

hearts of parents enfeebled by the premature death of those for whose sakes they consented to quit home and begin life anew! How frequently a sudden shadow falls upon prospects of wife and children bereaved of husband and father, the melancholy story of thousands left to struggle against the dangers and privations that beset the helpless and afflicted in a strange land, bear fearful witness! Among the advantages possessed by New Brunswick, is a remarkably salubrious climate. No part of the Continent enjoys greater exemption from those fen-born plagues that make such sad havoc among the unacclimated denizens of other lands. Contagions brought into the country in emigrant ships seldom assume a virulent aspect, or spread beyond the port or immediate neighbourhood, where they first make their appearance. Nowhere, therefore, can the emigrant expect greater immunity from the casualties to which I have lately adverted. Nowhere can he venture with greater confidence in his physical ability to prosecute whatever plans he may have laid for bettering his condition in a new country, than to the shores of New Brunswick.

That this is not exaggeration, the experience of every resident, whether native of the country or not, who has taken proper care of his health, will bear me witness. But we are not dependent upon what might be considered *judicial* testimony on this point. Professor Johnston, who took every pains to inform himself on the subject, in page 98 of his excellent Report on the Agricultural Capabilities of New Brunswick, says: "In regard to the climate of New Brunswick, I feel myself compelled by all the evidence I have collected, unreservedly to admit *that it is an exceedingly healthy climate*. Every medical man I have met in the Province, I believe without exception, and almost every other person I have conversed with, assured me of this; and the healthy looks and numerous families of the natives of all classes confirm these assurances."

Moses H. Perley, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner for settling the Fishery Boundaries under the Treaty of Washington, who for many years held the office of Emigration Agent for New Brunswick, in a little work published in 1857, entitled "A Hand Book of New Brunswick," at page 4, observes—"Although the winters of New Brunswick are severe (less so however than those of