

experience no difficulty in concluding that,—the whole circumstances of the two countries being not dissimilar so far as immigration from the north of Europe is interested,—what has been productive of such immense results to the United States, could not fail to benefit Canada. (1.) The climate of Canada is as favorable for the European emigrant, as is that of the Northern States; (2.) there is plenty of good land for agricultural purposes to admit of the Dominion Government adopting a free homestead policy, as well as to admit of liberal grants to railways, &c.; and (3.) there are numerous public works to be entered upon, railways, canals, &c., which will afford abundant employment to multitudes of new comers. Given for Canada the same persistent, systematic agitation, — similar inducements to immigrants, and the same fostering care for them on landing, as in the neighboring Republic,—and it cannot reasonably be doubted that great results would follow.

The first consideration, then, is how to introduce population into the vast tracts of arable land in the interior of the Dominion. Government should at the outset adopt the system of free homestead grants to actual settlers, by pre-emption,—the grant to be completed after five years of occupancy,—the pre-emptor to pay only a small fixed sum to reimburse the expense of survey, entry, &c. The policy as regards grants of land to railway enterprises should also be liberal. These grants, as heretofore in the United States, should be in alternate sections,—the companies being, in their turn, bound to grant a certain number of acres of their free lands [say ten acres,] to each mechanic or laborer who shall have been employed during two years in constructing their roads. Railway Companies would in this way be prevented from holding up all their lands for speculative purposes,—while the enhanced value of the lands consequent upon improvement by settlers would be participated in by the Government.

With such a basis for disposal of the Public Lands, there would, it is believed, be little or no difficulty in inducing the coming hither of bands of laboring men and agriculturalists to work upon the Pacific Railway, and upon its eastern connections. It must not be overlooked, however, that discretion on the part of the Emigration Agents in Europe is of incalculable importance. There must be discrimination exercised,—pauperised immigrants are not to be desired,—and perhaps much of the “assisted” emigration should be discouraged. Every inducement should be given to those who have willing, hopeful hearts, strong arms, and good constitutions, to come hither and assist in laying, broad and deep, the foundations of civil and commercial prosperity.

A great step towards inducing desirable classes of immigrants, would be for the Dominion Government to commence upon an extensive scale the work of improving the channels of internal navigation,—the Rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa with their existing and projected systems of Canals,—a new Welland Canal being a desideratum. These would offer abundant inducements to mechanics and laborers,—holding out a sure prospect of employment immediately upon arrival.

While the free-homestead grants would induce agriculturalists and laborers to push their way into the interior, facilities for settlement nearer the centres of population ought, if possible, to be afforded to organized parties intending to settle *en bloc*, by entering, so to speak, upon municipal life from the outset of their career in this New World. Such companies of settlers would, of course, include mechanics and artisans of various classes, farmers, laborers, school teachers, and ministers of the gospel,—carrying with them into the forest, or out upon the prairie, the amenities, comforts, and enjoyments of the homes they had left in the Old World.

The objective point for such immigrant parties would always be determined before-hand; there ought, therefore, to be a guide or conductor waiting for each company on arrival, whose sole duty it would be to pilot it by the most direct travelled route to