

paigns or in early spring, when the fields are soft, such movements are impossible; and unless necessity is absolute, campaigning is much better left alone at such times. At least I cannot recall an instance during the war in which a "mud raid" proved itself worth; in its results of the terrible expenditure of horses occasioned by it. Only in the last death-throes of the Confederacy, when the overwhelming pressure of circumstances paralyzed their army, was a "mud raid" successful, and even then the same objects would have been accomplished with less sacrifice had the move been deferred till the ground was dryer.

The advantages of shortening columns to the greatest extent are best realized when coming into action. A general with a column only five miles in length has the advantage of over one hour over him with a column of thirteen miles. The other cannot bring up half his men to the front, when the "short column general" has put his whole force into line of battle. The preponderance of force will be sufficient at the decisive moment to insure a success by defeating the enemy in detail. But in such cases the general must keep well to the front, and have first-class scouts, to be able to take the due advantage of time by knowing exactly where the enemy are.

(To be continued.)

## THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

Editor Daily Telegraph.

Sir.—Amongst the many questions which suggest themselves in considering the climate of North America, wood-land, prairies, &c., I may, perhaps, not inappropriately refer to one in connection with the facts which I have adduced. As my object was a practical one—to call the attention of my countryman to the superiority of Canada as an agricultural country over the States, and especially over the Western States—I have omitted everything not bearing on that view of the subject.

Let any one run their eyes over a map of North America and he will see that Canada, extending from the latitude of Rome, in Italy, to that of North Cape, in Norway, lies in the same position as the best part of Europe. It, too, has the climates of Europe from the Mediterranean to the Arctic, with this important modification in our favor—warm summers and more rains. It extends over twenty-eight degrees of latitude, and ninety of longitude. Omitting many immense islands and the prolific fisheries of the Arctic Ocean, Canada embraces an area of (1,400,000) one million four hundred thousand square miles greater than the United States. If it be said that much of this immense territory to the north and N. E. is inhospitable, we reply, not more than in the S. W. of the States. The one has frozen regions; the other desert areas of at least equal extent. On and around the cold regions of Canada we have some compensation in our splendid fisheries and furs; but neither on nor around the desert areas of the Republic is there any redeeming feature unless it be in mineral wealth, in which Canada is equally rich.

There is, therefore, vastly more agricultural land in Canada than in the States. With our immense territory we can afford one or two million square miles for fishing and hunting reserves; after giving up for these luxuries an area equal to half the Republic, we shall still have a territory equal to the whole of the States from ocean to ocean, more or less capable of settlement.

Wheat is grown on Mackenzie's River, North of lat. 60° South of this parallel there is in Canada an area equal to the whole of the United States, yet on the Northern limits of this immense territory wheat is grown with profit, and barley seven degrees farther north; and where wheat grows in such a climate, we have the best regions for the coarser grains and grasses. As to the vast superiority of Canada for these great staples of the temperate zones, I refer to my previous letters. The regions of the grains and grasses is the appropriate home of the ox, sheep and horse. It is the part of the temperate zones in which man attains the greatest energy of body and mind; it is the seat of the great manufactures, because here alone man has the strength for the continuous labour necessary in these; and the chief home of the manufactures and agriculture is also the centre of commerce, wealth, high civilization and power—the power that conquers and rules.

The States are often, and justly referred to for their marvellous prosperity; and this is very generally, but erroneously, attributed to their organization, great enterprise, &c. That the increase in wealth and population in Canada has been as great is overlooked. That, we, in ocean and inland commerce, have outstripped the Republic goes for nothing. The chief element in the prosperity of the State has been lost sight of. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington estimate the value of the immigrants in one year (1869,) at \$285,000,000 (two hundred and eighty-five millions of dollars,) each new comer being valued at \$800. We well remember when negro slaves were sold for from \$500 to \$2000 per head. Others have put every immigrant at \$1000, which would give a wealth of \$350,000,000 to the country in that one year. The money, \$70 to \$100, clothing, implements, &c., brought by each swell this immense sum to \$400,000,000. Let us add the money borrowed of Europe for railways, canals, docks, ship-building, water works, &c., and we shall have \$700,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 a year, taken chiefly from the British Islands, but also largely from Germany. The Bureau of Statistics estimate the immigrants to the States since 1820 to be worth six thousand millions of dollars, not including anything brought with them. The eight millions of people who have landed on the shores of the Republic during the last fifty years, have multiplied to twenty millions. The present population of the States is thirty-eight and a half millions; deducting the additions by immigration and their natural increase, there would have been at the census of 1870, eighteen and a half millions in the Republic, of whom five millions are negroes.

I believe that I do not under-estimate the natural increase of population in the States. Nathan Allen, in several letters, informs us of what is well known, that there is scarcely any increase in the Americans of the old stock; "where formerly there were six to eight children in a family, there are now not more than two. But the Irish and German immigrants have large families." I have, therefore, put the increase on the population of 1820 at 9,000,000. This is a higher percentage than either the French or Germans have shown—the former doubling in 136 years and the latter in 76. If immigration were to cease to the States, as it must soon cease, I believe her population would not double in less than one hundred years. The money brought by immigrants, the investments in the country by foreigners, the sums borrowed, &c., can be stated only indefinitely; but making them merely double the bare value put by the Bureau of

Statistics on the means of the incoming multitudes, we have a sum three times the debt of Great Britain to be deducted from the wealth produced in the Republic during the last half century. In this we do not include the natural increase from much of this wealth.

Can immigration be sustained on the same scale. Certainly not; for our neighbors have reached the western limits of arable land, except that bordering on the Pacific. With the decrease of immigration must come many other deteriorating agencies; and with this element of prosperity entirely eliminated, and her natural increase less than half ours (from 1860-70 it was only ten per cent) her growth in population and wealth would be less than that of Britain or Germany. With all this outflow from England, she is in wealth, manufactures, and commerce immensely in advance of the Republic; the prosperity of the former is based on permanent industries, that of the Republic, on ephemeral. With all the drain on her resources, Britain has an annual surplus of a thousand millions of dollars, seeking investments. Reverse the facts, take from the States and give to Britain as much as Britain has given to America during the last half century, and how vast would be the difference between the two countries.

What, as a Canadian, I wish to impress upon Canadians, is that with our position in the temperate zone, our vast and splendid agricultural country, our immense and varied natural resources, we are able in the long run to win in the honorable race for precedence. With such a magnificent inheritance in possession as that larger and better half of the continent, washed by the three great oceans, neither the bounce of the Republic nor the sneaking diplomacy of English poltroons who disgrace the seats of the Pitts and Palmerston of a better England, can crush us, if we are true to our selves. We look in vain over any other portion of this continent, south of Canada, for that protection of life and property with that ample personal liberty, which, as British subjects, we have been accustomed to enjoy. In South and Central America, in Mexico and the United States, if anarchy be not everywhere the normal state, yet the least intelligent, the ignorant, the violent and the needy, are all powerful at the polls, and the rulers are never the representatives of intelligence and property. It is our ambition to build up, in these northern climes, a political organization, based on a truer appreciation of the ends of government and of the rights of the governed.

J. H. HURLBERT

## LAND TENURE IN ENGLAND.

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN STUART MILL.

A meeting of the Land Tenure Reform Association of England was held in London on the 15th inst. The object of the Association, as its name implies, is to advocate a change in the entail system of England and to apply to land the same principle as has long been adopted in commerce—the principle of free trade.

Mr. John Stuart Mill, who presided, said that after the great changes which had been made in our political institutions it was impossible that the laws relating to landed property should not come up for revision. He admitted that the landed proprietors who had governed the country for many centuries, had not ruled despotically, but the making of laws which concerned themselves had been in their own hands, and had been used as people generally used