

only make the most of their great resources and advantages, this proverb will become quite as significant in America as it is in Britain.—(Cheers.) This magnificent country, the noble inheritance of the British people, and *which is now brought by the agency of steam within a week's distance of our shores*, is at this moment in a condition of prosperity altogether unexamined, and is affording, to an extent which its previous history furnishes no parallel, a profitable field for the investment of English capital, and a congenial home for the subjects of her Majesty of all ranks of life. (Cheers.) I can add that a spirit of loyalty and attachment to the Queen pervades all classes of the colonists, whose institutions, as far as circumstances will permit, are now happily a faithful imitation of those of the mother country. (Hear, hear.) The people of Canada, divided as they are into different races, and religions, and notwithstanding their party disputes, yet recognize the fact that the common interests which unite them are greater than the causes of division."

It is seldom that a more eloquent description of colonial prosperity has been given; nor was its truth undeserving the brilliant language in which it was conveyed. The cheers of those who surrounded Lord Elgin, proceeded from eminent personages perfectly conversant with the facts. Had it been otherwise the statements now published by such an authority as Mr. Hutton, who is the Secretary to the Government Board of Statistics in Canada, more than confirm all that was said on the occasion. He is himself, we understand, an instance of the success which may attend the Canadian emigrant: having in 20 years risen to rank and fortune from a very small beginning, he is intimately acquainted with the country, knows its advantages and disadvantages, and indicates the one with the same unreserve as the other.

That Mr. Hutton's book will be very extensively read we entertain no doubt; without, therefore, attempting to deal with its details, which would be impossible in the space we can afford, we must be contented with selecting a few of the more striking facts. Although 5s. to 6s. 3d. currency are paid per day to harvest-men, yet such is the excellence of the climate that Wheat can be housed for 6s. sterling per acre, including all expenses; in fact the sheaves can be carried as soon as they are made up. Hay costs about 2s. an acre to cut, average about 1½ tons per acre, and is worth 35s. currency per ton. Timber, as is well known, forms one of the great sources of Canadian wealth; the black Walnut wood of the country is exported to the United States. Land heavily timbered costs for clearing and fencing in about £3 5s. sterling an acre, and is immediately ready for a crop of Wheat. "This cleared land is raised in value to the extent of the cost of clearing and fencing, and will generally sell freely for that sum extra the price of the same land wild. The upset price of the best Government land is 6s. 6d. sterling per acre; but on the one hand, while excellent land may be had even at 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. sterling, many lots cannot be had under 30s.,

and wild land in excellent situations has been known to sell for £2 10s. The taxes on a farm of 250 acres (175 cleared and 75 wild), are in all £1 10s. The number of pupils in common schools of all kinds, in a population of 950,000, has increased in ten years from 66,000 to about 180,000. Crime is so rare, that on a late occasion in three counties containing 80,000 inhabitants, the judge had not a criminal to try.

We cannot pursue this matter further for the present; nor is it necessary, for Mr. Hutton's pamphlet is so cheap as to be within any one's reach. It will be sufficient to quote what he says respecting the class of men best suited for emigration, among whom, if he does not name gardeners, it is no doubt because he classes them with farmers or laborers.

"Canada is the country, perhaps, above all others where the diligent practical man, no matter to which of these callings (capitalist, farmer, merchant, manufacturer, mechanic, or laborer), he belongs, reap an ample reward for his industry. Wages of labor, in fact, are so high that none but working men, in the wide sense given to that word, can possibly prosper—mere overseers cannot breathe in our atmosphere.

"The chief profit that the farmer makes is by doing his own work by himself and family, and thus not only saving outlay of cash for wages, but earning those wages for himself; thus, for instance, the man who hires another to do his work, say at 5s. per day, and remains idle himself, loses his 5s. which might have been the reward of his personal industry and is tempted by that very idleness to spend still more; and his neighbor, perhaps, who performs his own work himself, is 10s. richer than he when night comes. It is thus that Canadian farmers, who are a most industrious class, soon accumulate means to pay for their holdings and render them freeholds.

"In the Upper Province there is scarcely such a thing known as a tenant farmer; we are almost all our own landlords, or working our way up to that proud position; not one farmer in 500 pays rent so called."

THE CURRENCY.

It may be of interest to farmers to be reminded that the Currency Act passed last Session comes into operation on the first of the present month, (August.) The Act makes no actual change in the value of any of our current money. It merely makes the denominations: dollars, cents and mills, equally legal with those of pounds, shillings and pence. The following, on the subject, is from the *Montreal Herald*:—

The Act, it will be remembered, was passed after a refusal on the part of the Imperial Government to sanction some acts on the currency, which were previously passed at Quebec. All