to settle on the Free Grants in the Muskoka and Parry Sound territory, may proceed by either of the following routes:—

1st. From Toronto to Barrie or Bell Ewart by the Northern Railway; from thence to the River Severn by steamer; from the River Severn to Gravenhurst, on Lake Muskoka, by stage; from Gravenhurst to Bracebridge, by steamer or by the Muskoka Road, and from Bracebridge to the respective townships by the Muskoka, Peterson, and Parry Sound Roads. In winter, the communication with Bracebridge and Parry Sound is by stage from Barrie.

The office of C. W. Lount, Esq., Crown Lands Agent for the Townships of Watt, Stephenson, Brunell, Macaulay, McLean, Muskoka, and Draper, is at Bracebridge, in the township of Macaulay.

2nd. To Collingwood from Toronto by the Northern Railway; from Collingwood to Parry





Sound by steamer, once a week, every Saturday morning, and from Parry Sound to the respective townships by the Great Northern, Parry Sound, and Nipissing Colonization Roads. A stage runs from Parry Sound to Lake Rosseau, connecting with the steamer.

The office of N. P. Wakefield, Esq., Crown Lands Agent for the townships of McDougall, Foley, Humphrey, and Cardwell, is at Parry Sound.

The other four townships of Cardiff, Chandos, Monmouth, and Anstruther, are reached by way of Peterborough, to which place there is railway communication from the town of Port Hope. From thence, there is a good colonization road to the northern portion of the Free Grant townships. The office of W. Armstrong, Esq., Crown Lands Agent for the townships of Cardiff, Chandos, Monmouth, and Anstruther, is at Cardiff, in the township of Cardiff.

It is the intention of the Government to lay off other townships for Free Grant purposes as fast as they may be required in the course of settlement and improvement. Indeed, the probability is that most of the wild lands, as yet unsurveyed between the Ottawa river and the Georgian Bay, will be thus disposed of.

The Free Grant Lands are open for settlement under the authority of the Free Grant and Homestead Act, which became law Feb. 28th, 1868. The following is a brief summary of this Act, as recently amended:—

#### FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEADS.

Cap. 8—Provides for Free Grants and Homesteads. It authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to apportionate lands, not being mineral lands or pine timber lands, as free grants to actual settlers, under regulations to be made for that purpose; but such grants are confined to the lands in the Algoma and Nipissing Districts, and the lands between the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay, to the west of a line drawn from a point opposite the south-east angle of the township of Palmerston, north-westerly along the western boundary line of other townships to the Ottawa River, and north of the northern boundaries of Oso, Olden, Kennebec, Kalador, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, Dummer, Smith, Ennismore, Somerville, Laxton, Carden, Rome and the River Severn. No such grant is to be made to a person under 18 or for more than 200 acres. The patent shall not issue for 5 years after location, nor until the locatee has cleared and cultivated 15 acres and built a house thereon fit for habitation, has resided continuously on the lot, clearing at least 2 acres per annum; absence of 6 months is, however, allowed. Failure to perform settlement duties forfeits the location. The mines and minerals on such lots are reserved to the Crown. The settler may not cut any pine timber on it, except for fencing, building or other farm purposes, and in clearing until the issue of the patent; or if it be cut the settler must pay timber dues to the Crown. On the death of the locatee the land vests in his widow during her widowhood, unless she prefers to accept her dower in it. The land

cannot be alienated or mortgaged until the patent issues, nor within 20 years of the location without consent of the wife, if living. Nor shall it be liable during that 20 years to be sold under execution for any debt, except a mortgage or pledge after the patent issues. It may be sold for taxes.

#### THE CANADA COMPANY.

This company originally acquired from the Government, about the year 1828, about 2,000,000 acres—one million being "en bloc," and forming what was known as the Huron Tract; the other called "Crown Reserves," in scattered lots and blocks in various parts of the Province of Upper Canada (Ontario), extending from the Ottawa to the St. Clair.

The Company had the great support which £289,737 sterling (\$1,410,000) of paid up capital gives.

As soon as it was formed, the Company began to disseminate, in England, all kinds of information in reference to Canada as a home for emigrants. Thousands of maps, pamphlets, &c., were circulated in Britain; and in 1832 a plan was organized, which was continued for several years, for paying the passage money of all such emigrants as might become purchasers of the Company's lands. At that time, too, the Company undertook to remit money, not only from their own settlers, but from any parties residing in the Province, who were desirous of sending funds to Britain to enable friends or relatives to emigrate to Canada—a function far more necessary and useful then than it would be now, when money orders on England can be so readily had at almost every post office.

Settlement first began, rapidly, in the township of Blanchard, the greater part of which was settled within two years. Blanchard is now one of the richest townships in the county of Perth, with 3,774 people, according to the last census, with 45,723 acres assessed, 644 rate-payers, \$735,750 of real estate assessed, clear of debts, and spending two thousand dollars a year on its roads and bridges. (*Returns of 1867.*) In other places it progressed more slowly. The Company did not lay out tier after tier of farms, but allowed settlers to purchase where they chose. The greater portion of the sales varied from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per acre.

They also originally laid out the towns of Goderich, Guelph, and Stratford, and the village of Mitchell. The progress of these places will be seen by the following table, copied from the returns of 1867, and giving the number of ratepayers, and the value of the real estate assessed.

Goderich.....	717	\$795,580
Guelph.....	1,046	1,216,752
Stratford.....	874	694,180
Mitchell.....	238	260,542

The records of the Company do not distinguish between the purchasers who are emigrant settlers and those who were previously residents in the country. They do show that many of the early settlers were men who came





out from Europe, without any capital, who had, however, paid for their lands in full, and acquired a considerable amount of property in farm stock, as long since as twenty-five years ago. Whether emigrants or not, some 25,000 families have been actually settled on the Company's lands.

The last annual dividend was £1 10s. sig. per share—the share being £6 13s. 8d. The average rate of dividend cannot well be ascertained in this country. The capital stock is now reduced by repayment of capital to shareholders to £274,136 stg.

Only about 400,000 acres remain in the Company's hands—principally inferior lands, and in scattered locations.

The office of the Canada Company is at Toronto.

#### THE CANADIAN LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY.

This is the youngest of our land companies, having bought so recently as 1861 the ten townships of Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre, and Clyde (in Peterboro' Co.), and Longford (in Victoria Co.) These Townships—all in one block—were unsurveyed, and after a survey, which cost the Company \$31,810, it appeared that they covered 403,125 acres, from which, after deducting 41,000 acres for the area covered by swamps, &c., there remained 362,125 acres, to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per acre. The amount paid by the Company to Government was \$195,043. The ordinary settlement duties upon these lands are to be performed within 18 years from January, 1865, and ten per cent. of the purchase money is to be refunded to the Company for the construction of leading lines of road, subject to Government inspection. Besides these expenses, the Company has paid nearly \$10,000 more for additional surveying, road-making, &c., besides considerable sums in preparation of their estate for settlement, the furtherance of emigration, &c. In all, besides payments to Government, over \$100,000 have been expended to date.

Some 25 miles of new road have been constructed, and 25 miles of the old Government Peterson road have been brushed out and repaired. The Company has shared the expense of many of these improvements, with municipalities interested. In conjunction with a lumber firm of the district, the Company is now energetically extending other roads into the forest, and damming the principal lake, so as to keep the water up to high water mark and allow a steamer, which it subsidizes, to run the whole summer through. The Company's officers are now engaged in promoting a plan for a wooden railway to run into the property, to facilitate lumbering and settlement.

The Company has, at a loss, maintained a store for the accommodation of settlers in Dysart, who at first had no means of egress to Peterboro' in the winter. It has built a flour and saw mill.

It pays half the stipend of a clergyman, and has given grants of land for churches and schools.

The sales in Dysart have been 11,000 acres to 90 persons, of whom 82 are already residents. Also 25 lots to the families residing in the village of Haliburton; 2,800 acres to 18 residents in Harcourt; and a few hundred acres in other townships. The price at which the Company now sells is: In Dysart, \$1.50, and in other townships, \$1.00 per acre, cash; or \$2.00 in Dysart and \$1.25 in other townships, in 5 annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent. Or the Company will rent for 17 years, for 15 cents per acre in Dysart, and 10 cents in other townships, and the right of pre-emption at the end of the term, at \$2.00 and \$1.35 respectively. Half acre lots in the village of Haliburton are for sale at \$20 each. Settlement duties have to be prepaid on farm lots and town property. The sales have chiefly been made to Canadians, but the Company has just perfected arrangements for an active emigrant agency in England.

The return of produce in Dysart, made by the Company last spring (1868), is as follows:—Spring Wheat, 1,336 bushels; Fall Wheat, 425 bushels; Oats, 1,201 bushels; Potatoes, 5,430 bushels; Turnips, 5,380 bushels; Barley, 212 bushels; Hay, 111 tons; Pork, 6,880 lbs.

The office of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company is at Peterborough.

#### CAPITAL REQUIRED BY THE INTENDING SETTLER.

The capital required to enable an emigrant family to settle upon a Free Grant lot, or enter upon the occupation of the wild lands of the Crown, has been variously estimated. It should be sufficient to support his family for the first 18 months, until he can get a return from his land; and although much will depend upon the parties themselves, in no case should it be less than £50 currency or two hundred dollars.

#### COST OF CLEARING WILD LANDS.

The cost of clearing wild lands is about from 12 to 14 dollars per acre. The expense is, however, greater in the remote districts, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring laborers; but this work is generally done by contract. The only charge on land is a tax which seldom exceeds 1d. per acre. It is applied to local improvements alone, in which the person taxed has a direct interest.

#### PUTTING IN THE FIRST CROP.

This is a very simple operation. Ploughing is at once impracticable and unnecessary. The land is light and rich. All it needs is a little scratching on the surface to cover the seed. This is done with a drag or harrow, which may either be a very rough primitive implement,—a natural crotch with a few teeth in it—or it may be carefully-made and well-finished.

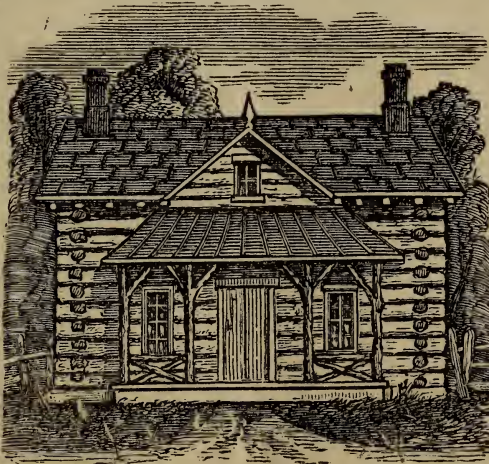




### ROUGHING IT IN THE BUSH.

The accompanying illustration gives a view of the rough beginnings of a home in the backwoods of Canada. Here are shown the first clearing, and the rude yet not uncomfortable log-house. Having inspected his estate, and selected the most advantageous site for his future residence, our settler plies his axe, and by felling a few of the trees on the chosen spot, lets in the long excluded daylight. His dwelling is to be constructed of materials that are close at hand. He need not haul the logs that form its massive frame-work many yards from where they grew, unless, indeed, there be a cedar, tamarack, or black ash swamp not far distant, and he prefers to build his house of lighter, straighter, and more uniform logs than are already on the spot. A well-built log-house is by no means to be despised. There is a fitness about it that cannot fail to impress every observant mind. The wonder is that with the architectural capabilities possessed by the new settler, better and more permanent log-houses are not erected. Below we give an illustration showing how a little skilful exercise of taste will make a log-building attractive and ornamental. Other styles might be adopted, equally, if not even more tasteful. Surprise has been expressed by good judges, that logs have been so little, if ever, used for gardeners' cottages, porters' lodges, and farm houses, on pretentious estates.

One evil usually committed in putting up the settler's first habitation, is neglecting the foundation. A moderately level



spot of ground is pitched upon, the biggest logs are chosen for the bottom course; they are hastily bedded somewhat; and the work proceeds.

More pains ought to be taken with the bottom tier. It would be unreasonable, perhaps, to expect the laying of a stone foundation, though it would be the wisest policy imaginable; but, surely, good solid blocks, on end, might be let into the ground, in order to prevent that chronic evil in log-houses *settling*.

In travelling through the newer sections of this country, one observes a great difference in the log structures. Some are contracted in size; composed of rough, crooked, gnarled logs; the ends wretchedly hacked, and projecting irregularly; the ceilings low; windows very small; roofs made of bark; and if you enter them, you will find they have earth—or, as they are more appropriately called sometimes—"dirt" floors. Others are spacious; made of straight logs, gradually decreasing in size toward the eaves; the ends cut smoothly, and the corners finished true and square; the ceilings high; windows of good size; roofs neatly shingled with either short or long shingles; and inside, you will find a good floor of sawed, and, perhaps, planed lumber. It may be urged that many settlers have neither

the means nor the skill to manage all that is desirable; but, generally speaking, by arranging an exchange of work with some skilful neighbour, the most important points might be secured. Elbow and head room, airiness, neatness, and workman-like appearance, might surely be achieved from the outset. Even though a bark roof and a "dirt" floor must be borne with at first, they might soon be exchanged for shingles and planks. Sawing and planing are not needed about the exte-

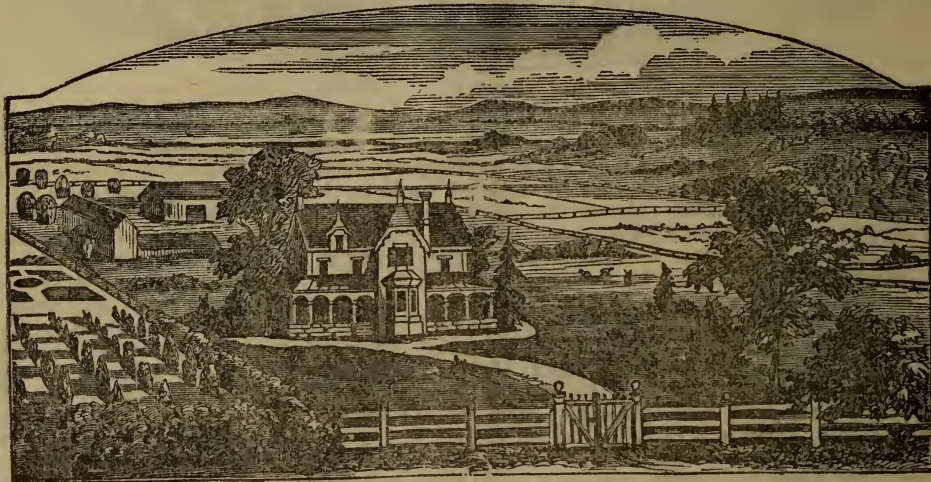
rior of a log-house; with the axe alone a good woodcutter will make very smooth, neat, and handsome work.



## THE FARM IN GOOD ORDER.

Gradually but surely the work of improving a new farm goes forward, until it is astonishing what a change is brought about in a few short years. The wilderness is transformed into a fruitful field. One by one the stumps have rotted out, and given the plough free scope to work. Inequalities in the surface of the land have become smoothed down, and almost the only evidence that the country is new, is furnished by the rail fences. The log-buildings have given place to structures of frame or stone. A garden

has been laid out and stocked. The small fruits and fresh vegetables plentifully supply the family table. An orchard has been planted, and brought into bearing. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and, in some parts of the country, peaches are grown abundantly. Nowhere does the apple,—king of fruits,—attain greater perfection of shape, colouring, and flavour, than in Canada. Many of our farmers are somewhat remiss in the matter of orchard planting, but it has been demonstrated that this is a fine fruit country, and even the grape ripens well in the open air. Other improvements have been made



on the farm which we are supposing to have reached a state of completeness. The front fences have ceased to be of rails. A neat, ornamental paling or hedge, skirts the public road, and a tasteful bit of shrubbery environs the house and out-buildings. Altogether there is an air of beauty and attractiveness about the scene, but recently so wild. The above illustration, will give some idea of the appearance presented by a well-laid-out, and neatly-kept Canadian farm.

## SOME PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ABOUT EMIGRATING.

(To the Editor of the Spectator).

The following letter, and the article referring to it, appeared in the *Daily Spectator* of March 23, 1869. The *Spectator* is a daily and weekly newspaper, published in Hamilton, Ontario:—

SIR,—The interest you take in emigration to Canada is my excuse for troubling you.

I have two married friends about 40 years of age, one a farmer and the other a carpenter. We have been making enquiries relative to coming out to Canada. In this country, it is a most difficult subject, owing to the paucity of information to be got. I am, therefore, induced to send you this letter, hoping it may be an-

swered in your columns, and also promising you that it shall be well circulated here.

Now neither of us is afraid to work, and we can bring £2000 each of us. Now, if we take uncleared land, either by gift or purchase, can we get men to clear 100 acres at once, that is fifty acres each. Also, what is the motive for leaving the stumps and roots in the ground? it must be more labour and trouble to get them out than it is to fell the timber, and there is good land to be got in England, for thirty years free, if any one would clear the timber off. Then as to farm labourers: we are told you can only get about one each, and you must pay him about 6s. per day all the year, winter as well. How can a farm of 400 acres be worked by one man? Then how far should we be from a market for our stock and produce? We are told that when we sell our produce, we cannot get cash; Canada is all truck system; we must either take other goods in exchange, or wait twelve months for cash, during which time the buyer becomes bankrupt.

We also want to know about the roads. Are they only clearance, or are they gravelled, making it possible to get a wagon and horses over them?

Also, how far should we have to fetch sawn timber, bricks, and building materials, if we settled upon the first uncleared land near Peterboro', if that is a good locality, good land, open-



ing for a store and grist mill? We are quite sure more information is wanted in England before you get people to go. We can only find about four pamphlets published in England. Some say take plenty of clothing, and the others say clothing is cheaper in Canada.

I have got your paper once from Mr. Algar, 11 Clements Lane, London; but he will not sell me any more, preferring to sell his own paper. I therefore enclose you 5s. in stamps, and shall feel obliged by your sending me a paper weekly as far as that sum is sufficient, addressed —, and any information you can kindly give will be thankfully received, and largely circulated by those who are willing to go, if they see a fair opening.

### IMMIGRATION.

We publish this morning a letter received by the last mail from England, from a person who is anxious, with some of his neighbours, to emigrate to Canada, and who requests us to give him information upon certain points which have evidently been the subject of some canvassing between him and his friends. His letter carries with it an important lesson. It shows how little of a really practical character has been yet done to afford information to the emigrating class of the English people by the Canadian Government in reference to this country, and how much has evidently been done by agents of the neighbouring republic to misrepresent the position of Canada, and the attractions which it offers to the emigrant from the old world.

The class of persons described by our correspondent cannot fail to succeed in this country. People who are "not afraid to work," and who have some means, are certain in a very short time to acquire a competency in Canada. Such persons, however, would be foolish to settle in the free grant territory, and undertake the work of clearing a farm from the first. Their true plan would be to purchase a partially cleared farm in one of the older districts. Our correspondent mentions the vicinity of Peterborough. Such farms as we describe could be purchased there at from \$20 to \$40 (£4 to £8 stg.) an acre; at the latter price with considerable improvements in the way of buildings. And these are within from five to ten miles from a railway station, with good substantial waggon roads leading in all directions. An emigrant, with the capital described by our correspondent, could get a two hundred acre farm of this kind for say from £1000 to £2000 stg. cash, and he would still have something left to make any further improvements he might desire, or as a protection against the contingencies of a rainy day. We have referred to the vicinity of Peterborough, because that is mentioned by the writer of the letter which we publish. But there are other districts in Ontario, as for instance the Counties of Wellington, or Huron or Bruce, where even better investments in farm property could be made. If, however, the emigrant preferred

taking, what in Canada is called a bush farm, that is a farm with the timber standing upon it, he would have no difficulty in getting it cleared by contract as rapidly as he desired, or had means to have it done. A good bush farm near a railway station, that is within say ten or fifteen miles of it, is very valuable, the clearing of the land would be amply sufficient to pay for the cost of clearing, as well as the price of the land itself. And as, at this time, there are numerous new lines of railway projected, such a farm is not difficult to obtain. The motive for leaving the stumps and roots in the ground is that they cost a good deal to extract them at first, and very few farmers, going on a bush farm, have money sufficient to pay for that kind of work. The stumps of hard wood timber, however, rot in the ground rapidly, and can be removed after three or four years, by a yoke of oxen and a chain. Pine stumps are more difficult to extract, and require the use of the stump extractor. There are persons who make their living out of these stumping machines, by contracting to remove stumps at so much a piece. Every year, farmers are getting more and more into the way of clearing away the stumps. Indeed so much is this the case that in the newer districts in Canada, where modern Canadian farming has prevailed from the first, the fields are much more free of stumps than in some of the older parts of country.

Farm labour can be had without much difficulty, although during the harvest season complaints are often made that it cannot be obtained even when very large wages are offered. But there is no difficulty in getting farm labourers by the month or by the year. The ordinary price per month paid is \$12 (say £2 5s. stg.) besides board. As to the distance from market, that must depend upon the position selected. The new free grant districts are within about thirty miles of a railway; and the townships, in rear of Peterborough belonging to the Canadian Land and Emigration Company of England, are within about the same distance of a station. But in both cases, there is a good market for the root crops and coarse grains raised by the farmers, in consequence of the lumbering operations going on in their vicinity. Indeed, we have known farmers thirty miles from a railway station get better prices for coarse grains than the farmers at the market town were getting. This, however, although a strong inducement for settlers without much means, and to whom a free grant of land is a great object, to settle in those parts, is not a sufficient reason to induce persons with means enough to purchase a farm nearer the front to do so. The question of market is one about which no difficulty can possibly arise with such emigrants as our correspondent and his two friends.

The story about the truck system prevailing in Canada shows the industry with which the American agents circulate statements to the prejudice of this country. Such a system as our correspondent describes did prevail in Canada twenty years ago, but it has exploded long since.

Farmers now have no difficulty in selling everything they raise, and they never sell for anything but cash except at their own option. Such a thing as waiting twelve months for cash is never heard of. Storekeepers have to wait that long on farmers for cash for purchases made by the latter; but the farmer never thinks of giving a day's credit, unless indeed he leaves his money with the storekeeper for safe keeping, which is sometimes done, and which is, moreover, a very foolish thing to do. It is purely optional, however, and has nothing to do with the question of credit. All transactions for farm produce in Canada are cash; and this fact is true of every part of Ontario at any rate. We think it is true of the other Provinces, but upon that point cannot speak so positively.

### MUSKOKA.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Daily Witness.)

MR. EDITOR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph which appeared in the *Montreal Witness* some time ago, headed "Cruelty of sending newly arrived Immigrants to worthless Free Grant Lands," where you have copied from the *Sarnia Observer*, an account given of a visit to Muskoka by a Mr. Simpson, where he describes the great poverty of an old couple from Paisley, Scotland. Now, as such statements are calculated to make false impressions, I beg leave to state a few facts in reference to that much admired and sometimes despised district.

I was the first settler in the township of Draper, having gone there on my arrival in Canada in May, 1861. Ever since that time, I have been closely watching the growth of this section, and my opportunities exceed those of a transient visitor; and for the benefit of your numerous readers, I beg to state that when I settled in Draper, there was not a soul living in, nor a tree cut in the following townships, viz.: Draper, Macaulay, Stephenson, Oakley, McLean, Brunell, Monck, Watt, Humphries, Spence, &c.

Our nearest Post Office was the Severn Bridge, 21 miles distant, our nearest village and grist mill, Orilha, 35 miles off, and we had only one neighbour within ten miles of us; while now we have advanced so far as to have three grist mills, one oatmeal mill, and five saw mills. We have also four prosperous little villages, eleven post-offices with a daily mail from Toronto. There are clearances stretching for miles, with good barns and comfortable houses, and thousands of settlers.

Several churches and meeting houses have been built, and five ministers live in the neighbourhood, and work with a zeal worthy of their noble calling. We have day schools and Sabbath schools, and are well supplied with the means of Grace.

I admit there are some few cases of poverty here, but such is the exception, not the rule. I know of no place in Ontario, considering the population, where there is less pauperism than in Muskoka, excepting Bridgewater and Garden

Island; and the reason why there is not a single case of poverty in the above-named places is, in my opinion, because the proprietors, the Hon. Billa Flint and D. D. Calvin, Esq., M.P.R., have prohibited liquor from being sold there.

The settlers of Muskoka, for the most part, are a highly intelligent and very industrious class of settlers; and it is strange that some visitors can only record a solitary case of suffering, and omit to relate that hundreds are comfortable and contented, happy and prosperous.

In the *New Dominion Monthly* for March, 1868, there is an account of "A Trip to Muskoka Lake," by the Rev. John Todd, D.D., of Pittsfield, Mass., where he gives an account of a poor German family at Sparrow Lake, who were in great want. Now, there are few places, either in town or country, free from cases of extreme destitution, and it is not my present intention to inquire into the causes of such poverty, but I consider it unfair to write an account of a visit to a place, and then only to give the dark side. We have rich as well as poor; we have the noble as well as the mean; those enjoying all the comforts of life, as well as a few who are not so highly favoured.

A lady once remarked, on hearing that I resided at Muskoka, that she thought that the people there were very poor, and also that they were so dirty that they would not wash the dishes, but got the cats and dogs to lick them clean.

Another person told me that he had conversed with a friend who saw a man returning from Muskoka, and he stated that he met a dog so weak with hunger that it could not bark; and it looked in his face as much as to say, "O take me with you out of this fearful place." While I would not hold out an inducement for all newly arrived immigrants to come to Muskoka, yet I believe that if the right class will only come, they will do well. Here each actual settler of 18 years of age and upwards will get 100 acres of land as a free grant from the Government; and if they have a little means, and are industrious, they will soon have comfortable homes, and become independent. We have three Paisley men in our township, all doing well; one of them owns 828 acres of excellent land.

The great mistake that some immigrants make is this: They settle down upon inferior lots on the road, and expend their means there in preference to going back a mile or two into the bush, where they might have good soil that would sustain their families. There is an abundance of good land in the Muskoka district; only let the settler make a wise selection. It is worthy of notice that the population of the district has doubled itself during the past year.

The Government has kindly given a grant of \$35,000 towards improving the navigation in this section, so that in spring, Locks will be built connecting Lake Rosseau with Lake Muskoka, so that the beautiful little steamer "Wenonah" (*i.e.* first-born) may be enabled to ply between the village of Gravenhurst on Lake



Muskoka, and the village of Rosseau on Lake Rosseau, thereby precipitating the communication into the interior of this rapidly improving district.

A railway is about to be constructed between Washago and Gravenhurst, called the "Simcoe and Muskoka Railroad," thereby giving us direct railroad and water communication between Toronto and Bracebridge, the future county seat. For the information of intending immigrants, I might state that in winter, the route is by Northern R. R. from Toronto to Barrie, thence to Bracebridge by mail stage, which goes daily on the arrival of the morning train.

Mr. Chas. W. Lount, the Crown Land Agent, resides at Bracebridge.

Yours, very sincerely,  
THOS. McMURRAY,  
Reeve of Draper.

### SEA SICKNESS.

The November (1868) number of that excellent monthly, the *New York Medical Journal*, contains an essay on sea sickness, by Dr. Fordyce Barker, the following synopsis of which will be at once interesting and useful to intending emigrants:—After remarking that there are few other maladies which produce such an aggregate of human suffering, and none which the medical profession has done so little to relieve, or for which it is so seldom consulted, Dr. Barker proceeds to characterize and combat what he denominates three common errors in regard to it—being ideas which are so generally held that their denial must surprise at least most non-medical readers. The first is the belief that sea sickness is often beneficial, and never permanently injurious. The author not only doubts that it ever benefits the health at all, but thinks the improvement resulting from a sea voyage is generally proportioned to the freedom from sickness. In many instances, moreover, he has known serious and permanent injury to result; and he advises all persons of depressed vital powers with impaired digestion, whose past experience has demonstrated their liability to this ailment, to avoid exposure to such a hazard.

Then it is commonly thought that sea sickness is never dangerous to life. It does not often result fatally, but oftener, Dr. Barker suspects, than is generally supposed, having known of three deaths from this cause, and heard of three others. These deaths resulted from starvation, owing to the utter impossibility of retaining a sufficient amount of food.

The third error is the general belief that the medical art is powerless for the mitigation of the malady. There are indeed no specific drugs which will cure or prevent it, but every physician ought to be able to give such advice as will diminish the tendency to it, and mitigate the suffering. This advice our author gives arranged in seven rules—of such a nature, unfortunately, that few will be guided by them, but we are assured that, if followed, they will prove efficacious.

1. Make every preparation at least twenty-four hours before starting.
2. Eat a hearty meal before going on board.
3. Go to bed before the ship starts, having conveniently arranged such articles as will be needed for a day or two; this rule is important.
4. Eat regularly and heartily, but without raising the head for a day or two at least.
5. Take some mild laxative pills on the first night out.
6. Never rise in the morning without first eating something.
7. If the sea becomes rough, go to bed before getting sick.

### CANADIAN FRUIT.

A resident of the Niagara District, in the Province of Ontario, who has recently visited England, writes the following communication to the Editor of the *Ontario Farmer*, an agricultural journal published monthly at Toronto:—

The fact that there is a large portion of Canada well adapted to fruit growing is becoming daily more manifest, and the good reputation of Canadian fruits is now well established, whether the test be for beauty, flavor or long keeping qualities. In the British markets our apples are looked upon very favourably and command a good price, and if suitable varieties be shipped, the returns are generally profitable. There is no reason in the world why pears should not also find their way to trans-atlantic ports.

In January of last year, while in London, I exhibited a small collection of Canadian apples at a meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society. Before my departure for England, I had been promised by several extensive orchardists in this neighbourhood a large number of specimens, but they all failed to fulfil their promise. Determined, however, not to be completely foiled, I went down into my own cellars and selected about twenty-four varieties, and these I packed in a trunk and took them with me; this was at the beginning of December, and about the end of January they were placed on the tables at South Kensington. They were reported on very favourably by the Fruit Committee of the Society, and a special certificate was awarded me for the display. Had I been better prepared, I could have quadrupled the number of sorts, but as it was the effort was very successful. The fruit was all grown on one farm. If the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association will make an effort next autumn and get up a complete collection of the fruits then in season, I will guarantee to have them well displayed in London. Such a show would be a better advertisement for Canada than miles of figures and acres of statistics.

### Government Immigration Agents in Canada.

L. STAFFORD, Esq.,	Old Custom House, Quebec.
J. H. DALEY, Esq.,	Montreal.
W. J. WILLS, Esq.,	Ottawa.
J. MCPHERSON, Esq.,	Kingston.
J. A. DONALDSON, Esq.,	Toronto.
R. H. RAE, Esq.,	Hamilton.

# BANQUET TO MR. WHITE,

*Emigration Commissioner from Ontario to Great Britain, on his departure for England.*

The banquet in honor of the appointment of Thomas White, Jr., Esq., as Emigration Commissioner to Europe, took place at the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, on Tuesday evening, 13th April, 1869. His Honour the Mayor, J. E. O'Reilly, Esq., presided; Donald McInnes, Esq., occupied the Vice-Chair, and G. W. Burton, Esq., the second Vice-chair. On the right of the chairman was the guest of the evening, Rev. W. F. Clarke, Editor of the *Ontario Farmer*, William Mathews, Esq., Mayor of Brantford, and Dr. Hamilton, of Flamboro' West. On his left were Rev. T. S. Cartwright, R. R. Waddell, Esq., Warden of the county of Wentworth; Thomas Swinyard, Esq., Manager Great Western Railway; and Adam Brown, Esq., President of the Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway Company. We also noticed the following gentlemen present: T. C. Kerr, R. P. Street, D. Gillies, John Brown, R. W. Adams, Alexander Bruce, W. Stevens, W. A. Robinson, James Wallace, George Roach, W. McMillan, R. Roy, S. E. Gregory, G. B. Spriggs, H. McInnes, A. G. Ramsay, Manager Canada Life Ins. Company; Edward Martin, President Gore Bank; John Ferrie, vice-President Canada Life Assurance Company; John H. Greer, Registrar county of Wentworth; H. McKinstry, Manager Royal Canadian Bank; Col. Carroll, Rock Bay; Otto Klotz, Preston; Henry Bauer, Ald. Fitzpatrick, Ex-Alderman Farmer, Capt. G. W. Malcolmson, Capt. John Malcolmson, B. E. Charlton, Ex-Mayor; T. B. Harris, Robt. Romaine, *Review*, Peterboro'; John H. Davis, Thomas Ralston, Archibald McKeand, Banker; F. M. Wilson, Banker; Thomas Burns, Henry Colbeck, C. H. Hull, *Times*, William Gillespy, and G. W. Johnson, *Spectator*, John McLean, Toronto *Globe*; W. H. Glasco, John Rowe, John Stuart, President Board of Trade; John Harvey, Alexander Turner, M. Leggatt, W. H. Gillard, Capt. Harbottle, R. Benner, Richard White, W. N. Anderson, Manager Bank of British North America; A. I. McKenzie, Licut. Moore, 13th Battalion; Capt. Tennyson, 29th Regiment; P. T. Buchanan, G. H. Furner, James Stanbury, A. Murray, John Calder, G. H. Howard, T. B. Baine, Tilsonburg; John M. Bruce, and others.

The Band of the 13th Battalion was present, and played at intervals during the evening.

The party sat down to dinner a little before nine o'clock. The dinner was of the choicest and most varied description.

After full justice had been done to it, the Chairman called upon the Secretary, Mr. Harris, who read the following apologies received by telegraph:

From Simpson H. Graydon, Esq., Mayor of London; George S. Herod, Esq., Mayor of Guelph; Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Attorney Gene-

ral, to the effect that he was just starting for Ottawa; Hon. John Carling, who was prevented by urgent business from being present; J. G. Currie, Esq., Mayor of St. Catharines; S. B. Harman, Esq., Mayor of Toronto, pleading a previous engagement; and the following from Archibald McKellar, Esq., M. P. P.

"Regret I cannot be present at banquet to Mr. White, this evening. Hope you may have a good gathering, and that Mr. White may be eminently successful in his mission."

The Chairman rose to propose the first toast, and with a few appriate remarks gave

"THE QUEEN."—Mr. G. H. Howard, Song, "National Anthem."

"The Prince of Wales, and Princess of Wales, and rest of the Royal Family."

Then followed "The Governor General," which the Chairman introduced by saying that this country was fortunate in having obtained, as Governor General, Sir John Young.

The toast was received with great enthusiasm, the band playing "The Fine old Irish Gentleman."

The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.—Band, "Canadian Boat Song."

The Chairman next gave "The Army, Navy, Volunteers and Militia," which he introduced with some remarks complimentary to the army and volunteers, and particularly to the 13th Battalion.—Band, "Red, White and Blue."

Capt. Tennyson, of the 29th, responded for the army; Capt. Harbottle, for the navy; Captain Buchanan, for the volunteers; and Col. Carroll and Capt. Charlton for the militia. The latter gentleman observed that we had received a rich legacy from our sires, and he hoped the guest of the evening would succeed in inducing others of the race from whom a Nelson, a Wellington, and a Brock had sprung, to swell our militia ranks in this country.

In proposing the "Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Ontario," the Mayor said they might, perhaps, be aware that he had himself once run some risk of getting into Parliament; and if the duties of the members were as onerous as those of the candidates, they had enough to do. We had much to thank those for who gave their time for the public welfare. In all communities it falls to the lot of some one to take the onerous position of member, and although the honour was great the duties were hard, and it was difficult to satisfy all.

Band—"Ontario Quadrille."

The Chairman then proposed the toast of the evening, as follows:

Mr. Vice-Chairman and Gentlemen, I now rise to propose to you the toast of the evening—the health of our esteemed guest, Thos. White, junior, Esquire, in whose honour this banquet



is given to-night. Mr. White having been lately appointed to the office of Special Commissioner of Emigration to Europe, and being about to leave us for a time in the discharge of his official duties, his friends who are assembled here to-night deemed this a fitting opportunity to express their entire approval of his appointment, and also to assure the gentleman himself that they had the fullest confidence in his ability to discharge successfully the duties of the mission which he has undertaken. The office, gentlemen, of Commissioner of Emigration being one which required a most intimate and extensive acquaintance with the wants, and capabilities, the trade, the agricultural resources, the mineral productions, in short, with the entire economy of this country, it was a difficult thing to fix upon a man competent to do justice to the position; but I am sure I only endorse the unanimous opinion of this community when I say that I believe there is not in this Province a man better fitted for, or better adapted to, the successful performance of such a task, than our friend Mr. White—a gentleman well qualified by education, well qualified by his extensive information upon all subjects of general interest, which his long connection with the Press has given him an opportunity of acquiring—a gentleman fluent of speech and able with his pen to advance the interests of the cause which he is about to espouse, and, moreover, a gentleman, who, by the active and zealous part which he has taken in all our public schemes (among which I might particularize the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway), has proved himself to be possessed of indomitable energy and perseverance. The progress and expansion of our country undoubtedly depend in a very great degree upon the number of emigrants from the old countries, who settle with us; I say, settle with us, gentlemen, because it is a painful fact, which, no doubt, you must have observed, that but a very small proportion of the emigrants who come hither from the mother countries remain permanently with us, the great bulk pushing on with all possible speed to the Far West. This condition of things is, I believe, to some extent due to the lack of reliable information as to the real advantages and inducements which this country possesses for settlers, and which such action as that taken by the Government of Ontario in the appointment of Mr. White will, in some degree, I trust, remedy and abate. This country, with its free grants of land—and I sincerely wish that the Government could find it consistent with their policy to grant all Crown lands free to actual settlers—with a good, steady stream of immigration to it, with the addition of the Great North-west, of Newfoundland, of Prince Edward Island, and of the other British possessions on this continent—with, in such case, its fertile lands waiting only for labour to develop them, and more extensive than the United States—with its mineral wealth, its magnificent rivers and lakes, with its growing commerce and manufactures, with a people combining in their charac-

ter the energy of our American neighbours with the staunch sturdiness of the British race, this country, I say, presents such a glorious future that its contemplation makes our blood tingle with pride when we recollect that we are Canadians, the inhabitants, the natives, the owners, and to some extent the makers of such a splendid Dominion. But, gentlemen, I am being carried away too far from my subject. Mr. White, though a resident of comparatively few years in Hamilton, has, by the active exertions which he has put forth in all matters of public interest, made himself better known to us than many others who probably have been much longer with us. He has, too, made known to us his abilities, and has placed us under very considerable obligations for the assistance which he has rendered us; but I would remind him that the duties which he is about to undertake are duties of the heaviest responsibility, and so much will be expected of him that it will require no mean exertion on his part to satisfy us. On behalf of the gentlemen present, I beg once more to assure him that he has our fullest confidence, that we hail his appointment with real satisfaction, and that we entertain the warmest feeling for his success, and though we are "sorry to part" with him we shall be "happy to meet" him and welcome him back to his home, when he shall have discharged the duties of his mission. I give you gentlemen, "The health of Thomas White, Junior, Esq., and success to his mission."

(Tremendous cheering, and one cheer for Mrs. White and the family.)

Mr. White, on rising to respond, was received with loud and repeated cheers. He said:—I cannot conceal from you, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, the deep emotion under which I rise to respond to the toast which has been so flatteringly proposed and so enthusiastically received. When I remember that it is not yet five years since I came among you, and for the first time made the acquaintance of my many friends in Hamilton, I cannot express to you the gratification I feel at this magnificent demonstration, and the sense of renewed obligation under which you have, through it, placed me toward you. But I should not be worthy of the kindness which has prompted this action on your part, had I not good sense enough to perceive, that while the compliment is to a certain extent personal, it is in a far higher respect, prompted by a patriotic desire to strengthen my hands in the important mission upon which I am entering. (Cheers.) If there is one feature of the meeting which is more gratifying to me than another, it is the fact that it is entirely non-partizan and non-political in its character. (Cheers.) I see around me gentlemen of all shades of political opinion, gentlemen who, during political contests, fight vigourously and earnestly, as honest and patriotic men should fight for the success of their political convictions. But as

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin,"  
so we find here that in the presence of a great

common interest of our common country, men forget for the moment that they are partizans, and remember only that they are Canadians. (Cheers). There are, let us thank God for it, in this country certain prominent questions which are common property, and the common heritage of the whole people. Our educational system, our agricultural interests and associations, and last, though not least, this important question of immigration, form a platform broad enough, and strong enough, and attractive enough for men of all political classes and creeds to stand upon, breaking away from the trammels of party, and uniting in hearty and earnest effort for the good of the country. (Cheers.) In entering upon the mission with which I have been charged by the Government of Ontario, it is a matter of great satisfaction to me to know that their action has met with the hearty endorsement, not only of the people of this city, but also of the whole country. My brethren of the press have given to the appointment their fullest endorsement, and from them, irrespective of party. I have received a hearty, and I believe a sincere, God speed you. I am not vain enough to attribute this general endorsement to any personal merits of my own. It is due to the universal satisfaction which the people of Ontario feel at the fact that something practical is at last to be done to encourage immigration to the country, and thus promote its prosperity. (Cheers.) Had any one else been appointed, who possessed any of the required qualifications for the position, the same hearty congratulations, I am quite sure, would have been offered. There is a very general feeling throughout the country that we have lost valuable time in this matter of immigration. We have been so exclusively absorbed with questions of immediate political interest that the material interests of the country have been too much overlooked. Those days, let us hope, are passing away. The settlement of the great constitutional questions by the union of the Provinces and the establishment of local governments and local legislatures for the control of local affairs, have given an impetus to the many subjects connected with the settlement and improvement of the country, which must produce the most important results. (Hear, hear.) We have now a new nationality to build up, and the one spirit which animates men of all parties is, how best we may make it worthy the old land, which we still fondly cling to as "home," and a heritage which we may proudly transmit to our children. (Cheers.) The subject of emigration is one of great interest and of no little difficulty. We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that during late years we have failed to secure, even a moderately fair share of the emigrants who have left the old world to seek for homes in America. The greater efforts made by our neighbours to the south of us, in advertising their country and the advantages it presents, have borne their legitimate fruits, and we have been compelled to see large numbers of emigrants every year passing over our Canadian railways, and seeking

for homes in the Western States. Indeed it is to our discredit that we have actually facilitated their passage, and acted towards them as if the greatest blessing that could occur to us was to get well rid of them. Were the same spirit of apathy on this side of the water to prevail in the future as in the past, I should have little confidence in the practical advantage of any such mission as that upon which I am now entering, and I should assuredly not consent to leave my business and family, and the pleasant associations that surround me in this city of Hamilton, to accept a mission upon such terms. (Cheers). It is because I know that we are waking up to a fuller and better appreciation of the importance of immigration, because the conviction is fast taking hold upon the public mind that it is becoming an alternative of giving up or filling up the country, that I hope for practical results from the effort now being made to diffuse information, and to remove misconceptions in the old world in relation to this country. (Cheers). Emigration, to be successfully directed to this country, requires active effort on this side the Atlantic as well as on the other. It is a cruelty to the emigrant to cast him upon our shores with no preparation to receive him, no extended hand to bid him welcome, and no kind voice to afford him the counsel which his position calls for. Believing this, I am sure, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, that you will be glad to learn that the efforts of the Ontario Government are not confined to sending a special commissioner to Europe. Circulars have been addressed to every head of a municipality in Canada, requesting information as to the number of persons of different classes who can find employment within those municipalities; and when the answers to these are received, a register will be kept in Toronto, and as emigrants arrive, they will be distributed to the different points where employment awaits them. By this policy, the encouragement of immigration by the best of all means, the finding of employment for the emigrant when he comes here, will be a matter, not for the Government alone, but for the various municipal authorities and the leading people of each district. The hearty co-operation of the public is thus invited by the Government, and I am quite sure it will not be invited in vain. (Cheers). Whatever our differences of opinion politically, whatever our relations to the Government, or our views as to their general policy, I am sure gentlemen of all political opinions in this room and in the country, will be prepared to give to their immigration policy a hearty endorsement, and to afford them in carrying it out with the same earnestness which they have exhibited in its inception, a cordial and unanimous co-operation. (Loud cheers). It is this conviction which gives me encouragement in the work I am about to undertake; and which will give me confidence in urging upon those with whom I may come in contact in Great Britain and Ireland, the advantages which this country offers to the industrious settler. It is such, and such only that we want,



or that we could heartily encourage. The country offers a competence to every man who is willing to labour for it ; but it is no better than any other country to the idle or the dissipated. What is commonly called pauper emigration, I shall most certainly not encourage, but take every means to discourage. But the honest man, be he poor or otherwise, who is ambitious to improve his own condition and that of his family, and who is to that end willing to do an honest day's work for an honest day's wage, I will do everything that is in my power to encourage to settle among us. (Cheers.) Will you permit me, gentlemen, before resuming my seat, to say a word in reference to what I fear is the great stumbling-block in the way of the solid prosperity of Canada. There is a tendency on the part of some persons to deny the ability of the country to hold its own in the struggle for wealth, personal and national, which is going on on this continent, and who, loyal though they be, and deprecating the idea of annexation as they do, are yet constantly permitting themselves to fear that the autonomy of the country cannot be maintained. Such persons have little solid confidence in the Dominion. They scarcely ever speak of its future without belittling it. The great nation to the south of us so completely in their eyes overshadows us, that we are not seen by them in anything like our own fair proportions. No feeling, let me assure you, is more dangerous to the country than this. Standing in the presence of reverend gentlemen on each side of me, let me say that faith is important in more matters than in religion. No individual, no community, ever succeeded in accomplishing anything without it. The first step towards prosperity, whether individual or general, is the belief that we can accomplish it, and then a steady and honest acting out of that belief, is sure to bring it. Let us, as we love our country, give to it the benefit of this faith in its own internal resources. We have to work out for ourselves a separate destiny on this continent, to build up an independent notionalty. In the interests of our common humanity, it is better that there should be two great nations in North America, living together in friendly rivalry, and not one great overshadowing power, which by its very magnitude would be a constant menace to the world. (Cheers.) This is our manifest destiny, and if we have faith in ourselves, we can accomplish it. (Cheers.) The old Greeks sank as soon as they lost self-confidence and self-pride, and Byron, who studied them well, has given us the cause of their downfall, in words as philosophically as they are historically true :—

“ Enough, no foreign foe could quell  
The soul till from itself it fell ;  
Yes, self-abasement paved the way  
For villain bonds and despot sway.”

(Cheers.) We have every reason for faith and confidence. Within the last two years we have united four of the Provinces into the Dominion of Canada. Already another, Newfoundland, has signified its readiness to come in. The great

North-West, “the Fertile Belt,” will be incorporated in the Dominion during the next session of Parliament, and ere long we shall have the Pacific colonies as well. Thus with a Confederation extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and possessing within itself all the elements necessary for the formation of a great nation, what have we to fear ? (Cheers.) Surely with such prospects there is no ground for discouragement. So far from being awed into moral cowardice by the great nation along side of us, we should rather be stimulated by their example of what energy and confidence will accomplish, to increased effort and a warmer patriotism on behalf of our own country. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, the day after to-morrow I leave you for a short time. While I am away the recollection of this magnificent banquet, and of the many kind and flattering expressions which my appointment has prompted, will nerve me to greater exertions in order that I may justify the confidence which at this moment is felt in me. (Cheers.) I am not unconscious of the difficulties with which I shall have to contend ; and I feel that it will require all the energy and industry I can command, and all the ability which I can summon, to carry me successfully through my work. You may rely upon this : that whatever an enthusiastic faith in the future of this my native country, will enable me to accomplish, will be accomplished to make this emigration movement a success. (Cheers.) Let me hope, in conclusion, that when I return in a few months, I shall be able to feel that I have retained the confidence and good-will of my fellow-citizens, which have been so kindly exhibited here this evening.

Mr. WHITE resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.

The Vice-Chairman, DONALD McINNIS, Esq., then gave, “The Mayor and Corporation of Hamilton,” in a neat and appropriate speech.

The toast was received with loud cheers, and duly acknowledged by J. E. O'REILLY, Esq., Mayor, in an appropriate reply.

Mr. McINNIS, the Vice-Chairman, then said : The next toast which I have the honour to propose is, “The Railway Interests of Canada,” an interest of the first importance in every country, and more particularly so in a country so extensive as ours, where the distances to be travelled are so great. Our chain of railway communication, from the extreme westerly point of Ontario to the seaboard at Halifax, will soon be completed by our Intercolonial Railway, which will connect with the Grand Trunk east of Quebec ; and let us hope that the time is not far distant when the great chain of railway commenced, will be continued along the shores of the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior, in order to reach into the heart of that great territory which is so soon to become our inheritance. (Cheers.) Then we have the Great Western Railway, a work on which the country may well pride itself, for it has no superior on this continent as regards its equipments in every respect, and very great praise is due to Mr. Swinyard for his able man-

agement. It is noted for the punctuality and regularity of its trains—so much so that when any irregularity occurs, which the extremes of our climate must occasionally cause, it is noted as a matter of surprise. (Cheers.) The road is doing the largest business, and carrying the largest traffic it has ever done, and this is mainly due to the uniformity of gauge with its connecting lines, east and west. There is another railway—although its trains are not yet running, the contractors are at work—I mean the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. To Mr. Adam Brown, the President of that Company, chiefly belongs the credit of that work—he has been so untiring and so unselfish in his efforts. The other gentlemen—among them Mr. White, our guest of this evening—visited the counties through which the road passes, at the sacrifice of their time. They were careful to state nothing but the truth, and they have succeeded in accomplishing a very important work. (Cheers.) I therefore give you, “The Railway Interests of Canada, coupled with the names of Mr. Swinyard and Mr. Adam Brown.”

THOS. SWINYARD, Esq., General Manager of the Great Western Railway, was loudly cheered on rising to respond to the toast. He said: I thank you, gentlemen, for the hearty response you have given to the toast with which I am more immediately connected. Railway enterprises in the past, I am sorry to say, have not proved good investments to the shareholders. Referring to the remark of Mr. McInnes, relating to a road to Lake Superior, I am afraid that if that road is to be built by private enterprise, it will be a long time before it is built, the only prospect of its early construction is the government guaranteeing the cost of it, as in the case of the Intercolonial. I had not expected to be called on this evening to make a speech. I came to the banquet to do my share in patting our friend, Mr. White on the back, and strengthening his hands in the important mission that he is now entering upon. It is with much pleasure that I have listened to that gentleman's statements to-night, relative to the future plans of the Government in the matter of emigration. I have, myself, been obliged to forward emigrants over the Great Western for nothing, the Government refusing to pay their passage from one point to another. The policy of the past has been in marked contrast with that pursued by our American neighbours. There the emigrant is the especial care of the government, and they spare neither pains nor expense, first to attract them to the country, and then to look after them when they have arrived. It would be well to bring about some arrangement between those Societies which in England are interesting themselves in this emigration matter, and similar organizations in this country, with the view to ensuring employment to those who might be attracted to Ontario, immediately on their arrival. What we especially want here is agricultural labourers. We do not desire the halt, the lame, and the blind. We want honest labourers, men who are able and willing to work, to hew out for themselves homes

and independence in our forests. (Cheers.) I would urge the establishment of societies in Ontario, whose special object it would be to collect information such as would be useful to emigrants. This is no party question, it is one on which all can agree. It is this spirit that has brought about the demonstration of this evening, and it is a demonstration creditable to the patriotism of the people of Hamilton. (Cheers.) I desire, before resuming my seat, to say a word about a project which the people of Hamilton have had much at heart; I refer to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, (cheers) and I cannot allow the opportunity to pass of bearing testimony to the successful efforts of my friend, Mr. Adam Brown, the President of that Company. That railway may now be considered an established fact. The guest of the evening has also been very energetic in bringing that road to its present satisfactory position, and I feel sure that the success achieved in that enterprise will stimulate Mr. White to increasing efforts in his present duty. I hope on his return from England that he will be able to travel over the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. (Loud cheers.)

MR. ADAM BROWN, who was warmly received, said:—I thank you, gentlemen, for the manner in which you have received the toast, and the very kind way in which the Vice-Chairman has coupled my name with it. I am not a railway man, but have done what I could to bring the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to a successful issue; however, I am sure that my worthy friends who have spoken on the subject to-night have over-estimated my services. (No, no.) The generous and cordial assistance, practical and hearty, of the people of Hamilton in this enterprise have cheered its promoters under every difficulty. We have met lions in the way, but they have been driven aside, and I trust that we shall soon be running trains into the magnificent north-west counties which the railway is to traverse. (Cheers.) A section of country second to none in the Dominion, in fact, the very garden of the country, where already, young and new as it is, you may see the evidence of substantial increase of wealth among the settlers, and the unmistakable marks of steady growth in the appearance of the country; but how will that growth be increased when opened up by railway communication, as it speedily will be. (Cheers.) We have, in this project, had warm friends in the Great Western Railway, and I am glad of this public opportunity of thanking Mr. Swinyard for the cordial support he has given us throughout, and in giving which, he has acted with a wise foresight in the interests of his own company. (Cheers.) The City of Hamilton, the first to launch the Great Western Railway, which has done so much for this Western country, came forward like men to help us in overcoming our difficulties. We have been actuated by no narrow, selfish policy in this work. As a commercial centre, Hamilton will certainly derive advantages when this line is opened; but gentlemen, its location and its gauge affords access to the whole railway



system of the country, and it was this feature which commended our scheme to the farmers who have so nobly come forward in its behalf. While fighting for our position, we wish to see the whole country prosper. (Cheers.) I feel more than pleased to be present on this occasion to do honor to a gentleman who is so deserving of it as Mr. White. He is the right man for the work assigned to him; apart altogether from his well known ability as a writer and a speaker, he is an honest man. (Cheers.) He has been closely associated with me in the prosecution of our railway, and I know the stuff he is made of. He will tell the truth in advocating the object of this mission. (Cheers.) We don't want paupers here. Let none of the worthless idlers who throng the crowded cities of the old land come here, it would be wicked to encourage such to come, and Mr. White is the man to tell them this. The class of men to do well for themselves and the country, are mainly those from the agricultural classes, men of strong arm and stout heart, who have been taught habits of industry and economy at home, and who know what farming is. These men will get on, and if they come with means, so much the better for themselves and the country, there are abundance of good openings in every part of Western Canada for the profitable investment of capital in scientific farming. These are the kind of men Mr. White, I am confident, will urge to come to Canada. The trouble has been that no wise provision has been made here for the emigrant on his arrival, and the lack of proper information diffused abroad as to the class of people who should emigrate. It appears that the Ontario Government are alive to the necessity of a change in this respect, and they deserve credit for their patriotic and practical efforts. We cannot have too many good farmers out here. The culture of the ground is the basis of a country's wealth. I wish Mr. White every success in his mission, and trust that as a result of it we shall see a class of emigrants coming out here either with means sufficient to enable them to go into farming on a large scale, or those who, while possessed of little of this world's goods, have yet that thorough knowledge of their business which, combined with industry and perseverance, is sure to command success. (Cheers.)

Mr. McInnes then said:

The toast which I have now to propose is "The Agricultural, Manufacturing and Commercial interests of Canada."

You will observe that agriculture takes precedence of the others, very properly so. Much prejudice, and I am afraid ignorance also, prevails regarding our climate. It is true that our winters are long as well as cold, but they are not such as to prevent our raising as fine wheat as is grown in any part of the world, and countries with cold climates have their compensation in the superior character of their inhabitants. If we look to the southern countries on this continent we see existing there almost a constant state of great crime and civil wars. But the three interests named in the toast mainly depend on

emigration. It has been to us a matter of surprise that the successive governments of Canada have done so little for the promotion of emigration. Mr. White tells us that he has been told that emigration to this country should not be encouraged, because a great many idle persons emigrate. It would be as reasonable to object to water because there are floods, or to fire because there are destructive conflagrations, as to object to emigration on this ground. (Cheers.) The policy of the statesmen of England toward the colonies has, doubtless been an enlightened and liberal one, but anyone who has observed the signs of the times must see that by their encouragement of Confederation and their policy generally, they wish us to understand that we are to depend upon ourselves hereafter,—in fact that we are sent abroad into the world like an elder son, to carve our own way. It has been the practice of many clever and educated English writers to extol everything American and Republican, and to decry their own country and possessions. This I think a most pernicious practice. No one can be more willing than I am to accord to the Great Republic every credit that is due to it. They are a great people and have many virtues; at the same time they are very ambitious and grasping, and we can see from the tone of their Press, that they envy us the great territory which is so soon to become ours. But that territory, to be of any use must be peopled. The appointment of Mr. White is a step in the right direction, and I am very glad to learn from what he has stated this evening, that a complete system of emigration is being systemized by the government. It appears to me that our existence as a nation mainly depends on emigration; and unless the cheers and enthusiasm with which the loyal toasts at an assembly like the present are received, mean something, they are a hypocrisy and a delusion. (Cheers.) The desires and aspirations of the people of this country are to perpetuate the British name and British institutions on this continent; to do that we must people that great territory which will soon become ours, or we shall utterly fail in our aim. (Cheers.)

REV. W. F. CLARKE, Editor of the *Ontario Farmer*, said: I have great pleasure in responding on behalf of the first of the interests named in the toast, which has just been received so enthusiastically. It has fallen to my lot for several years past to be somewhat prominently identified with agriculture, and if my ability to promote it were only commensurate with my sense of its importance and the deep interest I take in it, it would certainly receive most efficient help from me. The toast is well worded, for agriculture is our first and leading interest. Every other is dependent on it. It may not be flattering to our vanity, but it is nevertheless true that we are not ethereal beings, and that the stomach power drives all the human machinery in the world. Whatever lines of business men may engage in, as the song has it, "the farmer, he must feed them

all." Or, as it is better expressed in the grandly simple language of the Book of books, "The profit of the earth is for all, even the king himself is served by the fruit of the field." Agriculture and emigration are closely connected, in fact they are twin subjects. We have room for a vast number of new settlers, because of the extent, resources, and expansiveness of our country, agriculturally considered. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of as fertile land as the sun ever shone upon in this Province of Ontario, that are still covered with the primeval forest, and every improved farm has another lying underneath it, which only requires deeper tillage to bring to light. It is the agricultural classes we should chiefly aim to bring here from the older countries of the world. As two of the preceding speakers have observed, there is a class of poor people whom we don't want, and whom it is a wrong to inflict on a new country. Let no one, however, misunderstand this. There is a distinction between the poor man and the pauper. The poor man, industrious, but able and willing to work, will always be welcome to our shores. We shall at all times have an open-armed welcome for him. But professional paupers, idle and vicious, unable and unwilling to work, and making a trade of their pauperism, we don't want and won't have, if we can help it. Such pauperism is a curse and a crime. It is no more right to inflict such paupers upon us, than it was right to inflict a convict population on the Australian colonies. While we shall be always ready to hail the industrious and deserving poor, we ought to do our best to get out a still more desirable class of emigrants, to whom this country holds out very great inducements. I have reference more particularly to the small tenant farmers of the old world, men who have some capital, yet not enough to enable them to farm successfully and profitably where they are, but who can come to this country and buy and stock a farm with the money needed to carry on a rented farm in Britain. The tendency of old country agriculture is towards large holdings. This is one of the many revolutions which are being effected by steam ploughs. Men cannot afford to buy and use such costly machinery unless they have large farms. Hence the smaller tenant farmers are finding themselves edged out. As their leases expire, the rents are being raised, and the question how to make both ends meet is becoming one of increasing difficulty. Now such men can come here and be lords of the soil, and this is what we want. We want a population anchored to our soil, people who love the country because they have a stake in it, who are attached to the soil because they own it, because they have delved in it,—because they have spread nature's green carpet over it,—because they have brought golden harvest out of it,—because they have planted trees in it and eaten the fruit of them,—and because they have built the walls of their beloved homes in it. If we are to have a true patriotism, this is what we

must aim at. We must have a nation of homes, homes that are rooted into the soil. (Cheers.) The Province of Ontario offers great inducements to the tenant farmers of England, Ireland and Scotland. We have plenty of farms for sale in the front townships, the owners being anxious to take up new land where they can get it cheap or for nothing. Many of the people were not farmers when they came to this country. They cleared off the forest and pursued a course of agriculture which has proved exhaustive. They cropped severely, raised too much wheat, took out of the soil without putting back into it, for there must be *quid pro quo* given in every business, farming not excepted,—you must feed the soil if you want it to feed you; and the result is in one word exhaustion. Very many of our farmers in the older townships have no knowledge of scientific farming as it is called, and nothing else will restore their land to fertility again. They wonder what has come over the country, the seasons must have changed, they can't raise wheat as they used to do, and they fancy all sorts of strange revolutions in the climate, and what not. The fact is, the soil is impoverished. That's what's the matter. Now the tenant farmers of Britain are scientific farmers, and under their skillful management these worn out lands of the front townships would soon recuperate. Our soil has wonderful elasticity, and quickly recovers itself under good tillage. These tenant farmers would not be subjected to the privations and hardships of backwoods life, and would soon find themselves comfortable and prosperous, while the farmers they had bought out, accustomed to pioneer life, would take their families to our new townships and free grant lands, conquer the forest as they had done before, settle their children about them and find the truth of the old agricultural rhyme:

"Of all the crops a farmer raises,  
Or capital employs,  
None brings such profits and such praises,  
As a crop of girls and boys."

The Counties of Huron, Grey and Bruce—the section of country through which the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway is to go, was largely settled by our front farmers many years back, and hence its rapid improvement. This movement will still go on, and if we can get the tenant farmers of Britain to see the advantages we have to offer them, they will come in large numbers to our fair Province and become the very bone and sinew of it. In reference to the movements now going on to further emigration, I may be permitted to say a few words in a *quasi* representative capacity. I have been for two or three weeks past in close communication with that member of the Ontario Government to whose department agriculture and emigration belong, having been busily engaged in assisting to prepare placards, maps, and a pamphlet giving information about this country. I can testify to the interest and zeal felt by the Hon. Mr. Carling in reference to emigration, and in truth the government have been doing more than they have



got credit for. Quite a voluminous correspondence has been going on with the Home Government and with British emigration societies. Only the other day a message was sent per Atlantic Cable by Earl Grenville to the Governor General, informing him that the Admiralty have consented to send out some hundreds of artisans who were discharged last year from Her Majesty's dockyards, and enquiring if the Canadian Government would give them the same facilities that were held out to other emigrants. To this a reply was at once transmitted by cable that they would be treated just like other emigrants, and have every facility offered them. (Cheers.) A letter was also despatched explaining the free grant system of this Province, and stating that there would be abundance of work on the Intercolonial Railway in which these artisans might engage until they could find employment in their several trades or settle on the free grant lands. (Cheers.) Circulars have been sent by the Ontario Government to all the Mayors and Reeves throughout the Province, enquiring what number of mechanics and labourers could be employed, and it is intended to arrange and tabulate the statistics thus obtained, so that immigrants on their arrival will not be kept in suspense, but will be at once directed where they can get work and wages. There is much interest now taken in emigration on both sides of the Atlantic, and Mr. White will find on his arrival in Britain that there are many warm friends of the movement waiting to welcome him, and to co-operate with him. In common with everybody else, I very cordially wish Mr. White the greatest possible success. (Cheers.) He is eminently fitted for the task assigned him, and will no doubt do us very valuable service as Emigration Commissioner. In conclusion, he trusted that when they met again at the reception banquet, which would of course be given on Mr. White's return, there would be substantial results of the mission to rejoice over, and they would then hear from Mr. White even a more loyal, patriotic and eloquent speech than had fallen from his lips to-night. The rev. gentleman sat down amid prolonged cheers.

B. E. CHARLTON, Esq., being called for, replied briefly for the manufacturing interests. He did not think they had received that consideration at the hands of the government that their importance entitled them to. Still manufacturing had very rapidly increased, and he looked hopefully to the future of the Dominion in general, and Hamilton in particular, as adding to the wealth and prosperity of our common country by its manufacturers.

JOHN STUART, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, being called for, said a good deal had been heard lately of the decrease of the mercantile importance of the City of Hamilton. He failed to see where there was any reason for it. We had the largest dry goods houses in Ontario, and, he believed, in the Dominion of Canada, the largest grocery establishments, and he believed we compared equally favorably in every other branch of trade. Our position was a peculiarly favorable one. We had easy access to the markets of the world, and by the G. W. R. R., and other roads built and projected, we were in a position to compete on advantageous terms for the entire trade of Western Ontario. It required only that the merchants of Hamilton should be true to themselves to retain the leading position they now enjoyed.— (Cheers.)

The next toast—"The Press"—was given by GEO. W. BURTON, Esq., Q. C., 2nd Vice-Chairman. He said: Political differences have too often been permitted to prevent our meeting on neutral common ground to further a material object. The subject of emigration has been too much neglected by all administrations—Whig, Tory, or whatever they might be called. I am much pleased to see the matter now being so energetically taken hold of. Although I have been, and still am, politically opposed to Mr. White, I have had many opportunities of judging of his fitness for the position he is now entering upon, and I am fully satisfied that he is the right man in the right place. (Cheers.) It must be most gratifying to that gentleman to notice the unanimous approval of the appointment by the press of all shades of opinion. That they could so unite for the furthering of any object of national importance was very creditable to them. This question of emigration is not a political question; it is a matter in which the whole country is interested; in fact our very existence as a nation depended on it. I have confidence that the Press of Canada will, in this, act as one, and give all their influence to assist in any measure that may be adopted to further so desirable an object. (Cheers.)

Mr. RICHARD WHITE of the *Spectator*, Mr. Maclean, of the *Globe*, and Mr. Hull, of the *Times*, briefly replied, endorsing heartily the appointment of Mr. White.

"The Ladies" was then given by Mr. BURTON, and replied to by John Calder, Esq., when the company joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne" and the "National Anthem," and with loud cheers for Mr. White, separated about 1.30.

