

would if the reverse had been the case. In the foregoing I have extenuated nothing nor aught set down in malice.

Many other directions might be given, and probably some much more applicable to particular cases than those which are contained in the preceding pages, but in a short abstract only those which are of the most general character can be stated, and no instruction from others can supply the place of that *close personal observation* and experience which is the grand security for success.

Having duly cautioned the intending emigrant, and given plain rules for his guidance, I cannot do better than give a glance at the various British and American Colonies, with a few reliable details of each. There is variety of climate, produce, and occupation in these districts to suit all sorts and conditions of men; whilst of late years both time and distance have become partially annihilated, and emigration does not necessarily mean expatriation at the present day.

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## CANADA.

**DESCRIPTION.**—The Dominion of Canada is bounded on the south by the United States of America, and extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Its area is 3,470,392 square miles, and its most southern point reaches the 42nd parallel of latitude. The capital of the Dominion and seat of government is Ottawa. The country is divided into eight provinces, the names of which are given below:—1, Nova Scotia, containing 20,907 square miles; 2, New Brunswick, 27,174; 3, Prince Edward Island, 2,133; 4, Quebec, 188,688; 5, Ontario, 101,733; 6, Manitoba, 123,200; 7, North-West Territories, 2,665,252; 8, British Columbia, 341,305 square miles.

**POPULATION.**—According to the census taken in 1881 the population of the Dominion at that time numbered 4,324,810. Of these Nova Scotia contained 440,572; New Brunswick, 321,233; Prince Edward Island, 108,891; Quebec, 1,359,027; Ontario, 1,923,228; Manitoba, 65,954; North-West Territories, 56,446; British Columbia, 49,459. The nationalities of the population are returned as follows:—891,248 English and Welsh, 957,408 Irish, 699,863 Scotch, 1,298,929 French, 254,319 German. The balance is made up of Dutch, Scandinavians, Italians, &c.

**GOVERNMENT.**—The government of the country is administered by a representative of Her Majesty, whose official title is Governor-General. The tenure of the office is six years, and the expenses are borne by the Dominion. The Federal Parliament includes a Senate and a House of Commons. The members of the Senate are elected for life, but they can resign at any time. The House of Commons is composed of representatives from every part of Canada. The government is conducted on the English basis of the responsibility of the Ministers to Parliament, which is elected for a term of five years. The government of the Provinces is carried on by Lieutenant-Governors, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and local legislatures, which deal with civil rights and property, the administration of justice, and local matters, such as education, control of lands and municipal institutions, prisons, asylums, &c. The Provinces are further sub-divided into counties and townships, with local boards and councils for regulating taxation for roads, schools, and municipal purposes. The franchise is practically extended to every householder.

The criminal and civil laws of Canada are based on those of Great Britain, but are more simple and less expensive.

The law of primogeniture has been abolished, lands descending to all