

resembles more that of Central Europe. All kinds of cereals, apples and other fruits, indigenous to temperate climates, yield good crops in the northern portion of the United States, from whence they are largely exported. In the southern portion of the country cotton, rice, tobacco, and other tropical products are chiefly grown.

**EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.**—(a) *Classes of Emigrants.*—As in most parts of the New World, agriculture is the staple industry here; therefore, the greatest number of openings are for those who wish to turn their attention to farming operations, either as capitalist farmers or agricultural labourers.

Manufacturing industries having developed much of late years, there is a good demand for artisans in some of the older States, where employment is to be found in connection with the mining industries, &c., and in those localities where cotton, iron steel, and other goods are produced. Clerks, shopmen, and other persons without capital, and unaccustomed to manual labour, are not much in demand.

(b) *Time to Emigrate.*—To the North and North-Western States people should not emigrate in the winter season but in the spring, though to the South and Southern Pacific States they may safely do so at any season. The voyage from Liverpool to New York usually occupies about ten days by steamer—from London one or two days longer—and a journey of four to seven days after landing will reach the most distant parts of the country.

(c) *Cost of Reaching the United States.*—Passages from the various ports in Great Britain from whence the different Atlantic steamers sail are somewhat as follows:—Saloon from £10 to £20; intermediate, from £6. 6s. to £8. 8s.; steerage, £3 to £4. 4s. There are no free or assisted passages to the United States.

## THE NORTHERN STATES.

**DESCRIPTION.**—The Northern States, composed of those lying east of the Mississippi, and comprising with others what are known as the New England States, is the country where the Pilgrim Fathers landed the Anglo-Saxon race, and was first successfully planted. This section of the country contains many of the most populous cities, including the State capital of Washington, and the commercial capital of New York. Amongst its other large cities are Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c.

**LAND.**—Most of the lands in the Northern States having passed from the hands of the Government, are owned either by private individuals or railway companies; and, excepting in one or two States, little wild land is now vacant. In the State of Michigan principally, unredeemed lands suitable for agricultural purposes are still to be found at prices from five dollars per acre.

**CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.**—The climate of the Northern States varies considerably, and though the winters are colder than those of Great Britain, the summers are much warmer. The soil also varies in different localities, though a very large portion is of the best description for agricultural purposes. Many of the farms are under a high state of cultivation. Cereals of all kinds, grasses, and a great variety of root crops, while fruits, including peaches and grapes, are grown in abundance.

**MINERALS AND TIMBER.**—Iron, petroleum, and coal, is found plentifully in the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, lead in Illinois, zinc in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and tin in Maine. Pine timber grows in the States of