

become a director of a road company, and, as a member of the County Council, is "agitating" the construction of a branch railroad, to connect with the "Great Trunk Line." It need hardly be added, that our friend's name is perfectly familiar to the member for the county, who takes the best possible care to "keep in with" the pauper immigrant of a few years back.

Reader, if you think we are drawing on our imagination for our pictures, we beg to disabuse your mind of any such impression. Our imagination is too dull, and our purpose too sincere, to warrant any such idea. But father Time has dealt gently with our memory, and on that we draw, to illustrate our arguments.

You say perchance, that we adduce isolated cases in proof of the prosperity of Canadian settlers, and seek to draw too favourable conclusions from a few instances. No such thing. The career we have sketched, is that of hundreds of men within our own knowledge. The failures, and they have been numerous, have ensued from causes such as would have produced misfortune anywhere. These have been idleness, dissipation, or inaptitude for the employment. The lazy would starve anywhere, the dissipated need not come to Canada to be ruined, and the man who could not stand a day's mowing in an English hayfield, must not expect to master the labour which falls to the lot of a backwoodsman.

We have spoken of the man with no means save a strong arm and enterprising spirit. Those who, in addition to these, can command some money, have, of course, additional advantages.—But it is seldom prudent or safe for them to invest their money *immediately*, in the purchase of land. Most of this class of emigrants know something about farming—many of them have been tenant farmers, or have been brought up upon farms. They will find it to their advantage, to see something of the Province before purchasing, so as to gain an idea of the business of the country, and the capabilities of the various kinds of soil which it contains. In all parts of the country, and particularly in the newer townships, there are always farms to be had at a reasonable rent, because many men, Americans chiefly, who have shewn themselves to be good woodsmen, have not turned out to be the best of farmers, and they often let their farms to old country people who, after paying a fair rent, make far more out of the land than the proprietor had been able to realize. It is a mistake to suppose, that because this is a country of trees and stumps, a knowledge of farming—that through understanding of the business which is so much in request in Britain—is useless here,—

There is no country where good farming *tells* more than in Canada. An emigrant, intending to farm, and having some means at his command, will find it advisable to rent a "clearing" for some time before purchasing.

After farming as a tenant for a few years, and doing well by it, as you always can, if you mind your business and use your wits, and practice economy, you learn what the country is fit for, and what part of it would best suit your taste, and you purchase accordingly, a piece of bush land if that is all you can afford, or a lot with some clearing on it, if you can manage it. The latter is the best, for you can then make use at once of your practical knowledge of farming, and you will find the labour of the field easier and more to your mind, than that of chopping and burning the timber. The former is decidedly the least trying of the two, to European constitutions, and any one who is not equal to a good month's work in harvest or seed time, such as he would be expected to perform at the current wages, may make up his mind that he cannot stand chopping and logging. We throw out this hint, which may be relied upon as perfectly sound, for the benefit of any romantic young gentlemen, who though they would be shocked at the idea of being supposed to be strong enough to undergo a day's "navvying," or, what is much harder, a day's gold digging in California, still flatter themselves that they can do wonders with a chopping axe. Let them remember, that hard work is no man's play in any part of the world, and that to stick to it, requires both bodily strength and no small amount of moral courage. The latter is, the quality in which a deficiency is much more often observable than in the former.

We know there are strong prejudices against emigration to the back woods. People hear of the dreadful climate of Canada, which is said to be severe in summer, so they go to the more Southern lands of the States. They are told that the winter is severe—and so they resort to the prairies, where no friendly expanse of forest will shelter them from the full sweep of the famine borne wind, and no useful timber trees afford them their winter's firing. Canada is sickly and aguish, they are told,—and forthwith a passage is taken to the far, far inland swamps and prairies of Iowa, Illinois, or Wisconsin, whence we have seen men, once able-bodied, return to their deserted Canadian homes, thoroughly broken down in constitution and reduced in circumstances, after an absence of but few years. We have a word or two to say about this climate of Canada, and for the present shall