

sparse or an abundant population in his own country, would furnish him with the greater amount of business; or, particularly, if a publisher, he can ever hope to obtain his peculiar pabulum of support without, in these times, a very extensive reading public, upon which wholly depends the establishment of a Canadian literature; and let all consider that, especially with our assumptions of greatness in national affairs that must now be sustained, an increase of population by mere nativity, aided by such small amounts of colonisation from immigration as scarcely to be evidenced but in decennial censuses, is very much too slow a process to achieve the desired consummation.

It may be retorted: "This reason is all supererogatory. We have long desired to settle as fast as possible the vacant territories of our country; to which end, could we do more than has been done to attract emigration to our shores?" Yes, more could be done—much more—by removing difficulties and affording sufficient facilities for a general and permanent colonisation.—Surely it cannot be, as might be feared, that our influential men have greater personal stakes in the Western States than in Canada, since indeed they have endeavoured to "attract emigration" to Canada, avowedly as the best means of reaching the foreign country; whereas, if they had adopted measures to encourage colonisation in Canada, the success of this would have secured emigration, probably from a western as well as an eastern quarter of the world. What, supposing no merchantable value were made of the vast quantities of timber now erroneously understood to be a *permanent* obstacle to settlement; and were Canada able to make the sacrifice (only here assumed for the sake of argument) of offering for the acceptance by every emigrant of a