

and yields abundantly. Some of it, however, he will put in potatoes, which grow splendidly on new land. With his buckwheat he will sow grass seed, so that in the following year the new field will be a meadow.

A settler going on in this way and cutting down five acres every winter, would in the course of seven years have a good farm of 35 acres, all new land of great fertility. He would be in a position to live comfortably on his farm and would be entirely independent. In fact in seven years he would have attained a degree of prosperity, which he could never expect to reach as a farm laborer in Great Britain.

Such a prospect certainly ought to be very alluring to an industrious and enterprising man, who desires to better his position. When the trees have been cut off the land for about seven years, the settler will begin to remove the stumps, which at that time will be easily handled and put in piles so as to be burned. Then the land will be ploughed and its fertility will be greatly increased. No work is more interesting or more attractive than the making of a new farm out of the forest, and it is especially so to one who has never been a land-owner before, and who feels that every blow he is striking is for his own benefit and for his family, and that he is rapidly placing himself in a position of comfort and independence.

AN ENGLISH IMMIGRANT'S OPINION.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. James Williams, formerly of Marbury, near Nantwich, England, and then of Andover, Victoria county, New Brunswick, was published in the Chester Chronicle, and will serve to show how New Brunswick life impressed an English settler. After mentioning some exceptional