

Quebec, was, still, not what I had been led to expect. I, therefore, again set out, and finally reached York, the capital of Upper Canada, situated on Lake Ontario, about 300 miles from Montreal. It is from this place that I am now writing, and you will understand that the following remarks have reference to this neighbourhood.

The climate appears to me very similar to that of England, but drier, and without those violent storms of wind and rain so often experienced there. The summer is warmer, and the winter, perhaps, colder; but the air is always clear and bracing, and there is scarcely a day's work in the year lost from bad weather. For my own part, although I have been a good deal exposed on my frequent journeys, I have never enjoyed better health, nor felt myself in better spirits.

The land is generally level, watered by fine streams, and covered with timber—oak, beech, birch, elm, ash, maple—from which excellent sugar is made—bass, pine, hemlock, spruce, and several kinds of nut, grow to a vast size, and form the principal cause of the difference of appearance between this country and England. Every description of soil can be found, so that a man, if he understands the cultivation of one kind better than another, may suit himself here, without difficulty. On the surface is always a coat of vegetable mould, which has been formed by the leaves of the trees, and the decayed wood, and which causes all sorts of grain and grass to grow with the most astonishing luxuriance. In the township of Toronto, I saw a crop of oats, estimated to produce five quarters to the acre, and was assured by the proprietor that it was the ninth crop of grain which had been grown on the same ground without any kind of manure. The price of land varies from 5*s.* to 25*s.* per acre; but the medium price in the townships in this neighbourhood, is 15*s.* equal to 13*s.* 6*d.* sterling money—part is payable in cash at the time of purchase, and the remainder generally in four or five yearly instalments, with interest at six per cent. The expense of bringing an acre into cultivation (that is, cutting down and burning the timber,) is from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* where the wood is of the hard kinds, and not unusually thick. After this process, the only thing that remains to do, is to sow and harrow in the seed, which is generally wheat—one bushel to the acre. The surface is naturally loose, and is rendered still more so by the trampling of the men and cattle, so that there is no occasion for ploughing. The crop is generally from 25 to 35 bushels per acre, and is worth, at the present price in York, 5*s.* a bushel, equal to 36*s.* sterling per quarter; from 5*l.* to 8*l.* 15*s.* per acre. A second crop, equally good, may often be taken; and the land, then sown with grass-seed, will produce excellent hay and pasture. Barley is not much cultivated; the produce is equal to that of wheat, but it is not worth more than 2*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. Oats are also a good crop, and sell for 1*s.* 6*d.* a bushel; and the white peas equal any thing that I have seen, both in quantity and quality. Vegetables of all kinds are abundant, and bear good prices: potatoes, turnips, carrots, and cabbages, in particular, grow to perfection. Horses cost from 20*l.* to 40*l.* a pair. Some of them are very good, but they might be much improved; and it would be well worth a man's while to bring out a stout, compact English stud with him. Oxen, from their being better adapted for the work of a new country, are more used than horses, and, of course, better attended to. They are well-formed, thrifty beasts, but not equal, in size or appearance, to the short horns we have been accustomed to see in Yorkshire. From 10*l.* to 15*l.*