

that not one in a hundred who embark in it need fail of success; while, in other avocations the field will only allow of a limited number, and is always likely to be so crowded with competitors, that in the end the condition of the great body of the people devoted to them is reversed, and not more than one in a hundred is successful, while the majority of them are disappointed and struggle on poor and unhappy in a precarious and perplexing business till "death closes the scene." Nor do we think agricultural pursuits need necessarily deprive the man of energy and ability of the hope of raising himself to affluence. In many parts of England and Scotland, as well as in the United States and other countries, such men have engaged in agriculture with great success, and we trust the day is not far distant when our merchants will bring up many of their sons to these pursuits, instead of placing the whole of them in business, as is too often the case at the present day.

Few countries present a more encouraging field to the Agriculturist than does Canada at the present time. Not many years ago the hardy settler had often to carry his sack of wheat thirty miles on his back to supply the wants of his family; surrounded by the dark and dreary forest, with no available market for his surplus produce, he had little inducement to exertion beyond the supply of his own wants. But the case is now very different. Hundreds of vessels crowd our lakes and rivers, while railroads intersect the country in all directions, connecting with an iron band, and bringing, as it were, into one family the long scattered denizens of the forest.

Whatever evils Canada has to complain of, "agricultural distress" is not among the number. Enjoying the fullest liberty, educational and municipal institutions of which she may well be proud, a healthy climate, fertile soil, excellent and accessible markets, what does she require save an enterprising people to make her a great agricultural country.

But it is sometimes stated that nearly all the valuable land in Canada is already occupied. What are the facts?

According to the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1856, there were in Lower Canada a total of surveyed and disposable lands, besides seigniories, of..... 5,285,333 acres.
And of unsurveyed Crown Lands.....112,670,039 "

And in Upper Canada,
Surveyed and disposable Public Lands 1,446,986 "
Unsurveyed and Waste Lands of the Crown 56,770,416 "

Millions of acres of the above lands are of the very best description, and will at no distant day be converted into smiling and fruitful fields, but these at the present time, do not probably present the best field for European settlers, who are little accustomed to the hardships and privations of "life in the bush." To such parties, cleared or partly cleared farms in settled parts of the country are much better suited; and the settler possessed of moderate means can at all times obtain a choice of such farms. According to the Report quoted above, there are in Canada East, including Seigniories, 17,052,528 acres of Private Lands, and in Western Canada, 19,383,938 acres, making the total amount of conceded lands, 36,441,526 acres. Of these lands, a large quantity is always in the market. At the present time, the Canada Land Company, as well as many private individuals, offer large