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their condition by emigration, have sunk lower and lower in the social scale, until they have reached the level of loafers and vagabonds; *in nearly every case, the result of going abroad at random.*

Apart, however, from the surroundings having been unsuitable, these social shipwrecks would probably have foundered in any climate. Moral stamina is essential everywhere, but more particularly in new countries where the old social barriers are broken down, the protective distinctions of caste are unknown, and the refinements and elevating influence of books are lost for a time.

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To sum up, weak-kneed, vacillating people are but of little use in the old country—they are worse than useless in the new ones.

The sound mind in the sound body is essential every where, but in no place so much as in the colonies or abroad.

Assuming that our reader has the requisite qualifications in the way of physical and mental stamina, and has, after due consideration, made up his mind to emigrate, it will not be out of place to give some information as to

HOW TO EMIGRATE.

There can be no doubt that no matter how rough and hard a man's lot may have been in the old country, it causes a great heart-wrench to leave it for new and untried prospects. The Teuton still hankers after "Faderland" and the Briton after "Merrie" England. One country may have been a hard "Father," and the other far from "Merrie," but it has been the birth-place, and is associated with tender feelings of family ties. These feelings are powerful with men, still more so with women; and the married man is frequently tempted to forego his resolutions through the tears and persuasions of the wife and "childer," and may be the parents. Still, these feelings must be overcome by the man who determines to win fortune; and, painful as the severance of family ties and friendships is, it must, like other evils, be endured. The soul of goodness in things evil, and the converse, is common to all human things and institutions. Then comes the breaking up of the *Lares, Penates*, household treasures, furniture, the long and dreary ocean journey, towards the unknown future. Still if these difficulties, like all others, are faced boldly, they will quickly disappear.

The breaking up of the household furniture is perhaps the first and greatest wrench, yet it must be done and done quickly, and it is better to have no half measures. Furniture is a great encumbrance, freight is heavy, it is readily injured, and probably costs as much to transport the old as it would to purchase new in the settlement. In short, the emigrant should avoid taking anything that can possibly be done without, for if he should exceed the limit allowed for freight—either by ship or rail, the extra charges will often cost more than the goods are worth, to say nothing of the trouble which they entail in transit.

The best property to carry is the very portable one of a little ready money for contingencies, and as many banker's drafts as can be obtained. The latter are always safe, and produce a profit in the way of exchange; whereas an excess of bullion is not only a source of risk in itself, but a constant source of temptation to the owner, as well as to his poorer, or more unscrupulous fellow-passengers.

On the first voyage, I would advise taking as little outfit and as much money as possible. Even though the emigrant may eventually pay more for his necessities, he will save freight, trouble, and the risk of landing in a new country with insufficient money. When once steady employment has been secured, there will be but little difficulty in procuring such goods as are specially suited to his peculiar requirements and that of the settlement he has selected. Of course these remarks apply only to new emigrants.