

First—The farm labourer. Secondly—The emigrant to the back woods. Thirdly—The old country farmer as an emigrant, and fourthly—The emigrant with a limited capital.

THE FARM LABOURER arriving at the port or place from which he proposes to start, should at once apply to the emigrant agency, finding out who may have notified their want of such services as he can fulfil, apply and settle upon a place of service as soon as possible. The man unacquainted with the *modus operandi* of this country cannot expect high wages at first—he must undergo his probation. But he should hardly accept as a farm labourer less than \$8 per month in winter and \$12 per month in summer, with his board and lodging, allowing that he be a steady, able-bodied man. He must be prepared to discard many old country fashions. At home, where labour is abundant, every man is employed in some special capacity—as ploughman, as cattle feeder, as hedger, &c., but here we require our farm servant to turn his hand to anything and everything according as the seasons change. You are not an efficient farm servant unless you can put your hand to the plough, reap and bind in harvest, chop wood and attend to stock in winter—in fact, be willing and able to take up any job that may be placed in your hands. Devote yourself earnestly to acquire the art of chopping, for that is a necessary work for any Canadian farmer or his man. There is no difficulty in chopping, if you will take the advice that may be tendered by your fellow axemen. If you arrive in winter, and are placed in charge of stock, remember that to do justice to yourself and your charge there are certain essentials that should be carefully borne in mind, namely, warmth, regularity of feeding both as to time and quantity, and, above all kindness. Follow these, and the looks of your charge in spring will be your best recommendation to an increased wage or to a new master. Beware of whiskey, which is the curse of Canada. Not only is the mere habit of intemperance a stumbling-block in the way of progression, and a high road to ruin here and hereafter, but the greater part of the liquor dignified by the name of spirits is here simply an actual poison. Companions, either good or bad, are more easily formed here than in the old country. Men meet more freely, and, owing to there being less restraint upon the intermixture of classes, acquaintances are very much more quickly formed. In a land of strangers, removed from the circle of those with whom probably you and your forefathers have for generations borne a good character, and whose opinion hitherto kept you out of bad company—if you have not made up your mind to work steadily and with perseverance, you have been mad to expend your hard earnings in taking a passage to this country. You have made a fearful step in life, and you can expect no help in a land whose people know naught about you. Look forward, and bear

in mind that many of your class have come to this land with an empty pocket, and are now the owners of fine farms, saleable at any moment for \$5,000 or \$6,000, with a family of educated children around them, and a home made by themselves, the reward of an honest perseverance and an upright course of life.

THE EMIGRANT TO THE BACKWOODS. I would advise the man whose intention it is to carve out a home in the backwoods of Canada to spend some time, even if he gets but small recompense for his labour, in the family of a Canadian, to fit himself for the peculiar work and learn to adapt himself to the ways and wants of the life of a backwoodsman. Indeed, a man, be he ever so strong, persevering, and willing to work, can hardly expect to surmount the difficulties to be encountered in a bush life without first obtaining a thorough insight into the ways and means of subduing the forest. By all means, he must become an expert in the swing of the axe, and understand the mysteries of logging, burning, fencing, and then cultivating the rough surface of the hitherto unbroken soil, and make himself sufficiently acquainted with the wants of the settler, shut out from communion with his neighbours for a long time by impracticable roads or deep snowdrifts, so that he may not be surprised inadequately supplied with the necessities of life. If the emigrant, however, has determined to proceed straight to the interior, the following hints may be of some service to him: Provide more than one good axe. Do not buy poor axes because cheap. Get them from such a maker as Hourigan of Dundas or Henderson of Galt. Take a good grindstone, and bestow upon it great care, keeping it free from grease, and rounded off on the grinding surface. The clothing best adapted for our winters in the woods consists of woollen homespun, such being more durable, warmer and cheaper, than any cloth. For provisions, a good stock of cured pork and a supply of oatmeal and flour, are essentials, and it would be better not to forget to lay in a supply of groceries, &c., before proceeding to a part of the country where dealers in such goods are few and far between.

Provided with good axes and a few generally useful tools, clothing of homespun, a supply of pork, oatmeal and flour, a log shanty to cover your head, a good yoke of oxen, and above all, a stout heart, the backwoods settler may soon transform the howling wilderness into a blooming garden.

THE OLD COUNTRY FARMER AS AN EMIGRANT.—There are many tenant farmers in the old country, who under the rule of a harsh landlord or his tyrannical agent, would eagerly grasp any opportunity of emigration that might arise. To such I would say—as to members of, perhaps, the most prejudiced class in Great Britain—remember that there is a great difference between farming in

Canada and in the old country. Throw aside your [prejudices, and weigh carefully the merits of our system of farming as applied to our own climate and state of progression, and beware how you make light of advice given you by Canadians. I speak advisedly, for I know how Englishmen are apt to regard colonial efforts. Here labour is scarce and wages high. You cannot employ your time to advantage, as has been your custom, in riding around your farms overlooking the workmen. Here you must turn in yourselves and show your men by example how to work.

THE EMIGRANT WITH LIMITED CAPITAL.—A little capital will go a long way in this country, if judiciously invested. The frequent failure of this class of emigrants heretofore has caused many to assert that a man had far better sink his capital in the ocean, or at least leave it locked up at home, and commence life here moneyless.

It is true that a great many that have landed in Canada with a certain amount of capital, have found that the small stock of cash which they may possess here, goes so much further than an equal amount at home, that they have justified themselves in a rush into extravagance, had their fling, and sunk into an obscurity from which they seldom arise. But this will not be the plan adopted by men of sense. Invest a portion of your capital in a suitable farm, stock it thoroughly, for no farm will pay unless well stocked; but be careful that these outlays do not exhaust your treasury. I know of no business to which a working capital is more essential than to that of the farmer.

Many of our farmers are now working in Canada on a hand-to-mouth system, that has for years paralysed all their efforts at improvement. They must have a crop every year from all their farm to keep them going. They have not a cent in reserve, and cannot, therefore, give their soil rest, or the necessary manure. The wants of to-day debar the possibility of waiting for a crop, and if a bad year intervene, where are they? They have nothing upon which to fall back in that rainy day; they sink into a depth of debt from which it may take a lifetime to recover. Every day there are excellent chances cropping up to the immigrant with a small capital. There are plenty of farms thoroughly cleared, excellently situated, well provided with wood and water, which have become a drag upon the husbandman, who for years has constantly drawn upon his soil and deposited naught. These may be bought cheap. Let a man who has some capital invest in such a farm, holding back enough that he may not be driven to extremities by a bad season, and devote his time and attention, not to a futile attempt to surpass his neighbours' crops, but to the enrichment of his heretofore impoverished lands, and the general improvement of his farm. Rest assured there is in Canada no better or safer investment for capital. I know of a farm that was bought in the township of South Dumfries for \$30 per acre. It was worn out. The purchaser was a man with some capital. After paying cash for and stocking his farm, he invested the residue in securities which brought him in about \$500 per annum. For five years he devoted his time steadily to the