

What is promised is this : a fair reward for honest toil and an early independence, through uniting labour with judgment. To the man who can and will observe this, there is a certainty for him and his family. But it cannot be too often urged that the idler will find himself despised man equally as much as he will in England ; and the worst houses are not the convenient places there that they are in England for those who choose to occupy them. It will be as well that the loafers remember there is not even a poor-law in Canada, and we do not think that it will be necessary, during this century, at least, to have such a law in the Dominion. Therefore, we say, let each emigrant who leaves the shores of old England do so with a light heart, even if the content of his pocket should be of a similar weight ; but, above all things, let him be prepared for honest, hard work, and there is a grand future before him, which, within a few years, he will undoubtedly reap.

## GENERAL ASPECTS OF CANADA.

The Territory comprised in the Dominion of Canada contains about 3,500,000 square miles, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. It possesses thousands of square miles of the finest forests of the continent ; widely-spread coal fields ; extensive and productive fisheries ; its rivers and lakes are among the largest and most remarkable in the world, and the millions of acres of prairie lands in the new opened-up North-West territories are reported as being among the most fertile on the continent of America.

Canada has a population of 4,300,000. It is divided into eight provinces, including the North-West Territory :—1. Quebec contains about 190,000 square miles ; 2. Ontario 101,780 ; 3. Nova Scotia 20,731 ; 4. New Brunswick 27,322 ; 5. Prince Edward's Island 2,136. British Columbia 341,550 ; 7. Manitoba 123,340 ; and the North-West Territory 2,650,000.

The several provinces have local legislatures, and the seat of the Dominion or Federal Parliament is at Ottawa. The Government is conducted on the same principle as that of Great Britain—viz., the responsibility of the Ministers to Parliament.

The Governor-General of the Dominion is appointed by the Queen and the Lieutenant-Governors of the various provinces by the Governor-General in Council.

Each province is divided into counties and townships, having their own local boards and councils for regulating local taxation, roads, schools, and other municipal purposes.

Religious liberty prevails.

The educational system is under the control of the various provinces. Free schools are provided and facilities are afforded to successful pupils for obtaining the highest education.

In a country like the Dominion of Canada, extending northwards from the 44° of latitude, the climate is naturally variable, but, speaking generally, the summers are much hotter than in England, and the winters much colder. However, if the climate of a country is to be measured by its productions, then Canada, in the quality of her timber, grains, fruits, plants, and animals, must be accorded a front rank.

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