

settlers, as a rule, started with little capital, but they are so thrifty in their habits, so accustomed to hard work, and so careful to realize on their opportunities, that they have developed their farms in a most surprising manner. They all have good houses, a considerable extent of land under cultivation, have been most successful with their stock, and are generally highly spoken of.

The Crofter settlements at Killarney and Saltcoats are thriving. Their efforts were somewhat retarded by the drought of 1889, but their stock is increasing, and the area prepared for crops is growing larger each year. They are happy and express themselves satisfied in their new homes.

The settlers from the United Kingdom and Europe bring with them the skill, education and habits which they have acquired at home, as well as very considerable means, averaging about \$60 a head. People who emigrate voluntarily, with the motive of bettering their condition, have naturally more than average energy. It follows that immigrant settlement in Canada is largely what may be called a selection of natural energy, and one effect of this is seen in the force of character which is developed by the people. Successful immigrants are a source of wealth to a country, as they immediately become producers and consumers. Neither poverty nor large families are any hindrance to success. Where there exist ability and a will to work, a large family, so far from being a weakness, is a source of strength. *

The Government of Canada, in their care to foster immigration, have established effective agencies at the principal seaports, and also at important points in the interior, at Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., as well as at Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Regina and Calgary. All possible assistance and direction are here afforded to the immigrant, and settlement is thereby facilitated. The sick are cared for and the indigent assisted, care being exercised to prevent any pauperization of the recipients.

The total number of immigrant arrivals in 1889 was 1,6462, of whom 84,862 were passengers for the United States, while the other 91,600 expressed their intention of remaining in Canada. These figures shew an increase, as compared with 1888, of 1,988 in the total number of arrivals, and of 2,834 in the number of settlers in Canada. The number of persons reported as having gone into Manitoba and the North-West was 26,809, of whom 21,653 proposed to stay in Manitoba and 5,156 intended settling in the North-West. In Nova Scotia 2,395 persons are reported to have settled, and 3,714 in New Brunswick. The arrivals with settlers' goods, as reported by the Customs officials, were 38,617, an increase of 6,957 as compared with 1888, and the number in 1890 is expected to be still larger. The largest proportion was Canadians, estimat-

ed at 25,521, who, having tried settlement in the United States, were returning to their native land.

The number of those, chiefly children, brought into Canada in 1889 by charitable societies and individuals, was 1,022, being 600 less than in the previous year. In the last seven years this class of immigrants has numbered 11,905, and, according to Ontario returns, 17,011 children have been settled in this way in that Province since 1868.

The total number from all parts, reported to have settled in Ontario during the years 1868 to 1889, inclusive, was 560,552, bringing with them effects to the value of \$5,566,455.

The value of cash and effects reported to have been brought into the Dominion by settlers in the fifteen years between 1875 and 1889, was \$39,692,727.

According to British Emigration Returns, out of 12,139,067 persons of all nationalities who have emigrated from the United Kingdom during the period from 1815 to 1888, 8,076,624 went to the United States; 1,949,191 to Canada and 1,634,854 to Australasia, being respectively 66 per cent. 16 per cent. and 13 per cent. After the discovery of gold in Australia, emigration to that country increased very rapidly and between 1853 and 1888, 1,324,018 persons left Great Britain for Australia and 912,477 for Canada. During the same period (1853-1888) out of 6,650,055 persons of British and Irish origin only who emigrated, 4,418,363 went to the United States, 1,259,303 to Australasia and 682,827 to Canada, being in the proportion of 67 per cent., 19 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively. In 1888 out of 398,494 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom, 293,087, or 70 per cent., went to the United States; 49,107, or 13 per cent., to Canada, and 31,725, or 11 per cent., to Australasia. During the years 1887 and 1888 emigration to Canada was considerably larger than to Australasia.

The several immigration agents still report that the demand for farm servants and female help continues to increase, and the present supply is very inadequate to meet it. The Government immigration agent at Toronto reports:—"The demand for agricultural laborers during the season has been greatly in excess of the supply, farmers writing and coming from all sections of the country to obtain help, and in many cases being disappointed. Wages ranged from \$15 to \$22 per month for the summer season, and from \$120 to \$160 for the year. The demand for domestic help has, as usual, far exceeded the supply, and we have found it utterly impossible to supply even a small proportion of those applying." Government agents all over the Dominion report to much the same effect.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, with its facilities for transporting immigrants to the far west and British Columbia, materially promotes their comfort, the sleeping accommodation proving a great boon to those travelling to a distance. The arrangements at Quebec for the landing and forwarding