

immensely enhanced by the union of the whole of the Provinces into one great Federal Dominion, governed by one legislature, and having its public affairs administered on one regulated principle, by which the interests of all classes can be more thoroughly comprehended and cared for. The political aspect of the question, however, although by no means unimportant, is not that which most immediately concerns the emigrant, who is much more deeply interested in the natural and social condition of the country, as these must materially affect his prospects of immediate comfort and of future and ultimate success.

To afford some reliable information on these points, a delegate was sent out from Working Men's Societies in England. The delegate so sent, reports his observations and impressions in a letter dated from Ottawa in October, 1871. In this straightforward document, speaking of the working classes, he says: "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 portion 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 comprises the Colonies of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the Dominion of Canada, which includes Upper and Lower Canada,