

Mr J. N. BENNETT was then called upon to move a vote of thanks to the lecturer. He said he should be extremely happy to do so, but before doing so he should take the liberty of putting a question or two more, because the matter of emigration was so very interesting generally to so many families, especially in the town of Plymouth, where there was almost in every street those who had got friends either in Canada or in their other colonies; therefore he would take the liberty of continuing the discussion. It seemed that there was some objection to Canada, for they found a great number of persons intending *bona fide* to go to Canada and settle there, turn their backs upon the country and went into the United States there to settle. Perhaps Mr White would tell them how that happened. He also wished to be further informed respecting the homestead lands, and how it was that settlers running in debt could not have their property taken from them for payment of those debts?

The LECTURER, touching upon the first point, said he might state in answer to this, that persons who had farmed in Canada and had gone into the United States, thinking to better themselves, were retracing their steps after an experience of four or five years, and were actually going into the free territory and taking up the free lands. There was this also to be borne in mind in relation to emigrants. A great many of them had a tendency to stick to the cities. If employment became slack in the cities they would go on to other places, and they would go into the United States as if they were going into another country to find employment. They had men coming from the United States into Canada to seek employment. In the city of Hamilton there were 5,000 Americans working, so it would be seen the people passed forward and backwards wherever there were the best prospects of success. It was just one of these things they could not properly account for. With regard to the homestead principle, until the patent was issued the property was the Government's, and therefore no writ could be issued against it for debt. It was not until the patent was issued and the land became the occupier's own that a writ could be issued against it. It was to discourage farmers from taking credit at all that the Government acted in this manner: if a man trusted these farmers he trusted to his honour. The old law would have enabled the man to take possession of the land, but the present law was to produce thrift amongst the farmers.

Mr A. P. PROWSE asked whether the lecturer had any criminal statistics?

The LECTURER said he had not, but, unfortunately, they had criminals. They had a penitentiary in Kingston, and at the present time there were 900 convicts in it. It should be remembered, however, that that penitentiary