

of the fishermen who frequent Labrador in summer are from Newfoundland. They proceed to the various fishing stations along the coast, in small vessels, often taking their families along with them, and reside ashore in temporary huts. They arrive about the end of June, when the ice is pretty well cleared away from the coast, and remain till the first or second week in October. A considerable part of the cod, salmon and herring is shipped by the supplying merchants direct from Labrador to foreign ports, but more of it is taken to St. John's, Harbor Grace and other places, where it is stored to be shipped according to the demand of foreign markets.

Bleak and savage as are the shores of Labrador, yet their appearance or aspect is often picturesque and grand, and sometimes strangely beautiful.

At Cape Chateau is a series of basaltic columns, wrought into the shape of an ancient castle (hence its name) the turrets, arches, loop-holes and keeps all beautifully represented. Here are materials for an artist not less attractive than the renowned Cave of Fingal. The famous Labrador feldspar is well known, and is abundant near the European settlements on the southern portion of the peninsula of Labrador.

Labrador was discovered by Cabot in 1497; and re-discovered by Hudson in 1610. The European settlements, all on the east coast, consist of Forteau and Brador Bays, Anse Le Blanc, and the Moravian stations Main, Okhak, Hopedale and Hebron. The Hudson's Bay Company have several settlements in Labrador, and receive many valuable furs from it. The total population is supposed to be about 5,000.

APPENDIX.—INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

Under the old *regime* emigration to Canada was not encouraged, and consequently few of the many hundreds who landed on its shores made it their home. But since Confederation the liberal policy instituted by the Macdonald-Cartier Government, and further developed by the Mackenzie Government, has had a most beneficial effect. Already the number of immigrants who have settled in the several provinces of the Dominion can be numbered by hundreds of thousands, and yet they are but a tithe of those who are certain to make Canada the country of their adoption.

The Dominion and Provincial Agents have been and are very active in their exertions to awaken and enlighten the people in the overcrowded countries of the old world as to the advantages which Canada offers as a home for the intending immigrant, by pointing out its vast undeveloped resources; by showing the field it offers for agricultural and other laborers; the channels it opens for artisans; and the demands for labor that will arise from the immense public works under construction and about to be undertaken, the labor for which must come, for the most part, from beyond the seas, the Dominion not having nearly sufficient, at present, for the supply of its own ordinary wants.

They have also pointed out the existence of millions of unsettled acres of prairie lands in Manitoba and the North West Territories, of the richest productive capacity,—*lands which are probably more favorable for the growth of wheat in greater abundance and perfection than those of any other country in the world;* and which at no distant day it is believed and hoped will become the homes of millions of people from the old world.

With reference to the class of immigrants of whom Canada is most in need, the Minister of Agriculture has placed the following memorandum before the Imperial Government:

"The classes of laborers whose labor is most in demand, are the agricultural, agriculture being, at present, the chief interest of the Dominion. But there is also a very large demand for the classes of common able-bodied laborers, arising from the numerous and extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress in the Dominion, and this demand will be largely increased by other large public works projected,—notably the Canada Pacific Railway and the Canadian Canal System.

"The handicrafts and trades generally, which are, so to speak, of universal application, can also always absorb a large number of artisans and journeymen.

"There is everywhere, in town and country, a large demand for female domestic servants of good character.

"Children of either sex, respectably vouched for, and watched over upon their