Necessary Capital.

The prospects open to young men who have had a the Pre-emptyear's training on an American homestead, and the a uniform ramount of capital necessary to start them successfully Timber Act on farms of their own ought, in our judgment, to be trees on the learly explained to parents at the outset.

under what

hird 160 acr People often fall into the error of supposing that nent fees, a because land is given away to every applicant, both in of trees. The States and Canada, little or no amount of capital is ch as Dakot necessary to farm with. Parents who send out their come, in eigons to be trained for a year on an American Farm, and I for £50. Then expect them to make a start as farmers without capital, will find that such expectations will prove a

ited States alelusion. Representations made to that effect in any t large tracts quarter whatever are, (we speak from much experience,) iles along benischievous and misleading in the highest degree. It its 24 miles a quite true that many Americans do acquire a "Homewed for "Homtead" with little or no capital; but such men are BORN y lands vary to LABOUR, and are compelled to live hard and work effic, which aard for several years. They must hire themselves out in for cultivativarvest, and at other busy times; undertake ploughing up to £1, or "breaking" for other farmers, often at a distance; acre. Defermed at the approach of winter, frequently betake them, are universaelves to the "woods," there to work as "lumbermen,"

eaving their farm and stock to the care of the family. For such a life as this, a young English settler is, as precise inform rule, obviously ill-fitted. Our experience leads us to tern States, the conclusion that unless some small capital is available for the future advancement of young men, the fairly equipprospect of their attaining positions of independence on arms of their own is very small.