

gy and civil officers. The whole number of *hemmans* is 65,265, and the average extent nineteen square miles to each; 50,000 of them belong to private individuals, 4,045 are assigned to the army, 359 to the Crown, 374 to the universities and academies, and 27 to hospitals and different public institutions. It rarely happens that a single family possesses an entire division; more frequently it is parcelled out among a great many, in lots scarcely sufficient to accommodate the increasing number of children, to exercise one plough, or pasture a few cows and sheep. In Dalecarlia this process of dismemberment is carried so far, that properties are broken down into fractional parts of acres and roods, not worth two or three rix-dollars, a state of things hostile to all improvement, and the source of much poverty and distress to the country. In consequence, the produce of their scanty harvests was long insufficient for the subsistence of the inhabitants, who were compelled to purchase foreign grain to a considerable extent, and even, in the northern districts, to grind the bark of the fir to eke out the stinted supply of their natural food. Every year it became necessary to import from Dantzic or Holland to the extent of £400,000 sterling. The commercial scale in this respect has of late completely turned in favour of Sweden. Numerous societies have been instituted for the encouragement of agricultural enterprise. Government has zealously seconded the exertions of private individuals; and the King has set a personal example to his subjects, in purchasing experimental farms (particularly that of Engetlofta, near Helsingborg), that he might exhibit the developement of the art on the most approved principles. The nobility, by their fortunate preference of rural pursuits, have also contributed powerfully to the diffusion of the same habits among

the inferior orders. Since 1803 upwards of 6000 farms have been created out of large tracts of Crown lands previously lying waste. The result has been of immense value to the agricultural prosperity of Sweden. Instead of depending upon foreign supplies of grain, she affords abundant provision for the inhabitants, and annually exports a considerable surplus. In 1829, the deficient harvest of France, was recruited from the produce of Scandinavia; and in 1830 the ports of Malmo, Landskrona, and Wisby alone sent to England 32,500 tons of oats, and 3000 of barley.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

WINTER IN SCANDINAVIA.—The winters are long and severe, lasting from November to April or May, and sometimes extending their dreary reign over the half of June. Frost and snow commence in November, when the whole earth is enveloped with a white mantel. The lakes and rivers are converted into solid ice. The clouds of vapour sent up by the dashing cataracts return in showers of silvery sand, reflecting in the solar rays all the prismatic hues of the rainbow. The trees and objects in the fields are fringed with hoary ornaments; carriages pass noiselessly over layers of snow in the streets; and the houses, decked in the fantastic embroidery of shining icicles, resemble enchanted palaces. To protect their apartments against this intensity of cold, the inhabitants use stoves, which are ingeniously contrived to diffuse a large degree of heat with a small quantity of fuel. They also fortify their persons with a double or triple supply of apparel, consisting of furs, pelisses, gloves, galoches, jack-boots lined with flannel, and other requisites, which extend a Swedish wardrobe to an inconvenient size. In Jämtland and around Tornea, the climate is so rigorous that the lakes sometimes remained congealed during the whole