

arrival, by parties who bring them out, may be absorbed in very considerable numbers.

"The various manufactures incident to a comparatively new country, constitute an important and rapidly increasing branch of industry; and they cause a large demand for immigrant labor.

"The getting out of timber from the forests and its manufacture, form a leading industry of the Dominion; but not one to be much relied on for newly arrived immigrants, the various descriptions of labor which it requires being best performed by persons who have had special training in this country. The various industries, however, which have immediate sympathy with it, make a large demand for immigrant labor.

"The Fisheries of the Dominion, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, are of almost unlimited extent, and afford a field for the particular kind of labor adapted to them.

"The Dominion possesses very extensive mining resources of almost every kind. These offer a wide field for explorations, and hold out much promise for the future. Their present state of development calls for a considerable amount of labor, which it is expected will be increased to a very large extent, in the immediate future.

"It may be remarked that the classes which should not be induced to emigrate to Canada, unless upon recommendation of private friends, and with a view to places specially available, are professional or literary persons. As a rule there is a tendency towards an over supply of applicants for these callings from within the Dominion itself and unknown or unfriended immigrants seeking employment in them, might encounter painful disappointments.

"The number of immigrants which might be absorbed by the immense agricultural and other requirements of the Dominion are practically unlimited. It is a fact that more than treble the number of the ordinary yearly arrivals of immigrants could be absorbed without making any glut in the labor market."

As regards the land system of the Dominion, it may be stated that in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last-named Province, ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific Railway, the lands are held by the several Provincial Governments. In all of the Provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which Government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties.

The lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territory are held by the Dominion Governments, which at present gives free grants of

160 acres in Manitoba on the condition of settlement. Dominion lands are also sold for 4s. 2d. sterling per acre.

The Dominion lands are surveyed in blocks of 12 miles square, and these blocks are subdivided into four Townships of six miles square each; these again into 36 sections of one mile square, or 640 acres each; and each section into quarters of 160 acres each.

The Legislature of Ontario has set apart a large area of country north of Toronto where the emigrant can obtain, free of charge, a farm of one hundred acres; and agents are specially engaged to conduct the emigrant to those lands and assist them in making a selection of a farm. These lands are protected from seizure for any debt incurred before the issue of the Patent, and for 20 years after its issue by a "Homestead Exemption Act."

The Province of Ontario furthermore allows \$6 (£1 4s. 8d. stg.) towards defraying the passage money of every adult emigrant who becomes a resident in that Province.

The Legislatures of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, also actively promote the interests of emigrants, and offer solid advantages to induce them to settle in those Provinces.

The Dominion Government has this year voted a large sum of money in aid of emigration. Numerous agents have been sent to Great Britain and the continent of Europe, supplied with maps and pamphlets furnishing the fullest information as to rates of labor, cost of food and clothing; where mechanics and laborers are most in demand; where the best agricultural hands can be obtained; and with detailed estimates of the cost of moving from Europe to any part of the Dominion.

The ocean steamers from Europe land emigrants at Levis, a town facing the city of Quebec. Roomy and commodious quarters, free of charge, are provided for the emigrants about one hundred yards from the landing stage, where the passenger cars of the Grand Trunk railway run alongside. These quarters are clean and airy, amply provided with facilities for washing and cooking, and provisions of all kinds can be bought, either cooked or uncooked, at reasonable rates. The Government agent in charge at Levis,