

reached the most sanguine expectations. Less than one-half the money which is paid for the rental of lands in this country will purchase, in fee simple, the property in the United States, Canada, or British Columbia. What an incentive to labour must it be when it is known that every penny expended in cultivation, improvement, or adornment, is spent upon your own property; and the consciousness is very sweet of being a landowner, independent of landlord who ever makes his appearance on quarter day. If young men would visit these regions and examine the lands with care, it might prove to them a lucky day in their after career. It is lamentable to read the history of the various Colonial Societies; for, what with mistaken judgment and maladministration, the results have been simply deplorable. The use of high-sounding names and lordly titles for the purpose of aiding such schemes is simply useless. In their proper sphere we grant their utility; but nothing can be accomplished successfully in the sphere of emigration except by those who have had practical experience, and those who are willing and able to labour. Emigration, to be successfully carried out, requires matured plans, to be judiciously determined on and followed, from the hour when the emigrant leaves his native land to that of his arrival at the chosen locality for his future home—and afterwards. Without this, disappointment and failure will certainly ensue. Mere charitable deportation, as already intimated, can be sure of effecting nothing beneficial, even when tens of thousands of pounds are spent and shipload after shipload of human beings conveyed to alien shores. It behoves the intending emigrant, therefore, to consider well the relative advantages of the new lands inviting his selection.

The claims of Australia we shall dismiss with a quotation from the work of that popular writer, William Howitt. Leaving out of the question the loss of time occupied by the voyage, the immense cost, and the innumerable aggravations consequent upon a confinement extending over a period of three or four and often six months on shipboard, he remarks:—"Providence has given vast new lands on which the overflowing population may settle; but selfish and purblind Governments immediately lay hold on that which was meant to be a free gift of God, and dole it out in such modicums that the pressing necessities of arriving immigrants compel them to bid up at auction against each other, till the land of these new countries, lying with millions of miles of unoccupied soil, becomes far dearer than the dearest of that which they have left." As to the demand for labour, in one department there is already a glut.

We now speak of others, which are attainable at a comparatively moderate expenditure of time and money. We allude to the Great Western Continent of America. To it at least three-fourths of the bulk of European emigration is naturally directed, whether to Canada, British Columbia, or the United States. It is our intention to indicate more especially the contingent advantages of a