

tree which, falling under his axe, admits a patch of sunshine to the earth, in an infinitesimal degree softens and ameliorates the climate of the vast continent around him." Canada lies upon a substratum of limestone, and the geological survey which for some few years past has been in operation under the able superintendence of W. E. Logan, Esq., has been the means of pointing out her inexhaustible fields of gypsum, and various beds of rich marl, with many important mineral productions.

The price of land varies of course according to relative advantages, as we find it does in England; such as buildings and improvements already in existence, convenience of situation, and productive powers. As a general rule it may be said that, presuming a similarity of quality, *freehold* property in land may be acquired at a rate considerably lower than it is customary to pay for *one year's rent* of it in Britain.

In becoming a Canadian settler, the British farmer, a little shy, perhaps, of at once fixing himself in the "Bush," or uncultivated parts, may purchase a farm under improvement, provided he can command £1000 or £1500. Houses, fences, and, indeed, everything except the soil itself, may come far short of his preconceived notions, yet he will soon discover, in all probability, that he has made a fair bargain; one which *skill and capital, combined with industrious habits*, will soon turn to good account. Some annoyances he must be prepared to meet with, but almost every change is subject to these: he must occasionally submit to substitute barter, or, as it is called, *trade*, for transactions in cash, and especially so when he is the seller; but, on the other hand tithes are unknown, taxation is a mere trifle, wages by no means exorbitant, and sufficiently good servants, farm labourers, and mechanics may be found in all parts of the provinces. Soap and candles may be manufactured by the thrifty housewife without any troublesome visit from the excise-man.

A British farmer will find some difficulty in reconciling himself to the inferior quality of the live stock, with the exception of horses; still improvements in the breed of cattle are annually taking place, and useful stock may be obtained from a well-bred short-horn bull and a country cow carefully selected. Some uncertainty attends the growth of turnips, partly from a difficulty in procuring labourers at the critical period of transition from the smooth to the rough leaf, and partly from a scorching sun and the ravages of the fly; yet it is well for the agriculturist to try some swedes for his young stock. The potato and mangel-wurzel are of great value, and may be more readily cultivated by horse labour. It is also to be borne in mind in discussing the provision for cattle, that large supplies of bran and pollard may be procured from the extensive mills in most parts of the province.

The patriotic example of the Scotch Highland and Agricultural Society has been followed in Canada, and the provincial Government and Legislature have been prompt and liberal in granting their aid. Both divisions of the province possess an association with large and well-supported exhibitions; from these institutions great benefits may be looked for. At the University of Toronto there is a professor of agriculture, and an experimental farm is about to be attached; it is also in contemplation to establish a library, museum, and a veterinary school.

With regard to the political institutions of Canada, all that need here be stated is that they closely assimilate to our own; a system of self-government, with uncontrolled fiscal regulations, has been wisely and generously conceded by the British Parliament. The entire administration of the colonial Post-office has been handed over to the provincial Legislatures. The roads, in times past the greatest impediments to improvement, are now consigned to the district councils, for the people to alter or amend as they may deem requisite for their convenience. In short, every intelligent and unprejudiced inhabitant of Canada freely admits that the country has been kindly and liberally dealt with by the parent state; and the disinterested conduct of the Imperial Parliament can scarcely fail to maintain the loyalty and attachment of this fine territory, one of the brightest jewels in the British crown.