chase land of the finest quality, at a very low rate. To look over the latter portion of the district he should fix his quarters at Port Sarnia.

In the second place, no emigrant should purchase land till he has been sufficiently long in the country to know its value. A person purchasing land immediately on his arrival is certain to pay at least one-third more for it than he would after he has been in the country for some time. If he has capital, and can afford to remain idle for six months, let him establish himself at some respectable tavern in a village in that part of the country he thinks he would prefer residing in; he will there have an opportunity of looking about him, and seeing the quality of the land in the neighbourhood, and learning its relative value. By mixing among the farmers, he will get an insight into the mode of farming in the province, the cheapest method of clearing land, and the value of labour; all very essential things for him to know. And he will find after a time, when he has acquired all this knowledge, that the money he has expended has been well laid out, as in the subsequent purchase of his farm he will save considerably more than he has spent in looking about him. If he understands farming, but has no capital, or not sufficient to enable him to live for a time without employment, let him either rent a farm for a year (which he may readily do for a dollar per acre for the cleared portion of the land), or he will have no difficulty in obtaining a cleared farm to work on shares; that is, the owner of the land will find the whole or a portion of the stock and seed, and, by way of rent, take a share of the produce. In this case he can lose very little or nothing; he may live off the farm; and in a year or two he is certain to hear of some farm in his immediate vicinity which may either be purchased at a bargain (perhaps for half what it would have cost him had he purchased immediately on his arrival), or obtained on lease at a low rent. If he has no capital, or knows nothing of farming, let him engage himself to some farmer for a time, where he may learn everything connected with the business, and be paid something for his services besides. After staying on a farm for a year or two, and becoming capable of managing one himself, he will have no difficulty in procuring one to rent or farm on shares; and in course of time, if he is careful and industrious, he will be enabled to purchase one for himself. He will have acquired his knowledge and experience of the subject without any expense to himself, and will be the better able to take advantage of what he has learned.

In the third place, a farmer, who in England would consider that to farm well and profitably he ought to have a capital to start with of at least £4 or £5 for each acre of land he intended to cultivate, will emigrate with the remnant of his property, amounting to perhaps £400 or £500, or £600. This would enable him to take a farm in Canada, stock it well, and farm it well; to live comfortably, pay the rent, keep his produce till the state of the markets enabled him to sell it at a profit, and in the course of five or six years to save sufficient to *purchase* a good cleared farm, free from all incumbrances. But this will not suit him, the man who has been accustomed all his life to rent land, the moment he places his foot on American soil, becomes possessed with the mania for purchasing land; nothing will do but he must have a farm of his own —he must become a *landed proprietor*. The consequence is, that finding land easily acquired, he purchases a farm worth three, or four, or five times the amount of the whole of his capital; pays an instalment on it, and then has not sufficient cash left to stock his farm properly. He is consequently compelled to purchase live stock of an inferior quality, and insufficient in number—he is unable to employ labour on his farm, when it would be profitable for him to do so—he is obliged to go into debt to the stores, and consequently must part with his grain the moment it is off the ground, in order to satisfy the demands of his creditors, and must take whatever he can get for it,—and he has to struggle hard for years to provide the instalments on his land as they fall due. This is perfect folly, and he might have saved himself the toil and anxiety of all these years, and been in possession of a good farm much sooner, had he only been satisfied in the first instance to rent, instead of purchasing. No person should purchase more land than he is