

and it is to be hoped that no "fit" of retrogression will throw a "glamour" over the eyes of the multifarious executives, of our country, and urge them to provide for present exigencies, at the expense of future incalculable and lasting benefit, to ourselves, and our countrymen. We, in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, at present, have only to offer (with numerous restrictions), wooded and rocky sections of country, which are dearly bought as a free gift "without let or hinderance." The United States offer freely rich prairie lands to those who come to them from the loom, the work-shop, and the highly cultivated rural districts of Europe, and who are mere novices with the axe, and to whom the forest offers no inducement. These men will not look forward with complacency, to years of unremitting toil, penury, isolation, broken down constitutions, and conditions of so called "free grants," which "lead to bewilder and dazzle to blind."

This drawback is neutralized by the great North-West, rich in agricultural resources, and minerals. This country has an area of about 127,000 square miles of prairie, and wooded lands. It is somewhat larger than Great Britain, and capable of sustaining a population as great. There is a sufficient quantity of wood in the country for all the necessities of settlement—some woody ridges being over 100 miles in length, by 40 miles in breadth. The wood is larch, spruce, oak, white pine, cypress, and poplar. The hill ranges known as Riding and Duck Mountains