

ists, probably, were men of feudal ideas, who would obtain large grants of land in consideration for services rendered, or from favour at Court, and who would cling to landed estate with the tenacity of men who believed that the possession of it constituted them members of a superior caste. But they would not be the people to sink into mere cultivators. So they would hold on, neither clearing nor selling to any one who would, hoping that, at some future time, when the country was fully peopled, they, or their descendants, might be rewarded with a rental and a fortune. I met with several instances, during my short stay in the country, where this had been the case, and it has been referred to by writers on the subject. (See Mr. Hathe-way's "History of New Brunswick," p. 7, and with regard more particularly to the monopolies of mines and minerals, Mr. Gesner's "Industrial Resources of Nova Scotia," p. 230.) It is said that these monopolies from the Crown prevail to a most baleful extent in the colony of Prince Edward's Island; where thousands of acres are held by aristocratic families in the mother country, who probably look forward to the time when they may be able to plant a "faithful and attached tenantry" on this distant shore. In the meanwhile the local Legislature has several times passed laws to escheat these grants, but the Crown has as often vetoed them. A better way would be to tax the land, as is done in the States.

The next cause—and the most potent of all—has been the want of the system of popular education which prevails in the United States. The masses, ignorant and lazy, are content to enjoy the passing