

gation for about one-third of the whole distance. It may be added that the scenery of the St. Lawrence is amongst the finest in the world,—a fact which possesses many charms for those who travel. The distance from Liverpool to New York is 3097 miles, fare £8 6s. stg.; from Liverpool to Quebec, by the route taken by the Ocean steamer, 2649 miles, fare £4 15s. stg., or with special warrant, £2 5s. stg.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

THE appointment of an Agent General of Canada in London and the establishment of Immigration Bureaus in the chief cities of the United Kingdom and Europe, together with the liberal policy of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, has tended largely to turn the tide of immigration to our shores and to induce thousands to settle. There is no doubt that Canada offers the best field in the world for immigration. Her resources are vast and her means of communication by land or water unexcelled. Agriculturists, mechanics and laborers will find in Canada more than sufficient for their several callings. Canada is computed to be at least three and a half millions of square miles, and embraces some of the richest landscape scenery in the world; is here and there adorned with beautiful cities, towns and villages; is traversed in almost every direction with railways; and is governed by that monarchical system which has made England the greatest of nations. Religious liberty prevails in all its parts; the highest education is afforded to the most humble—free; and such laws are from time to time enacted by its legislators as may prove beneficial and tend to increase its prosperity. Canadians are noted for their loyalty to the British Crown. They have a deep love and reverence for the noble Queen who now reigns over them, and should occasion offer there is not one but would be willing to sacrifice his life for her and for his country.

We might enlarge on the many advantages which Canada offers for settlement, but the reader will find in the descriptions in this work such a full amount of information that it is unnecessary to repeat the substance here.

The following table shows the total

number of immigrants that have entered the Dominion annually since Confederation, the numbers that have passed through to the United States, and the numbers that have permanently settled in Canada:

	Arrivals.	Passed through.	Settled
1868	71,448	58,663	12,785
1869	74,385	57,202	18,080
1870	69,019	44,813	24,706
1871	65,722	37,949	27,773
1872	89,186	52,608	36,578
1873	99,109	49,069	50,060
1874	80,022	40,649	39,373
	548,871	340,463	209,875

This table shows a steady increase up to the close of 1873, but a falling off in 1874, caused by the depression of trade in the United States; the surplus supply of labor there; and the sharp competition of New Zealand and the Australian Colonies. No less than 53,958 emigrants sailed for Great Britain for the Antipodes in 1874.

The bulk of the immigration of 1874 was of the agricultural class, a class for which there is a demand far in excess of the supply.

The total number of arrivals in Canada from 1851 to the close of 1874 was 1,808,426. Of this number 572,684 settled in Canada and 780,742 went to the United States.

The total expenditure of the Government of Canada for 1874, for Immigration purposes, was \$281,413, the several provinces showing an aggregate expenditure for the same object of \$237,823, making a total of \$529,236. The sum of \$61,269 was spent in free passages from Quebec to the West in 1874.

With the well organized system of immigration service now in force, and the assiduous means put forth to induce and assist immigrants to settle in Canada, there appears every encouragement to hope that a large population will annually settle in some portion of our immense territory.

The following are the names and addresses of the Immigration Agents of Canada in the United Kingdom and Europe:

Edward Jenkins, M.P., Agent General, Canada Government buildings, King st., Westminster, London.

John Dyke, London office.

C. Foy, 11 Claremont st., Belfast, Ireland.

G. T. Haigh, Liverpool, England.

R. Murdoch, Glasgow, Scotland.

H. J. Larkin, South of Ireland.

H. J. Richards, Channel Islands.

P. De Cazez, 12 Avenue Lamothe Plquet, Paris.

G. Bossange, 16 Rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris.

H. Matheson, Gottenberg, Sweden.

Richard Berns, 32 Marohé au Cheveux, Antwerp.

C. Brown, Havre.

F. Rommel & Co., and A. Zwilchenhart, Bale, Switzerland.