

the manners and customs of the different peoples visited, but with regard to live stock and agriculture generally. Over the whole of Eastern Canada, for instance, the horses are more of the French style, and the cattle are quite of the stamp seen in Normandy, and smaller than the dairy cattle of this country; whilst in Southern Ontario, which may be described as a Scotch quarter, the tendency at the present time is towards Scotch breeds, both of horses and cattle. So far as agriculture is concerned, these settlers bring with them their customs, their systems, and their preferences; but there can be no doubt that the agriculture of the future will be so modified and perfected as to include everything that is best in the agricultural processes of the various nations from which the people have been drawn.

II.—IMMIGRATION.

The first point necessary to the development of this great country is that it shall be peopled and its lands settled, and this must be done either by the slow process of the natural increase of its people, or by offering facilities for immigrants to leave the old countries to find a home in the new. No country presents a greater and more suitable field for colonisation than does Canada, and the extent to which this fact has been recognised is shown by the largeness of the numbers of immigrants who have landed on her shores either for settlement or in transit to the United States during the past ten years.

In the year 1879 there were	61,052
" " 1880 "	85,050
" " 1881 "	117,016
" " 1882 "	193,159
" " 1883 "	206,898
" " 1884 "	166,596
" " 1885 "	105,096
" " 1886 "	122,581
" " 1887 "	175,579
" " 1888 "	174,474
Total for ten years	<u>1,407,501</u>

It may be stated that during ten years about three quarters of a million of people have found a home in Canada.

It is frequently said that "two heads are better than one." On my recent visit to Canada I was accompanied by Dr. Fream, and what we saw, and its bearing on this question of immigration,