

for, and to retain the same in his own charge. It is unsafe to trust the promises of shopkeepers to send things so purchased to the vessel. They might be delivered to the wrong person, or even, perhaps, not forwarded at all. From first to last, the emigrant will have to be continually on his guard against the dishonesty of others. It is very much to be desired that an Emigrants' Home could be established in each seaport, something after the manner of those formed for the use of seamen, so that intending emigrants might procure cheap and decent lodgings, and have their baggage taken care of, without being exposed to the depredations of thieves and others who seem to consider them as their lawful prey. Such institutions might, to a considerable extent, be rendered self-supporting.

There is an interesting story current of a young American lady, belonging to one of the Southern States, who, having been reduced by the late civil war from a state of wealth to one of poverty, courageously, if not altogether woman-like, obtained possession of a five-acre field, which she planted and worked herself, having no assistance except in the ploughing. Although we should be sorry to behold females exchanging the labours of the household for those of the farm, yet the sturdy spirit of self-reliance which animated the breast of this young American woman was precisely the same as that which has led so many settlers in the newer and lesser known countries of the world to successively hew out a new and prosperous career, and ultimately gain for themselves the comforts and blessings of independence. The Canadian emigrant must be prepared to exert himself to the utmost in every possible way, and on every possible occasion. The rule, so strongly insisted upon by many working men in the mother country, to the effect that no labourer or artisan shall be allowed to work at any calling other than that to which he has been accustomed, does not hold good in the colonies. In Canada, Australia and elsewhere, free labour is the rule, in the country at least, if not in the towns. In such places the more generally useful a man renders himself the greater becomes his money value. He is, in reality, master of the situation.

The great bulk of emigrants proceeding from England to Canada may be roughly divided into two classes—those who possess a little capital and those who have none. The former should be careful how they bring their money with them. If the sums possessed by them are not less than £5, nor more than £20 per head, the Emigration Commissioners in England will readily take care of and remit such sums, free of charge, to the Canadian Government immigration agents, who will hand the same over to the owners on their arrival in the colony. But the Commissioners do not engage to effect purchases of land, or otherwise to invest or retain the money for the benefit of individuals, but simply to instruct the Canadian Government agents to apply it to the immediate use of the people after their arrival, either in the mode directed by the depositor, or, in the absence of such