

0	5	10	0	8	4
0	5	0	0	6	3
0	5	2	9	6	3
3	0	0	4	0	0
2	0	0	3	0	0
0	16	0	1	4	0
0	0	3	0	5	0
0	0	8	0	9	4
0	0	6	0	8	4
0	0	6	0	8	4
0	5	2	0	6	3
0	0	6	0	8	4
0	0	5	0	6	3
0	4	2	0	6	3
0	0	5	0	6	3
0	0	8	0	10	4
0	5	2	0	6	3
0	4	2	0	6	3
0	0	5	0	5	10
0	4	2	0	6	3

...  
 Dominion Agent

... arrived at this who were distributed via the various conveyances. farmers at the ...  
 ... municipal- in consequence ...  
 ... arrived by ...  
 ... lines of railway applications for ...  
 ... to supply. ...  
 ... is very great. ...  
 ... from £2 8s 0d to ...  
 ... 4d per diem ...  
 ... month accord- and the part of ...  
 ... for all kinds of ...  
 ... beef, mutton ...  
 ... making Canada ...  
 ... 10.  
 ... agent at Ha- ...  
 ... present season is ...  
 ... the agricul- ...  
 ... ment has not ...  
 ... of the soil. Were ...  
 ... to warrant one

is extending, and trade and manufacturing industry are increasing every year. Yet the returns of the Poor Law Commissioners tell us that one out of every twenty-three in England and Wales is a pauper, so that all this evidence of increasing national wealth means nothing more than that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer every day.

It is clear that the means for the profitable employment of the people of England does not keep pace with the increase of its population, or this poverty would not exist; and it is also clear that the great mass of them have no more knowledge of their Colonial Empire and its vast undeveloped resources than they have of the planets, or thousands would emigrate, and thereby assist to settle a question which their statesmen are either unwilling or unable to grapple with.

How very few of them are aware that the British possessions in North America contain 390,000 square miles, more than the entire area of the United States. It is true a large portion of it is sterile and unfit for human habitation; but so is a great part of the United States. After making due allowance there is good land available for cultivation in British America with varied resources, sufficient to sustain more than 150,000,000 of a population. This immense territory of 3,389,344 square miles comprises the Colonies of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the Dominion of Canada, which includes Upper and Lower Canada, now called the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the new Province of Manitoba, and the great North West Territory, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, thus extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, a distance of 3,400 miles.

The climate of this vast country is hotter in the summer and colder in the winter than western Europe, but it is healthy and favourable to the growth of a hardy and industrious population, which, although at present under four millions, has laid the foundation, under shelter of the British flag, of another great North American confederation where people lightly taxed live happily and contented on land which they can call their own, and under just and equal laws, honestly and fairly administered.

The progress in wealth which those people have made in two or three generations is astonishing, when we bear in mind that they had vast forests to clear away and nothing to commence with but stout hearts and willing hands. The soil not long since covered with trees and brush now annually yields about \$200,000,000 worth agricultural produce; and over \$30,000,000 worth of timber is yearly drawn from her immense forest. But her great mineral wealth of coal, iron, copper, lead, &c., is scarcely developed for want of capital and labour.

This Dominion lying between two oceans on the north of the great lakes, and on both banks of the mighty River St. Lawrence, with a good canal system, and 3,000 miles of railway, has wonderful facilities for trade and commerce; which already reach the sum of \$148,387,820 a year, while her mercantile marine of 7,591 vessels, and 11,415,870 aggregate tonnage, is the fourth largest in the world. Her fisheries, which employ 15,000 vessels and boats, and 75,000 men and boys, are the richest on the Atlantic borders, and yield from ten to twelve

American Union, and the fertile North West Territory of the Canadian Dominion.

The Province of Ontario, which was chiefly settled by people from the British Isles, has an area quite as large as England, and a soil as fertile, with only one-tenth the inhabitants, is perhaps the finest agricultural country on the American continent. Many of the farms are in the highest state of cultivation, and I believe you will find more people in comfortable circumstances in proportion to the population, than you will find in any other country.

In addition to its agriculture, various other industries are springing up, and all over the Province new villages and towns are rising and the old ones are fast extending. There was not a tree cut down in 1827 on the site of the handsome city of London, which has now 15,826 inhabitants. Hamilton, which in 1836, had only 2,834 inhabitants, has now over 26,716, and Toronto, the capital, beautifully situated on Lake Ontario, which had only a population of 14,249 in 1841, has now over 56,092. Many of the old inhabitants remember when Toronto (formerly York) consisted of a few frame buildings and log cabins in a swamp; but now with its beautiful streets of brick and stone houses; its churches, universities, and elegant public buildings, it is styled the "Queen City of the West."

A large part of the land on which the city of Ottawa, now the capital of the Dominion is built, was reluctantly accepted some 50 years ago, by a poor labouring man, in part payment of a debt has now a population of 21,545.

In fact, the rapid growth and increase of wealth in Canada is quite apparent to any person who resides there even for a limited time, and during the last few years there has been an unprecedented demand for all kinds of labour, more especially agriculturists, at from \$12 to \$16 per month, and their board, all the year around; and female servants at from \$5 to \$8 a month and board. Any number of labourers to work on railroads and other public works, could get employment at \$1 1/4 a day, and many thousands of this description of workers will be sure to find work in Canada for long years to come, for there are millions of acres of land in both Provinces belonging to the Governments, to companies and other proprietors, which are not yet taken up; and scarcely one-fourth of the land taken up is brought under cultivation.

Small farmers, with some capital, can readily find land to clear in any part of Canada; or farms to purchase in part or entirely cleared. But persons of that class who come here will act wisely if they put their money in the Bank immediately after landing, and go to work and learn the nature of the land and the ways of the country before locating or making a purchase.

Building artisans have no difficulty in finding employment any where they turn in Canada, at from \$1.50 to \$2 per day for inside trades, carpenters, plasterers, painters, &c., and from \$2 1/2 to \$3, outside trades, masons, stone cutters, bricklayers, &c. At present stone-cutters get \$3 1/2 a day, and good joiners \$2 1/4 a day, at Ottawa. Board (meat at every meal) and lodgings can be had for \$3 1/2 a week. But clothing, except in shoes, is 25 per cent dearer than in England.

I have met many old mates here who say that