

A

STATISTICAL SKETCH

OF THE

CORN TRADE OF CANADA,

&c. &c.

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AN intense degree of anxiety has, of late years, arisen concerning the supply of grain, especially wheat, from foreign countries. The opinion that cultivation has been overpressed in this country, is becoming almost universal, and the continent of Europe has been looked to, as a source of supply, by one class with fear, but by the majority with hope.

These two opposite feelings are the result of the same opinion, namely, that but for our present prohibitory laws, the north of Europe would be able to pour in upon us enormous supplies of grain, at prices considerably below our present averages, which, under present circumstances, it is allowed, are but just sufficient to remunerate the grower.

The class really and permanently interested in high prices is, indeed, small; but, unhappily, it is possessed of stupendous influence. It has the ear of nearly all classes, and has, consequently, succeeded in exciting fear, where the opposite feeling should alone have found a dwelling.

The farmer knows by bitter experience that a certain price is necessary to enable him to live. His landlord and vicar\*—men on whom, and on whose opinions he habitually relies, tell him that foreign corn can be brought in at half that price, or at all events, for considerably less; which is true: but, they do not

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\* Should tithes be commuted in any way but by giving a supposed equivalent in land, the landowners will lose their powerful ally "the church"—*i. e.* the body corporate of churchmen—without whose aid it is doubtful whether tithes could be maintained another week.

tell him (let us charitably suppose they do not know) that the difference would ultimately fall on rent and money-tithes; that money wages would fall,† and yet purchase more comforts for the labourer; and that by the fall in wages, the farmer's proportionate profits would be greater; and so further augment, by the fall in price of all raw produce, and of all articles, into the composition of which the raw produce of the soil enters. His income derived from profits, will purchase—will enable him to indulge in, *comforts*, where before he could only afford *necessaries*—*luxuries*, where before he was glad to content himself with *comforts*. The hopes and fears above alluded to, however extravagant in degree, have been productive of a most important result. They have raised up a demand for information, which government has evinced a praiseworthy anxiety to supply, not the least fruits of which, were Mr. Jacob's two missions to the north of Europe in 1825 and 1827. The two comprehensive reports of those journies, bring a knowledge of the corn trade of those parts of Europe which that gentleman visited, to every man's door; the returns from the several consuls abroad, in some measure,‡ keep up our knowledge; and these sources of information, combined with the experience of the last four years, may be said to have made us tolerably well acquainted with the corn supplying power of almost§ every country of Europe. With regard to America, however, both Republican and British, the case is widely different.

Previous to 1830, with the exception of one or two extraordinary years, in which the pent-up surplus of previous years was suddenly liberated by extremely high prices, following virtual prohibition, the supply from the various parts of America was too insignificant to attract much notice. Last year, however, the supply of American wheat and flour entirely baffled calculation, and produced what it never did before, a very decided influence on prices in the English markets. Some enlightened merchants, known for the accuracy of their calculations in this branch of trade, have confessed themselves deceived; and until better information is collected, there will naturally exist

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† From the increase of numbers which would follow cheap bread.

‡ It is to be regretted that the last column in the returns is not usually more full. There is no reason why it should not contain a report of the harvest in the district where the consul resides.

§ Russia is the most important exception. We know but little of the circumstances under which the wheat of Russia is produced; hence, at what price, and with what quantity that rapidly improving country can supply us, is still a mystery.

a nervousness concerning the possibility of excessive transatlantic supplies.

With regard to the United States, the Board of Trade has, by means of the several consuls, the sources of information within reach. Prices, with an occasional remark, are already transmitted to the corn department, and there appears no good reason why an annual report of the harvest and probable surplus for shipment should not be added thereto. From a colony, however, such information is less easily procured, there being no public officer to whom government can apply, with any chance of getting the desired information with a sufficient guarantee for its accuracy.

These several considerations induce me to think that a short sketch of the corn trade of Canada will not be without interest generally; but more especially to the merchant interested in any branch of the corn trade of this country.

It is now ascertained, and pretty generally acknowledged, that the continental states of Europe could not make any great addition to their average surplus\* for shipment, except at a greatly increased cost of production. All the lands suited to the culture of white crops, and situated at moderate distances from the shipping markets, are already under pretty high tillage; and it is only by more skilful, and, at the same time, more expensive application of manures—in a word, by still higher tillage, that an increased quantity could be drawn from the soil.† Canada, on the other hand, especially the upper province, stands in a very different position. It possesses an extent of unoccupied land of the richest quality, which may almost be called boundless, and which, with a moderate application of most unskilled labour, is capable of producing a continually increasing surplus for export.

Europe may be said to produce its corn by means of a large quantity of low priced labour, applied to rent, tax, and tithe-burthened lands, of various degrees of fertility; the price of the

\* The total supply in five years ending 5th January, 1832, including America, was 6,735,908, average 1,347,181. The largest import ever known was last year, namely, 2,319,462, of which, however, not much more than 1½ millions were from Europe. In 1817 it was 1,636,000 from all parts.—(See No. 10, of a most useful and well conducted mercantile paper, in 8vo., called the *London Mirror of Commerce*, published by R. Macardy, 122, Fleet-street.)

† See Mr. Jacob's second report *passim*, and more particularly Appendix 10, Communication from J. H. Von Thuenen, of Tellow, from which it will appear that there is not much room for higher cultivation.

produce being equal to the cost of raising it on the worst-circumstanced\* lands.

America, and indeed all new countries, produce their corn, &c. by means of a small quantity of high priced labour, applied to lands of the greatest fertility, and which are almost rent, tax, and tithe-free; the richness of the soil, and the non-existence of burthens, more than compensating the high wages of labour and the distance from markets; so that, with equal duties, or, with a trade in corn perfectly free and unrestricted, Canada, as I shall hereafter have occasion to show, can deliver her corn in England, at prices quite as low as Danzig, or any other corn shipping port in Europe.

The Canadas consist of two provinces, called the upper and lower, and divided from each other, *geographically*, by the river Ottawa; except just at it's mouth, where a small portion of Lower Canada lies on it's western shore; and *politically*, by differences of religion,† language, and law, including the tenure of lands.

Lower Canada, until within a few years, was almost exclusively inhabited by the descendants of the old French, holding their lands under, and much attached to, the signorial tenure, or *en fief*. Latterly, however, the waste lands of the crown, surrounding, but lying chiefly to the southward of the seigneuries, have been settled by persons speaking the English language. These lands are known by the name of *the townships*, and are held in free and common soccage.

The whole of Upper Canada is also, with one or two insignificant exceptions, settled by persons speaking the English language—English, Scotch, Irish, or Americans, and the tenure is also free. The two provinces enjoy separate governments, both having their governors, their councils, executive and legis-

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\* I say worst circumstanced, because writers on the subject of rent, have not sufficiently explained the numerous circumstances, which may and do vary the cost of laying down the required quantity of corn at the consuming market, and thus create rent on the better circumstanced lands. They dwell too much on the one item of relative fertility. Now the lands in Canada exhibit a singular equality in point of fertility, and rent is almost wholly owing to *proximity to market*, which the badness of the roads and communications renders of great importance. To those who are accustomed to new countries, it is difficult to conceive the non-existence of rent. When a town is laid out in the wilds, the lots around are immediately bought up, at prices wonderfully disproportionate to the prices of more distant lots, solely in anticipation of the town's demand.

† The majority in Lower Canada are Catholics, in Upper Canada, Protestant Sectarians. If, however, the influx of Irish continue a few years unchecked, Canada will be wholly a Catholic country.

lative, and their assemblies elected by the people. With political matters, however, we have but little to do, except in so far as they influence agriculture; we shall, therefore, pass to more relevant matter.

In soil, climate, institutions, and above all, in intelligence, Upper Canada has the advantage over the sister province. In nearness to markets, in fact possessing the markets themselves, Lower Canada is especially favoured.

Canada, although situated many degrees south\* of England, is subject to an intensity and duration of cold unheard of even in the northern countries of Europe. From the beginning of December to the end of April, the whole of Lower Canada is under snow, to the depth of several feet, and all the out-door occupations of husbandry are suspended. In Upper Canada, however, the winter is both milder and shorter, in the most favoured parts, being not more than half as long as in the district of Quebec; indeed, even on the island of Montreal, and in the southern parts of the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers, some mitigation of the extreme duration mentioned above, is experienced. This severity of winter appears, at first sight, much worse than it really is. The great fertilizing power of the snow† is some compensation to the husbandman; and the great heat and steady weather which prevail during the summer months, produce a rapidity of vegetation, which never fails to astonish and delight the recent European settler.

Mr. Philemon Wright, an extensive proprietor and very able farmer at Hull, one of the Lower Canada townships on the Ottawa, assured me, that the snow so effectually prevents the frost from getting into the ground, that he can commence his field-work in the spring, sometimes as much as three weeks earlier than in the southern part of the state of Vermont, whence he originally came, though there, the winter is, apparently, much shorter. Thus much may be said of the influence of the Canadian climate on agriculture and agricultural industry. *First*, every thing which will grow in Great Britain, will arrive at perfection in Canada, but in a much shorter time. *Second*, many things which either will not succeed in Great Britain, or at all events, not very well, and only at a great cost, ar-

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\* The southernmost point of Canada is in  $41^{\circ} 45'$ ; see the map attached to the Third Report on Emigration, 1827, or a reduction thereof (very good) in Martin Doyle's Hints.

† "Beaucoup de neige bonne récolte," says a Canadian proverb.

rive at perfection in Canada without difficulty : witness tobacco, Indian corn, rice, melons, peppers, &c. &c. *Third*, the out-door employments in winter being so few in number, the farmer is driven to become a manufacturer also ; hence the distribution of employments (division of labour) is very incomplete, and all the advantages which spring therefrom, are lost to Canada. *Fourth*, all live stock must be housed, a circumstance which necessarily increases farm buildings to an alarming extent, and prevents the adoption of one of our greatest modern agricultural improvements, namely, feeding off a turnip crop. The singular anomaly exhibited by America in point of climate, when compared with the same parallel of latitude in Europe and Asia, has been most ably discussed, and, I think, satisfactorily accounted for, by a gentleman who has done more for the agriculture of the colony of, and for which he wrote, than all other societies and individuals taken together : I allude to John Young, who, by means of pseudonymous letters,\* subsequently acknowledged, written in a manly, nervous and Junius-like style, succeeded in arousing the farmers of Nova Scotia from ignorance and apathy, and in raising the agriculture of the colony from the very lowest state, to one of respectability at least.

He shows, that two thousand years since, the climate of Europe was precisely similar to that of America at the present day, in support of which, he quotes many authors of antiquity : † of this fact there can be no doubt, it remains only to account for the change which has since been brought about. Here, I think, Mr. Young has been particularly successful. He attributes the change—first, to the extirpation of the forests and the draining of the morasses : secondly, to the increase of population and consequent evolution of animal heat, and the warmth communicated to the atmosphere by the fires within the houses : thirdly, to the extension of tillage, the process of putrefaction alone generating considerable heat. ‡

The same causes, Mr. Young infers, will work the same changes in the American climates ; but much more rapidly, as the progress of settlement by civilized people is infinitely quicker

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\* Letters of Agricola, 1 vol. 8vo. first published in the *Acadian Recorder*.

† *Cæsar de Bello Gallico*, lib. 4, c. 23 ; lib. 5, c. 19 ; lib. 6, c. 23, 24 et 25 ; lib. 7, c. 8. *Columella*, lib. 1, c. 1. *Virgil Georg.* l. 3—349 et seq. *Juvenal Sat.* 6. “*Hybernum fracta glacie descendet in amnem ter matutino Tyberi Mergetur.*” It would be difficult now to find ice in the Tiber to break. *Tacitus in Vit. Agricola*, also describes the winter of Great Britain as almost intolerably severe.

‡ As Mr. Young's book is but little known here, I have extracted the passage : which is curious. It forms Appendix H.



than it could have been in Europe in the barbarous ages ; indeed, the experience of a life is now sufficient to mark the most important changes : even within the last few years the climate of Canada has certainly become considerably milder. There is nothing, therefore, in the climate, either of Upper or Lower Canada, to prevent the most unlimited extension of almost every description of produce capable of being raised from the earth. But if the climate be favourable to agriculture, the soil is still more so.

In the short space to which I am confined, it would be impossible to give a description of the soil of every county, besides which it would be very tedious, though it might easily be done, even to the detail of every township and seignury, by means of correspondence with local agricultural societies, and with individuals, aided by personal excursions and observations. At present, I shall content myself with a very general description. Of course, in so vast an extension of country, great variety of soil is to be found ; this variety, however, is considerably less than is found in what the Americans call old countries. Brown clay, light and rich, runs through the two provinces ; loam also abounds, marl is to be found, occasionally, though in small quantities, in every district, as also calcareous earth. In many parts of both provinces, the soil is sandy, fertilized, in some cases, by the admixture of other ingredients, particularly vegetable matter ; in others it is perfectly arid and sterile. Gypsum is every-where plentiful, though I am not aware of it's having, as yet, been used as manure. Limestone is also to be found everywhere ; in some places rising above the surface, particularly in Lower Canada, and more especially in the district of Quebec. Lastly, on the shores of many of the smaller lakes, and along the courses of some of the rivers, considerable tracts of rich alluvial deposits are met with.

These component parts are combined in endless proportions ; but in a country reclaimed from a state of nature, in which so recently all was forest, the whole must of necessity be fertilized by the decayed clothing of the vegetable world ; a circumstance sufficient to account for the general equality of soils, which I have already had occasion to notice. The light fertilized sandy soil predominates about the shores of Lake Erie, in the southern parts of the London and western districts, which are as yet but sparingly settled ; around the head and northern shore of Lake Ontario, a district particularly favourable to the growth of wheat ; and on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in some parts of

the district of Three Rivers; whereas about the Rice Lake, north of Lake Ontario, and on the St. Maurice river, it is more or less sterile, as it is also in the unsettled parts of Lower Canada, below Quebec.

A deep rich black loamy soil, containing abundance of vegetable matter, predominates in the southern parts of the New Castle, Home and Midland districts; in the peninsula of Prince Edward, and about Kingston the soil is more clayey;\* partial alluvial tracts are met with in some parts of the course of most rivers; and on the north shore of Lake St. Peter's (formed by the widening of the St. Lawrence) is to be found one of great extent and inexhaustible fertility;† on the whole, the quantity of land incapable of tillage in Canada, is exceedingly small, particularly in the upper province, and most of it at the present day, preserves its aboriginal character, unimproved by expensive manuring, unimpaired by excessive cropping.

The American farmers judge of the quality of the soil by the timber trees found upon it. *Cæteris paribus*, well grown trees indicate richness, more especially if they are of hard wood; stunted pine being the certain indicators of a barren soil. Again, a predominance of maple, black birch, beech, &c. indicate the richest deep black loam; fir, spruce, &c. intermixed with the hard woods, indicate fertile clay. Pines, &c. alone indicate a sandy soil; if the trees be large, *fertile*; if small, *sterile*. Oaks also delight in soils in which sand predominates. These fertile sandy soils are seldom found many leagues from the lakes and large rivers; the back country generally consisting of the rich black loam already mentioned. On the former, however, wheat seems to thrive better than on any other, though no attempt, that I am aware of, has been made to improve and adapt them to other purposes, by means of lime or gypsum, the former of which is always—the latter generally, at hand; indeed, to the total neglect of manures, both vegetable and mineral, I shall frequently have occasion to advert.

I cannot dismiss this part of the subject without mentioning a part of the country of which I do not speak from personal inspection, but which all agree in designating as the paradise of Upper Canada. I allude to the HURON TRACT: a triangular block of

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\* The soil of Lower Canada is principally clay.

† An extensive proprietor in that neighbourhood, informed me that he is now cropping land that has been cropped for forty years in succession, without manure. The soil is certainly twenty feet deep in some parts; so that deep ploughing is all that is wanted to get at a new virgin soil.

land, based on the east side of the southern end of Lake Huron. It's middle latitude is about 43° 15' north, and it's longitude from 80° 40', to 82° west; it is estimated to contain 1,100,000 acres; the whole, excepting the small quantity they have sold, belongs to the Upper Canada Land Company. Notwithstanding it's thinly settled state, "the climate of the Huron tract (a friend reports) is milder than any other part of Canada, and they will here find every natural advantage a settler can desire. I think the soil is generally sandy loam, and tobacco seems to thrive here wonderfully, though I do not know much about it's culture. I have seen some book accounts mention clay, but as yet, I have seen but little of it, though the quantity of vegetable soil fully warrants what you told me of Canada generally. The trees too are majestic; indeed, I think I could hardly find it in my heart to treat them as enemies: ONE I am now looking at, and on which I incessantly hear the axe of a raw-boned woodsman, (I give up my argument about the cross-cut saws,) I would certainly preserve. The underbrush, as it is called, is surprisingly thin; and I like the place so much, I think I shall fix on it."† \* \* \* \* \*

We have now seen that the soil and climate of both the Canadas are highly favourable to the production of wheat, and indeed of every thing else. I shall now devote a short space to the subject of internal communications.

In Mr. Jacob's second report, is an interesting calculation of the cost of conveying wheat to market in Mecklenburg. A table is constructed thereon,‡ showing that the whole value of the produce would be expended in carrying it 240 miles, (50 German miles.) If Canada depended on it's summer roads, such or worse would be the result. The excellence and extent of her natural water communication, however, renders the cost of conveying wheat, even from a great distance, very trifling. In the Appendix E will be found an interesting table, drawn up by Mr. Samuel Revans, of Montreal, (a gentleman known for the extent and accuracy of his knowledge of mercantile statistics,) exhibiting the cost§ of carrying produce to Montreal, from different distances; it forms a striking contrast to Mr. Jacob's table. The more distant parts of the province of Upper Canada,

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† I have a great deal of interesting correspondence on Canada, chiefly from new settlers, and persons about to take lands in Upper Canada, from which, when it accumulates a little more, I shall make a selection for publication.

‡ 8vo. edit. page 9. The whole statement, page 7 to 10, is worth looking at.

§ All the prices and rates in the text, notes and tables, are in Halifax currency, except when otherwise mentioned; this currency is fully explained in Appendix D.

as yet, send but little, I think I may say no wheat to the shipping market. Niagara and the head of Lake Ontario being the most distant corn-supplying districts, hence 11d. to 1s. per bushel is the average cost of conveying the wheat of Upper Canada to Montreal. Most of the carting work is done in sleighs, (sledges,) when the snow is on the ground; indeed, all of the wheat grown near, and some of that grown a considerable distance from Quebec and Montreal, is thus conveyed to those cities, when the farmers having nothing else, either for themselves or their horses and oxen to do: hence, if we allow any thing for this carting, it must be a mere trifle. The cost of conveying wheat by water from St. Thomas to Quebec, a distance of twelve leagues, is in summer, 2d to 2½d, yet some is carried by land in winter; thus earning not more than 4s in two days for a man and horse and cart. From these observations, it will appear, that cost of conveyance can never operate as a check upon the supply of wheat from Canada, as the settling, populating, and clearing of the country, and the general improvement of the roads and navigation resulting therefrom, will be continually reducing that expense.

The system of agriculture pursued by the Lower Canadians is probably the worst on the face of the globe. Of rotation, even of the rudest kind, they have not the slightest conception; their custom (and from their *customs* nothing can turn them) being to crop one year, and pasture the next, giving the land no other manure than what is made by the small number of cattle fed on it. It is a mere alternation of wheat and weeds. Their total ignorance and neglect of manures is conspicuous, even to the numerous flying travellers who occasionally visit, and afterwards to the great edification of their readers,—write about Canada. A Canadian farmer has been known, at a considerable expenditure of his own time and labour, to cart the contents of his dung-heap into the river; and around most Canadian houses is a heap of filth, perpetually offensive where it lies, which might be converted to the most useful purposes. Many stories are told of the prejudices of the Canadians on this head, such as the pile of dung round the barn, rendering it necessary to build a new one, &c. Such stories are probably not all true, still they are invented as illustrations of existing customs, and for so much they are good. The consequence of all this need scarcely be stated: Lower Canada exhibits what no new country ought to exhibit; namely, a considerable quantity of worn-out land, and many of the phenomena of redundant population.

Their agricultural implements are on a level with their system. Rudely constructed ploughs, attached to the horns of the oxen, by which they are drawn; small triangular-shaped harrows, in some cases, made wholly of wood. The improved instruments of Great Britain, even those there considered as indispensable, are wholly unknown, and several laudable attempts to introduce them have failed; *sacré invention Anglaise* being the name the habitants are wont to bestow on any thing with which they are not familiar. Still, I think I can discover marks of a better era. Mr. J. K. Perrault, a gentleman of considerable agricultural knowledge of known benevolence, and of literary attainments, has lately written, for a weekly paper, some able essays on the elementary principles of agriculture, especially adapted to the climate and circumstances of Lower Canada. These have since been collected into a small volume, which will, in all probability, produce some good effect on the younger inhabitants of the province. A favourite plan of Mr. Perrault's is to establish elementary schools of agriculture, with farms attached thereto, all over the country; a plan which certainly merits the attention and assistance of all who wish well to the agriculture of Canada. Among other impressions which there is some reason to think erroneous, is that against the culture of winter wheat on the score of climate: that the culture of white wheat is attended with more risk and requires greater care than red, I am fully aware. I know also that there are lands in Lower Canada, (*where are there not?*) ill adapted to winter wheat; but I have the opinion of many good farmers that there is nothing in the length and severity of the winter, which militates against its introduction, with sufficient care and attention, of course, all of which would be fully repaid by the additional weight and value of the crop when housed.

About the middle to the end of April (15th to 20th) the snow is off, and the frost out of the ground; the farmer's labours may then be said to commence. Though the agency of a warm sunshine the ground is soon sufficiently dry for the single ploughing, (if not done in the autumn,) which is all the Canadian farmer ever gives it; the 1st of May is considered a fair average time for getting the seed into the ground, the 20th is generally held to be very late;\* one harrowing completes this part of the process, the rest is left almost wholly to the *bon dieu*, until the time of harvest, which is in August, or even at the latter end of July in early years. One and half to three bushels is the quantity sown, the smaller quantity on the newest land, the larger, or something approaching thereto, on lands long in

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\* It was as late as 30th May, last year.

cultivation ; fifteen, twelve, ten, and even as low as nine for one being the proportion of the produce to the seed.\*

The wheat of Lower Canada varies in quality, though I think, much less than that of England. One great reason for this I take to be the general steadiness of the weather about the time of harvest, an advantage which England cannot be said to enjoy. The grain itself is of good quality, weighing from 56 to 62lbs. the bushel ; but it is brought to market in a most abominably dirty condition, full of oats, wild tares, (*poix sauvages*,) and dust. The slightest improvement would remedy all this. A summer fallow would effectually eradicate the weeds, and the use of good clean seed wheat would stop their recurrence. At present, no care is taken even to pick out the *poix sauvages*, so that wheat and weeds are in fact cultivated together.

In the midst of all this, however, we have many samples of better cultivation, but they are exhibited by old-country farmers ; Mr. Anthony Anderson's farm, on the north side of the little river St. Charles, which runs into the St. Lawrence at Quebec, would do credit to any country. Mr. Anderson adapts all the English improvements to the circumstances of Lower Canada, with peculiar skill ; his farm is stocked with the finest breeds of cattle in the province, and from my connexion with the Quebec Agricultural Society, I have means of knowing that his liberality has been beneficial in numberless ways. But of course, the markets of Quebec and Montreal will draw around them the best farmers, &c. ; in speaking of the system of Lower Canada, I mean to allude to that of the *habitans*, as the country people are called, only.

In Upper Canada, and in the townships of Lower Canada, a somewhat better system prevails ; the lands have an occasional respite, consequently they are not wholly exhausted in a few years.

When the land is first brought under cultivation, it is generally the custom to sow it, in Upper Canada, with Indian corn ; in Lower Canada, with potatoes in the spring, and in September with wheat. If the soil be very rich, wheat is again sown in the September following. If, however, it is considered not sufficiently good to bear two such exhausting crops, the land is left untouched until May, when it is broken up for summer fallow, and in September it is again sown with wheat. With this second year's wheat, grass is not unfrequently sown ;

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\* In the townships south of the river St. Lawrence, where a rather better system prevails, (somewhat similar to that of Upper Canada, about to be described,) the produce is greater, namely, from 12 to 25 bushels reaped, for 1,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sown ; the average being about 15 for 1.

in the third or fourth year the grass is broken up, and wheat, Indian corn, or pease, again sown. In other places, wheat is sown once, grass follows for three years, then a summer fallow, and wheat in the fall. Manure is used in very few cases, and in these but sparingly; I have been told, that new land has frequently been cropped 10 years out of 12. The Irish generally commence with the potato, following with wheat. A very favourite course is, first, wheat; second, rye, mixed with hay-seed; third, pasture; fourth, ground broken up and summer fallowed; and fifth, wheat again.

For pasture, clover and timothy are the favourites. White clover is indigenous, and is generally abundant after the clearing of the land and the burning of trees.

The plough is seldom used on new lands until the first pasture is broken up, it being found quite sufficient, in the first instance, to harrow in the seed. Manure is but little attended to; and, as in Lower Canada, much that might be usefully applied to the land is wasted; the stable dung generally goes to the Indian corn crop, or, if the farm have one, to the orchard; where also oats or rye are frequently raised. The manure of the cattle is entirely lost to the land, by the custom of allowing them to stray, for the purpose of browsing; no pasture is so agreeable to their palates, as the young and tender branches of the maple, to obtain the very top shoot of which, they *walk down* the young tree with great skill; cropping it, and then letting it regain its erect position; with this food, however, they require an additional quantity of salt to keep them in health; indeed, in countries far from the sea coast, the vegetable world, including the grasses, seems to be very sparingly impregnated with salt, a deficiency which the cattle invariably feel, and which art must always supply.

Turnip culture, connected with feeding, with a view to the wool, might be most advantageously introduced into Upper Canada generally, as there is much land peculiarly adapted thereto, and the duration of the winter does not throw in the way the insuperable bar which it does in the lower province. The better cultivation of Upper Canada, abundantly shows itself in the proportion which the produce bears to the seed, and in the quality of the grain, some of which has been sold within 2s of the top price of English wheat; and when the harvest has been badly housed here, for some few shillings more. I saw, last November, a sample of Upper Canada white wheat, weighing 64½ lbs the bushel, which would have borne comparison with any Kentish wheat I ever saw, and was much better than any now to be found in the London market; it was free from ble-

mish of any kind. Generally, the wheat of Upper Canada contains a mixture of red, which is its only defect; but owing to the high price which prime wheats have commanded of late years in the English markets, the Canadian farmers have made great efforts to improve the quality of their grain, and it must be granted they have succeeded.

The proportion which the produce bears to the seed is certainly greater than in Lower Canada, as the land is not only much better, but is also not at all exhausted by over cropping. The seed sown per acre is much less, seldom exceeding  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and often not above one bushel, and the produce is from 15 to 25 bushels per acre.\*

The price at which wheat can be grown in Canada is an interesting subject of enquiry. It is generally understood and admitted, that on the long run, a dollar per bushel at market, as an average price, will pay all parties concerned in delivering it there, a supposition which is fully borne out by the prices during the last ten years.

Appendix C, No. 1, is a table of the prices of wheat from 1821 to 1829. It was collected, with great labour, by Mr. Revans, to whom I have already expressed my obligations.

Previous to 1825, Canada wheat was subject, in some measure, to the competition of the north of Europe, the reduction in the duties from 12s 6d to 5s not having then taken place; and the average price for the period may be considered as indicating, with tolerable accuracy, the remunerating price at that time. But little wheat came down from Upper Canada; not enough, indeed, to make a difference of quotation necessary, all the produce of the colony being called "Canada wheat." The wheat of Lower Canada, too, was not so good as at present; so that the subsequent advance may be considered as arising *partly* from the improvement of quality. In 1826, I remember some red wheat being offered me as low as 3s 9d a minot.†

The averages of the five years above named were as follows :—

1821	.....	4s. 0d.
1822	.....	4 0
1823	.....	5 $2\frac{1}{2}$
1824	.....	4 7
1825	.....	4 10

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Average of the 5 years . . . 4  $6\frac{1}{4}$  Appendix C, No. 4.

\* In some fewer cases of higher cultivation 35 bushels, and, I believe, even 40, have been reaped; but these are rare instances, and require heavy expenses.

† A French measure, one-twelfth larger than the Winchester bushel.



Upper Canada wheat, however, of medium quality, could not be laid down at Montreal under 5s 6d per bushel,\* or 54s 4d in † London, without duty. Now the average price in England must be low indeed for good white wheat to bring no more than 54s 4d. The medium price of a dollar per bushel would cost 50s 8d in London, without duty, (Appendix F) a price which would enable Canada, quality considered, ‡ to cope with any of the corn-supplying countries of the north of Europe.

In the present state of the corn laws it is not likely that wheat in Canada will be long under 5s 6d as a medium price, that is, 5s for Lower Canada, and 6s for Upper Canada wheat. And even were the commerce of grain quite unrestricted, I am inclined to think good wheat would seldom go below 62s to 65s per quarter here, which would keep the price in Canada up at from 6s to 6s 6d ; a price which operates as a decided inducement to its extended cultivation.

The remuneration of the labourer has been frequently overstated in this country, in works on emigration, &c. This arises, I imagine, from taking the wages paid at particular times, for particular kinds of work, as the current rate for the whole year. Thus 4s to 4s 6d per diem, is paid during summer to hard-working labourers in Quebec and Montreal; 3s 9d to 4s 6d, and even 5s are occasionally paid on farms at harvest time. In the discussions on the Emigration Bill, 2s 6d was assumed as something below the rate of wages in Canada; 3s 9d per diem being considered the medium rate of wages. Farm servants are usually hired by the year, and paid at a rate per month, being lodged and amply found. Their board is usually estimated to cost 1s per diem, and their wages vary from 6 to 12 dollars per month, according to their skill and ability in the work required to be done. The well-skilled Upper Canadian farm servants, accustomed alike to the plough and to the axe, are usually paid from 10 to 12 dollars per month, with board, or from 2s 8d to 3s per diem, all the year round. The newly arrived raw immigrant, although accustomed to all the agricultural operations of an old country, is obliged to content himself with rather lower wages, until he has acquired the use of the American axe, and become skilful in chopping, logging, and

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\* The last advices, January 24, 1832, quote Upper Canada Wheat, at 5s. 6d.

† Appendix F.

‡ A comparison of the present prices in the London market of all foreign wheats with each other, and with English, will point out tolerably well where Canada wheat should be placed. See Appendix H.

fencing, work for which he is at first unfit. Eight to ten dollars (40s to 50s) or 2s 4d to 2s 8d per diem, may be considered as his average wages. The Lower Canadian, who spends much of his time in *jazer-ing* with his fellow workmen, is paid at the lowest rate, namely, at from 6 to 8 dollars, or from 30s to 40s, with board, per month, or 2s to 2s 4d per diem, until he has acquired better habits, when he, of course, gets an advance.

The mean of all these rates will be found to be 2s 6d\* per diem, all the year round. The most ordinary rate, however, is 10 dollars per month, with board, or 2s 8d per diem. These rates are not likely to be reduced for ages. Even the great immigration of 1831, amounting to 60,000 souls, had no sensible effect on wages; it must, however, be considered that of these, perhaps not 9000, certainly not 12,000, were able-bodied working men—competitors for work. The wages of mechanics are much higher, and at the same time, more fluctuating than those above mentioned. Skill is highly paid; and at times, circumstances create such a demand for some particular class of labourers, that any price may be obtained by them. This, however, has no effect on the cost of bringing corn to market.

In attempting to investigate the probable surplus of a country for export, the growth and consumption of the country is a highly interesting subject of inquiry. There is no branch of statistics, however, as Mr. Jacob has justly observed, less susceptible of accuracy; still an approximation thereto has its uses. With regard to Canada, an additional difficulty thrusts itself forward, in the little reliance to be placed on all the censuses hitherto taken. So defective, indeed, have they usually been found, that estimates of the population from other sources are known to be more correct.

A census of Lower Canada has just been completed, the result of which has recently been made public in the Canadian newspapers. It gives a total of 505,000. This is so much less than might have been anticipated in a new, and I may say, flourishing country, that I cannot but suspect its accuracy.

The last census was in 1825, it exhibited a total of some-

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* Mean rate.	2s. 0d.	.....	2s. 4d.
	2 4	.....	2 8
	2 8	.....	3 0
	7 0	.....	8 0
	}-----}		
	3)7s 6d		
	2s 6d average.		

thing over 423,000,\* the defects thereof were glaring : they were as follow :—

First. None of the townships in Cornwallis, Devon, Hertford, Effingham, St. Maurice or Quebec, are mentioned in the returns ; and only a few in Buckinghamshire, Dorchester, Richelieu, York, Leinster, and Warwick, though many of them are populous.

Second. The protestant population of the seigneuries is very incorrectly given, nay, in many cases, wholly omitted.

Third. The French Canadians are known to have concealed their numbers, from a vague fear of additional taxation ; traditional accounts of censuses for such purposes, during the time of the intendants,† being current among them.

From these sources of error, it was generally calculated that the census of 1825, gave the population of Lower Canada nearly, if not quite, 100,000 too little. Mr. Neilson, a member of the house of assembly, and a man of great intelligence ; whose information on all subjects connected with Canada is undisputed, estimated the population in 1823, at 480,000. His data were the returns of the curés, corrected by information from other sources. The rate of increase would be about 3 per cent. per annum : this rate of increase, however, has not since been maintained.

Assuming both the censuses to be equally defective, or equally correct, (and there can be no great difference in their relative correctness,) the rate of increase exhibited by Lower Canada, is lamentably small. According to Mr. Buchanan, the agent for immigrants at Quebec, an officer who has the means of knowing the destination of every emigrant that arrives ; the following are the numbers that have remained in Lower Canada, since 1827, previous to which year, settlers did not turn their attention towards the lower province.

Of the immigration of 1828, remained	1,000
Ditto . . . . . 1829,     ,,	3,500
Ditto . . . . . 1830,     ,,	11,000
Ditto . . . . . 1831,     ,,	22,500
	38,000

This number must, consequently, be deducted from the total exhibited by last year's census, and the remainder will be the

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\* The particulars of this census, are to be found in the Commons' Report on the Civil Government of Lower Canada, 1827.

† A sort of civil administrator of the finances,—always a great extortioner.

number that the population would have attained, by means of procreation alone, unaided by additions from without. The account will stand as follows :—

Population of 1831, deducting immigration	467,000
Population of 1825, „	423,000
	<hr/>
Increase in <i>six years</i> , by procreation	44,000

This is exactly 10·4 per cent. or at an accumulating rate of 1·66 per cent. (or nearly  $1\frac{2}{3}$  per cent.) per annum. This makes the period of doubling 42 years! Even this rate of increase, small as it is, must greatly exceed that of many parts of the lower province, inasmuch as the townships inhabited almost wholly by persons of British descent, exhibit the usual increase of new countries, equal in fact to the increase of the United States, and Upper Canada, namely, 3 per cent. per annum, giving a period of doubling of 25 years. Hence, if *one-fifth*, or about 84,000 of the population of 1825 was of British and American descent, (about which it was,) increasing at the above rate, it would have attained in 1831 rather over 98,000, which would leave only 31,000 for the increase of the signorial population of French descent, being the difference between 369,000, and 338,000, or in *six years* 9·17 per cent., being at the annual rate of 1·46, or less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the period of doubling, at such a rate of increase, being  $47\frac{1}{2}$  years.

To estimate the present population, we must make an assumption somewhere, and Mr. Neilson's estimate of 1823, is generally allowed to be as correct as an estimate can be. It was, as has already been observed, 480,000. Were we to calculate on the ordinary increase of a new country, and add the immigration of the period, it would give nearly 700,000; the assumption of such a rate of increase, however, is forbidden, by the result of the comparison of the two censuses; a result, which is, in some degree confirmed and accounted for by what has already been said of the over-cropped, worn-out condition of some of the signorial lands, and the palpable redundancy of population, in some of the early-settled parts of the province.

The actual increase by means of procreation alone, exhibited since 1823, is 13·72 per cent.,  $13\frac{3}{4}$  nearly. This will make the account stand thus :

Population of Lower Canada in 1823,	480,000
Increase by procreation, 13·72 per cent.	65,760
Increase by immigration .....	38,000
	<hr/>
Population in 1831 .....	583,760

If we assume the census of 1825 to be 100,000 deficient, and it was certainly not much under, it would give 615,400. Now the mean between these two estimates is 599,580, or, in round numbers, 600,000, to which, I think, we may fairly assume the population of Lower Canada to amount, at this moment: I think that estimate within the truth,\* inasmuch as I have purposely left out, all the children born of those who have immigrated since the year 1827.

A statement of the population of Upper Canada, has also been put forward, giving a total of 234,000; this likewise wants correction, as may easily be shown. The township returns for 1830, give 210,000: adding 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % increase, and 35,000 for immigration. We have the population in 1831, 251,300; but this also is far within the truth, as the returns were very imperfect. Out of 256 surveyed townships, only 197 sent in their returns, *fifty-nine* being wholly omitted. These omissions are nearly all in the populous districts of Home, Midland and Niagara. In the scantily peopled districts, there are but few omissions. The average population of a township is 1071. Now assuming the population of the omitted townships to average only 714, or 2-3ds of the general average—probably much below the truth—we must add 42,200 for these omissions, which brings the population in 1831 up to 294,000, and adding a trifle for inhabitants, not within the pale of “*surveyed townships*,” including those engaged in lumbering and other pursuits in the forests, we may safely call the population of Upper Canada, in round numbers, 300,000,† and of both provinces, 900,000.‡

Estimates of the quantity of wheat grown by a country are interesting, as exhibiting the fund, if I may be allowed the term, from which a surplus for export is derived.

Next to having ascertained the population, the average quantity consumed by the inhabitants, is the most important step towards an estimate of the quantity grown; indeed, if these two data could be ascertained with perfect accuracy, we should have nothing else to learn; the conclusion would stand forth

\* I may add that such is the opinion of most men acquainted with Canada.

† This number was assumed all last year in the public prints, as the population of Upper Canada.

‡ Since these remarks were sent to press, I have received an abstract of the causes, with certain omissions supplied. The total figures are, population 512,000, of which, by immigration, 23,000, the last figure is manifestly incorrect; upwards of 38,000 are known to have remained in Lower Canada since 1827, as the agent for emigrants at Quebec, has kept a register of the numbers. These figures will be found to give rather a better ratio of increase than my former calculation; still my remark on the small rate of increase of Lower Canada, compared with that of the upper province, holds good.

The increase from procreation in the whole six years was 11.79 per cent. or rather above 1.8 per cent. per annum, the period of doubling being rather under 40 years.

to tell it's own story. I have accordingly taken some pains with this part of the enquiry.

The people of Canada, both of English and Irish descent, are great consumers of wheaten bread, and even the poorest Irish, as soon as their condition becomes improved, which in that happy country, it almost immediately does, abandon their *supposed* favourite potato, and become wheat-consumers.

As far as I can learn, *nine bushels* per head is the average quantity consumed in each family. This, it will be seen, is much greater than any—the largest estimate of the consumption of Great Britain: one quarter each person is the largest estimate I have seen—Mr. Jacob fixes it at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  bushels. And in the absence of evidence, on which I can ground confident opinion, I am inclined to think, he is as near the truth as can be. The greater consumption of Canada, is to be accounted for chiefly by the low price of wheat, (35s to 40s sterling,)\* and the high rate of wages, in some degree also, by the use of animal food in a salted state.

The ordinary allowance of flour to a young able-bodied, hard-working farm servant, is  $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs per diem. The flour consumed in this way being not of the finest kind, may be considered as running from 46 to 50lbs to the bushel of wheat; hence *thirteen bushels* is the annual consumption of an able-bodied man. This, however, is far beyond the average consumption of the whole population. Of thirteen persons I questioned on the point, all of whom were men of intelligence and well acquainted with the habits of the people, the answers were as follow:

One answered	11 bushels.
One .....	10 to 11
Two .....	10
One .....	9 to 10
Four .....	9
Two .....	8 to 9
One .....	7 to 8
One .....	$6\frac{1}{2}$

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Average 9.15 bushels per head.

This result, but not the data, on which it was founded—was submitted to others, and approved, especially by two gentlemen, whose opinions I consider conclusive, namely, Mr. George Hamilton, of Hawkesbury Mill, Upper Canada; and Mr. John Davidson, agent at Quebec, to the Upper Canada Land Com-

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\* I have known wheat as low as 25s. to 27s. sterling per quarter in Lower, and 17s. in Upper Canada!

pany. My own inquiries also, among the country-people, fully corroborate this conclusion.†

The quantity of wheat and flour exported may be seen in Appendix A ; there is, however, an annual importation of flour from the United States, (Appendix B) which, although it bears but a trifling proportion to the total consumption, of course liberates so much for export.

On these data, making an allowance for seed, we are able to make a tolerable estimate of the crop of Canada, for the two last periods of five years, in Appendix A, and also for the year 1830.

The mean amount of population of the 5 years ending 1826, was about 660,000 ; for the like period, ending 1831, 780,000 ; the population of 1831 being, as I have before shown, 900,000.

5 years, ending 1826.

660,000 consumed .....	5,940,000
Average export .....	429,800
Import .....	110,000—319,800
Reserve for seed .....	447,200

Average crop 1822-26 .....

6,707,000

5 years ending 1831.

780,000 consumed .....	7,020,000
Average export .....	741,000
Import .....	111,000—630,000
Reserve for seed .....	546,400

Average crop 1827-31 .....

8,196,400

The state of the English, and especially of the London market, in 1829, was highly encouraging to the extension of agriculture in Canada. The best wheat of Upper Canada had, during the whole of that year, commanded prices equal to the best Kent and Essex ; and when, in the month of October, the new wheats were brought to market, and found to be of inferior quality, the former maintained prices from 1s. to 3s. above the latter. This state of things continued until the month of May or June, 1830. As a natural consequence, a great quantity of land was cleared, and all which was capable of bearing a white crop was sown with wheat ; which yielded extremely well. The population would require 8,100,000.

Exported in 1831 .....	1,700,000
Import .....	184,000—1,516,000
Reserved for seed (one-fifth more than usual)	824,000

Estimated crop of 1830 .....

10,440,000

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† Their answers varied from 60 to 100 bushels per family.

Prices, during the year 1830, continued at a remunerating rate, both in England and (as may be seen in Appendix C, 2) in Canada; and the progressive advance in the averages which commenced November 12th, once more gave a spur to the culture of wheat, and an increased quantity of seed is known to have been sown.

The known principles of the present administration, too, early produced in the minds of the Canadians, a suspicion that the timber trade would not last for ever; and Lord Althorp's measure of 1831 confirmed that suspicion. Steps were taken by some few individuals to withdraw themselves, as soon as possible, from that restriction-bolstered trade; and agriculture in consequence, received, and henceforward will continue to receive, an accession of industry, capital, and intelligence, which will soon exhibit themselves in a greatly increased export.

The increase in the quantity of seed sown in 1831, compared with 1830, has been variously estimated—by some extravagantly enough. I have taken some pains to enquire of well-informed individuals connected with agriculture and flour mills, and the result is, that *one-fifth* may be assumed as the addition. This calculation, my own observation, during a journey through part of Canada and the state of New York, in July and August last, fully confirms. Had the harvest of 1831 been as productive as that of 1830, the crop would have exceeded  $12\frac{1}{2}$  millions of bushels, and the export of 1832 would not have been far short of 3 millions. But it has not been so productive, though the deficiency would be extremely difficult to estimate with any great degree of accuracy. Generally speaking, throughout Lower Canada the wheat is deficient in quantity and bad in quality; the wheat from the parishes below Quebec, on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, is of very imperfect grain, much shrivelled, and full of weevil. One sample in my possession is not worth as much by 30 to 35 per cent. as the wheat of 1830, from the same farm. On the north bank of the river it is not so bad, but still most lamentably deficient. From the river Chambly—a great corn-growing district—complaints were very general, when I was there in July, and the state of the weather was any thing but promising. I have no accurate account either of quantity or quality; but rumour states both to be below the average. From the island of Montreal and the river Ottawa, on the other hand, I have seen samples of red wheat, superior to any thing I ever met with in Canada. They were, however, from select farms, and consequently do not indicate the average quality of the wheats of the district.



One was raised by Mr. Logan, of Montreal, a gentlemen of superior intelligence and enterprise, whose exertions to improve the agriculture of Canada deserve the warmest thanks of his fellow colonists.

From Upper Canada the accounts are generally favourable, though I have reason to doubt that the produce exhibits an increase equal to the increase of seed. The greatest failure is in the northern part of the state of New York, a section of country (to use a very good American term) which supplies the New York and Montreal markets with flour. Some extensive farmers report a total failure, owing to wet weather and high winds at and just before harvest time. On the other hand, the counties on the Hudson river experienced an uninterrupted duration of fine weather; and one farmer told me, that in his county (Renselaer) the crop was the largest ever known. From all I am able to collect, the deficiency will not swallow up all the increase; so that, notwithstanding an increased demand for consumption, the surplus for export will not be materially diminished.

In 1831 the immigration into Canada from all parts amounted to nearly 60,000. This year greater preparations are making; so that with 25,000 increase by excess of births over deaths, the population next year will not be much under 1,000,000.\*

Assuming the crop to be not more than one-ninth deficient, which, as nearly as I can judge, is a fair allowance, we arrive at the following result.

Crop of 1830 .....	10,440,000
Add one-fifth .....	2,088,000
	12,528,000
Deduct deficiency of produce 1-9th ....	1,392,000
	11,136,000
Estimated crop of 1831 .....	11,136,000
Consumption and reserve for seed ....	9,900,000
	1,236,000
Surplus for export, 1832 .....	1,236,000

This is nearly 300,000 bushels less than the surplus exported in 1831. I am inclined to think, however, that the quantity exported will be as great, and perhaps greater, owing to the favourable change which has recently taken place in that part of our corn laws which relates to the trade in corn between the

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\* I assume that the immigration into Canada in 1832, will not be short of 70,000. I think it is more likely to reach 100,000.

United States and Canada. Wheat from the United States is now admitted into Canada free of duty, either for consumption or when ground at Canadian mills, for export, it being then considered colonial produce on the principle that manufacture, and not the growth of the raw material, constitutes "produce;" hence, as English demand will keep up the price of wheat at Montreal and Quebec somewhat above the consumption price of New York, the former cities will receive much more than their usual supply from the borders of Lake Ontario, and from the western part of the state of New York. To my knowledge, American enterprise and capital were only waiting the decision of the Board of Trade on the question,\* *whether flour manufactured in Canada, out of United States wheat, would be considered as Canadian produce*, to establish extensive mills in Upper Canada. Besides which, what is to prevent the shipment of United States' wheat as the produce of Canada when once it finds its way into the provinces and down to the shipping ports. Indeed, an opinion prevails, that the intention of ministers is, to open a hole through which the wheat of America may quietly creep into Great Britain, without exciting the alarm of the classes interested in dear food. If such be their intention, it must be confessed they have acted with profound skill and judgment.

It has frequently excited surprise, that with all the advantages which Canada undoubtedly possesses for producing wheat, she has not hitherto exported a larger quantity. Before I dismiss the subject, therefore, it will not be amiss to say a few words on the causes which have checked the improvement of the country.

In the year 1817, Mr. Robert Gourlay wishing to collect matter for a statistical work in Upper Canada,† addressed a series of questions to the principal people in some of the townships, and among others, No. 31, "what, in your opinion, retards the improvement of your township in particular, or the province in general; and what would most contribute to the same?" An abstract of the answers will be found in Appendix I: they are 23 in number, but may be resolved into much fewer, inasmuch, as many are either the same in different words, or only different cases, of a more general rule.

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\* The question was put to Government by Mr. N. Gould, of the house of Gould, Dowie & Co., and answered in the affirmative, by letter.

† This work was published in 1822, in 3 vols. 8vo.; vol. 2 contains a mass of useful information, collected with skill and diligence; the other two are clogged, indeed, nearly filled, with the author's disputes and quarrels with his political enemies, about which nobody cares.

Thus : First, Nos. 1, 2, 8, 16, 18, are all different cases of the general cause, *frequent occurrence of large blocks of unsettled and uncleared lands in the midst of the settlements.*

Second. Nos. 3, 4, and perhaps 20, come under the head, want of capitalist settlers.

Third. Nos. 5, 9, 10, 12, 19, want of a constant supply of spirited and industrious labourers.

Fourth. Nos. 6, 7, 17, all refer to the difficulties of communication.

Fifth. No. 11 was temporary.

Sixth. 13 contradicts 12, and has had no existence, but in the author's brain.

Seventh. Nos. 14, 15, 23, are ambiguous, unintelligible, and beg the question.

Eighth. No. 20, exists no longer, as two banks are in operation, and another chartered.

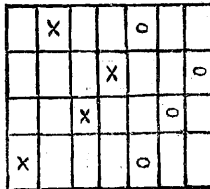
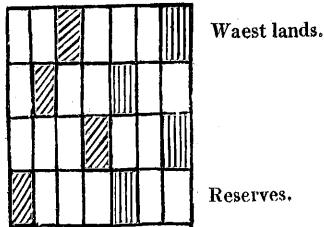
Ninth. No. 21 is improving.

Tenth. No. 22 can no longer be said to exist, as soldiers, and happily, bad characters, form too small a portion of the population, to effect the settlement of the country.

On the above, I would merely remark, that the four first groups alone require observation, the six last may be dismissed for the reasons assigned above.

FIRST. The existence of large masses of uncultivated wastes in the very heart of, I may say, every township in Canada, is a great evil, of these the principal are the crown and clergy†

†Diagram, showing the way in which the crown and clergy reserves are distributed.



reserves, forming two lots in seven, and distributed as in the annexed diagram. Second, large grants held by non-residents, who do not settle their lands. And third, the large proportion of the lands of actual settlers left uncleared for want of means to cultivate it.

SECOND. The want of settlers with capital in Canada, may be accounted for by listening to the most prevalent complaints among the larger farmers, namely, the impossibility of keeping farm-servants long, where the facilities for procuring land and becoming independent proprietors are so great. It is well known, that the recent settler, however well he may be accustomed to farming work in England, has much to learn in Canada, before he can be called a skilful farm-servant. The plough he can use, but not the axe; but the axe is an important implement of agriculture, in a country covered with forests; the use thereof must, therefore, be acquired. This takes up some time, and as wages are sufficiently high to enable sawing to be practised to a considerable extent, it generally happens, that by the time a farm labourer begins to be useful, he has enough of money to pay his first instalment, and occupy and stock his lands; and so he leaves his master to engage fresh labourers, and repeat the process of instruction. The large portion of the settled lands left untilled for want of funds, arises out of this morbid anxiety to become independent land-owners, instead of well paid labourers: could they be induced to stay but a few years longer with their masters, they would in every way be gainers by it; they would become farmers at last with better means of cultivating; and as the pressing evil of want of labour would then be done away with, capitalists would be induced to settle, and wages would have a tendency to advance in the market. How this is to be accomplished, has often been asked—it was left for Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield to answer the question.

He shows\* that the grand cause of the evil is to be found in the great facilities hitherto afforded by government to poor settlers, in the way of granting time for them to pay up their instalments for land, hence they are induced first to leave their employers, as already stated, as soon as they have saved money enough to pay their first instalment: second, to purchase more land than they can cultivate for many years. As a remedy, he proposes to stop the giving of such facilities, and to sell the land for cash, at an upset price, sufficient to pay for the removal of fresh settlers from the old to the new country; hence a constant

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\* See a letter from Sidney, edited by Mr. R. Gouger.

supply of labour would be kept in the market, and capitalists would not be deterred from settling; indeed, would be strongly induced to settle in the country, as lots would, in that case, be cleared more rapidly, and population be, *pro tanto*, more closely packed; communication would be much improved, and education would be less difficult than in a thinly settled country; in short, there are few of the evils of our system of colonization that would not be fully remedied. I have not space to go through the whole plan, but I must express my conviction, that no man acquainted with the state of new countries can object to it. The fund so raised, Mr. Wakefield shows, should be laid out in encouraging, not the indiscriminate emigration of the old and infirm, with the able-bodied and the infant; but in promoting the emigration of young married and marriageable couples alone; a plan which would speedily tell, though in opposite ways, upon the population, both of the furnishing and receiving countries.

There is another circumstance, which has, in my humble opinion, operated against the agriculture of Canada; I mean, the protection bestowed by our existing system of duties on the British American timber trade. Some persons, I am aware, are of a different opinion, but during many years residence in Canada, I have met with but few persons not impressed with the conviction, that the fascinating character of that essentially gambling trade operates as a powerful seduction from the labours of agriculture.

On the effects of the removal of the trade, upon the interests of the merchant engaged in it, I have nothing to say in this place; I firmly believe that many, particularly those owning mill and corn property, would be, unless compensated, most seriously injured—some few perhaps ruined; I am not called upon to decide upon the question as regards the interests of the shipowners, nor am I required to pronounce upon or investigate the effects of any alteration in the existing system upon the colonies generally; but upon the corn trade of Canada, I feel obliged to state my conviction, that its greatest enemy is the present forced trade in lumber.

In the controversy which took place on the subject in the winter of 1830-31, Sir Howard Douglas made himself conspicuous as being the first in the field—a trait, admirable perhaps in the soldier, but not so in the advocate for a monopoly trade, where the defensive, one would suppose, would have been the safest posture. In his pamphlet his grand arguments are, that the emigrant first finds employment in lumbering, (3d Ed. pp.

21, 23) ; and secondly, that the lumberman clears the ground for the agriculturist. To him who is acquainted with America I need not point out the injudicious temerity of Sir Howard's advisers, (for advisers I feel convinced he had, inasmuch as he could not have promulgated such errors on his own observation,) in causing him to put forward, with the sanction and apparent authority of his name, misstatements of so glaring a nature. It must be within the observation of every one acquainted with Canada, that the recent immigrant *does not* find employment in lumbering, but in agriculture ; the lumberman being almost always a native of Canada, or of the United States, or, in some few cases, an old settler. And, secondly, that the lumberman does not clear the land for the settler, but, on the contrary, renders the process of clearing for cultivation more difficult and costly than it would have been had the native forest been left untouched. However, whatever may be the errors of Sir Howard Douglas's pamphlet, there is a great deal of good intention manifest on the face of his work, a circumstance which makes me regret the severity with which he has been treated. His disinterestedness none can doubt, as there is strong reason to think his place was the price of his opinions, or rather of the publication of them. This is more than can be granted to all the advocates of the existing state of things.

The timber trade has found a friend, and, if my view be correct, the corn trade an enemy, in Mr. Bliss, a lawyer of one of the Temples. Mr. Bliss has received a sort of perpetual retainer to support the lumber trade through thick and thin and in a pamphlet of 120 pages (a size which, to my knowledge, defeats it's purpose) he has, to use a legal phrase, madd out a case. Now this making out a case may be very good, morality among gentlemen of the law, but in matters of trade, political economy, or politics, it completely destroys the value of his statement. With the general character of the pamphlet, however, I have but little concern in this place ; I have only to combat an error which I consider material to my subject. In page 39, Mr. Bliss gives a table of the export of wheat from Canada, divided into two parts, the first ending 1807, the second carried up to 1829,\* and says, " Thus far (up to 1807,) to the commencement of the timber trade, these returns give no great proofs that the agriculture of Canada is greatly pro-

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\* 1829 is left out, and all subsequent years are one year out: thus 1820 should be 1819, and so on to 1825. 1827, 8, and 9, are quite erroneous. See Appendix A for the official returns.

moted by the want of employment in the forest; nor, if these returns be further pursued, (*i.e.* since 1808) excepting the years of American invasion, does the introduction of that employment into the colony seem to have interrupted or depressed it's agriculture."

Now by dividing the same table into periods of 5 years, my conclusion is diametrically opposite to that of Mr. Bliss. The rate of increase which was going on from 1797 to 1802 was materially checked by some cause or other, operating about the time of the introduction of the lumber trade; nor did the export attain the average of 1798—1802 until after 1826. (See Appendix A, 2.) The population of 1802 was about 250,000 only. Now it does appear to me, that I am guilty of no unfair assumption when I say, that the coincidence in point of time of the introduction of the lumber trade and of the decreased export of wheat, warrants our considering them as standing to each other in the relation of cause and consequence. If such be not the case, those who deny it are bound to show why 250,000 people exported more than 660,000. On the average of the 5 years ending 1802, compared with the 5 years ending 1797, the increase was 51 per cent. To calculate on this rate of increase would perhaps be considered not altogether fair; but no objection can be made, if we start with the export of the period 1798—1802, and taking the actual rate of increase of the population during every subsequent period, find what the exportation would have arrived at in 1831.

The account would stand thus:—

1808—12	instead of 295,473	would have been	556,000
1817—21	..... 391,255	.....	737,000
1822— 6	..... 429,809	.....	815,000
1827—31	..... 741,210	.....	1,381,000

And last year's extraordinary export, following the same ratio, would have been 3,100,000.

There is another curious circumstance which is singularly confirmatory of this conclusion, as early as 1772 to 5, when the population of Canada did not exceed 85,000, and ten years before Upper Canada was settled, the export was 1,175,185\* in the four years, or on the average 293,796 bushels; now the present population, as we have seen, is 900,000, hence, if 85,000 could spare for export 294,000 bushels, 900,000 ought to furnish 3,110,823, being just about the number brought out by our first calculation.

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\* See Appendix K.

I am inclined to think, however, that had the attention of the colony been more especially directed towards agriculture and agricultural improvements, the export would have been even greater; because not only would the present wretched system have been broken in upon, but in all probability the population would not have exhibited so small a ratio of increase, and the trade of the country would not have been subject to such frightful revulsions as it has occasionally experienced; which revulsions, be it observed, invariably re-act upon the country at large. Much of the improvement which has taken place within the last few years, I attribute to the operations of the Upper Canada Land Company: their expenditure of capital on roads alone, lightens much of the misery of the new comer, and I may say they are very popular in Canada. If Mr. Wakefield's principle be good for any thing too, they have also done good by raising the price of land in Canada, though there is yet much room for advance, before they reach the price of the United States. I have just seen their statement, and I think all their assumptions are on the safe side, and I sincerely wish (in which I believe I am very generally joined) that the profit to the stock holders may, and I am happy to add, I believe they will, be commensurate with the great benefits which Canada has derived from their operations.

But the length to which, even this imperfect sketch has been carried, warns me to conclude. As to the progressive increase of the quantity of wheat for export, there cannot be a doubt; the ratio of increase, however, would be quite impossible to determine. The only check is the arrival of several thousand mouths annually, which at once begin to consume the produce of the previous year, to the raising whereof they have not contributed. Sixty thousand arrived in 1831. From seventy to one hundred thousand are now preparing to embark; from whose labours, not a grain of wheat will result till 1833, when another batch of consumers will appear in the field. Thus is a market brought to the farmer's door.

I have omitted all mention of grain, other than wheat; because, being limited as to space, I was anxious to confine myself to the export trade, and other grain, has not been hitherto produced, of a quality sufficiently good for long voyages.

KENNINGTON PLACE,  
March, 1832.

H. S. CHAPMAN.



APPENDIX A.

No. 1.—Quantity of Wheat and Flour exported from Canada from 1793 to 1831 inclusive, with the Averages in periods of 5 years.

Years.	Flour 1 Bbl.=5 bushels Wheat.		Wheat Bushels.	Wheat and Flour= Wheat Bushels.
	Barrels.	Equal to Wheat Bushels.		
1793	10900	55400	487000	541500
1794	13700	68500	414000	482500
1795	18000	90000	395000	485000
1796	4300	21500	3106	24606
1797	14000	70000	31000	101000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>60900</b>	<b>304500</b>	<b>1330106</b>	<b>1634606</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>12180</b>	<b>60900</b>	<b>266021</b>	<b>326921</b>
1798	9500	47500	92000	139500
1799	14400	72000	129000	201000
1800	20000	100000	217000	317000
1801	38000	190000	473000	660000
1802	28200	141000	1010033	1151033
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>110100</b>	<b>550500</b>	<b>1921033</b>	<b>2468533</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>22020</b>	<b>110100</b>	<b>384206</b>	<b>493707</b>
1803	15432	77160	360892	438052
1804	14067	70335	200043	270378
1805	18590	92950	22016	114966
1806	10997	54985	96909	151894
1807	20442	102210	231543	333753
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>79528</b>	<b>397640</b>	<b>911403</b>	<b>1309043</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>15905</b>	<b>79528</b>	<b>182281</b>	<b>261809</b>
1808	42462	212310	186858	399168
1809	19476	97380	198469	295849
1810	12519	62595	170900	233495
1811	19340	96700	8853	97553
1812	37625	188125	263178	451303
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>131422</b>	<b>657110</b>	<b>820258</b>	<b>1477368</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>26284</b>	<b>131422</b>	<b>164051</b>	<b>295473</b>
1813	517	2585	0	2585
1814	1217	6085	0	6085
1815	1920	9600	0	9600
1816	1135	5675	0	5675
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4789</b>	<b>239452</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23945</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>1222</b>	<b>5986</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5986</b>

## APPENDIX A. (Continued.)

Years.	Flour 1 Bbl.=5 bushels Wheat.		Wheat. Bushels.	Wheat and Flour= Wheat Bushels.
	Barrels.	Equal to Wheat Bushels.		
1817	38047	190235	145660	335895
1818	30543	152715	401791	554506
1819	12086	60430	37895	98325
1820	45369	226845	319048	535893
1821	22635	113175	318483	431658
Total ..	148680	743400	1222877	1956277
Average	29736	148680	244575	391255
1822	47247	236235	147285	383520
1823	46250	231250	4510	235760
1824	41901	209505	5396	214901
1825	40003	200015	718016	918031
1826	33640	168200	228635	396835
Total ..	209041	1045205	1103842	2149047
Average	41808	209041	220768	429809
1827	54023	270115	391420	661535
1828	35720	178600	117714	296314
1829	11783	58915	40462	99377
1830	71749	358745	590081	948826
1831	82000	410000	1320000	1730000
Total ..	255275	1276375	2459677	3736053
Average	51055	255235	491935	747210

## No. 2.—Averages Recapitulated.

5 Years ending	Bushels.
1797	326921
1802	493707
1807	261809
1812	295473
1816*	5986
1821	391255
1826	429809
1831	747210

\* Four years only—war.

From the Custom-house Returns laid before the Assembly of Lower Canada.



APPENDIX C.

Prices of Grain and Flour at Quebec.

No. 1.—Prices of Grain and Flour at Quebec, as far as the same could be collected, monthly, from 1822 to 1829.

1822	Wheat		Flour.		Barley	Oats.	Pease	1825	Wheat		Flour.		Barley	Oats	Pease	
	bush	bshl	sfine	fine					sprfine	fine	bushls.	bushls.				bshl
			brls.	brls.												
Jany.			30	28 9				January	4	26	24 6	2 4	1 3	2		
Feby.			30	28 9				Feby. . .	4	30	26 6	2 4	1 4			
March			26	23 9				March	5	32 6	30	2 4	1 6			
April			25	22 6				April . .	5	32 6	30	2 4	1 6	2		
May			25	22 6				May . . .	5	32 6	30	2 4	1 6	2		
June			27 6	25				June . .	5	32 6	30	2 4	1 6	2		
July			27 6	25				July . . .	5	31	27	2 4	1 4	2		
Augt.			27 6	23 9				August	5	29	25	2 4	1 3	2		
Sept.			27 6	25				Septemr	5	28	25	2 4	1 3	2		
Oct.			30	27 6				October	5	31	26	2 4	1 6	2		
Nov.			23 9	26 3				Novemr		32 6	30	2 10	1 7			
Dec.			23 9	26 3				Decemr.		32 6	30	2 10	1 7			
Averg			26 8	24 2				Average	4 10	30 10	27 10	2 5	1 5	2		
1823								1826								
Jany.			30	27 6				January		35	32 6	3	1 8			
Feby.	4	0	27 6	25		1 0		Feby. . .		35	32 6	3	1 8			
March	4	0	27 6	25		1 0		March		35	32 6	3	1 8			
April			37 6	32 6				April . .		35	32 6	3	1 8			
May			37 6	32 6				May . . .		35	32 6	3	1 8			
June								June . . .	4 9	38	33 3	3	1 8	4 6		
July	5	3	37	35	1 10	1 32 3		July . . .		25	22 6	3				
Augt.	5	9	40	34	1 10	1 32 3		August . .		25	22 6	3				
Sept.	5	9	25	32 6	1 10	1 32 3		Septemr		25	22 6	3	3			
Oct.	5	6	35	32 6	1 10	1 32 3		October		25 6	22 6	3	3			
Nov.	5	9	35	32 6	1 10	1 32 3		Novemr		30 6	26 3	3	3			
Dec.	5	9	35	32 6	1 10	1 32 3		Decemr.		32	30	3	3			
Averg	5 2½	34 8	31 5	1 10	1 2½	2 2½		Average	4 9	31 3	28 6	3	2 2½	4 6		
1824								1827								
Jany.	4	6	35	30	1 10	1 32 3		January		32 6	30	3	3			
Feby.	5	3	35	32 6	2 6	1 82 10		Feby. . .		32 6	30	3	3			
March	6	0	48	25				March . .		32 6	30	3	3			
April	5	6						April . .		32 6	30	3	3			
May	5	6	36	32 6	3	1 84		May . . .		32 6	30	3	3			
June	5	9	35	30	2 11	1 63 9		June . . .	4 8	27 6	25	2 4	2	2 8		
July	5	9	37	32 6	2 42	03 9		July . . .		27 6	25	2 4	3			
Augt.	4	2	33	930	2 41	103 9		August . .		27 6	25	3	3			
Sept.	3	9	27	624 6	2 61	32		Septemr		27 6	25	3	3			
Oct.	4	6	27	624 6	2 41	32 2		October				3	3			
Nov.	4	3	27	625	2 41	42		Novemr	5 6		25	3	3			
Dec.	4	0	31	24	1	32		Decemr	5 6	32 6	30	3	3			
Averg	4 7	33 10	29 12	4½	1 6	2 10		Average		30 2	27 8	2 10½	2 11	2		

APPENDIX C.  
No. 1. Continued.

1828	U Can	L. Can.	Flour		Rye	Barley	Oats	Pease
	Wheat	Wheat	spr	fine				
	bushls	bushls	brls.	brls.				
January ..			32 6	30		3	3	
February..			32 6	30		3	3	
March ....			32 6	30		3	2 9	
April .....			32 6	30		2 9	2	
May .....			32 6	30		2 9	1 8	
June .....		5 6	30	27 6		2 9	1 6	
July .....		5 4	23 6	27		3	1 3	3 4
August ..		5 6	31	29		3	1 3	3 4
September		7 6	38	36 3		3	1 3	3 4
October ..		7 6	45	44		3	1 3	3 4
November		8	45	43 6		3	1 3	3 4
December		8	47 6	45	3 6	3	1 3	3 4
Average		6 9	35 7	32 8	3 6	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4
1829								
January ..								
February..	8		52 6	50	3 6	3	1 3	3 4
March ....	8		52 6	50	3 6	3	1 3	3 4
April .....	9 2		52 6	46 3	3 6	3	1 10	3 4
May .....	9 2		48 9	46 3	3 6	3	1 10	4 6
June .....	9 2		48 9	42	3 6	3	1 10	4 6
July .....	7 9	6 9	46	35	4 6	3	1 8	4 6
August ..	7	6 6	37 6	33	4 6	3	1 4	4 9
September	6 6	6 2	35	35	3 6	2 9	1 2	3 6
October ..	6 9	6 6	37 6	37	3 3	2 9	1 2	3 3
November	7 3	5 9	40	37	4 6	3 9	1 6	3 9
December	6	5 9	35	32	4 6	3 4	1 6	3 9
Average	7 8	6 3	44 2	40 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	3 6

S. Revans, Montreal.

No. 2.—Weekly Prices of Grain and Flour at Quebec, 1830.

	Wheat		Flour		Barley	Rye	Oats	Pease
	White	Red	super	fine				
January 1	6	5 6	37 6	35	3 6	4 6	1 3	
8	6	5 6	37 6	35	3 6	4 6	1 3	
16	6	5 6	37 6	35	3 6	4 6	1 3	
24	6	5 6	37 6	35	3 6	4 6	1 4	
February 1	6	5 6	37 6	35	3 6	4 6	1 4	
8	6	5 6	37 6	35	3 6	4 6	1 4	
16	6	5 6	37 6	35	3 6	4 6	1 6	
24	6	5 9	37 6	35	3 6	4 6	1 6	
March 1	6	5 9	37 6	35	3 6	4 6	1 6	
8	6	5 9	37 6	35	3 6	4 6	1 6	
16	6 3	5 9	37 6	35	3 6	4 6	1 6	
24	6 3	6	37 6	35	3 6	4 6	1 6	

## APPENDIX C.—No. 2. (Continued.)

Weekly Prices of Grain and Flour at Quebec, in 1830 and 1831.

1830.	Wheat		Flour		Barley	Rye	Oats	Pease
	White	Red	Super	Fine				
April .. 1	6 6	6	37 6	35	3 6	4 6	1 6	
8	6 6	6	37 6	35	3 6	4 6	1 6	
16	6 6	6 3	37 6	35	3 3	4 6	1 6	
24	6 9	6 3	37 6	35	3 3	4 6	1 6	
May .... 1	7	6 6	37 6	35	3 3	4 6	1 6	
8	7	6 6	37 6	35	3 3	4 6	1 6	
16	7	6 6	36 9	33 9	3 3	4 6	1 6	
24	7 3	6 9	35	32 6	3 3		1 5	
June.... 1	7 3	7	35	32 6	3 3		1 5	
8	7 3	7	35	32 6	3 3		1 5	
16	7 3	7	33 9	31 3	3 3		1 4	
24	7 3	7	31 6	30	3 6		1 4	
July.... 1	7 3	7	31 6	30	3 6		1 4	
8	7 3	7	31 6	30	3 3		1 3	
16	7	6 9	32 6	31 3	3 3		1 4	
24	7	6 9	32 6	31 3	3 3		1 5	
August.. 1	6 9	6 6	32 6	31 3	2 11		1 5	
8	6 9	6 6	32 6	31 3	2 11		1 6	
16	6 9	6 6	32 6	31 3	2 9		1 6	
24	7	6 6	33 9	32 6	2 9		1 6	
Septem. 1	7 3	6 9	33 9	32 6	2 6		1 6	
8	7 3	6 9	33 9	32 6	2 6		1 6	
16	7 3	6 9	33 9	32 6	2 9		1 5	
24	7 3	6 6	33 9	32 6	2 9		1 5	
October.. 1	7 3	6 6	33 9	32 6	2 9		1 4	
8	7 3	6 6	33 9	32 6	2 9		1 4	
16	7 3	6 6	33 9	32 6	2 9		1 4	
24	7 3	6 6	33 9	32 6	2 9		1 5	
Novemb. 1	7 3	6 6	33 9	32 6	2 9		1 5	
8	7 3	6 6	33 9	32 6	2 9		1 6	
16	7 3	6 6	33 9	32 6	2 9		1 6	
24	7	6 3	33 9	32 6	2 9		1 8	
Decemb. 1	7	6 3	35	33 9	2 10		1 8	
8	7	6	35	33 9	2 10		1 9	
16	6 10	6	35	33 9	2 10		1 9	
24	6 10	6	36 3	33 9	2 10	3 6	1 10	
No. 3. 1831								
January 1	6 10	6	37 6	35	3	3 6	1 10	4 6
8	7	6	37 6	35	3	3 6	1 10	
16	7	6	37 6	35	2 9	3 6	1 8	
24	7 3	6 6	37 6	35	2 9	3 6	1 8	
February 1	7 6	6 6	37 6	35	2 9	3 6	1 8	
8	7 6	6 6	37 6	35	2 9	3 6	1 8	
16	7 6	6 6	37 6	35	2 9	3 6	1 8	
24	7 6	6 6	37 6	35	2 9	3 6	1 8	
March .. 1	7 9	6 9	38 9	36 3	2 9	3 4	1 6	4
8	7 9	6 9	38 9	36 3	2 9	3 4	1 6	4
16	7 9	6 9	38 9	36 3	2 9	3 4	1 6	4
24	7 9	6 9	38 9	36 3	2 9	3 4	1 6	4
April.... 1	7 9	6 9	37 6	36 3	2 9	3 2	1 6	
8	7 9	6 9	37 6	36 3	2 9	3 2	1 6	
16	7 6	6 6	36 3	35	2 9	3 2	1 4	3 8
24	7 6	6 6	36 3	35	2 9	3 2	1 4	3 8
May.... 1	7 6	6 6	36 3	35	2 9	3 2	1 4	3 8
8	7 6	6 9	36 3	35	2 9	3 2	1 4	3 8
16	7 6	6 9	36 3	35	2 9	3 2	1 4	3 8
24	7 3	6 6	36 3	33 9	2 9½	3 2	1 4	3 10

APPENDIX C.—No. 3. (Continued.)

Weekly prices of Grain and Flour at Quebec, 1831.

	Wheat		Flour		Earley	Rye	Oats	Pease
	Wheat	Red	Super	Fine				
June.. 1	7 3	5 9	35	33	2 7½	3 2	1 4	3 10
8	7 7	5 9	35	32	2 7½	3 2	1 4	3 10
16	6 6	5 9	34	32	2 9	3 2	1 4	3 10
24	6 4	5 9	32	30	2 9	3 4	1 4	3 10
July.. 1	6 7	5 6	32	29	2 9	3 4	1 6	3 10
8	6 7	5 6	30	28	2 9	3 6	1 6	3 10
16	6 7	5 6	30	28 9	2 9	3 6	1 6	3 9
24	6 6	5 4	31 3	29	2 9		1 8	
August 1	6 6	5 4	31 3	30	2 9		1 8	
8	6 6	5 4	31 3	30	2 9		1 8	
16	6 6	5 4	31 3	29	2 9		1 8	
24	6 6	5 4	32	29	2 9		1 8	
Sept.. 1	6 3	5 3	32	29	2 9		1 8	
8	6 3	5 3	32	29	3		1 10	
16	6 1½	5 3	32	29	3		1 10	
24	6 1½	5 3	32 6	30	3		1 10	
Octobr. 1	6 1½	5 3	32 6	30	3 2		2	
8	6 3	5 6	32 6	31 3	3 2		2	
16	6 6	5 6	33 9	32 6	3 2		2	
24	6 6	5 6	33 9	32 6	3 2		2	
Novem. 1	6 6	5 6	33 9	32 6	3 2		2	3 9
8	6 6	5 6	33 9	32 6	3 2		2	
16	6	5						
24	5 10	5						
Decem. 1	5 6	5						
8	5 6	5						
16	5 4	5						
24	5 4	5						

*After the middle of November there are no sales, except of Flour and Oats for consumption; prices, therefore, generally continue nominally the same.*

No. 4.—Average price of Wheat, 1821 to 1831 inclusive.

1821	4 0	
1822	4 0	
1823	5 2½	<i>Average of 5 years ending 1825 when subject to foreign competition 4s. 6¼d. per minot.</i>
1824	4 7	
1825	4 10	
1826	4 9	
1827	5 2½	
1828	6 9	
1829	7 2	
1830	6 6	
1831	6 5	

*Average of 11 years 5 4¾*

NOTE.—Since 1827 the price has been enhanced by two circumstances:

First. Lower duty on Canada wheat acting as a bounty to the Canadian farmer.

Second. The increased quantity of the superior grain of Upper Canada worth from 15 to 20 per cent more than that of Lower Canada.

APPENDIX D.—*Money and Exchanges of Canada.*

I know of nothing more likely to perplex and mislead, than the money and exchanges of Canada. Accounts are kept and prices quoted in pounds, shillings, and pence, as in England; but the pound, and, of course, its subdivisions, are of very different value from the pound sterling and its parts. A further source of misconception is found in the bungling mode of stating that difference, which I shall presently explain.

The *one-pound currency*, as it is called, consists of four Spanish dollars, each of which is called 5s.

At a time when the Spanish dollar—the piece of eight, as it was then called—was both finer and heavier than the coin now in circulation, its value at the mint price of silver\* was found to be 4s. 6d. sterling. Accordingly, the pound currency was fixed by law at 18s. sterling, and £90 sterling was equal to £100 currency, the rule of conversion being, *to add one-ninth to sterling to give currency.*

This was called the PAR of exchange; and so long as it continued correct, fluctuations were from a trifle below to a trifle above par.

4s. 6d. however, has long ceased to be the value of the dollar. Both the weight and purity of the coin have been reduced; until its value in the London market† is not more than 4s. 2d., the pound currency being consequently reduced to 16s. 8d. sterling and £100 sterling being equal to £120 currency.

The law,‡ however, still sanctions, nay, will not change the old language; so that what is called *premium* is, in fact, partly an expedient to correct the erroneously assumed par. The difference between the real par, 4s 2d., and the nominal par, 4s 6d., is 4d or 8 per cent; thus, the fluctuations instead of being from 1 or 2 per cent below, to 1 or 2 per cent above the nominal par, are from 1 or 2 per cent below to 1 or 2 per cent above 8 per cent premium on the *nominal*, which is the *real* par, or from 6 or 7 to 9 or 10 per cent premium on the *nominal* par.

The real fluctuations can seldom, indeed, for a long period, never, exceed 2 per cent from the *real* par, the cost of transmitting the precious metal being somewhat under 1½%. In the month of August last the above REAL par exchange advanced both in the United States and Canada to 11 per cent, (3%) this fulfilled the condition (*viz.* a profit on the transaction) of an export of bullion, which accordingly took place to an extent sufficient to reduce the exchanges to 9¼ @ 9½%,|| the Spanish dollar, at the same time, owing to heavy supplies from all parts of the new world, rather declined here, thus raising the par above the average of 8%, and consequently making the real exchange not much over 1 per cent, when the export of silver bullion became no longer profitable.

\* The mint price then coincided more nearly with the market price than at present.

† It is necessary to use the market price, as the difference between the mint and market price is 4% and as the Spanish dollar possesses no conventional value, it is only worth what it will bring as an article of traffic.

‡ Mr. Mill, in his little golden book (so I must call it) on Political Economy, lays all the blame to us poor merchants; our “practical sagacity,” a quality which Mr. Mill allows us, long ago pointed out to us the truth, and taught us a remedy.

|| The export of cotton, which had been checked by the low rate of exchange, (6 @ 7%) in the spring, and promoted by the subsequent advance, again operated in depressing the exchanges.



APPENDIX D. (Continued.)

The following interesting paper, first published in the Quebec Gazette, is an abstract of a more detailed statement published in the Journals of the House of Assembly, for 1830. (Appendix. Letter N.) It contains purchases of Government and private merchants, exchange bills made by the Montreal Bank, together with the amount of it's sales. The whole may be considered to indicate most accurately the aggregate average premium for each year, and for the whole period.

By merely adding up the column headed RATE, and dividing the result by the number of years contained in the period, namely, 9, we obtain £8 15s. or 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, being one-sixteenth per cent more than is obtained by taking the aggregate of the whole period, which gives only 8 $\frac{1}{16}$  per cent, or taking 8% as the par, only  $\frac{1}{16}$ % premium.

Abstract of the Exchange transactions of the Montreal Bank from 1821 to 1829. (Assembly Journals, 1830. Appendix N.)

Year	Description of transactions.	Annual amount	Aggregate premium.	Total transactions of the year.		
				Amnt.	Premiums.	Rate.
1821	Exchange sold ..	192681	15300 18 0	391063	29485 11 5	7 9 9
	Govnmt. bought	104000	7735 0 0			
	Private do.	94382	6249 13 5			
1822	Exchange sold ..	209037	25220 10 0	371110	41921 17 7	11 5 10
	Govnmt. bought	98000	10655 0 0			
	Private do.	64073	6046 1 7			
1823	Exchange sold ..	132558	8349 1 0	237534	15121 15 4	6 7 3
	Govnmt. bought	29000	1750 0 0			
	Private do.	75976	5022 14 4			
1824	Exchange sold ..	178298	17514 6 0	375988	34656 18 3	9 4 4
	Govnmt. bought	114446	9648 0 4			
	Private do.	83244	7494 11 11			
1825	Exchange sold ..	230620	18938 2 0	464736	36764 2 7	7 18 3
	Govnmt. bought	26300	2347 10 0			
	Private do.	207816	15478 10 7			
1826	Exchange sold ..	27565	2457 16 0	143601	12316 14 10	8 11 6
	Govnmt. bought	45333	4299 16 0			
	Private do.	70703	5559 2 10			
1827	Exchange sold ..	40961	4279 12 0	108490	9856 10 10	9 1 8
	Govnmt. bought	51300	4310 10 0			
	Private do.	16229	1266 8 10			
1828	Exchange sold ..	51264	5304 16 0	134628	14191 19 10	10 10 10
	Govnmt. bought	32061	3909 1 2			
	Private do.	51303	4978 2 8			
1829	Exchange sold ..	97391	9381 4 0	314851	26611 6 9	8 9 0
	Govnmt. bought	157500	12590 0 0			
	Private do.	59960	4640 2 7			
Total sales and purchasers in 9 years, £2,542,001				220,926 17 5.		
Annual average sales, and purchases, £282,444 11 0				24,547 8 7	£8 13 9	
8 11-16ths per cent.						

APPENDIX E.

Names of Places.	TO MONTREAL								FROM MONTREAL														
	Specified Goods.					Unspeci- fied Goods.		Passage		Passage		Goods		Distance in Miles									
	Ashes	Wheat	Flour	Beef and Pork	Per Ton	Wght. Meast.	Cabin	Steerage	Cabin	Steerage	By Weight	By Measmt.											
	Ton	Bshl	Barrels	Per Ton									each	pers.	each	pers.	Per	Ton.					
Sandwich, head of Port Stanley, centre of Buffalo lower end of ...	52	6	1	10	6	3	52	6	52	6	£6	5	45	6	7	10	40	123	120	812			
Queenstown, head of Sacket's Har- bour, centre of Prescot, l. end of	37	6	1	13	6	5	37	6	37	6	3	7	6	3	15	22	6	4	17	6	9	90	450
Quebec.....	32	6	1	11	3	4	32	6	32	6	2	10	17	6	2	10	12	80	80	230			
New York .....	25	9	2	3	3	4	25	9	25	9	1	5	5	1	7	6	10	5	7	6	180		
							40	50	3	10	0	3	10								386		

- A. In stages and steam-boats.
- B. In Durham boats and bateaux between Montreal and Prescott, and deck of steam-boats above Prescott.
- C. By the Welland Canal.
- D. The price of transportation upwards has fluctuated this season from 50s. @ 80s. per ton. The rates here stated are about the average, and afford, in the present state of the navigation, a fair remuneration.

F.

TABLE

Exhibiting—1st. the Cost of Wheat free on board a Ship at Quebec or Montreal, at the ordinary and average rate of Exchange, 8 per cent. 2nd. The Price per Quarter, delivered in London at average freight and insurance, exclusive of all charges after arrival.

Price per 60lbs.	Cleaning and loss of measure.	Price per quarter on b	sterling at 8%.	Freight.	Insurance at 3%.	Price in London.	Charges.	Duty 5d.	Duty 6s.		
4	0	35s.	29	2	10½d	39	0½		48	6½	
4	3	37	30	10	11	40	9		50	3	
4	6	39	32	6	11¾	42	5¾	4	6	51	11¾
4	9	41	34	2	12¾	44	2¼			53	7¼
5	0	43	35	10	13	45	11		55	5	
5	3	45	37	6	13½	47	7¾		57	1½	
5	6	47	39	2	14	49	4		59	4	
5	9	49	40	10	14¾	51	0¾		61	0¾	
6	0	51	42	6	15¼	52	9¼	5	0	62	9¼
6	3	53	44	2	16	54	6			58	3¼
6	6	55	45	10	16½	56	2¾	60	0	64	6
6	9	57	47	6	17	57	11	61	8½	66	2½
7	0	59	49	2	17¾	59	7¾	63	5	67	11
7	3	61	50	10	18¼	61	4½	65	7¾	70	1¾
7	6	63	52	6	19	63	1	67	4½	71	10½
7	9	65	54	2	19½	64	9½	69	1	73	7
8	0	67	55	10	20	66	6	70	9½	75	3½
								72	6	77	0

APPENDIX H.

Extract from the London Mirror of Commerce, No. 12, for the sake of comparing Canada Wheat with Foreign and English.

ENGLISH GRAIN.

WHEAT, per quarter, Essex and Kent . . . Red	50s	@	64s	White	60s	@	74s
Suffolk and Norfolk . . . . . do.	52	—	62	Do.	54	—	70
Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . do.	51	—	58	Do.	56	—	65
West Country . . . . . do.	61	—	64	Do.	64	—	72
Northumberland and Scotch . . . do.	58	—	60	Do. fine	57	—	70
Irish . . . . . do.	48	—	58	White	50	—	63
RYE . . . . .					30	—	35
BUCKWHEAT . . . . .					34	—	36
BARLEY, Malting . . . . .					33	—	37
Distilling . . . . .	29	—	32	Grind.	26	—	28
MALT, Brown, 42s. to 52s . . . . . Pale	45	—	59	Ware	58	—	65
BEANS, Tick . . . . . new	32	—	36	old . . .	35	—	38
Harrow and Small . . . . . do.	33	—	38	old . . .	40	—	43
PEAS, Boiling . . . . .	34	—	38	Maple	37	—	38
Hog and Gray . . . . .					32	—	33
OATS, English, Feed . . . . .	18	—	22	Poland	20	—	25
Short Small . . . . .					21	—	23
Scotch, new feed . . . . .	23	—	24	Berwick	24	—	25
Potato . . . . .	25	—	27	Fine . .	28	—	0
Irish, Feed . . . . .	18	—	21	Black .	20	—	21
Potato . . . . .					21	—	24
FLOUR, Town-made . . . . .				per Sack	55	—	60
Essex and Kent . . . . .					50	—	51
Norfolk and Suffolk . . . . .					48	—	50
Stockton and Yorkshire . . . . .					47	—	49
West Country . . . . .					50	—	58
Irish . . . . .					42	—	49

FOREIGN GRAIN.

			Free.		Bond.
WHEAT, per quarter.					
Dantzic, Königsberg, &c. . . . .	56s	@	74s	40s	@ 56s
Saale, Marks, Anhalt, Magdeburg . . . .	54	—	60	40	— 46
Silesian and Stettin . . . . .	52	—	64	38	— 48
Mecklenburg and Pomeranian . . . . .	50	—	64	36	— 48
Zealand and Brabant . . . . .	50	—	60		
Danish and Holstein . . . . .	52	—	62	36	— 48
Russian, hard 54s. to 60s . . . . . Soft	52	—	58	36	— 43
Spanish, hard 50s to 58s . . . . . Soft	50	—	62		
White . . . . .	60	—	72	34	— 56
Tuscan and Roman, red . . . . .	50	—	64		
White . . . . .	60	—	72	36	— 56
Odessa, hard 50s. to 57s, . . . . . Soft	52	—	57	36	— 40
Canadian, red, 56s. to 64s . . . . . White	64	—	68		
INDIAN CORN, Red and Yellow . . . . .	30	—	32		
White . . . . .	32	—	34		
RYE . . . . .				24	— 27
BUCK WHEAT . . . . .	30	—	32		
BARLEY, Bohemian, Silesian, and Saale . . . .	28	—	33	22	— 27
Dantzic and Russian, grinding . . . . .	25	—	30	20	— 26
Pomerania and Mecklenburg . . . . .	25	—	35	20	— 27
Holstein and Danish . . . . .	25	—	35	20	— 29

## APPENDIX H. (Continued.)

## FOREIGN GRAIN.

PER QUARTER.

		<i>Free.</i>		<i>Bond.</i>	
		36s	@ 38s	25s	@ 26s
BEANS, Tick 32s. to 36s, .....	Small	32	— 34	22	— 24
	Mediterranean .....	28	— 34		
PEAS, Non-boilers .....		34	— 36	20	— 26
	Boiling .....	24	— 26	16	— 19
OATS, Dutch and Friesland, Brew .....		20	— 22	10	— 12
	Ditto ditto Feed .....	24	— 25	10	— 12
	Russian, Feed .....	20	— 23	10	— 11
	Mecklenburg and Pomeranian, Feed .....	19	— 0	9	— 10
	Holstein and Danish ditto .....	28	— 33	23	— 25
FLOUR, Dantzic .....	per barrel	34	— 37	24	— 26
	American .....	32	— 35		
	Canadian .....				

## I.

(EXTRACTS FROM GOURLAY'S ACCOUNT OF CANADA.)

*“ Opinions, as to what retards the settlement of the province.*

- First.—In twenty-four Reports. “ Lands of non-occupants.  
 2nd.—In nineteen. “ Crown, clergy, and other reserves.  
 3rd.—In fourteen. “ Want of people, especially men of capital and enterprise.  
 4th.—In eight. “ Want of money.  
 5th.—In five. “ Shutting out Americans.  
 6th.—In four. “ Bad navigation of the St. Lawrence, and remoteness from market.  
 7th.—In three. “ Bad roads.  
 8th.—In three. “ Lands of Indians.  
 9th.—In two. “ Want of emigration, (immigration,) and of a liberal system of ditto.  
 10th.—In two. “ Difficulties opposed to emigrants, and poverty of beginners.  
 11th.—In one. “ Damages sustained by war.  
 12th.—In one. “ Want of liberal and indiscriminate admission of settlers from the United States.  
 13th.—In one. “ Indiscriminate admission of ditto.  
 14th.—In one. “ Want of incentive to emulation.  
 15th.—In one. “ Defect in the system of colonization.  
 16th.—In one. “ Lands in the hands of individuals unwilling to sell, and minors who cannot convey.  
 17th.—In one. “ Remoteness from market, and difficulty of communicating with lower province.  
 18th.—In one. “ People from the United States, who got land and went off after selling it.  
 19th.—In one. “ Want of spirited and industrious men.  
 20th.—In one. “ Want of a bank.  
 21st.—In one. “ Want of skill in husbandry.

APPENDIX I. (*Continued.*)

22nd.—In one report. “Bad habits of original settlers, soldiers and bad characters from the United States.”

23d.—In one. “Want of rousing up.”

K.

*Extracts from Smith's History of Canada.*

“This year (1751) two vessels sailed from Quebec with wheat to Marseilles, and it was found merchantable.”—Vol. i. page 223.

The above was the commencement of the wheat trade.

“Canada exported to Spain and Portugal.

	“WHEAT—Bushels.	Barrels.
“In 1772 . . . . .	164,807	720
“1773 . . . . .	264,906	7091
“1774 . . . . .	460,818	6991
“1775 . . . . .	175,059	7115
“1778 . . . . .	14,175	20,521

“The population in 1774 was 85,000.”