

Such facts afford valuable examples how great men are not beyond instruction. With what greater avidity should ordinary mortals embrace every opportunity of adding to their stock of knowledge. Conceit is not unfrequently a failing with the new comer. He is apt to pride himself on his old country acquirements, and set at naught whatever clashes with his preconceived notions. The folly of this temptation was illustrated in "Jottings No. II." There are two other temptations which beset the way of the man who starts for himself to carve out a living in the wilderness. He is in danger of idleness on the one hand, and of working too much on the other.

A person who heretofore has always been in the employ of others, and suddenly finds himself his own master and relieved from the spur and promptings of supervision, is liable to be lax in application and prodigal of time. As "the hand of the diligent maketh rich," even so "an idle soul shall suffer hunger." The traveller, in passing the farm of one of this class, does not require to be told a sluggard dwells here. The forest keeps in close vicinity with the house; what clearing has been made is growing over with brush; fences are out of repair; the cattle are miserably housed and as miserably fed in winter, and in summer are left to find shelter from the heat and respite from the flies as best they can. If he enters the hovel a stampede of young ones, with nothing to cover them but their nudity, will follow, making for shelter that does not exist, as the dwelling has but one apartment, which serves for kitchen, dining-room, parlor and bedroom.

The picture within is not inviting; and as our traveller would prefer to pass on, let us do likewise. In contrast, many of the industrial heroes who have come over to possess the land, are in too great haste to be rich. Stimulated by the facts that all profits are their own, and that affluence is attainable by exertion, they go to work too eagerly at the laborious task of clearing the forest and making from the wilderness a farm with ample fields, and the necessary appendage of buildings to house themselves and the abundant yield of these fields. In passing through Canada multitudes of such

men are met, whose own hands have achieved the transformation of a forest-covered lot into a beautiful farm, with residences pleasing to the eye and comfortable in their appointments, with out-buildings to correspond, which bespeak the taste as well as the industry of their owners.

But how often have such men overworked themselves, and made property at the expense of health. "There is that maketh himself rich and yet hath nothing." This class are under temptation, too, to err in another particular—namely, overworking their children. These olive plants round about our table should be too much the delight of our eyes to permit our avarice to tax unduly their tender energies. We thereby rob them of what does not belong to us, and cause ailments felt and deplored in future years; and however valuable and freely given the aid of his wife in the lighter kinds of outdoor work, the pushing settler should aim to exempt her from the more masculine labor of using the axe or rolling logs. Woman's rights should be respected in everything that draws too severely on her strength of body, or trenches on her delicacy of mind. Our daughters should be also very precious in our sight. They were born to be wives. Let them qualify for this honorable estate, and pass from our care uninjured by our cupidity, prepared as fully as our means will allow worthily to fill the high position of ruling their own households.

We have each been indebted to others for the blessing of a wife; even so must others be indebted to us for a like benefit. In this way we repay to society the debt incurred by our connubial relationship. Let us pay the debt, not grudgingly, but of a ready mind and generous disposition.

The number is growing smaller, but still there are too many who believe in the virtue of strong drink as helpful in bush labor. The emigrant should eschew this temptation as he would the Evil One, nor allow cheap liquor or hard work to seduce him into the dangerous practice of tipping. Cheap liquor is very dear in the end, and hard labor made much harder by using it. Vivid pictures of the evils of alcohol to settlers in the bush, crowd the recollection