

of it is bestowed, the sons of the English gentry, compelled by the overcrowding of the professions to seek bread not only in a strange land but in menial or manual employment. There are men in this country tending cattle who have taken an Oxford or Cambridge degree, and have been brought up not only in comfort but refinement. When these youths come out here to farm they often do not know to what they are really coming. They picture to themselves the life of the English farmer riding round to superintend his labourers and in the hunting season often following the hounds. A chill comes over them when they find they have to work with their own hands. This is the chief lesson which the gentleman-emigrant has to learn. At least if there is anything else, he can learn it best by taking a course at the Agricultural College at Guelph, which appears now to be in excellent order. The system of farm-pupils 'never, we suspect, gave the pupil his money's worth, and it was always liable to abuse. A company was formed some time ago to supply a trustworthy agency for the purchase of farms by emigrants; but it sank beneath the expense of advertising and circulating information. Could not the operations of the Emigration Office be extended to this field?

—Though the majority against the Government candidates in the St. Pancras election was not large and there was no great change in the relative members, the defeat is about the most damaging which Lord Salisbury has encountered. The candidates were well matched and the fight in every respect was fair. The Metropolis was the great Conservative stronghold and at the last election gave immense majorities for the Union. But before the Local Government Act London demagogism was comparatively unorganized and the constituencies were largely governed by the Press which was in the hands of men usually above the ward politician. The Local Government Act has supplied demagogism with a machine, as