

money-seekers, as regards the preparation and sale of tobacco. 'Until a real substitute is discovered, there are a hundred chances to make money in putting up the genuine article in new shapes, with new colours, in new packages, with new names.' A chemist, it is added, recommends the use of glycerine in the manufacture; the chewing kind, in particular being greatly improved by this admixture. We make our American friends welcome to this valuable discovery; likewise to the author's hint that a good thing could be made by growing poppies from which to extract opium for the Chinese market.

To those who have a fancy for agricultural enterprise, Mr. Freedley points out the eligibility of an investment in land in the western states, vineyards in Ohio, cotton planting in Texas, bamboo growing in Florida, and finally sugar and coffee plantations in the West Indies. Referring to the deplorably deserted condition of estates in Jamaica, consequent on slave emancipation, he shews how thousands of acres of fine land could be bought for two or three shillings an acre; and, 'what is more extraordinary, a cultivated sugar estate of two thousand acres was sold quite recently for 3000 dollars.' Stagnation being seemingly at its lowest point, the period has now arrived for investment 'An improved estate of highly productive land, in an Italian climate, warm, but generally healthy, where harvesting and planting can go on throughout the year can be purchased for less than the cost of an equal quantity of wild land in states covered with snow five months in the year Coloured people are availing themselves of the opportunity, and becoming landowners in the West Indies—there being now in Jamaica alone, over *one hundred thousand Africans*, who own from three to five acres, and maintain themselves by cultivating them; but they have not the tools nor the requisite knowledge to render available the natural fertility of the soil. Looking thus solely at the chances for profit, and dismissing from the mind all considerations associated with a desirable residence, it is probable that a moderate fortune can be made as speedily in the West Indies as in the most favoured portion of the globe.' It is not without reason that the author subsequently qualifies his statement by admitting that the great embarrassment in the West Indies is the scarcity of labourers; and this of course is the foundation of the whole circumstance. What signifies a fine estate, if it cannot be cultivated with a profit? Nor can we blame the free negroes of Jamaica for seeking good wages. When a man can live comfortably by lazily scratching a few acres, which are his own property, it would be strange to find him disposed to work for a low stipulated hire on all occasions that his assistance was required. What, in this connection, as an American would say, calls for notice, is the lamentable want of some plan, under reasonable guarantees, for introducing an abundance of free negro labour into the West Indies. England, with all its tact, does not seem to possess the skill to manage this important point, and consequently has the mortification of seeing some of its possessions literally going to the dogs. There are plenty of refugee negroes in Canada for the climate of which they are not well suited; why not induce them if possible, to emigrate to the West Indies?

Respecting the riches which may be obtained by trading with China and other eastern countries, we must leave the curious in these matters