

AN EXHIBIT

OF THE

PROGRESS, POSITION AND RESOURCES,

OF THE

COUNTY OF PETERBORO',

Canada West,

BASED UPON THE CENSUS OF 1861;

TOGETHER WITH

A STATEMENT OF THE TRADE

OF THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

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T. & R. WHITE, PRINTERS.

TO THE WARDEN AND REEVES
OF THE
COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH,
AND THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL
OF THE
TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH,

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE, WITH GREAT RESPECT, DEDICATED BY

Their Obedient Servant,

THE COMPILER.

INTRODUCTION.

In the year 1858, the publishers of this Exhibit, issued a Directory of the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria. In it they attempted to point out the great progress which, considering its geographical position, removed from the regular line of travel, and, up to recent years, most difficult of access, the Counties had made in population in commerce and in agriculture. Many of the statistical tables in that Directory were necessarily mere approximations—the result of calculations based upon the assessment rolls. Such data afforded but an imperfect and not too flattering illustration of our advancement; so that the clearer information which a correct Census of the County has afforded, has suggested the propriety of that information being embodied in a durable form, easy of access for future reference to the resident of the County, and exhibiting in its true light, to the stranger, the decided progress it has made during the last decade.

It is a misfortune to this County that, from its comparative remoteness from the through line of travel, it has not become as generally known, nor its resources as fully appreciated, as under other circumstances would undoubtedly have been the case. People pass and repass along the frontier settlements, without stopping to enquire as to the country in rear of them. Many persons, intelligent and well informed, have expressed their astonishment upon making a visit to Peterboro' at its position, and at the striking evidences of a healthy and sound prosperity which are everywhere manifest.

Much of that prosperity is due to the magnificent water power which the River Otonabee presents. Flowing in rapid course through the County, it offers sites for manufacturing purposes unsurpassed by any stream in either section of the Province. For ten miles above the Town it descends with great rapidity, the fall within that distance being about one hundred and eighty feet. And while already it has been availed of, as motive power for some of the finest saw mills in Canada, there is still abundant room and abundant inducement for the establishing of manufactures of various kinds on its banks.

The impetus which has recently been given to manufacturing industry in the Province ought to find a development here. There are few better positions to be found. The railroad communication with the Grand Trunk and Lake Ontario is most ample and most reliable. During the summer months, when the greater portion of the sawn lumber is shipped, there are two railroads in constant operation, one to Port Hope, the other to Cobourg. The gauge of these roads is the same as that of the Grand Trunk, and their communication with that great line complete, so that raw material may be landed in Peterboro' as easily as it can be

landed at any Town along the main road; while the manufactured article may be placed in the cars at Peterboro' and delivered at any point touched by the Grand Trunk without transshipment. This completeness of communication with all the leading markets, removes any objections, which, in former years and in less favoured times, existed against Peterboro' as an eligible site for the establishment of manufactures. While it offers great inducements for the investment of Capital in that description of industry.

But Peterboro' does not wholly owe its past prosperity to the water power which it possesses, and the manufactures to which that water power has given rise; nor is it entirely dependent upon these for continued advancement. As will appear from the following pages, the County, in point of agricultural capacity, is quite equal to the majority of Upper Canadian Counties, and much superior to many. An industrious well-to-do yeomanry is rising up within it; its lands are being cleared and settled, and its wealth is every year greatly accumulating. Townships, which a few years since were one dense mass of forest, are becoming the home of intelligent farmers who are fast reclaiming them from their wild uncouth grandeur and giving them trophies to the arts of civilization and agriculture. Situated in the very heart of such a district the Town of Peterboro' must continue to advance.

To illustrate the statements of these remarks, by reference to well authenticated facts, is the object of these pages. To state the history of our progress in the past, and to draw thence the prospects of advancement in the future, is the design we have in view. It is only by making known our position and resources, that as a County we can expect to see that position appreciated, and those resources more fully developed. To those Municipalities, which, appreciating this truth, have subscribed for this work and thus encouraged us in the undertaking, we express our hearty thanks. That the amount may be returned to them ten-fold, in increased prosperity and happiness, is our earnest wish.

THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENERAL CENSUS.

A general review of the population of the County of Peterboro', contrasting it with former years, gives evidence of a prosperity exceedingly encouraging, and marks it as one of the foremost Counties in this section of the Province. It must be remembered that the County is little more than forty years old; that up to within a few years past, the modes of communication with the great routes of travel were exceedingly defective, and that little or none of that exciting speculative mania, which gave to some Counties in the Western part of Upper Canada a sudden rapid progress, has been felt here. Our growth, such as it has been, has been steady and reliable.

Nineteen years ago the population of the entire Colborne District was only 13,295; and that, at the time, was regarded as a large number. Nine years ago the population of the District, or as it was then called, the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, was 26,893, an increase during the ten years of 13,598, or about 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; while to-day, the population of the County of Peterboro' alone is 23,249, within 3,644 of the number in the two Counties nine years ago, and 9,954 more than the number in the Colborne District in 1842! Making the comparison with that portion of the Colborne District which is now included in the County of Peterboro', the advancement seems even more striking. In 1842, the population of the County of Peterboro' was but 7,304. In 1852 it had increased to 15,237, a rate of progress equal to 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in ten years, or 10.13 per cent. per annum. By the Census just taken the population is found to be 23,249, an increase in nine years of 53 per cent. or about 5.08 per cent. per annum. The highest rate of progress ever attained during one year by Upper Canada was in 1834, when a per centage of increase equal to 11.42 was reached; but the average annual increase very slightly acceded, up to 1851, 5 per cent. while, so far as the returns yet published enable us to make a computation, the annual increase during the last nine years all over Upper Canada has not exceeded about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Nor is the comparison less favorable when made with other countries. We have not access to the completed Census Returns of the United States of 1860; but those of the previous census are really more favorable to our neighbours, when the comparisons are by per centage of increase and not by aggregate increase.—The annual rate of progress in the United States between 1840 and 1850 was but 3.53 per cent.; and in Great Britain for the same period it was 1.32 per cent.—While taking one State alone, one of the most prosperous in the union, Ohio, the increase during the ten years preceding 1850 was 33.33 per cent, or about 3.33 per annum.

The population of the County is divided into 12,104 males and 11,145 females, the former being in excess of the latter, 959, or about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1852 the numbers were 8,253 males and 6,984 females, an excess of the former over the latter of 1269, or about 18 1-6 per cent. An examination of Census Returns shews that in those Countries which are most influenced by the ordinary laws of population, the proportion of females, as compared with males is greater. Thus in Upper Canada at the last Census the number of males exceeded that of females by 5 per cent. In Lower Canada, which was less effected by immigration, the excess was only one per cent. While in Great Britain the number of females exceeded that of males by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the approximation to a greater equality between the sexes in the County of Peterboro', during the last ten years, we have therefore evidence that the general increase is due mainly to the ordinary laws of population and not to immigration.

The number of families in the County of Peterboro' is 3,833 giving a mere fraction over 6 persons to each family. The proportion in 1852 was within a fraction of $6\frac{1}{2}$ persons to each. The number in Upper Canada in 1852 was $6\frac{1}{4}$ to each family ; while in Great Britain it was about $4\frac{3}{4}$ persons to each family.

The exceeding healthfulness of this County is manifested by the returns of deaths in 1860. The number of deaths throughout the whole County in that year was only 156, that is but one to one hundred and forty-nine of the number living. By the last Census it was found that the proportion of deaths to the living was in Upper Canada one to one hundred and two, in Lower Canada, one to ninety-four, and in the United States one to seventy-four.

The number of births in the County during 1860 was 815, a proportion of one birth to every 4 2-3 families, or almost five and a quarter births to one death. In Upper Canada at the last Census the number of deaths was about one-fourth the number of births, while in Lower Canada it was about one-third. So that the excess in the number of births over deaths in the County of Peterboro' as compared with Upper Canada, is as $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, and with Lower Canada as $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 3.

Another evidence of the natural increase of the population of Peterboro' is furnished by the relative number under 5 years of age, and over that age. In 1852 the number under five was to the whole population as one to four and three-quarters ; while by the Census just taken the proportion is one to five and three-fifths.

Of the general Census by ages, the following is the result. There were under five years 4,318 ; from five to fifteen, or as they may be called children of school age, there were 6159 ; from fifteen to twenty-five, there were 5100 ; from twenty-five to fifty, 5873 ; while of persons over fifty, there were 1799. Of these persons over fifty years of age, there are one hundred and sixty between seventy and eighty ; sixty-five between eighty and ninety ; nine between ninety and one hundred years of age, and one person over one hundred years of age. The general longevity of the population thus compares favorably with that of the most salubrious climates.

The proportion of married to single persons in the County is 6,988 to 16,261.

Accepting the population over twenty-five as marriageable the proportion of married to marriageable persons is 6988 to 7672.

It has already been noticed that the number of children of school age is 6,159. The number actually attending school is 4675. At first sight the disproportion between those who ought to attend school and those who actually attend seems very large. But it must be borne in mind that with all the facilities given by our excellent school system, there are still in the County sparsely settled districts where the distance to the school house is so great as to preclude the possibility of very young children attending.

The character of the Buildings occupied by the population of a District is by no means a bad test of their condition. A person rightly forms his impression, in passing through any portion of Country, of the wealth, the intelligence and the social status of its residents, by the houses they inhabit. In this respect the County of Peterboro' is making marked and rapid progress. The early settlers invariably commenced their career by the erection of a log shanty; and that many of these familiar dwellings yet remain is not at all to be wondered at, when the comparative youthfulness of the County is taken into account. But the rapid increase of dwellings of a superior kind—and here let it be remarked that these generally follow, almost never precede, the erection of good substantial Barns and outhouses—is a pleasing indication of the ability of the farmers to surround themselves with substantial comforts. The entire number of Houses in the County of Peterboro' of all kinds in 1852 was 2273. The number by the Census just taken is 3675, an increase of sixty-one and two-thirds per cent. In 1852 the houses were divided as follows:—Stone 51, brick 16, frame 562, log 1209, shanties 435. In 1861 they are classed as stone 111, brick 149, frame 1467, log 1948. The last includes the shanties; so that of this class of building the proportions should be in 1852, 1644 and in 1861, 1948. Thus the stone dwellings have increased about 100 per cent during the nine years; the brick about 831¼ per cent; the frame buildings about 164½ per cent and the log about 18¼ per cent. The term "log house" does not, however, convey anything like a correct impression of the buildings in many instances designated by it. They are often large commodious residences; and when well built and plastered within and without, furnish as comfortable a dwelling as many of those designated by more pretentious titles.

THE CENSUS BY ORIGINS.

The earliest settlers in the County of Peterboro' were from the County of Cumberland in England, and the first large accession of population, after their settlement in the Township of Smith, was what was known as the Robinson immigration, from Ireland. The number actually located by Mr. Robinson in 1825 was 1878. These were scattered all over the Colborne District, now the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria; and in 1842 we find that the residents of Irish birth had increased to 4675. Of these 1802 resided in the County of Victoria, leaving the Irish population resident in the County of Peterboro' 2873, or about 1000 in excess of the entire Robinson immigration. During the next ten

years, up to 1852, these had increased to 4216 a rate of progression equal to about forty-six and two-thirds per cent; while during the last nine years the rate of progress among the Irish population has only been rather under $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The English population shows a much larger increase. The numbers of English origin in the County of Peterboro' in 1842 was 849. In 1852 it had increased to 1170, equal to about $36\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, while by the Census just taken the English population is found to be 1735, an increase during the nine years of $48\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. The population of Scotch origin exhibits again a smaller increase. In 1842 the numbers were 791; these had increased in 1852 to 1059, or about thirty-three and six-sevenths per cent. By the recent Census the numbers are set down at 1342, an increase during the nine years of 283 or nearly 27 per cent. The entire foreign population other than those of the three kingdoms, is inconsiderable. The United States is credited with 474 and all other Countries with 141, making in all 615. Taking then the relative increase of the foreign and native population during the last twenty years we have this result:

	1842	1852	1861
Foreign population. . .	4513	6701	7692
Native do.	2694	8536	14942

Showing an increase during the first ten years among the foreign population of about $48\frac{1}{3}$ per cent; and among the native population of about $216\frac{3}{4}$. And during the last nine years an increase of only $14\frac{3}{4}$ among the foreign population, and of over 75 per cent among the native population.

These comparisons are important in this:—that they show the progress of the County to have been mainly independent of those elements which usually give a prominence of increase to new Countries. During the last nine years there has been comparatively little immigration to Canada, scarcely any to the County of Peterboro'. The efforts which are now being made to induce a larger immigration during the present and subsequent seasons give promise of a fruitful result. That we shall here share in the general accession of population cannot for one moment be doubted; and sharing in it, the natural advancement of the past twenty years, gives good earnest of an increased advancement in the future.

THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

Connected with the personal Census of the County there remains for us only to notice the religious divisions of the people, the strength of each denomination and the relative increase of each particular form of belief. Commencing with 1842, as with the other departments of the Personal Census, we find the population of the County divided, as regards the two great religious divisions of the people, into 1924 Roman Catholics and 4447 Protestants; that is an excess of Protestants over Roman Catholics of about one hundred and thirty-one per cent. Coming down to 1852, we find the division to be 5254 Roman Catholics and 9705 Protestants, an excess of the latter of about eighty-four and two-thirds per cent. While in 1861 the numbers are found to be Roman Catholics 7339, and Protestants 15,910 an excess of the Protestant over the Roman Catholic population of

one hundred and sixteen and two-thirds per cent. In other words, during the ten years between 1842 and 1852, the protestant population increased one hundred and eighteen and a quarter per cent, and the Roman Catholic population one hundred and seventy three per cent; while during the nine years from 1852 to 1861, the Protestant increase was fifty-nine and one-third per cent, and the Roman Catholic increase thirty-nine and one-third per cent.

Of the subdivisions of the Protestant population, the Church of Scotland claimed the largest number in 1842; but the Church of Scotland of that day included in its computation all those who after the secession became known as members of the Free Church; and therefore for purposes of comparison those two bodies should now be computed together. If we do this we find the Presbyterians, using the term in its evident sense, numbered in 1842, 1852, in 1852 3601, and in 1861, 5291. But these in 1852 were divided into Church of Scotland 721, Free Church 2824; other Presbyterians 56; and in 1861 into Church of Scotland 999, Free Church 4226, and other Presbyterians 66. From this statement it is quite evident that the increase in the Presbyterian body has been almost entirely confined to the Free Church; a circumstance which may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that up to within the last three years, the Church of Scotland had not a stationed Minister nor a separate place of worship within the County. Next in numbers to the Presbyterians come the members of the Church of England. In 1842, they numbered 1804; in 1852 they had increased to 3079, while in 1861 they are found to number 4359. Next to the Church of England, and at this moment superior in point of numbers to any other single denomination, are the Wesleyan Methodists. In 1842 they numbered only 561, or, taking the entire Methodist body, 615, only about one-third the strength of either of the religious denominations already adverted to. In 1852, the Wesleyans had increased to 2130, a most remarkable rate of progress; or taking all the Methodists, the numbers were 2500. While in 1861, the Wesleyans are found to number 4404, or again taking all the divisions of Methodists, 5372;—an increase between 1842 and 1852 of 1885, and between 1852 and 1861 of 2872. These subdivisions include the Bible Christians, who now number 633 against in 1852, 329, the Episcopal Methodists 134 against in 1852, 41; and 201 returned under the general head of other Methodists. The only other denomination enumerated is the Baptists. Their numbers are not very large, nor has their progress during the last nine years been at all marked. In 1842 they numbered only 177; in 1852 they had increased to 507; while the present Census gives their numbers at 671, being the smallest of any of the denominations having resident Ministers and regularly appointed places of worship.

THE AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

Important as is the personal Census of a County interesting to the statician as is the progress of the people in mere numbers, the enumeration which establishes their growth in material wealth is of much greater interest and importance. Of such a character is the Agricultural Census. No department of industry more

nearly effects the interests of the County because in none other are so many persons engaged. The great proportion of the population are Agriculturists; and therefore the figures which show the Agricultural advancement of the County, testify to the prosperity of its inhabitants.

As with the personal Census we shall carry back the comparison of our Agricultural position to 1842. At that time there were in the Townships now included in the County of Peterboro' 1357 occupiers of land, holding 151,226 acres, or an average to each householder of about one hundred and eleven and a quarter acres. Of the land held 30,276 acres were returned as under cultivation, an average to each householder of only twenty-two and a quarter acres. In 1852 the number of occupiers of land was given at 1651, an increase of only about 292. But as those of 1842 are given as "Householders," they may include many persons, such as mechanics and others, who were excluded from the enumeration of 1852. The total quantity of land held was 179,429 acres, of which 69,574 were under cultivation. That is an average of cultivated land to each occupier of forty-two and one-seventh acres, and of land cultivated and uncultivated an average of about one hundred and eight and two-thirds acres. Coming down to 1861, we find the number of occupiers of land to be 2211, an increase during the nine years of 560. The quantity of land held was 260,320 acres, an average to each occupier of about one hundred and seventeen and four-fifths acres. Of the land held 112,964½ acres are under cultivation, an average of about fifty and two-thirds acres to each holder. To recapitulate we find the following to be the result:—

	Occupiers,	Lands,	Cultivated,	Uncultivated.
1842	1357	151,226	30,276	120,950
1852	1651	179,429	69,574	109,855
1861	2211	260,320	112,964½	147,355½

Of the lands under cultivation there were in 1852, 44,257 acres under crop, and in 1861 66,946½ acres, an increase during the nine years of about fifty per cent. What the area of land under crop was in 1842, we have not the data by us to give; but judging by the returns of produce it must have been about 20,000 acres, There was under pasture in 1852, 25,032 acres, and in 1861 45,164½ acres, an increase of about eighty per cent; under orchards and gardens there were in 1852 585 acres, and in 1861 853½ acres an increase of about sixty per cent; and under wood and wild there was in 1852 109,833 acres, and in 1861 147,358½ an increase of about forty per cent.

Of the lands under crop the largest area was occupied with wheat. The number of acres of fall wheat is set down at 13,970, yielding 209,178 bushels; and of spring wheat there were 8940 acres, yielding, 131,406 bushels. In 1842 the entire yield of wheat was less than one half the yield of Spring wheat alone during the present year, being 58,197 bushels; while in 1852, the yield of wheat fall and spring was 233,510 bushels, the acreage being 15,596. Thus we have a comparative yield of wheat as reported by the last three Census, as follows:—

	Acres.	Bushels.
1842	—	58,197
1852	15596	253,510
1861	22910	340,584

The average per acre of wheat in 1852 in the County of Peterboro' was $16\frac{1}{4}$ bushels. By the present Census it is found to be somewhat less, being 15 bushels to the acre of fall wheat and $14\frac{3}{4}$ bushels to the acre of spring. This comparatively small average however, is very easily accounted for by the notes which the enumerators have, almost without exception, appended to their returns, to the effect that in most of the districts the wheat was much winter killed; and in very many instances, so much was this the case, that the averages went down as low as 6 or 7 bushels to the acre. The season therefore was an exceptional one as regards the staple product of the County; and no just estimate of the producing power of the Townships can be based upon it.

Mr. Hutton, the Secretary of the Board of Agricultural and Statistics, in his able report accompanying the Census returns of 1852, estimates the home consumption of wheat at 5 bushels for each individual in the population; and the seed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Taking these figures as the basis of the present calculation it will be found that the quantity of wheat required for home consumption in the County of Peterboro' during 1861 will be 116,245 bushels, and the quantity required for seed, assuming the acreage to be the same as last year, will be 34,165 bushels, leaving no less than 190,174 bushels of wheat for exportation; and this too in a year when the crop is by common consent, set down as having been a failure.

Next to wheat the largest number of acres is occupied by oats. Under this crop there were in 1860, 14,644 acres yielding 490,875 bushels; an average of $33\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. In 1842, the yield of oats in the County was only 94,797 bushels. In 1851 the acreage under oats was 8105, yielding 230,916 bushels, an average per acre of $28\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, five bushels per acre less than the yield of last year.

Of Peas there were 9836 acres sown; and the yield amounted to 197,568 bushels, an average per acre sown of 20 bushels. The yield in 1851 was 62,420, from 3947 acres, an average of $15\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre.

The following comparative statement will show the number of acres under each crop respectively in 1851 and 1860, the product of each, and the average per acre :—

	1852.			1861		
	Acres,	bushels,	average.	Acres,	bushels,	average.
Wheat.....	15596	253510	$16\frac{1}{4}$	22910	340584	$14\frac{7}{8}$
Barley	147	3215	22	594	14728	$24\frac{3}{4}$
Rye.	81	1079	$13\frac{1}{3}$	193	2835	$14\frac{2}{3}$
Oats.....	8105	230916	$28\frac{1}{2}$	14644	490875	$33\frac{1}{2}$
Peas.....	3947	62420	$15\frac{3}{4}$	9836	197568	20
Indian Corn...	202	5141	$25\frac{1}{2}$	122	3061	25

Potatoes.....	2029	92551	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	2680	321354	119 $\frac{5}{8}$
Buckwheat....	69	1010	14 $\frac{2}{3}$	172	3088	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Turnips.....	392	88192	225	1208	239659	280 $\frac{1}{3}$
Hay.....		10896 tons	—		11752 tons	
Grass seeds....		349 bus.	—		1017 bus.	
Flax or Hemp.		— “ —	—		2359 lbs.	
Carrots.....		2813 “ —	—		52496 bus.	
Mangel Wurzel		375 “ —	—		3707 bus.	
Beans.....		117 “ —	—		129 “	
Hops.....		570 lbs. —	—		749 lbs.	
Wool.....		54031 lbs. —	—		72630 lbs.	
Maple Sugar...		40977 lbs. —	—		118325 lbs.	

From this table it is seen that with the single exception of wheat, which has been already explained, was, as regards at least one half the entire crop, winter killed, the average productiveness of the County has largely increased during the last nine years. And when it is remembered that the average yield in all the produce mentioned above, with the exception of peas and potatoes, was largely in excess in the County of Peterboro' in 1851, over Upper Canada as a whole, the comparison appears more favourable for the County.

The value of these production may be assumed to be as follows:—

340584 bushels Wheat	@ \$1	\$340584 00
14728 “ Barley	@ 50 cents	7364 00
2835 “ Rye	@ 50 cents	1417 50
490875 “ Oats	@ 25 cents	122718 75
197568 “ Peas	@ 50 cents	98784 00
3061 “ Indian Corn	@ 60 cents	1836 60
321354 “ Potatoes	@ 25 cents	80338 50
3088 “ Buckwheat	@ 80 cents	2470 40
239659 “ Turnips	@ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	29957 38
11752 tons Hay	@ \$10	117520 00
1017 bushels Grass seed	@ \$3	3051 00
2359 lbs. Flax seed	@ 5 cents	117 95
52496 bushels Carrots	@ 15 cents	7874 40
3707 “ Mangel Wurzel	@ 20 cents	741 40
129 “ Beans	@ 60 cents	77 40
749 lbs Hops	@ 20 cents	149 80
72630 lbs Wool	@ 25 cents	18157 50
118325 lbs Maple Sugar	@ 10 cents	11832 50

Total	\$844993 08
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This statement, as will be seen, includes simply the produce of the soil during the year 1860; being an average return of \$12 61 for each acre of ground under crop. There was, in addition to this, other sources of income which we proceed

to enumerate. The produce of the Dairy we find estimated as follows:—Butter 423,804 lbs, and cheese 39,655 lbs. Estimating the price of these at 13 cents per lb, and the average in the case of butter has been above rather than below this figure, the value of the produce of the dairy is found to be \$60,249 67. The number of lbs, of Butter returned in 1851 as made in the County was 331,456 lbs, and of Cheese 36,934 lbs, so that the increase in the latter commodity has been very small indeed while in the former it has been considerable; and as compared with the number of milch Cows in 1851 and 1860 respectively affords evidence of the steady improvement of the stock kept by our farmers. The number of milch Cows in 1851 was 5516, so that each Cow produced about 60 lbs 1½ oz. butter; while in 1860 the number of milch Cows was 6758, yielding a fraction over 62 lbs 11 oz. each, an increase in the yield per Cow of 2 lb 9½ oz. The entire average in the produce of Butter per Cow in Upper Canada in 1852 was 54 lbs 1¼ oz, 8 lb 9¾ oz less than the present produce of the County of Peterboro'.

Another item which should be taken into account in estimating the annual revenue of the Agriculturist is the Beef and Pork sold. Of the former we have returned as sold by Farmers during 1860, 406,600 lbs. which at \$4 per 100 lbs. realised \$16,264. Of Pork there was sold in the carcass 1,463,750 lbs, which last year averaged about \$6 per hundred pounds, realising \$87,825. Adding these items to those detailed above, and a further sum of \$14,141 returned as the value of the produce of orchards and gardens, we have a total sum of \$1,023,197 75 which represents the value of the Agricultural productions of the County during the year 1860,—an average income from these sources to each farmer of \$463 23; and to this ought to be added as an incidental source of revenue 628 gallons of cider; 10336 yards of fulled cloth; 50 yards of linen; and 28,052 yards of flannel.

The value of lands in the County of Peterboro' in the possession of farmers is \$4,698,990, being an average per acre, taking all parts of the County of \$18 05. The cash value of farming implements is set down at \$181,533, an average to each farmer of \$82 10. The published returns of the Census of 1852 afford us no data by which to institute a comparison as to the respective value of farms and farming implements now and nine years ago; but judging by the returns as furnished by the Assessment Rolls, the increase has been very great indeed.

The numbers and value of live stock, which forms part of the fixed capital of the farmer, as compared with 1851 is as follows:—

	1851	1860
Bulls and Oxen over three years of age.....	4252	2586
Steers and Heifers under three years of age.....	3907	7027
Milch Cows.....	5516	6758
Horses over three years of age.....	} 2880	3421
Colts and fillies under three years of age.....		1352
Sheep.....	18069	19988
Pigs.....	11224	10886

The first two classes are somewhat differently enumerated in the two Census returns; and therefore to ascertain fairly the increase the two classes should be added together. The value of live stock is not given in 1852; but by the present Census it is set down at \$695,092 50, an average to each farmer of \$314 38.—The value of horses over three years of age, although included in the above estimate, is given separately as well, at \$297,700, an average per horse of \$89 36; showing that the standard of horses is very high.

The improvement in the stock as indicated by the increased quantity of butter per cow, made during the last year, has already been adverted to. In sheep a similar improvement would appear to have taken place. The quantity of wool produced in 1851 from 18019 sheep was 54,031 lbs., the weight per fleece being within a quarter of an ounce of three pounds. In 1860 the quantity produced from 19,988 sheep was 72,630 lbs., the average weight per fleece being 3lbs. 11oz.; an increase in the producing power of the sheep in the nine years of $11\frac{1}{4}$ oz. per fleece, a most gratifying proof of the improved quality of the stock. By reference to Mr. Hutton's report, we learn that the average weight of the fleece in 1851 in all Canada was 2lbs. 10oz., and in the United States 2lbs. 7oz. Assuming the value of the sheep at \$2, and that is a sufficiently liberal valuation, the profit on this branch of stock alone is nearly fifty per cent; a fact which may well suggest to the farmers the propriety of increasing the number of sheep of good breed.

Taking the different items as we have enumerated them, we find the fixed capital of the County in the hands of Agriculturists alone, to represent a sum of \$5,575,615 50, an average to each farmer of \$2521 76. The value of the years products has already been stated at \$1,023,197 75; so that the capital in the hands of farmers returns to them an annual per centage of upwards of twenty-two and a half per cent; a fact marking in the highest degree the solid prosperity of the Agriculturists of the County of Peterboro'.

And this prosperity must go on in an increasing ratio. The early years of a settlement are necessarily devoted to the mere clearing of the land, and but little attention can be bestowed upon the higher branches of cultivation. As the farmer becomes wealthier, as the land is cleared of its forest and its stumps; as good buildings are erected, and improved stock introduced, superior systems of cultivation follow of course. Already many of our farmers are devoting themselves energetically to the work of improving the productiveness of the soil. Land drainage, one of the most important features of improved modern husbandry, has been adopted by some few, and will soon be the *sine qua non* of every farmer, the test by which his intelligence and merit will be determined. Superior stock is being gradually introduced; and the great improvements in this respect which the last nine years have witnessed, as indicated by the facts we have furnished, will find more than its mere repetition in the decade upon which we have entered. Implements of husbandry of a better make are finding their way into the store houses of the farmer; and every thing gives promise of a race of substantial progress for the farmers of the County.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.

SAW MILLS.

In no respect has the progress of the County of Peterboro' been so marked as in relation to its manufactures; and in no other department of the Census therefore have we greater, or as great evidence of the material prosperity which has thus far attended it. It is neither the occasion nor the place to enter upon a dissertation as to the importance of manufactures. But this much may be said without touching upon the main argument, that where manufacturing industry has been most fostered and has best succeeded, there every other interest will be found in a proportionate degree to have advanced.

The principal manufacture of the County is that of sawed lumber. The immense water privileges which it possesses, and the fine timber which grows in its forests, will easily account for this. And the last nine years having witnessed the completion of Railway communication with the Lake shore, the only impediment to a full development of the sawed lumber trade has been removed. The commercial crisis of 1857-8 in the United States with which the lumber interests of the County are intimately connected, Albany being the principal mart for the sale of lumber, somewhat effected the prosperity of this branch of manufactures here. But despite this the advancement has been most astonishing.

In 1852 the number of Saw Mills returned was twenty-five, all of them propelled by water power. These twenty-five returned, as the produce of the year preceding, 11,589,000 feet of sawed lumber, being an average for each mill of 463,560 feet per annum; or, assuming that the mills were run for 150 days in the year, an average per day of 3090 feet. In 1860 the returns show that there were in the County thirty-seven Saw Mills, cutting 68,821,000 feet of lumber per annum; an average to each mill of 1,860,027 feet, or a daily average, upon the same assumption of 150 days, of 12,400 feet. So that while the number of mills has increased during the nine years about fifty per cent, the produce of the mills has increased within a fraction of four hundred and ninety-four per cent. This important distinction between the increase in the number of mills and the increase in the produce of the mills is important to be borne in mind; because it illustrates very strikingly the superior character of the lumber establishments recently erected within the County.

It is to be regretted that the incompleteness of the returns of 1852 render a comparison in all the aspects of this important branch of industry impossible. But in another respect than that already indicated there is the data for comparison, viz: in the number of persons employed in connection with these mills. In 1852 the number was given as thirty-three, certainly a smaller number than it is possible to imagine employed in working twenty-five mills. Yet we are bound to assume the returns as correct, and therefore we may state that there are now returned seven mills each of which employs more men than were employed by the aggregate mill owners of the County nine years ago; while the entire number of men now

employed is found to be 637, that is 604 more than were returned in 1852. The cost per month of this labour is \$13940, or per annum \$167286.

In reference to ten of the saw mills included in the present census, the returns are less complete than is desirable. Of some of them it may be remarked that, being connected with flour mills, the capital invested, hands employed, &c., are given conjointly. With regard to others, the proprietors were unable to give even a fair approximation of the capital invested and the value of produce. Excepting these we find the value of capital invested in the Saw Mill business in the County returned at \$361,748. We have no data by which to compare this with the former census.

The number of saw logs used by twenty-seven out of the thirty-seven mills returned, was 332,400, valued at \$270,355. The value of the produce of the mills is given at \$609,330. The nature of the lumber business is such that the produce of it necessarily is expended in a great measure in the locality within which it is carried on; and therefore we have a capital of over six hundred thousand dollars expended annually in the County, as the result of this one branch of industry; and over and above the resources, purely agricultural, of a large proportion of the Counties of Western Canada.

GRIST AND OATMEAL MILLS.

Next in importance to the sawed lumber interest, the Grist Mills may fairly claim our attention. In these there has been no increase in number since the last Census. There were twelve mills in the County then, there are just twelve to-day. But the similarity in the returns of 1852 and 1861 goes no further than this. For instance the number of hands employed has increased from 13 to 28. The quantity of wheat ground is not given in 1852, but last year it was 345,010 bushels valued at \$340,786. The number of barrels of flour turned out was in 1851, 52,050 while in 1860 it had increased to 76,200 barrels, an increase of nearly fifty per cent. And the value of the flour is given at \$367,000. The capital invested in the milling business was given in 1852 at \$42,800; but the return only included 5 of the mills, representing, however, considerably over two-thirds of the entire produce. Adding therefore a third we have, as the capital invested in this business in 1852, \$64,200. The amount returned by the present Census as invested is \$149,082, an increase of over one hundred and thirty-two per cent. The labour employed in the mills costs, by the returns, \$1061 a month, or \$12,732 a year. It is said that another large mill is to be erected during the present season on the race way recently built by Sam. Dickson, Esq.; and we doubt not that the next few years will witness a number of others.

There are in addition to these Flour Mills, two Oatmeal Mills returned. They are not however of much importance, as it appears that they employ but four hands, at a cost per month of \$92. They consume \$18080 bushels of grain valued at \$5735; and turn out 618 tons 850 lbs of Oatmeal valued at \$12548. The number of Oatmeal Mills in the County in 1852 was the same; but we have no particulars concerning them in the Census of that year.

There is in the returns under this head in the Census of 1852, some points

CARDING MILLS AND WOOLEN FACTORIES.

which it is very difficult rightly to understand. For instance under the head of Carding and Fulling Mills, Otonabee is credited with two establishments, which turned out an aggregate of 46,200 yards of Cloth—we presume home made cloth which had simply gone through the process of fulling. There is no corresponding Mills in the present Census. It is true that the Township is still credited with two mills, but the number of yards of cloth passing through them had greatly diminished, being 7800 yards only. It is necessary to bear this in mind so that the general returns of manufactured goods may not be effected. The presumption we suppose may be that the farmers purchase more imported goods and make less cloth at home than they did ten years ago.

Leaving then this item out of the calculation altogether, and taking simply the balance, the number of mills is now four against five in 1851. Only two of the mills in 1851 made a return of the Capital invested, but these two showed the largest aggregate produce. The amount given was \$1680. The Capital invested in this business by the Census just taken is found to be \$19900. The number of hands employed in this department of industry in 1851 was but seven; in 1861, it is found to be twenty-six, nineteen males and seven females. The monthly cost of labour \$377. The produce of the various mills is given as follows:—

22000 yards cloth manufactured.

5800 “ “ fulled.

2000 “ Flannel fulled.

24300 lbs Wool carded.

The value of the produce being \$14656.

Although the number of Mills appears by the returns to have decreased, there is abundant evidence in the comparative amount of labour employed now and in 1851 that this branch of industry has very greatly advanced in importance. Indeed there is too much reason to fear that places have been dignified by the name of fulling and carding mills in 1851 which hardly merited the distinction.

FOUNDRIES.

In the number of foundries in the County now and in 1851 no change has taken place. But thus far only the similarity extends. In every other respect there has been a very marked improvement. The number of such establishments is set down at five, of which three are in the Town of Peterboro', and one in Ashburnham immediately adjacent to the Town. In 1851, the capital invested in foundries was given at \$7400, to-day it is given at \$45,900. The value of the produce of foundries was given in 1851 at \$13400; by the present Census it is found to be \$56,075. The quantity of raw material used is estimated at 46,000 feet of lumber, and 192 tons iron, valued together at \$5584. The number of hands employed in 1851 was 24, the number employed now is 54, receiving an aggregate monthly return for their labour of \$1412. Among the items enumerated as the produce of the foundries, the following are most easily classified:

17 Thrashing machines,
12 Reaping machines,
212 Ploughs and castings,

25 Straw cutters,
12 Harrows,

And besides these a large quantity of other manufactured work which it would be very difficult to enumerate. But in giving these figures, it must be borne in mind that they include the returns of only three out of the five foundries, and that of the two whose produce is not specifically enumerated, one is the second largest foundry within the County.

TANNERIES.

The number of Tanneries in the County has very materially increased during the last nine years, as has also the produce of these important manufactories. In 1852 the number was given as three, one of which gave no returns. The two giving returns, both situated in the Town of Peterborough, gave \$2800 as the amount of capital invested in the business, 10 as the number of hands employed, and \$10,400 as the value of their products. The number returned in the Census just taken was eight; and the enumerators return one as being built, a very fine stone building at the Village of Lakefield. The capital invested in the Tannery business within the County is set down at \$22685. The raw material consumed is valued at \$17,190. The number of hands employed is twenty-one and the monthly wages amount to \$401, or per annum \$4812. The products of the Tanneries is given at 2196 calf skins, and 6478 sides of leather, valued together at \$34,178. So that in this branch of industry most decided progress has been made during the last decade.

BREWERIES.

There was one Brewery returned by the Census of 1852. But no particulars were given, and therefore no comparison is possible. The number now in the County is three, possessing a capital of \$10,400, consuming annually 7,100 bushels of malt and barley, valued at \$2,430, employing twelve hands, at a monthly cost of \$245 or \$2,940 per annum, and turning out 51,200 gallons of beer, valued at \$13,490.

COOPERAGE AND STAVE FACTORIES.

These were not included in the published returns of the Census of 1852, although at that time there were coopers shops and stave factories within the County. The number returned by the recent Census is five of the former and three of the latter. The amount of capital invested in coopering establishments was given at \$5,870, and in stave factories \$1000. The raw material used in both together was set down as worth \$3013. The number of hands employed was 28, 17 in coopering and 11 in making staves, the monthly wages being \$792 or \$8,684 per annum. The annual product is given at 547,000 staves valued at \$6,708, and 22,253 firkins, barrels, &c., valued at \$16,922, making an aggregate value for these classes of manufactures of \$23,630.

CARRIAGE AND WAGGON FACTORIES.

The number of these establishments in the County is returned as six; but in the case of two the amount of capital invested, and the number of carriages made is not given. In the other four the amount of capital invested is given at \$11,500; the value of raw material used is set down at \$9,500; the number of hands

employed in all the of the factories is 44, and the monthly wages paid is \$1044. The produce of four of the factories is set down thus :

80 Carriages,	20 Carts,
120 Waggon's,	40 Harrows,
95 Sleighs,	15 Barrows,
30 Cutters,	

valued at \$31,390. The aggregate value of the Carriages, &c., of those factories which do not specify the numbers turned out is given at \$6000.

PLANING AND SHINGLE MACHINES, &c.

Under this head we are compelled to give the returns of sash and door factories as well, because in most cases they are all combined under one roof, and their separation would be a matter of great difficulty, so great that it has not been attempted by the enumerators. There are within the County 4 shingle machines, 3 planing machines, and 2 sash, door and blind factories, having an aggregate of capital invested of \$7100. The value of the raw material consumed is \$6651, the number of hands employed, 34, the monthly wages \$998, or \$11,976 per annum, and the return of produce is given thus :—

2,200,000 Shingles,
327,500 feet of lumber planed,
500 doors and blinds,
6,000 lights of sash,

valued altogether at \$11,100. But this by no means represents the value of labour performed. In the case of the sash and blind factory, the proprietors are general carpenters and builders as well ; and the labour which they return is in great part occupied with this work which of course is not included in any way in the above returns.

CABINET WARE FACTORIES.

Of these there are four concerning which full returns are given in the Census, and three others in reference to which it was impossible to obtain accurate information. Of the four fully returned, the capital invested is stated to be \$8400. The value of raw material used is set down at \$2272 ; the number of hands employed is given at 18, costing \$487 per month, or \$5,844 per annum, and the value of furniture turned out is stated to be \$14,712.

In addition to these and somewhat intimately connected with them, there is returned one Chair Factory, using raw material to the value of \$216, employing two hands at the annual cost of \$600, and turning out an aggregate of 2000 chairs valued at \$1,500.

CHANDLERIES.

There are two Soap and Candle Factories returned, both of them situated within the Town of Peterboro'. The capital invested in them is given at \$5,500 ; the number of hands employed 7, at a monthly cost of \$140, and the produce is set down at 140,000 lbs soap and 100,000 lbs candles, valued together at \$15,000.

AXE FACTORIES, &c.

The principal Axe factory is that of Mr. Moccock. A specimen of the axes and edge tools from this establishment received high praise at the Provincial exhibition held at Montreal during the summer of 1860, and was awarded by the judges a bronze medal. The capital invested in the business is set down at \$8,000.—Twenty hands are employed throughout the year at a cost of \$5,000. Raw material to the value of \$10,000 is used annually, and axes and tools amounting in value to \$23,000 are turned out.

Mr. Ayers' Axe factory, the only other one now in the County, has not been doing much during the past year. It employs about three hands, at a cost of \$1,000 a year, and turns out axes to the value of \$3,000.

In addition to these there is a pottery returned, which employs 5 hands at a cost of \$1200 a year, and turns out annually 5000 pieces of pottery valued at \$2000. And a pump factory, only started during the latter part of last year, and in reference to which the returns are necessarily incomplete. It employs three hands however, at an annual cost of \$480.

SQUARE TIMBER.

An important item in determining the manufacturing industry of the County, is the square timber taken from its forests, and which finds its way by the Otonabee and the Trent to the Quebec market. The quantity manufactured in the County during the present year will probably amount to 5,000,000 feet, taking all the different kinds of timber into account. Twelve and a half cents may be fairly set down as the average value of the timber at Peterboro', making a total of \$625,000. The number of hands employed in this branch of industry is probably not less than 1,000, many of whom are French Canadians who come here as labourers in the woods. Their labour costs in round figures, that is not including the run from Peterboro' to Quebec, \$240,000.

These constitute the principal manufactures of the County of Peterboro', and they form a most important element in establishing its position and prospects. Recapitulating we find the following result:—

	No.	Hands employed.	Annual cost of labour.	Capital invested.	Value of Produce.
Saw mills.....	37	637	\$167,280	\$361,748	\$609,330
Grist mills.....	12	28	12,732	149,082	367,000
Oatmeal mills.....	2	4	1,104	—	12,548
Carding mills and woolen factories....	4	26	4,524	19,900	14,656
Foundries.....	5	54	16,944	45,900	56,075*
Tanneries.....	8	21	4,812	22,685	34,178
Breweries.....	3	12	2,940	10,400	13,490
Cooperage and stave factories.....	8	28	8,684	9,870	23,630
Carriage and waggon factories.....	6	44	12,528	11,500	31,390
Planing and shingle machines.....	9	34	11,976	7,100	11,100
Cabinet ware factories.....	4	18	5,844	8,400	14,712
Chair factory.....	1	2	600	—	1,500
Chandleries.....	2	7	1,680	5,500	15,000
Pottery.....	1	5	1,200	—	2,000
Axe factories.....	2	23	6,000	8,800	26,000
Square Timber.....		1,000	240,000	300,000	625,000
		<u>1,939</u>	<u>\$490,848</u>	<u>\$960,885</u>	<u>\$1,357,609</u>

*Three out of the five only included here.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

PERSONAL CENSUS OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, FOR 1852 AND 1861.

CENSUS BY ORIGIN.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	Ireland.		England.		Scotland.		United States.		Upper Canada.		Lower Canada.		Oth. Countries*	
	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861
Town of Peterboro'.....	670	814	240	389	157	275	74	140	1012	1909	22	286	16	28
Township of Ennismore....	235	248	4	11	2	8	5	22	337	572	91	1	1	—
Smith and Harvey.....	477	455	276	354	136	158	46	100	1378	2315	79	39	—	5
Monaghan.....	263	313	81	125	79	74	7	15	461	718	7	24	6	12
Ashburnham*.....	—	254	—	62	—	59	—	33	—	557	—	3	—	25
Otonabee.....	989	759	253	289	382	412	41	37	2117	2684	80	30	10	10
Douro.....	622	597	74	128	51	68	6	18	852	1644	69	27	2	15
Dummer and Burleigh.....	341	292	124	146	158	90	4	46	887	974	85	21	1	5
Asphodel.....	549	593	109	145	68	147	32	51	866	1912	53	59	1	5
Belmont and Methuen.....	70	108	9	15	26	34	3	12	136	516	4	3	—	1
Galway †.....	—	108	—	21	—	7	—	14	—	171	—	8	—	23
Snowden †.....	—	25	—	15	—	5	—	6	—	125	—	1	—	11
Minden and Stanhope †.....	—	49	—	35	—	5	—	3	—	136	—	1	—	1

* Ashburnham is included in the returns for Otonabee in the Census of 1852.

† These Townships were not surveyed in 1852.

CENSUS BY RELIGION.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	C. of Eng.		R. Cath.		W. Meth.		E. Meth.		B. Chris.	
	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861
Peterboro' Town.....	540	757	565	1226	490	830	4	14	22	95
Ennismore.....	13	66	637	744	—	27	—	—	—	—
Smith and Harvey.....	506	656	381	492	484	707	—	2	18	178
Monaghan.....	209	382	128	224	86	162	16	4	3	16
Ashburnham.....	—	281	—	323	—	113	—	24	—	5
Otonabee.....	835	669	1330	1232	537	922	3	6	55	80
Douro.....	260	363	1230	1706	5	67	—	—	61	54
Dummer and Burleigh....	304	392	283	181	249	395	—	41	170	191
Asphodel.....	370	390	674	1025	263	802	14	28	—	10
Belmont and Methuen....	60	132	26	21	16	264	4	4	—	—
Minden and Stanhope....	—	132	—	4	—	69	—	—	—	4
Snowden.....	—	88	—	12	—	34	—	11	—	—
Galway.....	—	105	—	149	—	12	—	—	—	—
Total.....	3097	4359	5254	7339	2130	4404	41	134	329	633

CENSUS BY RELIGION, (*Continued.*)

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	F. Church		C. of Scot.		Baptists.		OtherMet.		Others.	
	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861
Peterboro'	414	546	44	218	79	117	—	12	33	26
Ennismore.....	—	24	6	—	5	—	—	—	14	1
Smith and Harvey	649	815	51	88	280	376	—	92	22	20
Monaghan	385	422	32	61	25	49	—	9	22	6
Ashburnham.....	—	97	—	132	—	1	—	16	—	1
Otonabee.....	816	1105	188	122	35	7	—	30	73	48
Douro.....	54	226	66	50	—	15	—	1	—	15
Dummer and Burleigh....	328	274	173	146	71	87	—	10	22	40
Asphodel.....	142	496	74	92	11	2	—	5	130	62
Belmont and Methuen....	36	199	87	48	1	6	—	—	18	15
Minden and Stanhope....	—	4	—	14	—	2	—	1	—	—
Snowden.....	—	2	—	22	—	—	—	1	—	18
Galway.....	—	16	—	6	—	9	—	24	—	31
Total.....	2824	4226	721	999	507	671	—	201	344	283

CENSUS BY AGES.

TOWNSHIP.	POPULATION.	MALE.	FEMALE.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 50	OVER 50
Peterboro'.....	3841	1964	1877	688	848	969	1083	253
Ennismore.....	862	462	400	171	241	178	196	76
Smith and Harvey.....	3426	1811	1615	631	963	721	828	283
Monaghan.....	1281	651	630	190	326	312	336	117
Ashburnham.....	993	507	486	210	217	212	282	72
Otonabee.....	4221	2230	1991	721	1137	952	1029	382
Douro.....	2497	1284	1213	522	713	484	600	178
Dummer and Burleigh.....	1757	914	843	301	541	354	399	162
Asphodel.....	2912	1506	1406	571	794	629	726	192
Belmont and Methuen.....	689	352	337	134	204	140	165	46
Minden, Stanhope and Dysart.....	230	142	88	53	46	44	81	6
Snowden.....	188	110	78	40	43	39	51	15
Galway.....	352	171	181	86	86	66	97	17
Totals.....	23249	12104	11145	4318	6159	5100	5873	1799

DEATHS, BIRTHS, &c., IN 1860.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.	ATTENDING SCHOOL.	OVER 20 WHO CANNOT READ.	MARRIED.	SINGLE.	FAMILIES.
Peterboro'.....	40	134	628	135	1205	2636	637
Ennismore.....	3	32	172	51	332	630	138
Smith and Harvey.....	17	114	752	68	1023	2423	558
Monaghan.....	8	30	247	54	381	900	211
Ashburnham.....	10	45	165	27	318	675	184
Otonabee.....	40	146	862	147	1194	3027	682
Douro.....	6	82	513	138	770	1727	412
Dummer and Burleigh.....	13	65	472	25	535	1222	284
Asphodel.....	13	114	659	83	841	2071	459
Belmont and Methuen.....	2	20	130	10	214	475	115
Minden, Stanhope and Dysart..	1	10	25	22	77	153	48
Snowden.....	2	7	20	8	67	121	39
Galway.....	1	16	20	11	131	221	66
Totals.....	156	815	4675	779	6988	16261	3833

ABSTRACT OF AGRICULTURAL

TOWNSHIPS.	OCCUPIERS OF LAND.		LANDS—ACRES.					
			Held.		Under Cultiva.		Under Crops.	
	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861
Belmont and Methuen..	50	99	5545	13035	1007	3423	516	1980 $\frac{1}{2}$
Douro.....	232	318	22197	29793	9156	15401 $\frac{3}{4}$	5657	9226 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dummer and Burleigh..	214	232	22692	29284 $\frac{1}{2}$	8398	12380	3522	6776 $\frac{1}{4}$
Smith and Harvey.....	250	428	31684	50233 $\frac{3}{8}$	15316	24302 $\frac{1}{8}$	10978	13622 $\frac{5}{8}$
Monaghan.....	100	111	9954	11326 $\frac{1}{2}$	4555	5863	2155	3617
Asphodel.....	231	249	25701	34985 $\frac{3}{8}$	7709	16337 $\frac{3}{8}$	5229	9575 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ennismore.....	100	151	9681	13584	2678	5516 $\frac{3}{4}$	1396	4354 $\frac{3}{4}$
Otonabee.....	449	453	51324	56692 $\frac{1}{4}$	20363	28597	14664	17015 $\frac{1}{4}$
Peterboro'.....	25	....	651	....	392	....	140	....
Minden, Stanhope and Dysart.....	....	45	....	6155	....	201	....	174 $\frac{3}{4}$
Snowden.....	....	42	....	5792	....	285 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	153 $\frac{1}{2}$
Galway.....	....	83	....	10039	....	650 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	449 $\frac{1}{2}$
Totals.....	1651	2211	179429	260320	69574	112964 $\frac{1}{2}$	44257	66946 $\frac{3}{4}$

ABSTRACT OF AGRICULTURAL

TOWNSHIPS.	BARLEY.				RYE.				PEAS.	
	1852		1861		1852		1861		1852	
	Acrs	Bus.	Acrs	Bush.	Acrs	Bus.	Acrs	Bus.	Acrs	Bush.
Belmont and Methuen..	4	50	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	287	....	....	37	542	49	565
Douro.....	10	160	132 $\frac{1}{4}$	2979	....	....	3	50	455	5822
Dummer and Burleigh..	1	26	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	435	8	134	....	....	355	7131
Smith and Harvey.....	8	169	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	887	6	80	26	375	1136	18317
Monaghan.....	69	1491	61	1515	....	....	....	....	225	3574
Asphodel.....	6	152	90	2057	55	684	105	1556	499	7749
Ennismore.....	11	166	46	1109	....	....	....	....	201	3213
Otonabee.....	32	912	194	5424	12	181	22	312	1022	15949
Peterboro'.....	6	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	100
Minden, Stanhope and Dysart.....	....	....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Snowden.....	....	....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Galway.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.....	147	3215	594	14728	81	1079	193	2835	3947	62420

ABSTRACT OF AGRICULTURAL

TOWNSHIPS.	INDIAN CORN		POTATOES.				TURNIPS.	
	1861		1852		1861		1852	
	Acres	Bush'ls	Acres	Bush'ls	Acres.	Bush'ls.	Acres	Bush.
Belmont and Methuen..	291 $\frac{3}{4}$	634	52	2955	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	10245	13	1690
Douro.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	80	308	17082	427 $\frac{1}{2}$	49979	43	9140
Dummer and Burleigh.	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	147	230	13845	294 $\frac{1}{2}$	35042	11	1860
Smith and Harvey.....	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	240	236	14455	425	55841	148	44891
Monaghan.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	165	87	4487	150	16345	42	11146
Asphodel.....	20	557	266	14706	340 $\frac{3}{4}$	40214	32	4484
Ennismore.....			98	5049	170 $\frac{3}{4}$	19435	13	720
Otonabee.....	29	1045 $\frac{1}{2}$	748	19789	563 $\frac{3}{4}$	71110	89	14111
Peterboro'.....			4	153			1	150
Minden, Stanhope and Dysart.....	131 $\frac{1}{4}$	148			62 $\frac{1}{2}$	6710		
Snowden.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	45			41 $\frac{3}{4}$	4625		
Galway.....					98 $\frac{1}{2}$	11808		
Totals	122	3061 $\frac{1}{2}$	2029	92551	2680 $\frac{3}{4}$	321354	392	88192

ABSTRACT OF AGRICULTURAL

TOWNSHIPS.	HAY, TONS.		FLAX OR HEMP, LBS.		WOOL, LBS.		MAPLE SUGAR, LBS.	
	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861
Belmont and Methuen..	92	576 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	872	1526	1150	19981
Douro.....	1134	1259 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	7069	8209	2127	8249
Dummer and Burleigh..	1263	1094	.....	.....	6030	7141	8868	19934
Smith and Harvey.....	2982	3120	.....	810	12726	17892 $\frac{1}{2}$	10068	17588
Monaghan.....	737	679 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	270	4269	4944	2012	4135
Asphodel.....	1185	1237 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1120	5815	9117	5131	17568
Ennismore.....	378	743	.....	49	2245	3161	2135	3725
Otonabee.....	3125	3008	.....	110	15005	20640	9486	19946
Peterboro'.....			.....	.....				.....
Minden, Stanhope and Dysart.....		1	.....	.....				2203
Snowden.....		9	.....	.....				2907
Galway.....		25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....				2089
Totals	10896	11752 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2359	54031	72630 $\frac{1}{2}$	40977	118325

CENSUS—1852 AND 1861.—(Continued.)

TURNIPS.		CLOVER, GRASS SEED, &c., &c.		CARROTS.		MANGEL WURTZEL.		BEANS.		HOPS.	
1861		1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1862
Acres.	Bush'ls	Bus.	Bush'ls	Bush'ls	Bush.	Bus.	Bush.	Bus.	Bus.	lbs.	lbs.
37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7110	....	10	.....	150	....	.....	....	11	....	67
159	41092	53	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	4205	....	.....	....	....	....	16
90 $\frac{1}{4}$	20020	....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	1537	....	.....	....	....	....	....
313 $\frac{1}{2}$	123402	41	78	1665	20344	....	550	....	8	....	122
71 $\frac{3}{4}$	15460	46	.....	410	8063	204	630	19	6	50	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
156	38410	56	44	62	1624	46	382	18	19	59	237
60 $\frac{1}{2}$	10181	16	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	113	....	.....	5	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
185 $\frac{1}{2}$	61440	137	330	622	16460	105	2145	73	46	197	171
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	20	.....	2	....	238	....
25	3400	....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	....	16
26	5944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83 $\frac{3}{4}$	14200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1208 $\frac{3}{4}$	339659	349	1017 $\frac{1}{4}$	2813	52496	375	3707	117	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	570	749

CENSUS—1852 AND 1861.—(Continued.)

CIDER, GALLONS.		FULLED CLOTH, YARDS.		LINNEN, YDS.		FLANNEL, YDS.		CATTLE.			
								BULLS, OXEN, OR STEERS. *		MILCH COWS.	
1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861
.....	.....	204	336	.....	.....	606	1445	115	131	114	224
.....	.....	1422	1350	.....	.....	3647	3635	496	253	733	1027
.....	.....	1888	1167	.....	.....	4702	3681	662	356	709	797
.....	.....	1927	1840	.....	.....	4578	5496	667	416	1195	1371
600	.....	415	443 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	.....	1185	1170	117	48	308	371
.....	500	1570	1665 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	3288	3177	609	394	694	912
.....	.....	638	597	.....	.....	1256	2035	243	147	231	295
.....	128	2805	2933 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	50	7178	7413	1323	766	1495	1636
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	37	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	63
600	628	10869	10336 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	50	26440	28052	4252	2586	5516	6738

* In the Census of 1861, the heading was "bulls or oxen over three years of age."—The heads given here is that of the printed returns of 1852.

ABSTRACT OF AGRICULTURAL CENSUS—1852 & 1861.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS.	CATTLE.							
	CALVES OR HEIFERS. †		HORSES. ¶		SHEEP.		PIGS.	
	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861
Belmont and Methuen..	79	286	36	70	300	500	167	357
Douro	566	913	336	460	2230	2335	1547	1820
Dummer and Burleigh..	511	868	364	382	2229	2138	2012	1177
Smith and Harvey.....	908	1617	736	791	4000	4636	1708	1879
Monaghan	89	346	256	266	1509	1454	631	507
Asphodel	587	1291	277	426	2006	2504	1442	1611
Ennismore.....	199	420	105	122	861	911	707	816
Otonabee.....	958	1854	714	899	4895	5510	2969	2624
Peterboro'.....	10	.....	56	.....	39	.....	41	.....
Minden, Stanhope and Dysart.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	24
Snowden.....	.....	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15
Galway.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Totals	3907	7270	2880	3421	18069	19988	11224	10886

† The heading in 1861 here was "steers and heifers under three years of age."

¶ There were 1352 colts and fillies returned in 1861 in addition to the above.

ABSTRACT OF AGRICULTURAL CENSUS—1852 & 1861.—(Continued.)

TOWNSHIPS.	BUTTER, LBS.		CHEESE, LBS.		BEEF, BARRELS.		PORK, BARRELS.	
	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861	1852	1861
Belmont and Methuen..	1590	12695	50	350	....	27	66	269
Douro	37494	60812	575	948	131	198 $\frac{1}{4}$	714	888
Dummer and Burleigh..	53770	51595	1506	2920	182	206	717	672
Smith and Harvey.....	97456	94794	8816	24046	327	523 $\frac{1}{4}$	1356	1740 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monaghan.....	13095	18370	942	2591	96	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	338	369 $\frac{3}{4}$
Asphodel.....	35210	58873	6233	7510	155	292 $\frac{1}{2}$	887	936
Ennismore.....	16550	18725	.....	90	65	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	244	472 $\frac{1}{2}$
Otonabee.....	75841	101215	18812	2591	422	533	1541	1948
Peterboro'.....	450	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	6	.....
Minden, Stanhope and Dysart.....	.....	790	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Snowden.....	.....	1526	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Galway.....	.....	4409	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	17
Totals	331456	423804	36934	39655	1388	2023	5869	7318 $\frac{3}{4}$

THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

No feature connected with the progress of the County of Peterboro' deserves more particular mention than that which relates to the opening up and settlement of the new Townships in its rear. So late as the year 1856 that Country was comparatively a wilderness. The opening of the road has rendered it a home to many a happy industrious family. The settlers are principally emigrants of a few years experience of Canadian life; and these are the only class who with propriety, as a general rule, can be considered as fitted to become the pioneers of new settlements. The construction of the Bobcaygeon road, undertaken in 1857, in obedience to the policy adopted by the Government of opening leading Colonization roads, enabled settlers to take advantage of the lands; and the free grants of one hundred acres each upon both sides of the road, upon conditions of actual settlement, induced a large number of persons to venture into the hitherto unexplored wild.

A reference to the tabular statements published in another part of this pamphlet will show the progress which the settlement has made since it was established. It will be seen that on the Peterboro' side alone—the road divides the Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria—principally in the three Townships of Galway, Snowden and Minden, no less than 770 persons had already settled up to the month of January last, and we have assurance that the settlement is daily increasing. Besides the Free Grants there have been sold by the Agent at Bobcaygeon no less than 67,000 acres of land; the receipts on which have reached the sum of \$24,500. The entire cost of the road to the Government thus far, and there are forty-eight miles of it completed, has been \$32,000; so that besides the settlement of the Country, and the important advantages thereby secured to the Province; the first instalments upon lands sold have nearly paid the cost of the road. When all the instalments will have been paid, and that they will be paid there is the fullest security, the price of lands already sold will suffice to defray the expenses incurred by the Government in the completion of the road for its entire length, besides paying for the expenses of surveying eight of the Townships through which it passes. It would be well for the interests of the Province if all investments by the Government, realized an equally handsome return.

The progress of the settlement of this "Back Country" is the more remarkable because it has encountered the bitter opposition of many persons who feared that it would not prove an eligible site for agricultural pursuits; and unlike the other great colonization roads, it has never been advertised by the Government. And yet from the day the road was commenced until this moment, the settlers have always been in advance of the road; and in some cases in advance even of the surveyors. And that those settlers formed a correct estimate of the capabilities of the Country, is shown by the Agricultural Census. While undoubtedly there are many portions of the Country unfit for settlement on account of the stony surface, the Townships nearly all present a fair average of arable land, which has

already given evidence of its fruitfulness. We are able to give only the statistics which relate to the Peterboro' side of the road; but these may fairly be considered to be nearly doubled if both sides were taken into account, and the net results of the colonization ascertained.

The quantity of land held by the settlers was, at the time the Census was taken, 21,986 acres. Of this $1137\frac{1}{2}$ acres were returned as under cultivation; $777\frac{3}{4}$ acres as under crop in 1860; $357\frac{1}{2}$ as under pasture; and $2\frac{1}{4}$ as under orchard. The cash value of the farms thus conquered from the wilderness was set down at \$46,130, nearly fifty per cent more than the entire cost of the road. In the returns of produce raised we have evidence of the goodness of the soil. Eight bushels of fall wheat produced 169 bushels, a little over twenty-one bushels to the acre, and six bushels more than the average in the County as a whole. Under spring wheat there were $272\frac{3}{4}$ acres, yielding 4519 bushels, an average of sixteen bushels and thirty-three pounds to the acre, or one and three quarter bushels more than the County average. Of peas there were nine acres, producing 212 bushels, or a little over 23 bushels to the acre, about three bushels above the County average. There were ninety-seven acres under oat, which yielded 2616 bushels, an average of 27 bushels to the acre. In this case the crop was under the County average. Of buckwheat there were $6\frac{3}{4}$ acres yielding one hundred bushels. Of Indian Corn there were $17\frac{3}{4}$ acres which yielded 193 bushels. Of potatoes there were $202\frac{3}{4}$ acres which yielded 23143 bushels, an average of 114 bushels to the acre, or five bushels less than the County average. Of Turnips there were $134\frac{3}{4}$ acres, producing 23,544 bushels, or an average of 174 bushels to the acre. There were raised thirty-five tons of hay; 40 bushels of grass seed, and 7199 lbs. of maple sugar.

This produce possesses a much higher value than at first sight, and from the remoteness of the settlement from ordinary markets, might be supposed. The extensive lumbering operations carried on in the neighbourhood, and for which the rivers and lakes, which abound in great numbers, afford every facility, bring to the very door of the new settler a market for everything he can raise. So that the produce of the backwoodsman along the line of the Bobcaygeon road possesses nearly, if not quite, as high a value as that of the older farmer whose farm is in the immediate vicinity of the Town of Peterboro'.

The settlers have managed to gather round them already a very respectable show of live stock. The Census gives us returns of 75 bulls or oxen over three years of age; 71 steers or heifers under three years of age; 105 milch cows, and 95 pigs. While the value of live stock is set down at \$6852. As the produce of the stock we have returned 6725 lbs. butter; 28 barrels of beef, and 23 barrels of Pork.

In 1859, the new Townships were set apart as a Municipality, in consequence of their having the requisite number of names on the assessment roll. The Municipality then composed the Townships of Galway, Snowden and Minden on the Peterboro' side, and Lutterworth and Anson on that of Victoria. So rapid has been the settlement, that during the present year the Townships have been divid-

ed into three municipalities, two of them in the County of Peterboro', and one in the County of Victoria; so that next year this Country, which five short years ago was held to be useless for purposes of settlement, which even later was called in derision "the North pole road," concerning which even its friends could not avoid doubts at times, will send three representatives to the County Council. This fact is perhaps as striking a mark of the progress of the settlement as any that could be adduced.

An immense impetus would be given to the new settlement of these new Townships, and an ample return be made to the Province, if the Government would consent to macadamize the main road from Bobcaygeon to the extremity of the line. Such a work could be accomplished for a comparatively small sum, and the results that would flow from it would in a single year compensate for the outlay. The value that would be given to the lands in the interior of the Townships would be very great. The local taxes, and the energies of the inhabitants could be devoted to the improvement of the side-lines, the objections to going into the interior of the Townships, which now obtain, would be speedily removed, and a settlement would at once take place far in advance of that upon which we have already so much reason to congratulate ourselves.

The progress of this settlement is of very great importance to the interests of the County and especially of the Town of Peterboro'. All that is required to give it direct communication with, and secure to it the entire trade of the Country along the line of the Bobcaygeon road, is the completion of the railway connection between Peterboro' and Chemong Lake. During the Summer months two Steamers ply constantly between Bridgenorth and Lindsay, touching on their way at Bobcaygeon, the southern terminus of the road. If the railroad were completed, as proposed, a very short distance by water would establish the connection. The absence of this railroad extension, and the consequent land carriage of seven miles, militates much against the advantage which the Town has a right to expect from the opening up of the Country. There is every prospect of the want being speedily supplied.

THE BACK COUNTRY.

The character of the soil in the newly opened region in rear of the County of Peterboro', and its adaptability for purposes of settlement, have been so frequently disputed, that in addition to the facts furnished by the Census, it is desirable to publish the evidence supplied by the gentlemen by whom the Townships were surveyed. The evidence we find in a blue book recently issued from the Crown Lands Department, as an appendix to the report of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1860. We cannot pretend to give anything like full extracts, but present such as seem more particularly to bear upon the question of soil, and agricultural adaptedness.

GALWAY.—This Township comprises 69,920 acres. A portion of it was surveyed by Provincial Land Surveyor, M. Deane in 1857. He says of that portion surveyed by him :—

"It is well watered, and although undulating and stony in places, is generally well suited for settlement. However in the 17th and 18th Concessions, there is a succession of rocky ridges which may, for the present, retard the settlement of that section, but the many intervening valleys in which the soil is deep and fertile, will afford such inducements as will ultimately lead to its settlement."

The residue of the Township, comprising the South East portion, was surveyed by P. L. S. Drennan in 1860. His report is not so favourable. He says:

"I regret that I cannot give a very favorable report of the quality of the land in the greater portion of that part of the Township surveyed by me, much of it being little better than bare rock.

"There are, however, patches of several hundred acres each of very fair land in many places. The land appears to improve very much in the North-East corner of the Township, and I think it extremely probable that there is a large percentage of good land in the two unsurveyed Townships, East of Galway and Snowden.

"The line of junction of the limestone with granite or gneiss runs across the South-West course of the Township of Galway, as shewa on the plan; the former lying to the South-West and the latter to the North-East: several other rocks crop out between the two, especially a description of sandstone which seems well adapted for building purposes, being very compact and at the same time easily worked, and of a beautiful color.

"There is some very fine Pine timber, both White and Red, much of it being from three to four feet in diameter. It is the only timber of much commercial importance, except perhaps Tamarack, there being very little Elm and no Oak. The most frequent descriptions of Hardwood timber are Maple, Basswood, Ironwood, and Beech."

ANSON.—Another Township situated on the West side of the Bobcaygeon road. It contains 42,826 acres of land, and was surveyed in 1859 by P. L. S. C. Brady. He says of it:—

"The Township may be considered as having three natural divisions, presenting distinct varieties of soil and timber.

"The first, comprising the Northern and Eastern portion, and covering about two-thirds of the whole area, is generally good hardwood land, with a soil of sandy loam, and well adapted for agricultural purposes.

"The second or South-Western part, is chiefly timbered with Pine and Hemlock, and very broken and rocky, although patches of good land occasionally occur. The third division, lying about the middle of the West half of the Township, and with an area of about one-fifth of the whole, consists of burnt land—the timber, and in many places the soil having been consumed by fire. The former is now replaced by a dense second growth of Hemlock, Pine, White Birch, &c., on an extremely rough and rocky surface.

"There is an abundance of Pine to supply the wants of any settlement which may hereafter be founded, while a glance at the map will show that the whole Township is well watered by lakes and streams of greater or less capacity, the latter frequently offering good water-power at different points on their courses, and the former often forming the prominent feature in landscapes of great beauty."

LUTTERWORTH.—This Township is also situated on the West side of the Bobcaygeon road, and contains 45,276 acres. It was surveyed in 1859 by P. L. S. Unwin, who reports as follows concerning the land:—

"The land in Lutterworth is in general undulating, and intersected with numerous small Lakes, Beaver ponds, &c.

"The land on the East side of Gull Lake is of fair farming quality, the soil in general being sandy, and a light sandy loam. The land is stony. Rocky ledges are frequently met with, also boulders of granite and gneiss on or near the surface. The rocks are chiefly granite or gneiss.

"The timber is hardwood, in most places abundantly intermixed with Hemlock. Pine of very good quality is often met with, which is also mixed with Hemlock, which latter timber is large and appears to predominate.

"The land to the North-East of the Township, and along Gull River to the Lake, is of a very good quality, and comparatively free from stones; also, on Moore's Lake, the banks of which are generally low, the land is of good quality.

"The land in the valleys running down to the Lakes is mostly of good description, less stony than the high lands, and with a fair sample of hardwood, consisting of Maple, Beech, Rock Elm, Bass and Ironwood.

"On the West side of Gull Lake, the land is of a less favorable character, being rough and very rocky, and although tracts of pretty good land are occasionally met with, the difficulty of making Roads and getting at these spots, is unfavorable for settlement at any distance from Gull or Moore's Lakes.

"The land on the West side of Moore's Lake, the banks of which are comparatively low, is of good quality for some distance back; the timber being chiefly hardwood, with some good Pine and Hemlock.

"The land on the Laxton line, or the South-West boundary, at that point is good, and comparatively free from stones. Timber, Pine and Hardwood,—and a light sandy soil.

"Also on the North boundary the land is of a good description as far as lot 16. Timber in general hardwood, occasionally intermixed with Hemlock and Pine. From lot 16 to 30 the land is rough and rocky, with timber of Pine and Hemlock.

"The Western boundary is chiefly very rocky rolling land. The land in some places has been burnt over, and is now covered with second growth timber; in spots the rock, which is solid and smooth, is scarcely covered with soil. I met with a great quantity of small bushy Hemlock, White Birch, Poplar, &c., which much retarded my progress on account of its thickness and difficulty in cutting.

"At the North-West the land improves, and the Western boundary on lot 30, Concession XIV, crosses about half a mile of excellent Hardwood land, which appears to run in a Westerly direction.

"There is an abundance of Pine distributed over the Township, some of which is of an excellent quality. Every facility is afforded for getting out this Pine by the numerous small Lakes and Beaver ponds which intersect the country, and the streams connecting these Lakes with Gull Lake or River. These streams are capable of being easily flooded by the Lakes."

MINDEN.—This Township contains 46,000 acres, and was surveyed by P. L. S. J. W. Fitzgerald in 1859. He writes of it thus:—

"I am pleased, Sir, to be able to report very favorably of this Township, which is now being fast settled with an industrious and intelligent class of people, composed chiefly of emigrants of a few years experience in the country, who have acquired a good knowledge of Canadian life. There are already several large clearings varying from two to fifteen acres, the greater portion of which is under crop; the soil is generally composed of sandy loam, in some cases resting upon a substratum of clay and gravel, it is of good depth, and capable of affording a profitable yield to the industrious husbandman.

"The timber in the Township is principally Beech, Maple and Pine of average

size, and well balanced to supply all the wants of the inhabitants; there are occasional Cedar and Spruce swamps, which by a little drainage could be rendered exceedingly fertile. The Gull and Burnt Rivers have their sources in Minden; upon them are several mill privileges which will soon be required to be put into operation to satisfy the demands of the settlers. There is one mill site on Gull River, on lot No. 3, in the 3rd Concession, having an unbroken fall of 14 feet, and capable of being easily applied.

"A large portion of the Township is occupied with Lakes, in which Salmon Trout are very abundant, and from 3 to 5 lbs. weight. Beaver, Mink, Otter and Martin, are very abundant all through this part of the country, and Deer are very plentiful. I have counted as many as seventeen in a drove.

"The Geological and Mineral features of the country are also deserving of some notice. The formation is entirely granite, and crops out in a North-Western direction, at right angles to the ridges which define the valleys and water-courses, in a North-Easterly direction. I have found good specimens of Galena, which would probably yield from 30 to 50 per cent. of Lead, and 20 to 30 of Sulphur; evidences of Copper ore also exist, though not abundant."

SNOWDEN was surveyed in 1859 by P. L. S. M. Deane. It contains 52,611 acres. Mr. Deane says of it:—

"For the purpose of more fully describing the land and timber, I have made a tracing from the plan to accompany the returns, on which I have divided the Township into five sections—number one, embracing the North and North-Western portion of the Township, is a tract of hardwood land composed of a sandy loam soil, generally stony and rocky in places; the prevailing timber is Maple, Beech, Elm, Birch, Hemlock, Ironwood, Basswood, and Balsam. Section number two is a small tract of inferior land, very rocky, and timbered with Pine, Hemlock, and Balsam. Section number three is an extensive tract of high rolling land, being a succession of hills, ridges and knolls, the summits of which are all more or less rocky, while the intervening valleys, owing to deposits washed from the surrounding heights, possess a deep, rich and fertile soil; the principal timber is Pine, Hemlock, Cedar, Balsam, and Tamarac, each ranking consecutively according to its abundance, and with respect to the Pine, of which there are White and Red, the former is not of a good quality, and the latter is generally too small for Merchantable Timber. Section number four is a tract of land which was burned about twenty years ago, and is now overrun with a second growth of Poplar, Birch, Hemlock, and Pine. Section number five is a small tract of undulating land of good quality, timbered with Maple, Beech, Basswood, Hemlock, Elm, and Ironwood; the soil is sandy loam, and stony in places."

The following extract from a report by Jas. W. Fitzgerald, Esq., of a survey of the boundary lines between the Townships of Minden and Stanhope, Dysart and Guilford, Dudley and Harburn, and Harcourt and Bruton, in the year 1858, contains so much that is interesting in reference to the Back Country that its publication in this Exhibit cannot be otherwise than interesting:—

"Before referring more directly to the actual survey, I would beg to make a few observations on the improvements which I have noticed on the route and on the general features of that section of the country: with those around Cameron's and Balsam Lakes, I presume you are already conversant. I will therefore pass on to the River flowing from Mud Turtle into the latter; upon it a good Saw Mill is in operation, capable of turning out five thousand feet of lumber daily; there are over twenty families about this place. The line which divides the crystalline limestone from the granite or gneiss formations passes through Mud Turtle Lake in a direction a little north of west; the limestone out-crops on the

east shore in stratified horizontal layers forming a vertical cliff from five to twenty-five feet high ; there are several squatters on the west shore of this lake on the unsurveyed lands north of Bexley.

"A Saw Mill is being constructed on the river between this lake and Moore's lake ; it is expected shortly to be in operation. There are several valuable Mill sites on this river ; the land along its west shore as well as that along Moore's Lake is all nearly occupied by squatters ; not fewer than 10 shanties were erected from September till my return in March. The land about the shores of Gull Lake although very rough is being fast taken up by squatters. There is a large tract of good land a short distance to the east of the lake. The whole west, front, and part of the east of Gull river from the head of this lake to the long portage, probably five miles, is either occupied by actual squatters or claimed by persons not yet on the land. The soil is a rich sandy loam ; the river is over 60 feet wide in the narrowest part, and with the exception of two short gentle rapids is between 6 and 10 feet deep. There is one squatter near this portage who has erected a very comfortable shanty and cleared several acres, during the past Fall, &c. There is another squatter north of this, in the Township of Stanhope, on a peninsula, between Big and Little Bush-konk Lakes ; he has lived there 6 years, and has about 10 acres well cleared.

"Having thus glanced over the route to the survey, I shall now commence the Report thereof.

"The starting point of the survey is ten chains north of the seventeenth mile post on Mr. Deane's line, which is a continuation of the Bobcaygeon Road, now being constructed ; from this point the main line ran N. $69^{\circ} 08' 20''$ E, astronomically, about 35 miles to the rear of the townships fronting on the west of the Hastings road, intersected at every eight and three-quarter miles at right angles by the lines forming the eastern and western boundaries of the several townships. After assigning to my assistants and men their respective duties, having taken the necessary observation for latitude, and ascertaining the variation of the compass, I proceeded with the survey of the line between the townships of Stanhope and Minden, bearing N. $69^{\circ} 08' 20''$ E. It commenced in a Cedar and Tamarac swamp, after passing a few chains through which the land becomes rolling, with hemlock, pine and hardwood. It continued in this state to the westerly shore of little Bush-konk ; the soil is sandy, and in places stony ; it gradually falls towards the shore, along which it is much better. The easterly shore of this lake rises abruptly in a rough escarpment of gneiss about sixty feet high, and dips about S. E. $\angle 20$. From its summit the land continues in a broken state for half a mile along the line ; here it becomes more undulating and uniform. The soil is a sandy loam and free from rocks and stones ; the timber a fair growth of hardwood mixed with Hemlock and Pine ; along this part of the line is a good Pine valley of limited extent, chiefly south of the line ; it is a mixture of White and Norway ; they would average from 30 to 35 inches in diameter ; at present I consider it scarcely worth the attention of lumbermen from the expense which would attend its removal, but in the event of the surrounding country becoming settled, would be invaluable. The land continues in this undulating state to the fifth mile post, where it again becomes broken and varied with patches of swamp, small beaver meadows and hardwood ridges. The country north of this place appears low, and is dotted with pretty lakes abounding in Salmon trout and other varieties of fish ; it is much frequented in the Fall by hunters. Beaver, Mink and Martin are very plentiful. Deer are in numbers through this part of the country.

"Proceeding onwards to the easterly extremity of these townships, the land presents a chain of low undulations, covered with a stout growth of Beech, Maple and Birch. Between the undulations are small swamps, Beaver meadows, &c., with Cedar, Balsam and Tamarack mixed with Hemlock and Pine. The soil

along this section is much better than the quality of timber or the diversity of the surface would indicate ; it is chiefly of a sandy character, sometimes resembling loam, particularly in the valleys and in the neighborhood of swamps. Continuing the same line eastwards between the townships of Guilford and Dysart, nearly the same general features are observable for a distance of half a mile ; the line here passes through a lake of clear, deep water, with a rough bottom of large boulders of granite. I could discover no inlet or outlet of any significance to this lake, though I have no doubt, if there be any subterranean passage, it is in a northerly direction. The entire circle of shore around this lake is low, over which is scattered a few good Pines. A large windfall extends at either side of it, bearing N. 20° E. ; from the broken and contorted appearance of the fallen trees, chiefly heavy Hemlock and Pines, it is evident that a fearful hurricane must have passed over the lake. The land to the eastward is a rich sandy loam, with clay bottom of good depth, judging from the upturned roots of the fallen trees. It continues in this way for a distance of two miles, varying only in the description of timber ; here again the same kind of hardwood land occurs, alternating with small swamps and beaver meadows, timbered with that description peculiar to them ; in some of them there is a deep loamy soil, and by a little drainage capable of being rendered valuable for farming purposes. This diversity of timber and soil continues almost without interruption for a distance of three miles, occasionally passing over good tracts of hardwood land to another lake. This flows in a north easterly direction, and after passing through two others, changes its course to a north-westerly direction into a large lake, one of a chain flowing into Big Bush Lake. The land, from the east shore of this lake to the end of the townships, is thickly covered with Spruce, Hemlock and Pine, mixed with a variety of hardwood ; it is slightly broken and rocky : the soil a sandy loam of average quality. Producing the same line eastwards between the townships of Harburn and Dudley, the country for about one mile presents nearly the same succession of undulating land, sometimes broken ; it yields a stout growth of large Beech, Maple and Elm, the latter predominating. The soil is a sandy loam, with clay substratum : it is free of stone and well watered. Here the face of the country again changes into a series of granite ridges, running nearly north and south, which continues to the fifth mile post ; the hardwood ridges are generally flat on the top, and pieces of good table-land sometimes occur : the Hemlock ridges are higher and more pointed ; the soil is also lighter, and in some cases entirely wanting. These ridges divide the waters flowing into Cameron's Lake by the Burnt and Gull Rivers, from those of the York branch of the Madawaska ; from these ridges to the end of the townships is a mixture of fair hardwood land, with a few intervening patches of swamp. The boundary line between the above townships and Guilford and Dysart, intersects in a lake, from a hill on the west shore of which is a magnificent view over an extensive valley, in which Pine appears most abundant. Passing on through this lake between the townships of Bruton and Harcourt, the country is low and undulating for about four miles ; the soil is very sandy and of average depth ; the timber is chiefly Spruce and Balsam. For a mile and a half farther on the land is more broken, and the hardwood becomes more plentiful. From this point to the end of these townships, forming the easterly extremity of the main line, is an extensive valley of white and Norway Pine stretching north and south. The trees average 40 inches in diameter ; about two thirds are white, the remainder Norway, and not so gross as the former ; some are exceedingly straight, and would make excellent masts for ships, &c. The York branch of the Madawaska flows through this valley in a southerly direction ; it is itself a deep and gentle river 6 to 8 feet deep in places, and averaging 40 feet wide ; it is navigable by canoes for several miles northwards ; there are numerous falls and rapids on this river ; it affords a direct and good water communication with the Ottawa River, which can be reached

by it in three days. The foregoing information I have received from two Indian trappers who come every Fall from the Lake of Two Mountains, near Montreal, to hunt here. Their fur alone for this season will amount to over \$500, besides several hundred pounds of dried venison.

Having carried the main line further than I expected without striking Mr. Peterson's, I explored the country for a few miles further on, previous to running the line further; but finding no trace of the above line, returned to the survey of the line between the townships of Harburn and Bruton. The main line is 35 miles long. This line commences in the lake before referred to, and strikes the north shore at eight chains and eighty-five links from its intersection with the main line. It rises rather suddenly for a few chains, from the summit of which good rolling land continues for 2 or 3 miles. The soil is sandy, and in some places stony. For two miles further on it partakes more of a sandy character. The timber is—Beech, Maple, Hemlock, Birch and Cedar; and the soil is a fair quality.

"The country from this place to Mr. Bell's line, presents a more undulating and hilly appearance, at which the land is more uniform, and covered with a healthy growth of stout Beech and Maple. The soil is sandy loam, and of good depth in some places. This line measured 650 chains and 48 links from the main line.

"The next line which I surveyed is a continuation of the last in a southerly direction, between the townships of Dudley and Harcourt. It commences in the same lake, and cuts the south shore about a quarter of a mile from the intersection with the main line. The land rises rather abruptly, and continues in a broken state for a mile and a half, the timber being of a very mixed kind. From here southwards the country improves; and, after passing a few small lakes, tributaries of the York branch of the Madawaska, gets into a beautiful tract of hardwood land. The soil is a rich sandy loam with clay bottom, extending east and west of the line. It then crosses another lake, the south shore of which is very bold and barren,—a large tract being burned. The water of this lake is of a brackish taste. A stream forming the outlet of a few other small lakes, flows into this at its southerly extremity, very near where the line cuts the shore; it is of a very strong sulphuric smell and flavor. The land continues southwards in a varied broken state; in some places very rocky and stony, with mixed timber. The line then enters another large lake emptying itself into the Madawaska, the land from the south shore of which to Mr. Lindsay's line is very hilly and undulating, the timber, a mixture of hardwood, with Hemlock, Balsam and Pine. The soil is tolerable, though stony in places.

"Having completed this line, which measured 617 chains, and 8 links, I proceeded with the survey of the line running northwards, between the townships of Guilford and Harburn.

"It commenced at the centre of the main line, and after passing about three quarters of a mile through a series of small hills, covered with hardwood, Hemlock, Birch, Balsam, &c., it enters a lake, already referred to as one of a chain flowing into Big Bush-kouk. Proceeding northwards from the shore of this lake, the land gradually ascends for half a mile. The timber is chiefly Beech and Maple: the soil is sandy. It then suddenly falls, presenting, to the northwards, a precipitous escarpment of gneiss at least 100 feet high; from this it continues in a flat state to the edge of a large lake referred to above. About three chains east of where the line cuts the north shore of this lake, is its principal inlet. It is about 25 feet wide, and flows from a lake called Trout Lake. About four miles distant N. E. from here to within a mile of Bell's line, the line passes through one continued series of rough broken granite ridges of moderate height, the tops of which are sometimes covered with large stones, and a stunted growth of mixed

timber. In the valleys between those ridges, Hemlock, Birch, Cedar and Balsam prevail, and the soil is light and sandy. Approaching Bell's line, however, the land gradually improves, the timber is chiefly a clean growth of Beech, Maple, and other varieties of hardwood, the soil is of excellent quality, and appears to extend in this state for a long distance northwards. This line measured from the main line 653 chains, differing from the corresponding one between Harburn and Bruton by one and a half chains, which, in a great measure, may be accounted for by the broken and irregular land through which the former passes.

"The next line which I surveyed is that between the Townships of Dysart and Dudley, running southwards during the first mile and a quarter. The land is low and broken; the timber is chiefly hardwood, in places mixed with Hemlock and Pine. The soil is sandy and of a tolerable depth. From this place to where the line intersects Drag Lake, the country is more hilly and undulating—the timber is a heavy growth of Hemlock, Spruce, and Pine mixed with hardwood; the soil is light, and stony in places, particularly on the hills, but in the valleys it is deep and of a loamy nature.

"From where the line cuts the South shore of the lake to about three miles further South, the face of the country is very hilly and broken,—gneiss is exposed in several places, dipping about S. 40° E. From the tops of these hills, in a Southerly direction, are sometimes gentle slopes, parallel, or nearly so, to the dip of the formation. A mile further on, the line crosses the North branch of the Burnt River; the land is more uniform and level, with Beech, Maple, Birch, &c.; the soil is a dark sandy loam; the river is 20 feet wide and 6 deep, with a gentle current. From it to Mr. Lindsay's line, the land is rolling, with hardwood timber, and patches of Hemlock, Balsam and Pine; the soil is sandy, and of average quality. This line measured 651 chains 89 links, differing nearly 35 chains from the corresponding line between the Townships of Dudley and Harcourt.

"This line finished, I commenced the survey of the line between Minden and Dysart. Not having instructions to survey the continuation of this line Northwards between Stanhope and Guilford, I am unable to give any information from personal observation; I have, however, obtained much that is favorable from my explorers, to which I shall refer when reviewing the whole survey. Commencing, then, the survey of this line between Minden and Dysart, the land along which for the first two miles is rather rough and broken, though at a short distance from it East and West it is more uniform and regular, with a healthy growth of Beech and Maple. Along the line, however, the prevailing timber is Hemlock, Pine, and Balsam. The soil is sandy, and apparently of a fertile nature. Here the line crosses a beaver meadow, through which a good, rapid stream flows; it forms the outlet of a lake lying East of the line, and flows in a westerly direction for three-quarters of a mile, where it unites with another of about equal size, flowing southwards into a lake which empties itself into the middle lake of Kashahgawigamog. From this beaver meadow, Southwards, the line passes through a beautiful tongue of land formed by Soyers' Lake to the West, and Kashahgawigamog to the South and East. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, with clay bottom, and yields heavy timber, chiefly hardwood of the usual kind. From Kashahgawigamog to Mr. Lindsay's line the land is undulating, and in some cases a little broken; the soil is similar to that described as lying North of the lake, and the timber also the same. This line measured 651 chains 93 links, differing only 9 links from that between Dysart and Dudley.

"Having confined myself in the foregoing part of this Report to what has come under my own observation, I shall now briefly review the whole, including the explorers' daily reports. I will commence with

"The Township of MINDEN.—It contains more good land than any in my survey; the soil is generally a sandy loam; it is advantageously intersected by lakes

and rivers—the latter affording any amount of water-power; the timber is chiefly Beech and Maple: fully 60 per cent. of the land in this Township is well adapted for cultivation.

"STANHOPE.—The land in this Township is more hilly and undulating, and the soil generally lighter; North of a chain of lakes previously referred to, flowing into Big Bushkonk, are a series of hardwood ridges of moderate height; the soil in the valleys between them is very rich, but on them is light and stony; the above water chain flows through several large cranberry marshes. About 45 per cent. of this Township is suitable for farming purposes.

"DYSART.—This Township, immediately East of Minden contains several tracts of good land along its westerly and southerly boundary; there is also a good tract of land north of the river flowing out of Drag lake into Kashahgawigamog; the easterly part, however, is generally rough and hilly; a branch of the Burnt River before alluded to flows through the South part of this Township, and unites with the principal river flowing out of Kashahgawigamog about 4 miles south of same. The timber is principally hardwood, the soil sandy and in several places loamy; this Township yields about the same per centage of arable land as the preceding.

"GUILFORD.—Along its Westerly boundary partakes of the same undulating character as that adjoining it in Stanhope, towards the North and East, however, it is very rough and broken with granite ridges in places, covered with large stones; the soil along the valleys and on the sides of some of the ridges is tolerable, and the timber of the usual kinds of hardwood, mixed with Hemlock, Balsam, and Pine. There are a few large lakes in the Township, in which Salmon Trout and other kinds of fish are abundant; from 30 to 40 per cent. is adapted for agricultural purposes.

"DUDLEY.—Along its Westerly boundary is broken— Drag Lake and its surrounding ridges are in the Westerly part of this Township; the Easterly part is very good, and contains large tracts of excellent land, the soil is a sandy loam, the timber chiefly hardwood, with a good proportion of Hemlock and Pine; fully 40 per cent. of this Township is good arable land and well suited for farms.

"HARBURN.—This Township, though rough and broken along its Westerly boundary, gradually becomes more even and uniform towards its Easterly extremity; the timber is of a very mixed kind and not very gross; the soil resembles that of Dudley, and would average nearly the same per centage.

"HARCOURT.—There are some good tracts of land along the North and West of this Township; an extensive Pine valley is situate in the Easterly part, stretching Northwards into Bruton; the soil is generally light and sandy but of considerable depth in places; towards the Southerly part of the Township the land is broken and the timber also is inferior. The York Branch of the Madawaska River flows through the N. E. corner of this Township. The percentage of arable land is about 35.

"BRUTON.—The westerly part of this Township is covered chiefly with hardwood timber, in places it is low and swampy; the Easterly part is for the most part, covered with White and Norway Pine; the soil is sand and generally free of rocks and stones; from 40 to 45 per cent. of this Township is capable of being cultivated.

Having thus reviewed the eight Townships, comprising the survey with which I have been favored, stating as near as possible the proportions of good and bad land, the description and quality of the timber and soil, it is my opinion that at least 40 per cent. of the whole is adapted for immediate cultivation; besides, a large proportion would, in the course of time, be rendered available."

THE TRADE OF PETERBOROUGH.

The reputation which the commercial men of the Town of Peterborough have hitherto borne in the great mercantile centres of the Province is an important indication of the commercial stability of the place. No Town in Upper Canada has secured, and none has deserved a higher standard of credit. One of the principal elements of this success is unquestionably the large lumber trade which has been carried on in its vicinity. During the year 1860, no less than thirty-five millions of feet of lumber were exported from the Town of Peterborough alone, which at the estimate which we have accepted elsewhere, was worth at the mills \$280,000. How thoroughly this money is distributed, and how greatly therefore it contributes to the trade of the Town, is apparent from the number of hands the mills immediately in its vicinity employ. They number three hundred and fifty four, earning monthly about eight thousand dollars, or annually about ninety-five thousand. This money is all spent in the stores of the Town; and it does not include the cost of teaming, the large number of horses employed, and therefore does not represent the entire trade which springs directly from this large business in our vicinity.

Besides this important element in the trade of the Town, the business which springs from the manufacture of square timber deserves to be considered. The number of men employed in this branch of industry during the winter of 1860-61 was probable upwards of one thousand, and their wages amounted to about two hundred and forty thousand dollars. The larger portion of this money, however, it is proper to observe, is not spent in Peterborough for the simple reason that the men are usually paid off in Quebec after the timber has been either sold or safely stowed away in one of the numerous coves. But this is more than made up by the supplies which the lumber merchant requires for his shanties during the winter; so that it is not an overestimate to say that the direct circulation of money in the Town in consequence of the square timber trade is not less than a quarter of a million of dollars.

These branches of business have generally, from the prominence that has been given to them, been regarded as the principal, and indeed sometimes as the only mainstays of the trade of the Town; and hence the temporary depression of this lumber trade in consequence of the civil war in the United States, and of the timber trade in consequence of the depression which has prevailed during the present year, has tended very greatly to weaken that confidence, which was formerly so strong, in our advancement and stability. The figures given show how unwise it would be in any way to underestimate the important bearing which these branches of industry have upon the trade of the Town. Yet it ought not to be forgotten that without them Peterborough possesses elements of prosperity which are quite equal to those enjoyed by the majority of Upper Canadian Towns.—Deducting the entire square and board lumber statistics, from those of the manufactures of the County, and we have still left the sum of \$623,279, as the value

of manufactures. At least two-thirds of them belong to the Town, so that at the lowest calculation, our manufacturing industry, independent of the lumber trade in all its branches, contributes to the commercial prosperity of the Town, some four hundred thousand dollars.

And besides the important bearing which our manufacturing industry has upon the trade of Peterborough, it ought not to be forgotten, as sometimes there appears a tendency to do, that we possess in the fine agricultural district by which we are surrounded, an element of prosperity which alone has contributed and now contributes to the existence of the majority of Upper Canadian Towns. It will be seen by a reference to our Agricultural statistics, that the value of produce during the year 1860, was \$1,023,197 75. And the Town of Peterborough is so situated that it draws more largely upon this produce for its trade than at first sight might appear. There is no competing Town of any importance within twenty-eight miles of Peterborough; and although a portion of the produce of the eastern part of the County may find its outlet through other channels, we draw from the Township of Cavan in the County of Durham, and the Township of Emily in the County of Victoria, both old and wealthy Townships, a more than compensating supply.

As to the imports into the Town of Peterborough no data exists by which an accurate estimate can be formed. The general estimate, made by persons who are quite familiar with the trade, is that the imports amount in value to about six hundred thousand dollars. This is probably somewhat below the mark, but even assuming it at eight thousand dollars, the balance of trade is largely in favor of the Town. The exports during 1860, amounted at the lowest estimate to upwards of a million and a quarter of dollars, leaving the balance in favour of the town between four and five hundred thousand dollars. That portion of our imports which reaches us through the Custom House, can of course be ascertained without difficulty. From a statement furnished us by the obliging Custom House Officer, Mr. Fortye, we glean the following as the quarterly returns of imports:—

	Imports.	Duties.
1st Quarter, 1860. . .	\$21,362	\$3,093 80
2nd " "	24,680	4,757 05
3rd " "	24,975	4,592 30
4th " "	37,668	5,339 80
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total 1860.	108,685	17,782 95

A comparison of the imports in bond with those of Cobourg and Port Hope, both of which Towns appear upon the Census returns as possessing a larger population than Peterborough, affords proof of the fact, frequently asserted on behalf of the latter place, that its population as returned in the Census is not a fair criterion of its real position. The figures for the three Towns respectively for 1860, were as follows:—

Peterborough.	\$108,685	\$17,782 95
Port Hope.	108,191	12,408 89
Cobourg.	115,429	11,281 69

Showing that the excess of duties collected in Peterborough over Port Hope in 1860, was \$5374 06; or about forty-three and a half per cent, and over Cobourg of \$6501 36, or about forty-seven and two-thirds per cent.

From these facts it will be seen that the trade of the Town of Peterborough is already such as to give it a high commercial position among Canadian Towns. And when it is remembered that this trade is of comparatively recent growth; that it has been produced not by any hot bed system of forcing or speculative mania, but is the fair results of the demands of the community within and surrounding it; that the country which contributes to this trade is annually enlarging in area, by the yearly clearances that take place, and in productiveness by the improved systems of cultivation that are being introduced; that new and important sources of prosperity are being opened up by the settlement of the immense region of country in rear of the old limits of the County of Peterborough; that the immense facilities for manufacturing purposes which the Otonabee river presents cannot long remain without being taken advantage of, now that a fostering tariff justifies capitalists in investing their money in manufactures, we say when these things are considered, no one can doubt that the Town has a long career of solid prosperity and advancement to look forward to with confidence.

If in the publication and circulation of this Exhibit of the progress and resources of the County, the compiler has contributed ought to its prosperity and thence to the greater development and enlargement of the trade of the Town, he is well repaid for his labour. It is in the hope that a greater familiarity with the position of the County of Peterborough, and a consequent higher appreciation of the advantages it presents to intending settlers, especially to settlers having capital to invest, may conduce to its continued advancement that he has undertaken the work. May it prove successful in its mission.

A D D E N D A .

By a statement published in the Quebec Morning *Chronicle*, purporting to be official, of the Census of the Province, the County of Peterborough is set down as having a population of 24,631. In this Exhibit it is stated at 23,249. The difference arises from the fact that the figures as given in the *Chronicle*, are the number of names on the sheet. By the instructions to enumerators, persons temporarily absent from home had to be set down with all the extensions; persons found within the County, but residing permanently without its limits, were also to be given, but without the extensions other than the place of their residence. In the County of Peterborough during the winter season, a very large number of persons are employed in the woods in lumbering, and as these are mostly Lower Canadians, or lumberers from the Glengarry District, they come under the latter class, and ought not to be counted as belonging to the population of the County. They will go to swell the population of the districts where they permanently reside, and hence to count them here as well would be to count them twice in the same Census.



REGULATIONS

FOR THE

SALE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

PUBLIC LANDS

APPROVED BY

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

1. That the lands in Townships which have already been delineated or shall hereafter be delineated on Survey by the exterior lines only, may be offered for sale *EX BLOC* on the following terms, viz :

2. That the price shall be one half dollar per acre, payable at the time of sale.

3. That the purchaser shall cause the lands to be surveyed at his own expense into lots comprising either one hundred or two hundred acres of land in each lot; and on the north shore of Lake Huron into quarter sections of 160 acres each, except in spots where the configuration of the Township may render such exact quantities impracticable, and then as near to those allotments as possible.

4. That such Survey shall be made by a duly licensed Provincial Land Surveyor approved of by the Commissioner of Crown Lands and acting under his instructions, who shall make his return with Field Notes, &c., &c., in the usual method observed by Surveyors, to be also approved of by the Department.

5. That one third of the quantity of land in the Township shall be settled upon within two years from the time of sale; one third more settled upon within the following five years, that is seven years from the time of sale; and the residue within the further period of three years, i. e., ten years from the date of sale; the settlement required being that there shall be at least one

BONA FIDE settler in authorised occupation for every two hundred acres of land ; all lands not so settled at the expiration of ten years from the time of sale to become forfeited and revert to the Crown absolutely, except such portions thereof as shall be found unfit for settlement, or such portions as are of very inferior quality and by reason thereof have remained unoccupied, in respect to which the Governor in Council may, upon application, dispense with the forfeiture and cause the same to be conveyed to the original purchaser or his assignee.

6. A contract of Sale to be made with the purchaser from the Crown subject to the foregoing and following conditions ; but Patents for the land to issue only to the occupants of the lots purchased deriving claim under the vendee of the Crown, or to the assignees claiming under such purchasers and occupants who shall have complied with the conditions of settlement hereinafter mentioned, upon a certificate or other evidence that they have paid such vendee or his assignee or complied with the Contract with him, for or in regard to such particular lot ; and upon evidence that the party applying, or some one under whom he claims, has been a resident on the said lot for at least two years continuously, and that upon the same (not exceeding two hundred acres) at least ten acres for each one hundred acres have been cleared and rendered fit for cultivation and crop, and have been actually under crop, and that a habitable house in dimensions at least sixteen by twenty feet is erected thereon, and upon payment of the sum of four dollars as Patent Fees to cover expenses, &c. The nature and description of proof above referred to to be settled and prescribed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

7. All lands which shall under the foregoing conditions revert to the Crown, shall be exposed to sale at Public Auction at such times and places and on such upset price as the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall fix.

8. That in Townships which have been surveyed and laid out into lots, and where lands are now offered for sale at four shillings per acre, or where no lands have as yet been offered for sale, and in Townships under survey or yet to be surveyed into lots, lands be sold under the following regulations, to wit :

9. That lands be sold for cash at seventy cents per acre and on time upon the following terms, viz : one dollar per acre ; one fifth to be paid at the time of sale, and the remaining four-fifths in four equal annual instalments with interest on the purchase money unpaid.

10. That when the lands in a Township have remained open for sale for one year after public notice thereof, the lands unsold at the expiration of that period shall, at a time to be fixed, and after reasonable notice given by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, be offered for sale by Public Auction at the upset price fixed for their sale as above, or at such other upset price as under special circumstances may be named by the Commissioner of Crown Lands ; and that such public sales of all lands which shall remain unsold in the mean time shall take place semi-annually at times to be named therefor by the Commissioner of Crown Lands until the whole of the lands in the Township shall have been disposed of ; the lands remaining unsold after any such public sale to continue open for private sale at the said upset price until the period of one week next before the time at which the next public sale shall take place.

11. That all lots of land which shall have been offered as "Free Grants" and shall not have been located and occupied at the expiration of one year from the time the same shall have been so offered, shall no longer remain as "Free Grants," but shall be open for private sale or shall be exposed to public sale by Auction as part of the lands in the Township in which the same are situate, and upon the same terms as other lands therein.

12. That all lands (except those now exempt) shall be subject to settlement duties, and no Patent in any case (even though the land be paid for in full at the time of purchase) shall issue for any such land to any person who shall not by himself, or the person or persons under whom he claims have taken possession of such land within six months from the time of sale, and shall from that time continuously have been a BONA FIDE occupant of, and resident on the land for at least two years, and have cleared and rendered fit for cultivation and crop and had under crop within four years at farthest from the time of sale of the land, a quantity thereof in the proportion of at least ten acres to every one hundred acres, and have erected thereon a house habitable and of the dimensions at least of sixteen by twenty feet.

13. That all other lands not embraced in the foregoing category be exposed to sale by Public Auction annually, or in the discretion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands half yearly, for cash, at such times and places and at such upset prices as the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall fix.

14. That the lands known as "Clergy Reserves" be sold on the same terms and in the same manner as other public lands in the Townships in which they respectively lie.

15. That prompt payment in all cases be made of the essence of the contract, and any default to be on pain of forfeiture of all previous payments and of all right in the lands.

16. That in cases of sales already made, payment of arrears be required, and that public notice be given in the Official Gazette, and through the usual channels, that unless such arrears be paid within twelve months from the first of January, 1859, the land in respect of which default shall continue will be resumed by the Crown and resold, and that in regard to all purchase moneys and interest hereafter to fall due, prompt payment will be exacted.

SQUATTERS.

17. That the system of recognizing unauthorized occupation of land commonly known as "Squatting," be discontinued, subject to the following provisions, viz:

That public and general notice be given by the Crown Lands Department, that no claim to pre-emption by reason of such occupation will be entertained after the first day of September next, and that no claim to such pre-emption not now in a state to be admitted can be made good by any act of the party hereafter, and that therefore his labor will be thrown away.

That the prices above fixed for lands shall apply to Upper Canada only.

The prices of lands in Lower Canada shall be regulated by Orders in Council from time to time.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner,

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 13th January, 1859.

THE
PETERBORO' REVIEW,
 A WEEKLY PAPER,
Published Every Friday Morning,
 By **T. & R. WHITE,**
 AT THEIR OFFICE, "NEW MARKET BLOCK,"
 AT
 ONE DOLLAR A YEAR,

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The *Review* is the largest paper published in Canada, outside of the Cities. As an advertising medium it is universally recognised as the best paper, having by far

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION

Of any newspaper published within the United Counties.

The *Review* aims at being essentially A LOCAL PAPER, furnishing the reader with full information on matters of interest transpiring within the Counties. But at the same time, such selections of Foreign and Provincial News will be made, as will keep the public well informed upon the

GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Office is fitted up with one of

HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES

and a small LIGHTNING JOB PRESS, and is thus admirably adapted for the execution of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING;

The public may depend upon having all such work performed in a workman-like manner, and at prices as low as in any other office in the Counties.

—
 ↗ A BOOK BINDERY is also attached to the Establishment, under the Superintendence of a first class Binder.

OTONABEE MILLS!

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has pleasure in informing his
FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,
THAT HIS

MILLS ARE IN FULL OPERATION,
and that he will be glad to attend to the calls of old and new customers.

Particular attention will as formerly be paid to
GRISTING AND CUSTOM WORK,
and good fresh ground FAMILY FLOUR, will be kept on hand for retailing,
which will be delivered at any place in Peterborough or Ashburnham, upon
orders being left (with the money) at the Mills or at his store.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, 1861.

R. JOHNSTON & SON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, &C.,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

I. ROBINSON & CO.,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Ready-made Clothing, &c.,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

JOHN MOLONEY,

Grocer, Wine and Spirit Merchant.

EVERYTHING IN HIS LINE KEPT ON HAND OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

No. 3 Burnham's Block, George Street, Peterboro', C. W.

GEORGE A. COX,

Photographer, Ambrotypeist, &c.

Rooms fitted up with sky light, and other requisites for securing a first rate
picture. Burnham's Block, adjoining the Telegraph Office,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

FURNITURE,
**CABINET, CHAIR & UPHOLSTERY
ESTABLISHMENT,**

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF HOLDEN & COLBY'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGERS,

Corner of George and Sherbrooke Streets,

Peterborough, C, W

E. POOLE,

Grateful for past support, would inform the public that he continues to manufacture and keep on hand FURNITURE and CABINET WARE of every description, and of the most modern styles. His Furniture Factory being fitted up with all the recent improvements in LABOR SAVING MACHINERY, and none but the best workmen being employed, he is confident of being able to supply a superior article at prices as low as any house in Upper Canada. All orders for house furnishing with which he is entrusted will be promptly executed.

THOMAS WHITE, Senr.,
DEALER IN

BOOTS,

SHOES,

LEATHER,

&c., &c., &c.



A GOOD STOCK KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Orders Punctually Attended to.

No. 4 Market Block, George Street, Peterborough.

J. Pengelly,
SADDLER, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER, &c.,
GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO, C. W.

A large supply of Saddles, Harness, &c., made of the best material, kept constantly on hand.

JAMES BEST,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Grockery, &c.,

Rowe's Brick Building, George Street, Peterboro, C. W.

E. POOLE,

UNDERTAKER, &c.,

(Corner of Sherbrooke and George Streets.)

Funerals furnished and attended---Coffins always kept on hand.

CHARGES MODERATE.

M'GREGOR'S LIVERY STABLE,

LEWIS M'GREGOR, Proprietor.

Stable in rear of the American Hotel, Peterborough.

Good Horses and Vehicles, and careful hostlers.—Prices Moderate.

A. STEWART,

DEALER IN

Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves, Tin, Copper and

JAPANESE WARES.

George Street, North of Hunter Street, Peterborough, C. W.

GEORGE MITCHELL,

Grocer, Provision Dealer and Liquor seller.

KINGSTON ALE, BY THE GALLON AND QUART.

CORNER OF GEORGE AND BROCK STREETS,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

MESSRS. STRICKLAND & ROGERS,

DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

IN THEIR VARIOUS BRANCHES.

A complete Stock kept constantly on hand.

AN EXPERIENCED MILLINER

always in attendance for orders in the fancy department.

A FIRST CLASS CUTTER, AND TAILORS,

are attached to the establishment.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

got up in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

TERMS being CASH, prices will be found accordingly, and purchasers can feel sure of a bountiful return for their money.

No. 4, Burnham's Block, George Street,

Two doors north of Caisse's Hotel, and opposite the *Review* Office.

T. B. CLEMENTI,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.

OFFICE OVER JOHN CAMPBELL'S STORE,

Hunter Street, opposite Ormond & Gilmour's,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

DENTISTRY.

John O'Donnell, Junr.

DENTIST.

In Peterboro' from 15th to the last of every Month.

OFFICE IN BURNHAM'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE "REVIEW" OFFICE,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO, C. W.

REFERENCES—Dr. Leggo, Dentist, Brockville; Dr. McCrea, Keene; Thomas White, Jr., Esq., Editor of *Review*, Peterborough.

"YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED."

HUFFMAN HOUSE.

P. HUFFMAN, Proprietor.

FARE, ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

Corner of George and Brock Streets, Peterboro, C. W.

CAISSE'S HOTEL,

Opposite the Market, George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

[Admittedly the best Hotel between Montreal and Toronto.]

An Omnibus runs to and from the Railroad Depots on the arrival and departure of the Cars.—A good, careful Ostler always in attendance.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Wm. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor,

LATELY FROM TRENT, C. W.

The Bar is supplied with the choicest Liquors. Good Stabling and careful Hostlers always in attendance. ➡ A Buss runs daily to and from the Cars for the accommodation of Travellers. Charges moderate.

WELLINGTON HOTEL,

A. NIBLOCK, Proprietor,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

The Bar is supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars. Good Stabling and careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

"MAPLE LEAF SALOON,"

Oysters in Cans and Kegs, Prairie Chickens, Quails, Ducks,
Lobsters and Fish, and will continue to receive daily, by express, a supply of the rarities of each season.

THE BILLIARD ROOM,

Now the most popular in Town, will be kept up as usual, and every attention will be paid to the comfort of visitors. The BAR is supplied with choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the DINING SALOON will be kept up to the reputation it had gained under the management of its former proprietor.

R. H. CRONN.

R. A. McNABB,

GEORGE STREET, NEXT DOOR TO MR. A. STEWART'S TIN SHOP.

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING.

This Clothing is made upon the premises and cut by an experienced cutter.
Also, Garments made to order.

W. & G. JOHNSTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.

Orders punctually attended to, and good fits warranted.

WATER STREET.

DAVID LEMAY,

Wholesale and Retail Confectioner,

AND DEALER IN

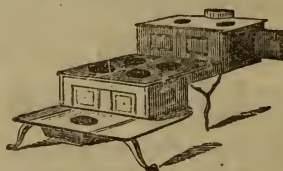
CAKES, CANDIES, FRUIT, CHILDRENS' TOYS, &c.

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Jas. Stevenson,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.,



He has on hand the largest and best assortment of

Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves,

HE HAS EVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Persons requiring Stoves will find it to their advantage to

EXAMINE HIS STOCK!

before purchasing elsewhere.

H A R D W A R E .

The undersigned having succeeded to the business heretofore
carried on under the name of

A. Fowlis & Co.,

beg leave to solicit a continuance of the support so kindly extended to the
late firm. They will continue to keep on hand a large and well assorted

S T O C K U

HARDWARE & IRONMONGERY

which will be sold

F O R C A S H ,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

REID & PATTERSON.

Peterborough, November 20th, 1861.

PATENT FIRE PROOF SOLUTION.

The undersigned having secured the Patent right for the above in Peterborough, beg leave to introduce it to the notice of the public.

The *Montreal Transcript* says, speaking of the solution:—Its astonishing effects as a preventative of fire cannot be appreciated until seen and tested; and we would earnestly recommend Architects, Painters and Builders to examine it for themselves. This cheap appliance to wood makes an admirable stain, and can be painted or varnished on without affecting the efficacy of its fire proof qualities, and saves more than the price of itself in the quantity of oil or varnish used, as it effectually fills the pores of the wood. We sincerely trust that it will become so universal in its application as to prevent the possibility of extensive fires and be the means of saving both the lives and property of our fellow-beings.

The certificates of several of our most respected citizens, as to its merits, have been obtained; among which is Henry Lyman, Esq., Chairman Fire Committee; Alex. Bertram, Engineer Fire Department; Jean B. Dubuc, Fire Inspector; E. Atwater, Esq., Chairman Board of Trade, and George Brown, Esq., Architect, &c., &c. It is especially adapted for application to shingle roofs not only rendering them Fire proof, but acting as a preservative.

REID & PATTERSON,

Agents for Naval and Military Life Association.

AGENTS FOR MOCOCK'S AXES AND EDGED TOOLS.

Peterborough, November 20th, 1861.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

WILLIAM HELM,

Brick Foundry and Machine Shop, Simcoe St., is prepared to make to order

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

heavy and light; Grist and Saw Mill machinery, heavy and light,

Castings of all Descriptions.

The following machines and articles are constantly on hand:

Reaping and Mowing Machines,

Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, Ploughs of various patterns; Road Scrapers, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Straw Cutters, short and long Waggon boxes of various sizes. All kinds of Castings, that are usually found in a first class establishment kept constantly on hand. Brass castings of all descriptions made to order. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Patterns in general use

FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

The knowledge and experience of many years in the business, gives him facilities and advantages possessed by few, as a pledge that all orders will be executed satisfactorily.

N. B.—The subscriber is agent for the sale of Helm's celebrated

SELF RAKING REAPING MACHINES.

All orders will be punctually attended to, and any repairing to these Reapers will be done satisfactorily.

WM. HELM.

PLOUGHS.

Wm. Helm has purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the justly celebrated Hill's patent improved Plough, which took the first prize at the County of Durham Fair, at the Fall County Show 1861; the attention of Farmers is particularly called to this Plough. Also,

A STEEL MOULD BOARD PLOUGH

which is made in the same Establishment. These Ploughs require only to be known to become the farmers favorites, manufactured and for sale in the County of Peterborough, only by

W. M. HELM.

Peterborough, C. W., November 21st, 1861.

BOOK BINDING.

T. & R. WHITE,

Having recently added to their establishment a Book Bindery, and placed it under the direction of a first class workman, for many years foreman of a large City Bindery, are now prepared to do binding of every description in the very best and most durable style.

BINDING IN MOROCCO,
RUSSIA, CALF, ROAN AND SHEEP,

of any pattern equal to any establishment in the
PROVINCE.

Magazines,

Periodicals,

Music, &c., &c., &c.

bound neatly and durably.

BLANK AND ACCOUNT BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Manufactured to order in first rate style, and of any pattern required.

The Scale of Prices

for Book binding is the same as those charged in the largest

BINDERIES IN TORONTO,

and the work is warranted to be in every respect equal to that of any other Bindery in Canada.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

No. 4, MARKET BLOCK,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

To be Sold or Let.

The subscriber, being about to remove to the Auburn Axe Factory, will sell or let the premises at present occupied by him. They are advantageously situated on the MAIN STREET, fitted up with a


14 HORSE ENGINE,

and are well adapted for manufacturing purposes.

WM. MOCOCK.

G. REED,

Pump and Bedstead Manufacturer,

Wood Turner, &c., &c. Corner of Simcoe and Aylmer Streets, Peterboro', C. W.  Pumps delivered in any part of the County, and warranted to give satisfaction.

QUEBEC AGENCY,

For the transaction of Business with the Government Departments.

H. J. GIBBS,

Has opened an office in Quebec. for the transaction of business of parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere, with any of the Government Departments.

Persons desirous of securing Patents for Lands, or having claims of any kind against the Government, or requiring any information obtainable at the Crown Lands or other public offices, may have their business diligently attended to by a Resident Agent, without the expense and inconvenience of a journey to Quebec. Patents of Invention taken out. All pre-paid communications, addressed to Box 339, Post Office, Quebec, will receive immediate attention.

H. J. GIBBS.

ROYAL HORSE INFIRMARY!

MCDONALD STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

W. KEITEL, M. B. C. V. S.,

May be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffatt's, Blacksmith, John Douglass, do., or at Mrs. Stewart's, George Street, north and at the Infirmary Stables from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 2 p. m.

A. MERCER & SONS,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.

A large and well selected stock of Cloths constantly on hand. Orders made up in the latest styles and at reasonable rates.

Hunter Street, two doors west of George Street, Peterboro', C. W.

W. H. SCOTT,
 Barrister at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
 CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.

Office in Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterboro', C. W.

WILLIAM DRENNAN,
 PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
 Civil Engineer, &c.
 PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Fashionable Hair Dressing Saloon.

J. T. HOLMES,
 Scott's Building, Simcoe Street, Peterborough, C. W.
 PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING.

BARNARD'S
Anti-corrosive corrugated metallic Pens.
T. & R. WHITE,

are the sole Agents for the sale of these Pens for the United Counties of
PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA.

The Corrugated Metal Pens do not corrode—they will not spatter or cut through the thinnest paper—they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point and great durability. They are now used in all the principal Banking and Commercial Houses, and by Professional men everywhere; and have been universally commended by the Press as decidedly the best pen yet offered to the public.

Sold in boxes of one gross each at \$2; or at 25 cents a dozen.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

LEMAY, TURCOT & CO.,

DEALERS IN

**Dry Goods, Staple and Fancy,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,**

BOOTS, SHOES, &c. &c.,

Corner of Hunter and George St., Peterboro', C.W.

An immense and well selected Stock, in all the departments, constantly on hand, and for sale cheap for cash.

R. B. MACDOUGALL,

**Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery
ESTABLISHMENT,**

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO', C. W.

An experienced Milliner always on the premises to take Ladies' orders.

JOHN McDONELL,

Grocer, and Provision Dealer, Liquor Seller, &c.
GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

A. W. KEMPT,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST:

IMPORTER AND DEALER,

Wholesale and retail in Patent Medicines,

Paints, Oils, Colours and Dye Stuffs; Perfumery; Spices; hair, nail and tooth Brushes, Toilet bottles; fancy Soaps; horse and cattle Medicines; Garden, field and flower seeds, &c. A fine assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, Coal Oil, burning Fluid, &c., &c.

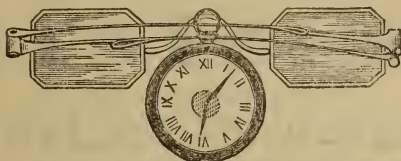
PREScriptions CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

WM. LECH,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, IN

Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c., &c.,
HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF FURS.

Scott's Building, George Street, Peterborough.



TEMPLETON BROWN, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

AND DEALER IN

**Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Cutlery,
Merchaun and Fancy Pipes, Segars, &c.,
SHEET MUSIC FOR SALE or PROCURED to ORDER.**

VIOLINS, FLUTES, &c., &c., KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Best Violin Strings for Sale.

MARKET BLOCK, PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

**SASH, BLINDS, DOORS AND MOULDINGS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CARPENTER AND JOINER'S WORK
EXECUTED TO ORDER.**

Shingles cut either on Shares or by the Thousand.

WILLIAM TOOLE.

↪ Factory on the River side next door North of Martyn's Mill. ↪

GEORGE MITCHELL,

AGENT FOR

**CREIGHTON'S SUPERIOR KINGSTON ALE,
FOR SALE by the BARREL or HALF BARREL.**

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

**B. & E. GREEN,
Bakers, Grocers, Crockery and Provision Dealers,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, &c., &c.
GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

CASH SYSTEM.

MONEY SAVED, GOOD VALUE GIVEN!

Nothing added to the price of Goods to make up for
bad debts, and only one price.

Wm. CLUXTON,

Keeps constantly on hand a very large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS

IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS. ALSO

TEAS, SUGARS,

and other articles in the Grocery line, with the exception of Liquors, very
cheap. Persons requiring winter supplies of

Cloths, Blankets, Clothing, Cotton Goods, Ladies Mantles,

LADIES BONNETS AND DRESS CAPS,

RICH ARTICLES IN

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

will do well to make their purchases from the subscriber.

FIRST RATE

MILLINERS, CLOAK AND MANTLE MAKERS

in attendance. Also, a first class

CUTTER AND TAILORS ON THE PREMISES.

Orders in these departments executed with despatch and in the newest and
most fashionable styles. A heavy supply of

Cloths, Trowsering and Tweeds,

of European and Canadian manufacture at

VERY LOW PRICES.

W. CLUXTON.

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

T. & R. WHITE,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

Peterborough, C. W.

Constantly on hand School Books, all used in the different Schools, Account Books, Wrapping Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Writing Paper, Drawing Paper, Steel Pens, Slates, Pencils, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, &c. Also,

BOOK BINDING, MAP MOUNTING
 AND

PAPER RULED TO ANY PATTERN.

All orders for Periodicals, Books, and anything in our line, will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount made to merchants, school teachers, ministers and libraries.

TOWN AND PARK LOTS.

The undersigned has about 100 valuable Town and Park Lots for sale
ON EASY TERMS,
 in and adjacent to the Town of Peterborough.

GEO. DUNS福德,
Solicitor.

BANDS FOR SALE.

An excellent lot of land for sale, within
7 miles of the Town of Lindsay,
 being Lot No. 2 in the 7th Concession of Verulam. It will be sold cheap
 and on easy terms. Apply to

M. DUNS福德,
Solicitor, Lindsay.

SCOTT'S REPORTS OF FASHIONS
AND FASHION PLATES.

The subscribers are agents for the above, for the County of Peterborough.

W. & G. JOHNSTON,
 Tailors and Clothiers,
Water Street.

MONTREAL CHEAP CASH STORE.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Dry Goods Groceries and Ready-made Clothing.
 Dickson's new Building, George Street, Peterborough, C. W.



ROBERT HAMILTON,

IMPORTER OF

British, German and American Hardware,

a large stock of shelf and heavy goods constantly on hand, among which will be found all descriptions of Mechanics' Tools, Farming Implements and House Furnishing Ironmongery; Cutlery, plated Britannia Metal and Wolverhampton Wares; Paints, Oils, Colors and Glass; Straw and Root Cutters; Double and Single Guns and Pistols; Grindstones and Patent Friction Rollers and Axles; all descriptions of Nails, sizes and qualities of iron; Patent, Half-patent and Common Axles; Patent Leather, Enamelled Cloth, &c.

Having adopted the Cash system, I am enabled to sell Goods to Cash customers on the most advantageous terms.

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW.

Dickson's new Building, George Street.

ROOM PAPERS.

3,000 ROLLS

Of various patterns now on hand, and as we expect a very large stock in the Spring which has been ordered direct from the manufacturer, we have determined to close off the

PRESENT STOCK AT COST.

Persons requiring Room Papers during the Fall and Winter can save at least 25 per cent. of the price by calling and buying from

T. & R. WHITE,

No. 4, Market Block, Peterborough, C. W.

A large lot of Window Shades and Bordering at the same rates.

WHITE & EASTLAND'S
LIVERY STABLES,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBORO.

Good horses, with comfortable conveyances and steady drivers, furnished at all times, on reasonable terms.

UNITY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF ENGLAND.

Authorised Capital, \$10,000,000,

Transacting business in Canada in full compliance with the Act of Parliament, for the regulation of Foreign Insurance Companies.

DEPOSIT FUND IN CANADA, \$50,000.

CANADA BRANCH—Great St. James Street, MONTREAL. W. P. Reynolds, Manager in B. N. A. No expense in effecting an Insurance beyond payment of Premium.

WALTER SHERIDAN,
 Agent, Court House, Peterboro.


WILLIAM COULTER,
PETERBOROUGH C. W.

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Woods and
DYE STUFFS,

Oils, Paints and Painters' Articles, Varnishes, Putty, Glassware, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c., fine Soaps, fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes, pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes, fancy articles, burning Fluid, Garden Seeds, Turpentine, Coal Oil, Alcohol, Books and Stationery, Surgical and Dental Instruments, with all the patent or proprietary

MEDICINES OF THE DAY.

I make my purchases with care, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment, and warranted to be fresh, pure and genuine. Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard to price and quality.  Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared.

VIOLINS, FLUTES,
VIOLINS, FLUTES,
VIOLINS, FLUTES,
ACCORDIONS, CONCERTINAS,
 &c., &c., &c., &c.

VIOLIN STRINGS, VIOLIN BOWS, &c., &c.,
 of every variety constantly on hand and sold at most extraordinarily low prices, by
T. & R. WHITE.

General Insurance Office.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO, C. W.

**LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE
Insurance Company.**

Capital, £2,000,000, Sterling.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, \$4,000,000.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, \$2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

COAL OIL AND COAL OIL LAMPS,

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP BY

T. & R. WHITE.

LANDS FOR SALE.

BURLEIGH.

West half 7 and 8 in the 8th Concession, Burleigh, 11 and 12 in the 7th Con.

HARVEY.

East $\frac{1}{2}$ 8, 9, South $\frac{1}{2}$ 10, 15, 11, 13 and 14, in the 6th Concession; 17, 18, 19, 20 in the 14th Concession; 18, 21, in the 15th Concession.

DUMMER.

West $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 in the 9th Concession.

Apply to

J. C. HUGHSON,

Peterborough.

WALKERFIELD NURSERY, PETERBOROUGH.

The subscriber has for sale at his Nursery an assortment of

FRUIT TREES,

comprising all the leading varieties, suited to this climate, of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries; also, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, &c., together with

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Flowering Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous
Roots, Dahlias, &c., &c.

AND A FINE COLLECTION OF

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

Also, very choice varieties of

Bedding out Plants,

CONSISTING OF

Verbenas, Petunias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, &c., &c.

The above is all the growth of this County being raised at the Nursery, and therefore better

SUITED TO CANADIAN SOIL AND CLIMATE.

↪ The Grounds being open to visitors, personal inspection is invited before ordering elsewhere.

J. W. GILMOUR.

Walkerfield Nursery and Gardens, on }
Peterborough and Monaghan Gravelled Road. }

ORMOND & GILMOUR,

Druggists, Chemists and Seedsman,

Dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair,
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	LOT.	CON.	ACRES.		
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30..in....	6....	200	18..in....	13.... 90
West half.....	29..in....	6....	100	22..in....	13....200
"32..in....	5....	100	19..in....	15....200
24..in....	7....	200	S. half of...	10..in....16....100
	.....25..in....	7....	200	East quarter..	4..in....16.... 50
	.....27..in....	7....	200		18..in....16....200
	.....10..in....	8....	200	E. half of...	21..in....17....100
West half.....	21..in....	8....	100	"	23..in....17....100
North half.....	25..in....	9....	100		19..in....18.... 200
East half.....	5..in....	10....	90		20..in....18....200
	EMILY.				6..in....19.... 75
North half.....	16..in....	12....	100		21..in....19....156
	ELDON.			North part...	20..in....19.... 56
West half ..	28.in.2.100	Old survey			
	FENELON.			SOMMERVILLE.	
West part of...	10..in....	2....	70		2..in.... 3....200
	HARVEY.				17..in.... 4....200
	18..in....	12....	200		18..in.... 4....200
	19..in....	12....	200		15..in.... 6....200
					18..in.... 6....120

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