

tials in the newer countries, success is certain and assured: the refinements of life come in due course, and the emigrant, especially if he "has his quiver full," can rest in the assurance that his family will be well provided for, that he is in a part of the world,

Where children are blessings, and he who has most  
Has aid to his fortunes, and riches to boast;

and he will be free in his new home from one constant and ever-present source of anxiety, and that is, the *future* of his progeny.

That many make cruel mistakes in the matter of emigration is a fact patent to all. They deceive themselves as to their own capacity and physical endurance, or else, what amounts to the same thing, they allow themselves to be deceived, by emigration or land agents, into the belief that when they have once crossed the "silver streak," they will be landed in a land flowing with milk and honey, where they can enjoy a *dolce far niente* for the rest of their days, and partake of all the good things of this world, and have but very little, if any, real hard work to do. The fatuity of this class of emigrants would be incredible did we not see parallel instances every day in the old country. Young men doing fairly well in permanent positions in the provinces, throw up their prospects and rush up to London, in the full belief that the streets are paved with gold, and that their talents will at once secure them the highest positions; but they soon find their level, and their utter unfitness for town life. It is true that the greatest successes are only to be attained in the capital cities of all countries, but the competition is fierce and incessant, and taxes the mental and physical resources to the utmost. Many break down in the race for wealth for want of physical stamina. The same rule applies to the Colonies, but not to the same extent. A sound constitution, a clear head, indomitable energy, pluck, and dogged industry are absolutely essential in either case. Given those qualities, however, success—and more than success, a comfortable competence—is assured in the Colonies after a few years industry. The essentials of prosperity, however, are the same, whether at home or abroad. Whilst on this part of the subject, however, I cannot do better than quote the opinion of Mr. Fred Whympster, a well-known writer and authority on the Colonies:—

"Given a certain number of emigrants," says he, "the percentage of those who realise large fortunes will probably not be greater than those in the old country. On the other hand, all who can and will work are assured of a good living, with plenty of eating and drinking, be comfortably clothed, and be able, not only to enjoy life somewhat as they go on, but also to lay by a provision against old age or the proverbial rainy day."

The foregoing extract points out in terse and unmistakable language, on the one hand the evils of emigration to clerks, scholars, and other followers of "genteel callings," and on the other the advantages which it freely offers to those who are able and willing to do a good day's work. Clerks are at a discount in the old country, in a new one they are worse than useless unless they have the *physique* and willingness to adapt themselves to circumstances, to throw down the pen and take up the pick, and learn to labour and to wait. Many scholars, gentlemen, and university graduates have followed this course with advantage, and attained ultimate success. In such cases it is necessary to stoop in order to conquer, and the sooner this fact is recognised by the genteel classes the better.

I have devoted some space to the question as to the type of men who are wanted in the colonies, and I cannot reiterate the fact too strongly, that clerks, scholars, and professional men are out of place. In my experience of several years in Canada and the United States, I have met with scores, amongst whom were well educated men—the sons of clergymen, professional men, merchants, and shopkeepers, &c.,—who, instead of improving

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