

of immigrants are so complete that the following description may prove of interest :—

For the convenience of steamers carrying immigrants to be landed at Quebec, there are magnificent deep water wharves at both sides of the river. Immigrants intending to travel by Canadian Pacific Railway, are landed at the Louise Embankment breakwater wharf, which is about 800 feet long, and at low tide has 36 feet of water. On this wharf is a baggage shed, 400 feet long, where baggage can be handled and loaded, but for the convenience of the immigrants, who walk on a planked platform to the immigration building where the immigration, railway and other offices are, the Canadian Pacific Railway generally runs the baggage up on railway lorries and spreads it out on the platform, in front of the building, to be sorted and checked as fast as the immigrants procure railway tickets. It is then loaded into baggage cars and a special immigrant train, usually composed of colonist sleeping cars, is always ready to start, so that there is no unnecessary detention. The immigrant has only to exchange or purchase his railway ticket, claim and get checks for baggage, procure provisions for the journey at the counter, and step from the platform into a colonist sleeper in which he goes through without change, to Manitoba, and even British Columbia. There are rarely more than 400 passengers and their baggage on one train, so that frequently the immigrants by a single vessel require two, and sometimes three special trains.

Dominion Lands.

The Crown Lands of Canada, known generally as Dominion Lands, are situated in Manitoba, the Territories, and in what is known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia, and comprise some of the finest agricultural lands on the Continent. In order to provide every facility for information to immigrants and settlers, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands has his office in Winnipeg, and a number of land agencies are situated at the most convenient points, where the fullest details can be obtained.

With the exception of the years 1882 and 1883, the area of land entered by actual settlers, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, was greater than in any previous year. In 1885, owing to the North-West disturbances, the area entered for homestead purposes amounted to only 249,552 acres, but since then the increase has been continuous. The increase in 1888 over 1887, amounted to 100,833 acres, and in 1889 over 1888 to 275,717 acres.

The increase in the area pre-empted was very considerable, amounting to 142,130 acres. This increase was undoubtedly largely due to the fact that the privilege of pre-emption ceased on 31st December, 1889, and many settlers were thereby induced to apply for pre-emption entries who otherwise might not have done so.

There was a decrease in the area of land sold of 20,048

acres. The following are the comparative figures, for the last three years, of transactions in Dominion Lands :—

	1887. — Acres.	1888. — Acres.	1889. — Acres.
Homesteads	319,500	420,333	696,050
Pre-emption	87,747	70,521	212,651
Sales	114,544	197,140	177,092

The number of entries cancelled has been steadily decreasing; in 1874, 63 per cent of the homestead and 93 per cent. of the pre-emption entries were cancelled; in 1888 and 1889, there were no cancellations. The number of patents issued in 1889 was 3,282, as compared with 3,275 in the preceding year, and the number cancelled was 30. The decrease in the number of patents issued during the last two years, is owing to the fact that under the Territories Real Property Act, notifications to the proper officials by the Minister of the Interior, that certain lands have been granted to any railway company or to the Hudson's Bay Company, shall be equivalent to letters patent.

The total net revenue for the fiscal year of 1886, including receipts from timber dues, grazing, hay and mineral lands, was \$588,862, an increase over 1885 of \$25,153.

The total receipts on account of Dominion Lands under the various heads, from November, 1872 to 31st October, 1889, were \$6,449,324.

The total area set out for settlement since 1873, is shown in the following table :—

YEARS.	Cases.	No. of farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873	4,792,292	29,952
1874, 1875, 1876, 1877	5,555,062	34,719
1878, 1879, 1880, 1881	14,050,418	87,853
1882, 1883, 1884, 1885	43,251,680	270,323
1886, 1887, 1888, 1889	3,671,320	22,948
	71,326,972	445,795

In addition to the increase in area of Dominion lands entered upon by settlers, the sales made by the large land corporations were greater and at better prices than in 1888. The Canadian Pacific and Manitoba South-Western Railway Companies sold 191,857 acres for \$719,879, an average of \$3.75 an acre. The North Western Coal and Navigation Company sold 98,000 acres, at an average of \$2 an acre; the Hudson's Bay Company sold 40,652 acres, an increase of 17,952 acres; and the Canada North-West Land Company sold 32,320 acres for \$191,402, as compared with 20,620 acres in 1888 for \$113,433.

Owing to the dry summer, the crops on the farms of the Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company were light, but at the same time sufficiently good to promise well for the future. During the summer 18,000 sheep