

tially commercial, and yet nowhere is intellectual culture being developed more rapidly than among the people of the United States. The variety of climate and resources—the cotton and sugar of the South, the wheat and corn of the North and West, the oranges and grapes of California and Florida, the gold and silver of Colorado and the Pacific States, are among the examples of the remarkable resources that abound in the Republic. But whilst admitting the wonderful enterprise and the immense natural wealth of their neighbours, Canadians who know their own country well are not prepared to confess that the Dominion, when compared with its great rival, offers in every way far inferior advantages as a home for the millions of people who are giving the preference to the latter. Canadians cannot help feeling that the superiority that the United States have now in wealth and population, would not be quite so striking had the statesmen and people of Great Britain been, years ago, more alive to the importance of a national policy of emigration in connection with the Colonies that would direct systematically the stream of population to those portions of the Empire that seem best calculated to develop the highest attributes of British energy.

In the past the victory has been with the United States, and it must be admitted that the world has gained much by the success of the Republic in building up new States through the aid of European emigrants. Canadians themselves are proud of such brilliant achievements, and believe that they foreshadow the career of their own country in the immediate future. In this paper we propose to group together, as concisely as possible, such facts and arguments as clearly prove that there are certain material, social and political considerations which render the Dominion a most desirable home for all classes of industrious people, especially for those who have a small amount of capital and are ready to take up lands in the old provinces or in the new territories. We wish to present such salient facts as may especially attract the attention of those educated, thoughtful men whose influence ought to radiate among the classes who are anxious to try their fortune in a new country. It is to such men Canada looks for sympathy and assistance in the national work in which she is now engaged: for that work may well be called *national* which consists in developing the resources of an important dependency with no other or higher aspirations than to strengthen and draw closer, if possible, the bonds of connection between the