

brain has not become warped, by attempts to force it into that kind of action for which it was not intended, and whose mind has not become enervated by that sickly confinement of the body, which "office life" too often subjects it to.

One of the most absurd quack notions of the day,—and we are at perfect liberty to expose quackery and humbug, although we are pledged to eschew political and religious controversies—one of the ugliest of these impositions, is,—the attempt to separate education from labour, not by professing to take education from the working man—that absurdity, we hope, is exploded, but by proposing to take the well informed man from manual labour. In the United States, it is too much the fashion, as soon as lads have mastered their spelling books and can read general history (which consists of the history of the United States, made patriotically, to constitute the "hull" world of the school library,) to leave their wholesome farm labour, and betake themselves to some employment, which enables them to wear Frenchified dress coats, sport remarkably fine fingers, perhaps scribble nonsense for a fifteenth rate newspaper, and write occasional modest letters to the farm, about their "intellectual advancement," and the possible state for which they may shortly condescend to sit in Congress. Some Canadians are prone to follow the pernicious example, in the spirit of it, at least, and they sometimes do so to their cost.

The fact is, no man can be too well informed for his station. The very worst workmen as well as the worst farmers in Canada, are the most illiterate—the very best, are those who are educated. It has long been the boast of Scotland, that her yeomanry are better educated than those of the Sister Kingdoms. They are certainly far from being the worst workmen. Many of them are settled in Canada. We have always found them remarkable for the soundness of their education, the clearness of their views on general subjects, and particularly those most useful to a farmer, and, above all, for the great amount of hard labour which they were accustomed to master, as well as the cheerfulness and content with which they devoted themselves to it.

"Unreasoning labour" forsooth! We would respectfully ask whether there is anything less "intellectual" about ploughing and harvesting, than in the dull occupation of the counting house, or the abstruse science of measuring silks and cottons; or the monotonous labour of scribbling the trash of a lawyer's office.

Still, it is our duty, to point out, as well the mistakes made by some who do settle in the woods, as the errors of others in believing that they never could succeed there.

As we have before shown, the mistakes often arise from a want of consideration of

the capacities of the parties concerned,—their fitness or unfitness for a particular mode of life.

It too often happens, that men with large families, who, upon the whole, can do very well on a farm, insist on making all their sons farmers, come what will of it; while others, with an equal degree of ill-judgment, refuse to let any one connected with them, have anything to do with so laborious an occupation.

This is a country where education, for youths at all events, is readily accessible. The proper way then is, for any one who settles as a Canadian farmer and has a large assortment of the rising generation, to educate them all in a sound and sensible manner, and then, let all of them who have strong bodies and appear capable of becoming good farmers, stick to the soil, and not *fush* their heads about university scholarships, or the doubtful prizes of the "learned professions," which are now-a-days somewhat few and far between, and, like the breachy cattle we have seen in the woods, often caught with much labour, and after all of comparatively little value. It is pretty clear, that on a good farm, there will be found abundant use for all the knowledge which a lad has picked up at school, and for as much more indeed, as he is ever likely to get within his cranium. In the family there may possibly be one or two physically unable to rough it, and for them there can always be found employment in the cities. As the country improves, the opportunities for employment in mercantile and professional pursuits increase, and with a good education to begin upon, an industrious young man, even without capital, can always earn a competency.

If it be thought that we have over-coloured the success of the Canadian bushman, we err in good company, for very many men who have gained their experience in the *Province*, and whose testimony is therefore valuable, bear out our statements. Our space does not permit of our drawing upon more than one writer, but the following extracts from a Lecture on Emigration, delivered by the Hon. R. B. now Mr. Justice Sullivan, will be admitted to be reliable testimony:—

"How many, I should like to know, of the settlers on the Canada Company's lands, commenced their clearing with seventeen pounds sterling a head to bear their expenses. I look over the returns, and I find the most successful among them, who have acquired the most property, and paid best for their land, began with no capital whatever, ask those who remain of the early settlers of Upper Canada, when the journey hither was almost as difficult as one to the Rocky Mountains would be in our day. You do not find they had houses built for them, or roads made for them; no, their great struggle was with the isolation in which they were individually placed. Ten to one, but the first one you meet will tell you—'Sir,