

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

TORONTO, Nov. 15.—A special cablegram to the *Mail* from London states that the accounts of Canada brought home by the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science have attracted universal interest among the rural population. The letters of Dr. Edmunds, the well-known physician and medical health officer of the parish of St. James, have been published in several influential newspapers, while Sir Richard Temple's lectures have been read with avidity in the Midland counties, where he is so well known and highly respected. Letters from members of the Association have also appeared in large numbers in leading Irish and Scotch newspapers. As these eminent gentlemen speak from a direct personal knowledge of the subject, several of them, like Dr. Cheadle and Prof. Sheldon, being recognized authorities on agriculture, their letters and lectures have carried infinitely more weight than that attached to the ordinary emigration pamphlets. There is the best ground for saying that a large stream of emigration will find its way to the Northwest during the coming year. The London agents of the Australian colonies confess that the shrewdest move made by Canada in a long time was the securing of the meeting of the Association in Montreal, and the visit of its members to the Northwest under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway. *The Star*.

WHO SHOULD COME TO THE NORTH-WEST.

The indications are that this year the influx of settlers will be largely in excess of any previous year. There are to-day greater inducements for settlers than at any previous period. Pauper immigrants are not wanted. Farmers with small capital, farm laborers, laborers to work on railway constructions, and domestic servants, are the classes required. In the earlier history of Manitoba, the idea seems to have prevailed that men of all kinds were wanted, and that they had only to land in the Province with a dollar or two in their pockets, regardless of their occupation, to at once find employment at high wages and rapidly accumulate wealth. Never was a greater mistake made, and the sooner it is exposed, the better it will be for intending emigrants and for the future of the great North-West.

For the capitalists, there is an unlimited field in business enterprises, land transactions, and loaning, in which good security and a high rate of interest can be obtained. For the farmer of means there is a chance to settle his sons on farms, or to obtain for himself a much larger area of land than he can secure in the older Provinces, and the consequent improved opportunity of making money afforded by conducting his business on a more extensive scale. The tenant farmer, or the farmer's son with from \$500 to \$1,000 capital, can obtain a good sized farm, and the necessary stock and implements to secure a revenue from it within a year; a moderate number of farm laborers can find employment in the earlier settled portions of the Province at good wages; railway laborers are in demand, and good female domestic servants will have no difficulty in finding employment. To other classes the writer's advice is, do not

come, unless you secure employment before leaving home. The labor market, outside of the classes to which reference has already been made, is well supplied, and, at present, there is no demand for other kinds of labor. Mechanics, clerks, book-keepers, &c., are here in abundance, and others coming out "on spec" are more than likely to have a hard time. Persons intending to farm should have at least \$500 in cash, over and above the expenses of their journey to Manitoba. This is a minimum amount. Those with large families should have more, as a year's provisions will have to be purchased before crops can be secured to yield a return in cash. These amounts are named on the supposition that free grants of land from the government will be taken up. If it is intended to purchase, more ready money will be required. A farmer with a capital of \$2,000 can secure a good farm of 160 acres, even supposing he has to pay \$5 per acre for it, and provide himself with a reasonably comfortable house, the necessary out-buildings, a yoke of oxen, a cow, some pigs, a plough, pair of harrows, and everything necessary to give him a good start, and ensure to him the securing of a comfortable home, for a less amount than he would be called on to pay in Great Britain for a single year's rent.

A settler's outfit should be as follows, the cost quoted being based on the actual experience of many who have been consulted on this point:—

Yoke of oxen.....	\$125
Red River cart.....	15
Harness.....	10
Cow.....	35
Plough.....	25
Harrows.....	20
Stoves, beds and other furniture....	100
Chains, axes, shovels, etc.....	30
Building sundries.....	30
Seeds, etc.....	10
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	\$400

This is put at the lowest amount possible, British tenant farmers with some capital, or farmers selling out their farms in other portions of Canada before removing, could, of course, afford to go to a greater outlay and secure greater comforts in their household arrangements. After the first year, steady annual receipts from sales of produce may be depended on, and should any little hardship be experienced, the settler will have the satisfaction of knowing, that he has acquired a freehold from which he cannot be evicted, and which will enable him to procure a comfortable living for the first few years, and subsequently a substantial competency.—*Northwestern Canada*.

A large percentage of the voting population of the United States, can remember when no one supposed that the Union Pacific Railway Company, would ever be called upon to repay the funds given it by the Government in aid of the construction of its road. And even now an overwhelming majority of the people are perfectly willing that the Company should be granted the most liberal terms for the liquidation of that debt. It is only a few politicians and newspapers who are insisting on the pound of flesh—which, indeed, is not nominated in the bond.—*Railway Age*.