

The most striking feature of the emigration of the last three years has been the increase in the number of English emigrants, especially as compared with Irish. Previously to 1865 it was estimated that the number of English emigrants was about one-third more than the English, but in 1871 the English emigrants were, in proportion to population, the Irish emigration goes to the United States. We hear much of the influence of Irishmen upon the politics of the United States; but we remark that the number of English emigrants to that country last year exceeded in number the Irish in proportion of 36 to 33. The Emigration Commissioners, in their recent report, remark that the large number of emigrants from British birth who went to the United States compared with the number who went to Canada, will probably be viewed with regret; but this is an inevitable consequence of the extent of the immigration. They state that Canada cannot at present absorb more than 30,000 or 40,000 emigrants a year, and the excess must go to the United States. It appears only in the extensive labour market of the United States. It appears however, from other passages in Report, that Canada could take more emigrants than so there, and the activity of the agency for emigration to the United States is mentioned as one of the reasons why the United States attracts emigrants for that country. It is pity that the Commissioners themselves do not help to throw unfounded discouragement upon intending emigrants to Canada. They say that that country can only take a limited number, and that the number would exceed the surplus labour supply of the United States. If it is better to go directly than indirectly, to that which must be the ultimate resort. Yet when they come to speak particularly of Canada, they represent the demand for labour in that country as greater than it has ever been before. Thus, the quota for agent for day, by which it is shown that a much larger number of immigrants might have been placed by him, and that the rates of wages were never better than at present, both in the City and surrounding country. Agricultural labourers have been in great request throughout the whole Ottawa Valley, and that a much larger number of them a partial supply to fill the many orders which he received from the farming community. "The openings in every direction are such that there need be no limitation in those skilled in agricultural pursuits, in making the neighbourhood their home." It is a pity that this statement, which is made by him, is directed to England, so that it might help direct to Canada some part of the stream of emigration which flows to the United States. Again, the agent in the Kingdom says, "In regard to the number of immigrants applied for during the season, I have no doubt that four times the number could have been settled without the least difficulty within the limits of this agency."

* * * The demand for female servants has been very great in this country for years past." Again, the agent at Toronto says, "The demand for female servants is very great, both in the city and the villages. Any number would find ready employment, as well as youths from fourteen to eighteen years of age. The demand for all kinds of labor has not been so great in many years as at this moment."

It must not, however, be forgotten that the demand for male immigrants that Canada requires, especially agriculturists, mechanics, and artisans accustomed to common trades; domestic servants, particularly females; boys and girls over fifteen years of age; tenant farmers and persons of capital yielding sufficient returns to the land and villages. Any enumeration the most desirable class is placed first, and the others in order of eligibility. "The classes who are not required are professional men and clerks." It is remarkable that the demands come from all new countries for the same kind of labor. Any number of families over males above sixteen years of age would find ready employment. In the last ten years the emigration of male to that of females has been three to two. "This must always be the case." However urgent the demand for female domestic servants in the United States and the colonies, and however great the advantages to be derived to the women who are sent to them, yet it is not to be expected, say the Commissioners, that young women will leave their homes to seek their fortunes in new countries with the same readiness and courage as men. This course is true, but it is much to be desired that some means be adopted to provide whither it is to make plain sailing to the women with a wife every colonist who could afford to keep one. Something has been done in this direction, but not nearly so much as appears requisite to the prosperity of the colonies. This is stated that in Queensland the females is as to males in the proportion of 67 to 100. This proportion is stated to be satisfactory. In Victoria there has been a great increase in the population of females, which is "very satisfactory."

It has been brought about in great measure by the assisted emigration companies, of whom, principally the late years consisted of the "female domestic servants." This was taken to be the official term for wives for colonists working at agriculture or trades. It is manifest that the progress of a colony of favourable soil and climate depends upon the quantity of labor which it can bring to bear upon it. Every healthy child born in it ought to be an addition to its wealth. The anxiety of the Governments of Victoria and Queensland to promote the immigration of women—or, in other words, the marriage of men—in therefore laudable. It may be remembered that, for the purpose of a serious war, the Government offered few openings. There is no occasion more constantly repeated by colonial authorities than this—that women above the class of domestic servants and not willing to undertake manual duties, should not emigrate to the colonies.

When strikes occurred among labourers, and are apprehended among housemaids, it begins to look as if emigration from England had been sought for enough at least for the comfort of the classes who do not emigrate. The great impediment to emigration, they say, is the want of a good system of emigration. With

The by-law of the Council of the Village of Carleton Place, granting a bonus of \$10,000 towards the Ontario and Quebec Railway, was carried by the ratepayers, on Friday last, by a majority of twenty-five.

Property to the value of £50,000 said to have been destroyed by the Belfast riots.

Mr. T. M. Daly has been elected South Perth by a majority of 99.

Boston belles, it is said, are easily recognized by the heavy boots they wear and their fondness for boiled onions.

bludgeons. Many of the employees from the mills on Astorim road have quitted work to join the rioters. There is no knowing where the matter will end.—Public houses are closed to-day. The

Thursday last. It measured five feet eleven inches from tip to tip of the wings, and when erect stood four feet high. Its beak is seven inches long. The bird is to be "taxidermised."

Mr. Steen then entered and took his seat. Mr. Lowe gave notice that he would, at

"Oh," drawled she, "it was named 'From Byron's dog.' You remember when he says, 'Perchance my dog will howl.'"

