

ment in farming are gentlemen who expect to live in luxury, as they did in Europe, from off the produce of a small farm, and parties who invest borrowed capital in farming operations. Those who understand their business, and whose capital employed in it is their own, are sure to increase their means and wealth. They may be checked for one, or even two years, but the third will certainly afford a recompense for their industry and perseverance. If a farmer determines to keep out of debt, and be satisfied with what his farm yields, independence in a few years will be the result.

QUERY 3.—*What advantages does Canada afford for the residence of families possessed of incomes of from £300 to £1000 per annum, and what opportunities are afforded to such parties of increasing their capital or incomes?*

ANSWER.—Canada certainly offers great advantages in its principal towns, as a place of residence for persons having families, and enjoying incomes of £300 to £800 per annum, and upwards. In a fertile country like this, whose productive powers, from the extent of its territory, are at present as it were unlimited, all the necessaries of life, which are one of the principal items of expense in families, are naturally much cheaper than in England. The taxes are likewise much lighter than at home, many things being in this country provided for by voluntary subscription which are made the object of direct taxation in the mother country. The Grammar Schools in each District are respectably conducted, and are every year improving, while it is believed that few places can compete with Toronto, the capital of Western Canada, in the advantages which it holds out for educating a family on the English system. At the Upper Canada College boys are educated, until fit to enter the University, at a very small expense,—the fees for tuition being only £9 currency (£7 4s. sterling); and even including board and lodging, the amount does not exceed £33 16s. c'y, (£27 0s. 10d. stg. per annum.) The College, which is mainly conducted on the plan of an English public school, is in high repute; its system has been well tested for many years. There are now about 210 students in this Institution, and more than 1200 of the youth of the Province have received an education within its walls. At the University the system of education is very generally based on the plan of the English Universities, which is of itself a sufficient guarantee for the soundness of the education afforded; and the fees for tuition are proportionately moderate,—so are the expenses for board and lodging at the University, which are about £48 currency, equal to £38 8s. sterling, including four meals per day. Nor must it be forgotten, that this country holds out important advantages to every prudent father of a family, by enabling him to a much greater extent, and at less expense than is possible in England, to successfully provide for the settlement of his sons in life. Young men who combine habits of industry with natural talent, will find fresh fields annually opening to their enterprise, both in professional and mercantile pursuits, through the rapidly increasing developement of the resources of the Province, which are opening up channels for the exercise of abilities and perseverance, and few youths possessed of these qualifications need be apprehensive of not obtaining a competency. Investments in Canada are for two purposes: for present income, and deferred returns for capital invested. The former class, prudently made, yield 6 per cent. per annum (the legal interest of the Province,) but by judicious management 7 and 8 per cent. can be safely obtained. The latter class of investment is specially adapted for the provision of children, and for those possessed of spare capital; and which, if made with judgment in real estate, is certain of realizing, in the course of 12 to 20 years, at least compound interest, and frequently more,—for instance land in the neighbourhood of Toronto, Hamilton, and other cities and towns, has increased in value fully ten fold within the last 20 years. It must also be borne in mind, that as Exchange on England generally rules at from 9 to 12½ per cent. premium (the present rates are 14 a 15 prem.) parties investing in Canada at once increase their capital in the same ratio—the Exchange being 12½ prem. renders £1 sterling equal to £1 5s. currency; or £100 sterling equal to £125 currency.

QUERY No. 4.—*The price of Clearing Wild Lands, and how Cleared?*

ANSWER.—The clearing of wild land is always to be understood as clearing, fencing and leaving ready for a crop in ten acre fields, the stumps and roots of the trees alone being left to encumber the operations of the farmer. The price varies greatly accord-