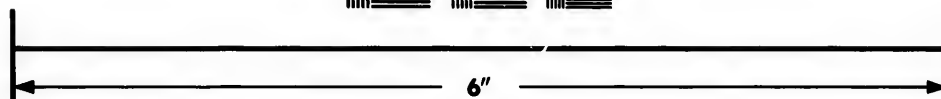
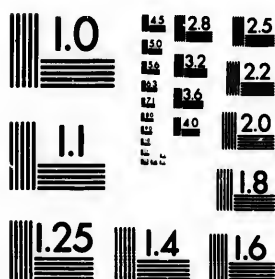


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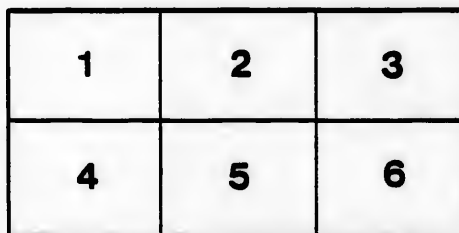
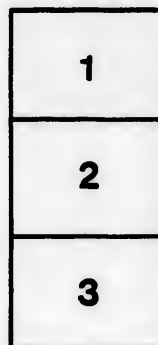
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5

A LECTURE
ON
CANADA
AS A
FIELD FOR EMIGRATION;

WITH

SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DELIVERED BY MR. THOMAS WHITE, JR., SPECIAL EMIGRATION COMMISSIONER TO
GREAT BRITAIN, IN HOPE HALL, LIVERPOOL, ON THE EVENING OF THE
30TH JUNE, 1869, AND REPORTED BY THE LIVERPOOL
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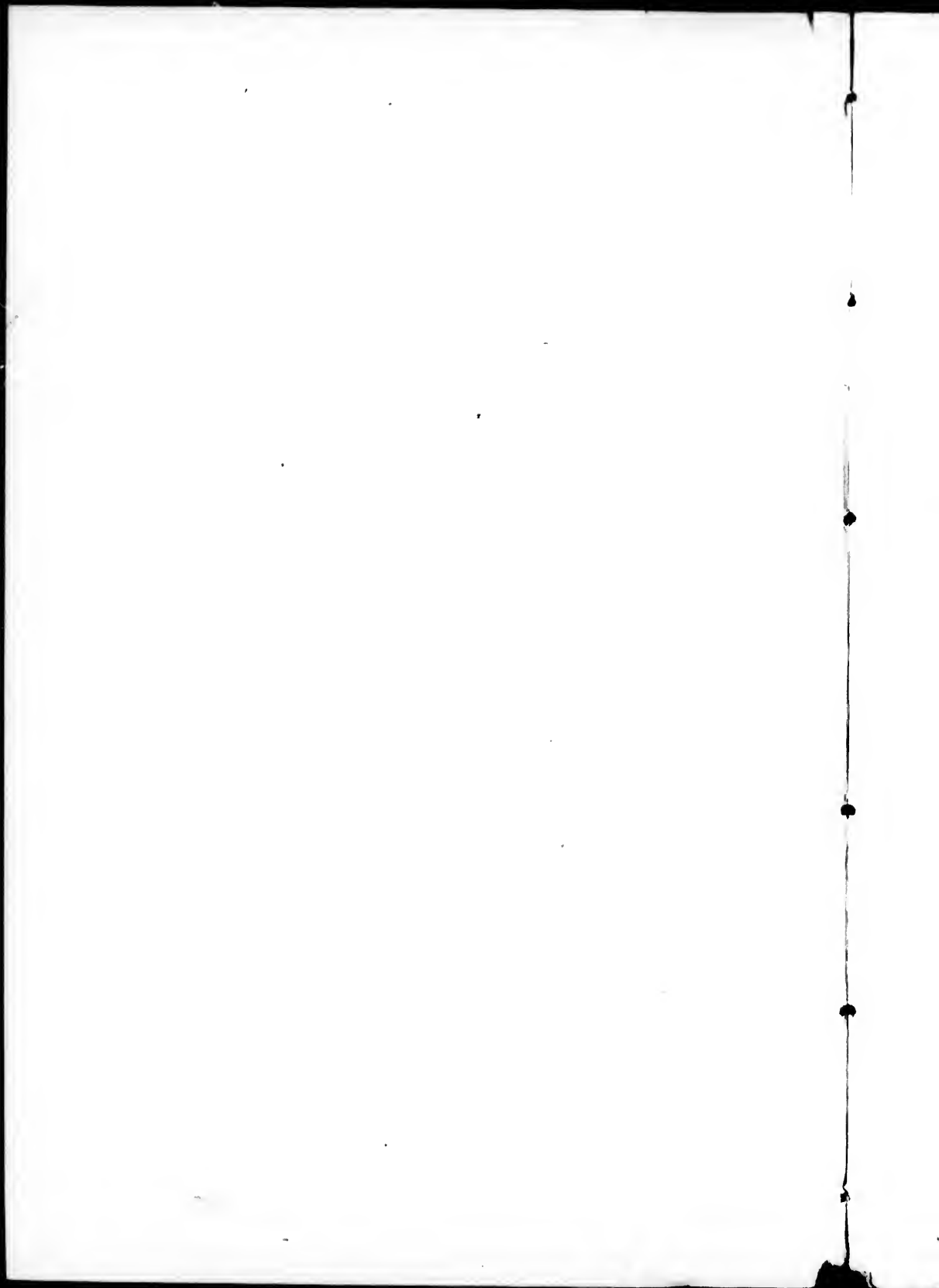
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1869.



A LECTURE

ON

"CANADA AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION."

Last evening, Thos. White, Jun., Esq., special Commissioner for Ontario, delivered an able lecture in the Hope Hall, Hope Street, on "Canada as a field for Emigration," with especial reference to the inducements offered by the Provincial Government in providing employment and free grants of land. The Hall was crowded in every part, the majority of the audience being composed of the working classes, for whose especial benefit the lecture was given. There was also a good sprinkling of ladies. Edward Whitley, Esq., ex-mayor, presided, and he was supported on the platform by Messrs. C. T. Bowring, R. Wemyss, A. McEwen, R. W. McNaughton, Wm. Hill, Capt. Richardson, J. Longton, R. Crooks, Henry Sharples, Commander St. Aubyn, R.N. (Government Emigration Office), Wm. Macfie, Bryce Allan, Cumming Andrews, Jas. Turner, of Hamilton, Ontario, Thos. Bell, Mark Samuel, J. Hubback, and J. H. Barry.

The Chairman, on rising, was received with loud applause. He said, under ordinary circumstances I should have been very loth indeed to take the chair on such an occasion as the present. I have always felt that the question of emigration is one of very great difficulty, and that no one who takes an active interest in, or who feels a sincere desire to benefit his fellow-countrymen, should easily be persuaded to take the chair upon any occasion for the purpose of promoting emigration, unless, in the first place, he is well satisfied that the scheme which he would have to commend to your notice was one deserving of the deepest and most anxious consideration. (Hear, hear.) I have sometimes feared that in these emigration schemes there was too much of a spirit of speculation, and I have been afraid lest our countrymen should suffer when they went to distant colonies, or different parts of the earth, and should find

that they had been deceived by false representations. But on this occasion, I feel the greatest confidence in taking the chair, because the scheme which will be propounded to you just now is one I believe upon which we may place the greatest confidence. The gentleman whom I am about to introduce to your notice is no mere speculator; he does not come here as the representative of any land company, or of any scheme for promoting emigration for personal purposes; but he comes here as the representative of the Government of Ontario, to tell you a "plain unvarnished tale," as I hope, of the capabilities of the great Dominion of Canada; to tell you, as I hope, and nought extenuate, but frankly to tell you, the advantages which this large field presents for emigration; and at the same time, also, to put frankly before you the disadvantages, if any there are, connected with the scheme. From all that I have been able to gather relative to the great Dominion, from all that I have been able to gather from pamphlets which I have read, or from my friends who have resided in or passed through that land, I believe that few of the colonies of Great Britain present a more ample field for the diligent man than the province of Ontario—(Hear, hear)—and I believe we shall all gain a great deal of information to-night, which may be practically useful to many of you who may seek in that distant country to achieve an honest competency and an honest support of yourselves and your families. (Applause.) I believe that it would be presumptuous on my part to detain you at any further length, and I will only say that the gentleman who is now to address you is a Canadian by birth, and he has been brought up and lived all his life in that land; that he is well acquainted with all that relates to its agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests; and I believe, and I say it not on

my own authority, but on the authority of those amongst whom he has resided, and that he is one of the most able, and one of the most honest—and that is a great matter—of those who reside in Ontario. Therefore, without further preface, I will introduce to you, Mr. White, commissioner from the Government of Ontario. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. WHITE, who was received with applause, said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—Will you permit me sir, before I enter upon my lecture, to thank you very cordially for the kind words in which you have introduced me to this audience. I am well aware that a person coming before a public meeting, such as this is, and urging the advantages to be obtained by leaving this country and emigrating into another, is liable to the suspicion of being influenced by personal or improper motives. I stand here, however, I am happy to say, with no other interest to observe but that of my native country as an integral part of this great British Empire. (Applause.) And my object in speaking to the people, wherever I have had the opportunity of doing it in Great Britain, is simply to lay before them the advantages which that Province to which I belong presents to those who may desire to leave this country for another. Sir, the question of emigration is now exciting a very great deal of attention. I have been wonderfully struck since I have been in this country, now some two months, with the amount of interest that in every part of it is exhibited on the subject, and I think, that the large audiences which have come together to hear lectures on it, in itself not a very attractive subject, is one of the evidences of that great interest. In the city of London there are three or four, indeed half a dozen I may say, societies specially organized with a view of promoting emigration. Some of them seek to enlist the interest and influence of the State. Others of them depend upon voluntary and private benevolence to assist those who may desire to go from this country to another. Throughout Great Britain, in many of the manufacturing towns, and in some of the rural districts, there are emigration clubs, where small contributions are made weekly by the members of the club, and thence at times is given a sufficient amount to send out three, four, or five families of the club, as the case may be. All these things prove that the question of emigration in itself—the desire of persons to leave this land for other and newer fields of industry and enterprise, is no longer a question to be discussed, because on that point people have made up their minds that

the question now is, not whether men shall go—or some of them—from this country to another, but to what country (men having determined to leave) they can best go, in order to promote their material interests. (Applause.) It is, therefore, to that subject that I desire to direct the attention of this audience to-night; and I shall endeavour to justify the expression which you, sir, used in introducing me, by stating frankly and candidly, not in any spirit of exaggeration or undue laudation, the claims which the Dominion of Canada, and especially the Province of Ontario, presents to those who may desire to remove from this country to some other one. (Applause.) Although I am connected specially with the Province of Ontario, and though I am deputed to lay before the people with whom I may be brought in contact, facts in relation to that Province, yet, I think it would be interesting to this audience to have something said in relation to the Dominion of Canada itself. The Dominion, to-day, occupies an area of 377,045 square miles. That includes the province of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. But we are very rapidly extending our borders—Newfoundland will probably form a part of the Confederation before this year is out; Prince Edward Island is moving to come in; the great Hudson's Bay Territory will be ours during the present season, and I am glad to know that steps are taken for opening communication with that great and important section of the North American continent. British Columbia and Vancouver's Island are both discussing the question of Confederation—and, indeed, the legislature of one of those provinces have actually passed resolutions in favour of it; so that within a very few years at the furthest, the Dominion of Canada will extend its borders from the Atlantic on the one side to the Pacific on the other, and it will then comprise an area of 3,389,945 square miles—an area within a few hundred miles, as large as that of the entire continent of Europe. (Applause.) I mention this fact to show that the territory of the Dominion of Canada is no insignificant territory—that the country whose claims I am here to speak of is a country which, in point of territory and extent, at any rate, is fairly entitled to take its rank among the great countries of the world. Our population to-day is four millions; and it is a curious fact, a fact of not a little significance—that that population is a trifle more than was the population of the United States of America, at the time they achieved and established their independence, as a separate nation. We start, therefore, in

a career of new nationality—for, although we are still in dependence on the British crown, every year we are becoming practically more independent, we start, I say, in our career of practical independence as a new nationality, with almost precisely the same population as our neighbours to the south of us had when they established their independence less than a century ago. Our commerce in the Dominion of Canada—and when I speak of the commerce I desire to be understood as simply referring to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the two largest provinces, because by referring to them I can make the comparisons more complete—the imports of the provinces have increased from 17 millions of dollars in 1850 to $57\frac{1}{4}$ millions of dollars in 1868; that is, an increase of 40 millions of dollars in the course of 18 years; whilst our exports have increased during the same time from $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars in round figures to upwards of 50 millions, giving us at this moment an aggregate trade for these two provinces of the Dominion of considerably over 100 millions of dollars. Now, sir, that is a trade far beyond what our neighbors of the United States had, at the time they achieved and established their independence,—equal to what they had a great many years after that independence was established. As to that trade, there are certain features which it is worth while to refer to. You are probably aware that for a considerable number of years we enjoyed the benefits of reciprocal free trade with our neighbors to the south of us. That was a system just and advantageous to both countries,—a system which, I think, the best men on their side regret the abrogation of, and which, I believe, the best men on our side equally regret the abrogation of. But there are some features connected with our trade which show that we are not dependent upon any fortuitous legislation on the part of outsiders whatever; that the country possesses resources within itself which makes it practically independent of legislation by surrounding countries. (Hear, hear.) In 1858, for instance, when the reciprocity treaty was in force, and when, therefore, there was freedom of intercourse as to all agricultural products between the two countries, we imported 10,250 animals, and we exported 79,168. That was under the absolute freedom of trade. In 1868—ten years afterwards, when the trade remained free on our side, but we were met by large duties on the other—our imports of animals had decreased to 94, whilst our exports had increased to 155,779, (Applause) showing that in spite of the large duties collected on the

frontier against us, we are still in a position to make our neighbors largely dependent for the beef they eat upon the farmers of the Dominion of Canada. (Applause.) We exported in 1868 no less than 10 millions of pounds of butter; and in regard to cheese—and I refer to this for the purpose of pointing another illustration in a moment or two—with regard to cheese, we imported in 1858 \$92,000 worth, and we exported \$1,716 worth; whilst in 1868 our imports had been reduced to \$11,763, and our exports had gone up to \$618,000,—from \$1,716 in 1858, to \$618,000 in 1868, a period of ten years. Now the point which I desire to illustrate in connection with that, is this, that the system of farming in Canada is undergoing a very considerable change; that that country which in its earlier history produced with scarcely any effort on the part of the husbandman,—which, to use an American western illustration, you had but to tickle with a hoe and it smiled with splendid crops,—is now being properly cultivated, instead of being injured by the system of over-cropping. Farmers are becoming alive to the fact that something must be given back to the soil for that which they take away, and that they cannot be continually exhausting the land without paying the penalty for it. As a result of this conviction, we are able to show the particular phase of trade which I have already mentioned. Then there is another feature connected with this cheese production, which is of very considerable interest, namely, that through it we have managed to introduce the co-operative principle to a larger extent than it has been carried out in any other part of the world. I am aware that in this country, where you have trades unions, and a continual battle going on between capital on the one hand and labor on the other, it may be of some interest to know what has been the result of co-operation with us; not that I advise co-operation everywhere, because it is impracticable and impossible in many trades; but there it has been carried out to an enormous extent. This large production of cheese is the result of co-operation in different townships. Farmers meet together and determine to erect a cheese factory. Instead of having a small dairy, which is presided over by the wife, they have a large dairy. One man gives the product of three cows, another gives the product of five, and a third gives the product of six cows; and a man goes round every morning and takes up the milk off the stiles, where it is put on the roadside; and every year, after the cheese has been exported, they see how much has been made, and distribute

the proceeds among themselves. And thus we have every man engaged in increasing the general productiveness of the country. (Loud applause.) There is another feature of our trade, and that is the exports of the forest, which show how little influence the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty has had upon us. In 1858, the value of the export of the products of the forest amounted to \$9,447,727; in 1868 it had increased to \$14,471,697. Of animals and their produce—also a matter coming under the reciprocity treaty—we exported in 1858, under the treaty, \$2,462,765 worth; in 1868, when the treaty had been abrogated, we exported \$6,545,870 worth. Of agricultural products, apart from those I have already mentioned, we exported in 1858 under the treaty, \$7,904,400 worth; in 1868, when the treaty was abrogated, the exports amounted to \$12,642,083 worth. Canada is not, as yet, entitled to rank as a manufacturing country; but in 1858 the exports of manufactured goods amounted to \$225,376 worth, and in 1868 it had increased to \$834,158 worth. Our own wool is being manufactured there, and we are making a tweed almost equal to the Scotch tweed, which is now almost universally worn by Canadians, and is exceedingly popular in the great city of New York. (Applause.) As a maritime country, we stand the fourth in the world. (Loud applause.) That is a startling fact for so small a community. We own to-day, 6,165 vessels, and of these 4,000 are sea-going vessels, the balance being employed in our inland navigation and on the coasts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and in the lower St. Lawrence. The tonnage is 860,000, and the aggregate value \$33,616,157, and the number of seamen employed 27,235. (Applause.) It is a matter of very great significance to us that we are developing a maritime power which will be of very great advantage, not simply to ourselves in case of emergency, but also to this nation itself. (Applause.) There is a nursery there for British seamen which I hope never will be ignored; and whatever may be the opinion of some statesmen in this country, in relation to the colonial dependencies of the Crown, I believe that as a mere nursery for seamen, we present some claims at any rate to consideration on the part of statesmen of this empire. (Applause.) Then sir, we have, as another evidence of the progress we have made, our railway system. I am aware that the railway system of Canada is rather a tender subject with some people in England; but whatever may have been the result to those who invested their money in some of our railways, there can be no ques-

tion about this, that they have largely developed the resources of the country, and to-day the traffic of the Grand Trunk Railway, which perhaps is the least popular of our railways in England, very far exceeds what was promised in the prospectus issued in 1852. In 1850, there were only 55 miles of railway opened in all the provinces in the Dominion of Canada. In 1852, there was not a single mile of railway in Ontario: to-day we have in the Dominion 2,253 miles, and over 1,400 miles in the province of Ontario in working order. (Applause.) We have in addition to these, new lines projected. In the lower Provinces is the Intercolonial, now being built to bind the various provinces together; and in Ontario, important lines which will run into the agricultural districts, and will tend largely to the increased prosperity and wealth of those who reside there. (Renewed applause.) We have also 8,698 miles of telegraph communication, and a cheaper system of telegraphing than prevails in England. Then, sir, our postal service is a matter of which we are exceedingly proud in Canada, and which gives very considerable evidence of the progress of the country. In 1857 we had 2,107 post-offices in Quebec and Ontario, and according to the last report we had in 1866 3,332 post-offices. The significance of that increase is that everywhere in Canada, as new districts are opened up, and new territories settled, the post-office follows the settler into the free grant territory, in illustration of which I may mention that we have now a postal communication regularly every day between Toronto and the free grant territory. (Applause.) As a new township is opened up, some man goes in and starts a small store, where he sells tea and sugar and such commodities, and then he applies to the Post-master General, and becomes appointed post-master in the place. The consequence is this, that all the people must come to him for their letters, and being there, they buy their tea and sugar from him as a matter of course, thus the man is benefited in that way, while the people are benefited by having a post-office near them, so that there is a mutual benefit between them. (Applause.) We have a uniform rate of postage throughout the Dominion of 1½d, and we have a uniform rate for our newspaper postage from the office of publication of half a cent., just one-fourth of what it is in this great British Empire. (Loud applause.) We recognize there, sir, the importance of the diffusion of intelligence, and we are not afraid of the people reading newspapers: the more they read of them the better. (Renewed applause.)

For that reason, this system is adopted, and the advantage is this, that every man can take his newspaper, and every man does take it, until it has become said of Canada—though the fact is only partially true now of the back districts—that the only things that are read there are the newspaper and the Bible. (Applause.) Well, sir, we have our money order system in connection with the Post-office, just as you have in England, and we have also our Post-office savings banks to receive small deposits of the working men, for it is confined entirely to the small deposits of working men, the limitations being such that it can hardly include anything else. Into these banks small deposits amounting in the aggregate to nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars were put during the first year of their establishment throughout the Dominion of Canada. These then, sir, are some facts in relation to the Dominion of Canada, but there is another point of very considerable interest to any one who desires to go there. A man wanting to go to a new country must, of course, be anxious to know what his burdens will be—what amount of taxation he will have to pay. (Hear, hear.) The day before yesterday I met a farmer from the neighbourhood between here and London who contemplates emigrating to Canada. He told me that he pays 55s an acre rent for his land, and that his taxes amount to about 7s an acre additional. In Canada, the taxes are confined entirely to those levied by the Customs and Excise duties of the province. The Custom duties collected at the frontier are on a general scale 15 per cent., but we have a very large free list, which is evidenced by this fact, that of the imports into the Dominion of Canada in 1868, 152 of the classes entered paid duty, while 172 of the classes entered passed free. Taking all the duties on our importations—that is, the duties on luxuries, on spirits and foreign wines, and articles of that kind, which are higher—the entire duty bears to the importation the relation of $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while in the United States, according to the report of Mr. Wells, the special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, they amount to 44 per cent.; as that the difference of taxation as between the two countries is $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., so far as the Customs duties are concerned, to 44 per cent. There are, too, our Excise duties. These are confined entirely, I may say, to whisky and tobacco, so that if a man does not drink whisky—and, although I am not a teetotaler, I would not advise a man going to Canada to drink much whisky at any rate—(laughter and applause)—and if he does not smoke

tobacco he does not need to pay any excise duties at all. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, taking our Excise duties and our Customs duties both together, the amount which is paid in Canada per head is \$2.94c, while in America, it is \$10.16c, and that you must remember is in gold and not in greenbacks; while the cost per head of the general expenditure of the Government of Canada is \$3.50c, whereas in the United States, according to Mr. Wells (the same authority as I before quoted), it is \$16.45c. These are some of the differences between the general taxation of the two countries. But there are in addition to these, other taxes in both countries. We have our municipal taxes in Canada, and they have municipal taxes in the United States as well. I do not know that there is much difference between the two countries so far as these taxes are concerned. But they have in the United States a State tax, which is entirely different from that of the federal Government, the debts of the State, alone amounting, independent of the Federal debt, to \$9.50c per head—nearly one-half the entire debt of the whole Dominion of Canada. (Hear, hear, and applause.) So that it will be seen that in addition to this \$16.45c they have the State taxation, to which we have nothing that at all corresponds in Canada. The system of taxation in the two countries differs very materially in another respect. While we have excise duties with a few insignificant exceptions only upon those two articles, the internal revenue system of the United States, rendered necessary in consequence of the terrible war through which they have just passed, touches almost everything that is produced there. You can't get your likeness taken in the United States without having a revenue stamp placed on the back of the portrait. (Laughter.) You can't do anything, hardly, without the assistance of a revenue stamp. I remember a rather extraordinary illustration of that which was given in a play acted in the city of New York, called, "New York on a Saturday Night." In one of the scenes in it is the outside of a theatre where a lot of little boys are running about, calling out "Shine your boots sir? shine your boots?" just as you have them in Liverpool and all large cities. Well, after he has finished the shining, the boy puts his hand in his pocket and pulls out a stamp, and pastes it on the top of the boot. (Laughter and applause.) What is that for? That is for the revenue. (Laughter.) This system of internal taxation is not simply oppressive to the man who pays it, it is bearing down on the industry of the country in a manner

which no man who has not fairly studied it can form any conception of. Let me give you the opinion of Mr. Wells himself on that subject. After giving a number of facts in relation to the labour market, the price of labour, and the cost of living, he says:—

The fact, therefore, is established by incontrovertible evidence, that the condition of the working men and women in a majority of the manufacturing towns of the United States is not as good at the present time as it was previous to the war, notwithstanding that their wages are greater, measured in gold, in 1867-8 than they were in 1860-1.

And then Mr. Wells goes on to point out a very valuable standard of comparison. He says:—

Although the foregoing data and conclusion—founded as they are upon the average actual experience of a large number of mechanics and labourers in different sections of the country—sufficiently illustrate the increased cost of living, and the decreased purchasing power of money which has taken place since the commencement of the war in 1861, the adoption of another standard of comparison, viz: the price of a barrel of flour also affords some conclusions of interest. . . . Now, the average increase in the price of a barrel of wheat flour throughout the manufacturing States has been, from 1860 to July 1st, 1868, in excess of 90 per cent., while the increase in the wages of labourers and operatives generally, skilled and unskilled, during the same period has averaged about 58 per cent. Measured, therefore, by the flour standard, the workmen is not as well off in 1867 as he was in 1860 by at least 20 per cent.; or, to state the case differently, the wages which in 1860 purchased one and a half barrels of flour, now pay for about one and a quarter barrels.

That is the effect of their internal system of revenue taxation. Having referred thus in general terms to the Dominion of Canada, I come to deal with the Province of Ontario, with which I have more particularly to do. There are three things in that Province of which we are particularly proud—proud because of our experience of the working of them. The one is our perfect system of religious equality—(Hear, hear, and applause); the second is our school system; and the third is our municipal system. First, as to our perfect system of religious equality; we have in Canada no State church. (Loud applause.) I don't mean to say whether that is good or bad. (Laughter; and a voice—Very good.) I simply state the fact. We have tried both, and we like what we have now best. (Applause.) But, sir, I will venture to say this, that throughout the whole world there is not a country where the religious observances of the people are better attended to than they are in the Province of Ontario. (Applause.) Everywhere you will find edifices dedicated to the worship of God. In our large cities are splendid buildings of cut stone or brick,

as the case may be, rearing their spires heavenward, and giving evidence to the stranger that we are a God-fearing people; whilst far away in the backwoods, almost in the solitude of a wilderness, the missionary finds his way, and there he collects around him, in the log school-house or in the shanty, the two or three who meet together in His name, and claim the fulfilment of His promise that He will be with them. (Applause.) So that, although we have no State Church—whilst all religious denominations alike have the protection of the law and the protection of the State, but none of them get their contributions from the State in any form whatever, whilst all depend upon the voluntary contributions of their members for their support—there is no country in the world where religious observances are better attended to than they are in the Province of Ontario. (Applause.) Then as to our school system. Our school system in Ontario is entirely voluntary, like our religious system. No community within the Province of Ontario needs to have a school unless they desire it. Our system is simply this: The Province is divided first into counties; these counties are divided into townships; and these townships are divided into school sections. In the beginning of January, after the sections have been set apart, the people of each meet together, and determine by the election or non-election of trustees whether they will have a school or not. If they elect trustees, these are authorized to proceed with the erection of a school and the employment of a schoolmaster, and the matter goes on; and yet under this voluntary system, the matter being entirely in the hands of the people, who determine whether they will have a school or not, there is not a school section from one end of Ontario to the other which has not its school-house erected and its school-teachers employed. We have 4,422 common schools in the Province of Ontario; that is an average of over ten to each municipality in the province: and these schools, to a large extent—I may say almost entirely—are free. (Hear, hear.) Out of those 4,422, 3,836, or nearly 4,000 of them, are free schools. That, again, is by the voluntary action of the people; because when they meet to elect their trustees, they have this other question put to them; whether the school shall be supported by a rate-bill, that is, by the contribution of each pupil who goes to it,—or by the general taxation of the school section. And yet with that question voluntarily put to the people, they have decided in nearly 4,000 cases out of 4,422, that they will have the schools absolutely free to all.

And why? Because we recognize there that the best safeguard against crime, against indolence, against intemperance,—the best safeguard against any of the evils which affect alike small communities and large ones, is the general education of the people. (Applause.) Therefore every man feels that he has an interest, whether he has children of his own to educate or not, in the education of every other man's child around him. (Hear, hear.) There is another feature in connection with these common schools which we are somewhat proud of. They are not the schools of the poor. We recognize no social distinction in them. (Hear, hear.) There the children of the rich man and the children of the poor man begin together on the forms of those free schools the competition they will have to carry on through life as they grow up to manhood—applause—and the first lesson which is taught upon those forms is this, that a man's career in life must not depend upon the mere accident of his birth, or the surroundings of his earlier years, but entirely upon his own energies and industry. (Applause.) Attending these schools in the provinces there are 401,643 pupils. Then we have, in addition to these common schools, grammar schools—gymnasias—a species of leading school from the common school up to the college; and of these we have 105 in the Province of Ontario, attended by 5,696 pupils. Then we have our Normal and Model Schools for the training of the teachers, so that they may go out afterwards with certificates, and be employed by the common schools of the provinces. And then we have sixteen colleges, some of them with university powers, and some of them ranking I think equal in point of educational advantages with any universities in the world. (Applause.) With the exception of two or three of the prominent universities in the United States—which have a record of which any institution might be proud, and which have produced men of which any country might be proud—with the exception of these two or three, we are inclined to look down somewhat upon the universities of our neighbours in the South, and we are inclined to emulate the position of the great universities of this land. And we believe now that the education which is given in our leading universities in the Province of Ontario is an education at least equal to that of any university in this great country. (Applause.) Well, there are attending those schools not less than 90 per cent. of the entire school population of the Province of Ontario. This is a very large proportion. (Hear, hear.) I doubt whether there is ano-

ther country which can show a larger proportion of its population of school age—and I range the age from five to sixteen. (Cheers.) Then as to our municipal system; that we claim to be as perfect a development of the system of local self-government as it is possible to have anywhere. Whatever the taxes of the people may be for municipal purposes, they are entirely self-imposed; they have the matter in their own hands. They meet together just as I suppose you do here, for I do not know much of the parish system in this country, and elect five men in each township to manage their own affairs; and these five men elected thus annually in the first week of January, determine what expenditure shall be made in the township, and what rate for general purposes shall be imposed. Our municipal charges under that system do not exceed on an average, in the rural districts, £2 sterling per 100 acres—these are the entire municipal taxes—and those are the only taxes paid in Ontario in addition to the general tax of \$3.50 c. per head for the purpose of general government. Now these three things are matters of which we claim to be very considerably proud in that province. They have all been great successes, and all show that people may fairly be trusted with a very large amount of freedom, if it is given to them not grudgingly, but with a liberal hand, their intelligence being trusted to. (Loud applause.) Take next our agricultural development of Ontario. We call ourselves an agricultural country, although, as I said a little while ago, the manufactures of the country are becoming a very important element of industry and wealth. But take some evidence of our agricultural progress. There is a provincial agricultural association in Ontario, which has the general management of agricultural matters throughout the province. That association was founded in 1846. It held its first exhibition in Ontario in that year, and it has held one every year since. At its first exhibition it offered \$1,600 in prizes; last year, when the exhibition was held in the city of Hamilton, it offered between \$13,000 and \$14,000 in prizes. At the first exhibition there were 1,150 entries, and last year the entries numbered 6,620, and among them there were a considerable number of entries by our friends on the other side of the line, because we are not afraid to see competition. People from England may send agricultural and other implements to compete with us if they like. People in the State of New York (the adjoining State) do send every year large numbers of articles to compete with us, and I am very glad to say we are always able to hold our

own fairly with them. (Applause.) The effect of this competition is to give a stimulus to our people, and in return, we send articles to the State of New York, and very often they come back bearing away the honors with them. (Applause.) We have in addition to that, county associations and township associations, all of them designed by means of agricultural clubs and societies to advance the interests of agriculture in the provinces. What is the result? This, that the Province of Ontario to-day produces a larger quantity of wheat per acre—a larger aggregate of wheat on the whole—than any single State in the American Union. According to the census of 1861, while we sowed in Ontario 28,000 acres of wheat more than the State of New York, we reaped 2,000,000 bushels more than they did. (Applause.) While the average of oats per acre in Ontario is 31 bushels, the average in the State of New York is 17 bushels; and while in nine years we were able to add to our population in the Province of Ontario 45.65 per cent., in the United States in ten years—in the whole of the United States—they added about 35.38 per cent. Well, Ontario during that period (from 1852 to 1861) passed four States of the Union in the career onwards. (Applause.) I do not make the comparison for the purpose of saying one single word against our neighbours to the south of us. They are our neighbours; we desire to live on friendly terms with them, and we do live on friendly terms with them. (Hear, hear.) But the leading charge made against the Dominion of Canada is that we are a slow community and that progress is only to be found at the line south of the "45°": that we are sluggish in the great race that is going on around us. Let me frankly say this: There is a kind of smartness prevailing in some parts of North America to which we lay no claim. (Cheers and laughter.) But we do claim this, that in the career of honest straightforward progress, we yield to no community and to no State on the great continent of North America, which is making perhaps greater progress than any other part of the known world. (Loud Applause.) Now, sir, one argument which is very often used against us in Canada is, that our climate is so wretchedly bad that no man can possibly live there. (Laughter.) It seems very strange, after the facts I have given in relation to the agricultural productions of the country and the productions generally, that such a charge should be made against its climate. It is, however, necessary to deal with it. Well, I confess, as a Canadian—having lived nearly forty years in the Dominion, one half of the time in the lower and the other

half in the upper portion—that I never felt there so uncomfortable a climate as I have experienced during the two months I have been in England. It is probably the more trying to me because I am not yet acclimated here. To my feelings it has of late been hotter here than I felt it to be with the thermometer at 98 in Hamilton, and the reason is that there is a nasty dampness in your atmosphere which we have not got in Canada. I have felt it much colder here than I have ever felt it during similar months in Ontario; and I saw since I have been here, what I never saw in Canada during the same season, and that is, snow on the hills,—on the Grampian Hills, in the north of Scotland, where Norval tells us his father fed his flocks. (Laughter.) These mountains were covered with snow on the 23rd of June, and I have never seen it in Canada during that part of the year. But I am not going to deal with the thermometer in speaking of the climate of Canada, because that, after all, is not the best indication to take. I am, instead, going to tell you one or two facts. I have stated what the productions of the Province of Ontario are. I have already shown you that we are being rapidly developed as a commercial community. Now, how do we stand in point of health? because, after all, that is the practical question. If you get into a country where land yields well, and where you have good health, what matter what the climate is? (Laughter, and "hear, hear.") Here, then, are facts. Take the climate of Ontario and the bills of mortality to tell the story. We find that the number of deaths to every 10,000 inhabitants in Ontario is 71. The number of deaths to every 10,000 inhabitants in Canada, as a whole, is 98; in the United States it is 124; in Norway, 181; and the number in this magnificent Great Britain, which people are afraid to leave, for fear of the climate, is 211. (Laughter, and "hear, hear.") So that in spite of the climate—the fine climate—you actually die at the rate of three to one as compared to what we do in Canada. Not only so, but we are productive in Canada, and are increasing our population. In Ontario, the births to every 10,000 of the population are 381, and in the whole Dominion 365; and the only countries in the world that exceed these figures are Spain, Austria, Saxony, and Russia; so that whether we take the ratio of births or deaths, we find that the Province of Ontario is as good to live in as you will find the world over. Now, sir, what are the special inducements which the Government of Ontario has offered to those who may intend to emigrate there? In the first place, they offer to those

who may desire to go there, land ; they offer to every actual settler, that is, with a family, 200 acres ; and to every person over 18 years of age—to himself, or herself, as the case may be—100 acres of land, upon the conditions of settlement ; and those conditions are simply these, that the person taking the land shall go upon it within a month after taking it ; that he shall erect a log house—and it is not a hard thing to erect them ; they are erected in about twenty-four hours (laughter) ; and that he shall reside continuously upon the property for five years, and within that time shall clear 15 acres and put it under cultivation ; and after he has done that he gets a patent—a deed from the Government—and the land is his own ; he has the fee of the soil, and no man can take it from him under any circumstances, unless his wife consents. (Laughter.) There is a clause in the Act giving free grants, which declares that the land which a man takes shall not be liable to execution for any debt contracted either before the issue of the patent or for 20 years after it. (Applause.) So that no matter what difficulties a man may get into, he can go through ; no matter what his entanglements may be, no matter whether he gets into debt or not ; if he becomes dissipated, if he becomes a victim to our Canadian whisky, or finds himself in embarrassed circumstances, the land is there for his family, and cannot be taken away from them. (Loud applause.) I said, sir, that it could not be taken from him unless his wife consented, and I will tell you why. If, for instance, he has got 20 or 30 acres of land cleared, and desires to put up a new outhouse or barn, and wishes to raise money for that purpose, he has power to mortgage the farm, but his wife must be a party to it ; so that if they both choose, of their own free will, to mortgage the farm in order to raise a little money for the purpose I have mentioned, and to improve the farm, they can do it ; but if he is a dissipated man, and wants to raise money simply to spend, I do not think that his wife will be very likely to consent. (Laughter.) It may be asked, what kind of land is this which is thus given away ? I will give you one fact, which to my own mind, knowing something of Canada, is quite satisfactory on that point, and that is this, that in the very first year after the Free Grant Act was passed, and these facilities were offered to settlers, no less than 600 Canadians went in and took up free grants. What did they do, you may ask ? Well, some of these men have had families, and as they found these families increasing, they may have said, "If we sell off the old homestead

and go into that new country we can get 200 acres of land for ourselves and 100 acres for each of our children who have arrived at the prescribed age, and we can manage to build a new home in the wilderness there, and then, as we are growing old, we shall have all our families about us just as we desire to have them." (Applause.)

A VOICE—Are you allowed to take out the minerals ?

Mr. WHITE—Yes, and not only that, but since the Mineral Act was passed, you can go through the whole Province of Ontario, and wherever you find minerals you can go in and work the land, provided no one else has discovered it before you ; and it is your own, because you found it and have worked it. (Applause.) I have not mentioned this matter at any lecture before, and I will tell you the reason. I did not want to encourage the idea that men can go and find gold, silver, lead or any minerals, and can become wealthy by just delving down for them. I say there are undoubtedly very valuable minerals there ; but I do not advise you to build any expectations upon the chance of finding them. What I say is this, that you had better go and till the ground rather than attempt to become suddenly rich by searching for gold or lead or iron under the soil. That, then, is one reason why a good many men have gone into the free grant country, because they can make a good provision for their families, and have those families around them in old age. The day I left Toronto, no less than seven families passed through that city from the western district, on their way to the free grant country to take up land. And I have heard since I came here, that one person who went there managed to get 700 acres of land in consequence of the particular circumstances of his family—receiving 200 acres himself, and having five children who were qualified to take 100 acres each. Therefore, I say, if the Canadians who know something of the country—who go and look at it, and can tell what the land is by looking at the tops of the trees, as well as by looking at the bottom of them—are induced to go and live there, that a country which will attract in the first year it is opened up six hundred Canadians, cannot be a very bad country for any person to go into. (Loud applause.) That is all I know about it. There is a reservation with reference to the timber—and the question put by that gentleman reminds me of it—there is a reservation in relation to the timber which I think I ought to mention to you. You are required, as I said before, within five years to clear 15 acres of land. Whilst you are clearing those

15 acres of land, you are entitled to take all the timber that you cut upon them for the purpose of putting up your buildings and your fences, and you can do what you like with what you don't require for that purpose; but if you go beyond the 15 acres to clear—and you ought to do that within the five years if you are an enterprising man, and ought to be glad to do it—if you go beyond the 15 acres, you must pay to the Government for each tree the same stumpage dues that an ordinary lumberman would have to pay if he went in and took those trees. And the reason for that is this: it is really a protection to the settler instead of a reservation from the settler. If it were not so, the lumber merchants, whose object is simply to get the timber, would send their workmen on to these lots under pretence of settlement, and then go to work and slash away at the timber, and after they had got it they would leave the land. Therefore, if the settler desires to clear off more than 15 acres, the Government says he shall, for every tree he cuts beyond those 15 acres, pay just the same stumpage dues which the lumbermen would have to pay. But after you have cleared your 15 acres and got your land, then it is yours, and the timber is yours, and nobody has any right to interfere with it at all. The chairman calls my attention to a paragraph in this pamphlet under the head of "Free Grants," which reads thus: "Failure to fulfil the settlement conditions forfeits location." Of course it does. That is, you have to perform those settlement duties, or some one else comes in and takes the land. That is only fair. Then "The mines and minerals on such land are reserved to the Crown." Let me say this, that the mines and minerals of every farm in Canada have been reserved to the Crown. The reservation is in every patent, but it does not interfere in any way with the right conceded under the Mineral Act of last session to every person having found minerals, to work them by virtue of his having found them. (Hear, hear.) A person cannot go on these free grants unless he has some means. There is no use in a man shutting himself in the backwoods unless he has some means to carry him over the first year. People may ask, how much should a man have, and my impression is, that if he has from £30 to £50, he can manage to get on very well. The best period for a man to take a free grant is in the month of October. He has then an opportunity before winter sets in of putting up his house; and as all wood-cutting is done in the winter, he goes to work and clears as much land as he can; and in the spring of the year he puts in the seed,

and the moment he gets the first crop in, he has as much as will keep his family from want. He ought to have from £30 to £50 on going on the land; if he has more all the better, because he can employ labor then, and clear up the farm a great deal more rapidly. Then there is another step taken by the Ontario Government for the purpose of assisting emigrants. They have adopted a plan by which they propose to find employment, as far as the labor market of the country will enable them to do it, for all who may come there—ordinary mechanics, ordinary labourers, or agricultural labourers. The system they have adopted is this. They have addressed a circular to the head of every municipality throughout the Province, and they learn from him what number of persons, and what class of persons, can be employed in his locality; and they require from him at the same time a pledge, that when these people are sent to them, in accordance with their returns, they will find that employment for them. Registers of these returns are kept both at Quebec and Toronto, and as the emigrants get there they are sent to these localities. This brings me to a point to which I wish to call attention. Since I have come to this hall to-night, a gentleman has put into my hand a copy of *Reynold's Newspaper*, in which reference is made to the abominable—no, "scandalous treatment of emigrants in Canada." It is based on a letter from some Portsmouth or Woolwich Dockyard people, who went out in the *Serapis*, who say that when they got to Canada they were sent to Toronto; that from there they were sent into the backwoods to cut wood and to other labor which they were unable to perform, and that they had to trudge a distance of 100 miles to get back. Now this year, between 3,000 and 4,000 assisted emigrants have gone from the city of London to Canada, and the committees in London have received from large numbers of them the most encouraging letters in relation to how they had got on in the country. They have all complained somewhat of the tediousness of the journey between Quebec and Toronto, and the long journey of 500 miles by rail to people just getting off the sea is rather a tedious journey. They have complained somewhat of that; but after they had got to Toronto they have stated almost universally that they had met with the greatest kindness, that employment has been found them, and that they thank God they have gone to a place where there is a prospect of themselves and their families being able to get on well. Let me say frankly, that if you go to Canada to-morrow, or to the United

States either, the chances are that you may be disappointed. Many a man leaves his home here and goes to a new country, and imagines that he is going to pick up nuggets in the streets. Many a man thinks that his condition is to be bettered as by an act of magic, the moment he puts his foot on the soil. It will not be so. The condition of life in that country, as in all other countries, but particularly a new country, is the condition of hard work. Men have to make their way up, and if they are at all particular as to the kind of work they go to when they get there, the chances are that they will be writing such letters to the papers as the one to which I have referred, to prevent others from going out. But remember this, that only eighty-five men out of between three or four thousand sent out in the same way complain, whilst you have hosts of others sending home letters of the most encouraging kind. This same paper contains a copy of one of those letters in which the writer asks a person in England to send out a large number of masons and carpenters, and say employment can be found for them at once where he is employed. I think, therefore, you may fairly assume that on the whole the conditions of that emigration have been such as to benefit those who went out. Suppose those people had gone to the United States instead of Canada. *Reynold's Newspaper* says:—

"A few miles distant from Canada, is the territories of the United States, all is animation, bustle, and motion, presenting a striking and enviable contrast to the dullness and stagnation prevalent in the North American dominions of the Old World. New cities are springing up every day in the States, money is plentiful, labor is at a premium, enterprise is in the ascendant, and all the advantages of go-a-head republicanism are at once felt by those who cross from one country to another. Probably all the emigrants sent out to Canada will, sooner or later, find their way to the United States, and in all likelihood do much better than where they now are."

A young man here handed to the lecturer a letter, from which he said he might read an extract bearing on the subject of the lecturer.

Mr. White then read the extract, as follows:—"—, a shopmate of mine, who went to Canada in April last. He left Liverpool on the 29th. They called at Ireland, and took more passengers on board. They had a very rough voyage, and very cold, but arrived all safe at Quebec. He then went by rail to Montreal. He stayed there a few hours, and then proceeded to Toronto, where he got work, and went at it on the Monday.

The wages he received is the highest his employer gives—\$1.75 per day or £10.50 per week, equal to £2 3s. 9d. of our money. He likes the country very much at present, and has no reason to regret going. He says if there are any questions I want to know, he will be happy to answer them; so if you would like to know anything about it, I will ask him to let me know—I am sure he will answer them truthfully. He says there seems plenty of work, for he had an offer of three jobs at Montreal the few hours he was there; having taken a through ticket, he could not stop long. It is a splendid city. He went to see the Falls of Niagara on the 24th, the Queen's Birthday. He pays 12s. 6d. board and lodging; clothing is about the same there as here; books are dearer."

Here, Mr. White said, is a man who went out—this gentleman handed me the letter; I knew nothing about it—and he gets £2 3s. 9d. a week, with plenty to do, and pays 12s. 6d. a week, equal to 10s. a week here, for his board and lodging.—Applause. (A voice: What is he?) A tailor.—Laughter and applause.) But supposing these grumblers in Canada, who write letters to *Reynold's Newspaper*, had gone to the States instead, would they have found things any better? Let me give you some testimony on that point, embodied in Mr. Wells's second report. Here is what Mr. Horace Greeley, of the *New York Tribune*, said in January last, in relation to the labor market of the great Republic to the south of us:—"I estimate that there are at this moment half a million of people within sight of our city's steeples, who are hungry and destitute because they or their parents can find nothing to do." That is the statement of Mr. Horace Greeley in relation to the State of New York. This testimony is confirmed by Mr. Wells. In Philadelphia, \$230,517 were expended in 1860 upon pauperism. In 1867, 85,232 persons received out-door relief. In 1868 the number had increased to 104,543. Then to take the Western States, Ohio, for instance. Let me read you the report of one of the largest manufacturing corporations in the Western States. It says:—

"In no year of our history as manufacturers (which covers the last thirteen years) has labor, both skilled and unskilled, been so abundant as now, and I might say, unemployed too. The applications made to, and refused by us, simply for the want of place and labor for them, averages from fifteen to eighteen per day, and the applicants represent this as the status of things in our manufacturing towns of this State. We know it to be true of all establishments in this city.

The truth is, our resources are taxed by men asking for means to live until they can get employment, while others offer to work for their bread. From present indications these things may continue.

Now, these are statements made officially in the report of Mr. Wells, and I oppose them with a considerable amount of confidence to those made in *Reynolds' Newspaper*. They prove this, that out of about 3,000 people you will find a per centage—and eighty-five is not a very large per centage—who expect to be “spoon fed” all their lifetime, and who have not energy to work for themselves. (Laughter.) There are men out of employment in Canada to-day, and if you go into any city in America you will find them out of employment there as well, men who would come continually to your door and tell you that they were willing to take work if they had it to do, but that they could not find any. There are such men out of employment in every great city in the world; and yet at the same time we have with us men who are anxious to get men to work for them, but cannot obtain them. If those idle people are determined to remain in large cities because of their old associations—if they prefer that, they may stay there and die broken-hearted; but they may with confidence expect a much happier fate if they boldly go out and work. Talk about cutting down trees as hard work! To begin with, these grumblers were never asked to do it, and for this reason—that trees are not cut down in Canada in the month of May, winter being the season for chopping. However, let no man who is afraid of hard work go to Canada, or he will be disappointed. I should be the last one to encourage a man to go to Canada who is not willing to take the conditions of a new country. In that country, people require to work, and to work hard. They may meet with serious disappointments at the start. They may be unable to get such employment as they expect to find; but if they are willing to take whatever offers itself, and to work their way up to a better position—showing their right to a better position, as they very soon will have the opportunity of doing—no man can go to Canada, or to the United States either for that matter, but must get on. Let me give an illustration of my own personal experience, the case of two young men who went out to that country. One of them was a clerk in London. He wanted a clerkship in Canada, and he would take nothing else. Not only so, but he wanted a clerkship at a particular salary, and he would take nothing else. (A laugh.) He remained out there three months,

and then left the place disgusted. I have no doubt he would be ready to write such a letter as that to which I have just referred to in *Reynolds' Newspaper*. He has since gone to the mines of Nevada to search for minerals, and if he does not get hard work enough before finishing the operation my name is not what it is. (A voice: “Serve him right.”) The other case was that of a “boy” from Dublin—and all unmarried Irishmen are called boys. He came to my establishment and asked for a job. I told him I had nothing at present for him to do. “Och, by gad,” said he, “I must have a job.” “What can you do?” I inquired, to which he replied, “I can do anything, sure.” I jocularly asked, “Can you edit a newspaper?” “Faith,” he answered, “I can’t do that nohow.” “Well, are you a printer?” “No; but I have been here two days, and, by garra, must do something, you know.” “Well,” said I, “You can go out and canvass for a newspaper.” “Sure, and what is that?” he innocently inquired. On being told that it was to go from door to door and talk people into taking the paper, if they had not got it already, he went out upon his new mission, and earned twelve dollars the first week. (Applause.) Better than that, he afterwards got a permanent situation at a good salary, and simply because he showed himself willing to work, and did work with a will. That is the spirit to go to Canada in, and unless you are willing to go in that spirit, for God’s sake don’t leave this country at all. You will be a curse to yourselves and your families, you will be a burden to the community you go among, and you will deter other people who would do well if they went there, from adopting that course. It is a serious matter for men to break up their homes and leave their relatives and the people among whom they have lived all their lifetime, to go forth to a new country, to make new associations, and strike out a new line of life, and no man should do it without seriously considering what he is about. (Hear, hear.) But after he has determined to do it, if he has a strong arm, a willing heart, and a trust in Providence, he may rely upon it that he cannot help getting on, and if he is willing to go in that spirit, he will find that the people of Canada will be willing to receive him, and do everything they possibly can for him. If you are disposed to go on to the free grants, there you will find the principle of communism in its highest and best form carried out, every man recognizing that his prosperity depends upon the prosperity of every one around him. (Applause.) When you want to build a log-house, all your neighbors make a “bee,” and

help you. And you help others in your turn when they want your assistance ; and in that way what was a wilderness, in five or six years from now will be a prosperous and well-to-do settlement. If you are anxious to stop in the front settlements, and are willing to work, you will find employment which will suit you, even if it is not such as you went out expecting to get ; and you may rely upon it, that in going to that country you will have an opportunity of improving your own position, and of earning for yourselves and families a fair and honorable competence. (Applause.) I am speaking now, Mr. Chairman, to a British audience ; and I do not think it amiss that I should say this further, that in going there you do not change your allegiance. You are members of the same British family, and you claim the protection of the same glorious British flag—(loud applause)—for in that country, sir, loyalty with us is something more than a mere sentiment. There is not a man in it, from one end to the other, who dare publicly utter a disloyal sentiment. (Applause.) He may harbour it privately, but no man dare publicly utter it ; and it is no small thing, when I come here and state on this platform the claims that the Province has on the emigrating classes of this country, that I may put in this further claim, that in going there you remain as you are to-day—British subjects, subjects of the same great empire, and owing allegiance to the same great, glorious, and gracious Sovereign. (Prolonged applause, during which Mr. White resumed his seat.)

Mr. BOWRING then rose and said :—Ladies and gentlemen, I am quite sure, after the variety of interesting details which you have heard from Mr. White this evening in regard to the great Province of Canada, it would ill become me or any other person to retain your attention for any very long time. Fortunately, my duty, the duty which has been imposed upon me by the chairman, is a very light one and a very pleasing one ; it is to propose that a cordial vote of thanks be given to Mr. White for his lecture this evening. (Applause.) I may say, ladies and gentlemen, that I have been a colonist. I have resided in a neighboring colony to that of the great Dominion of Canada for a great number of years, and I hope that in the course of a very short time the colony with which I have been connected will be engulfed into the great Dominion of Canada, and the sooner it comes the better. I, for one, shall be pleased. I am sure, as an old colonist, as a person who has resided in one of the American colonies for some years, it has been a matter of great

surprise to me that the tide of emigration flowing from this great port has gone to the south instead of going up the St. Lawrence and into the interior of Canada. For I am quite certain that the statistics Mr. White has given you are quite correct, and that the taxation is less and the chances of success greater in Canada than they are in the southern parts of the great continent of North America. I will not detain you any longer. I will express my own thanks, and I am sure in expressing those I express yours, to Mr. White, for the very interesting details he has given, and the very able lecture with which he has favored us. (Applause.)

Mr. WEMYSS seconded the motion. He said : I think with Mr. Bowring that it will be quite unnecessary for me at this period, after hearing such a very exhaustive lecture from Mr. White, who, I think, has stated most candidly all the advantages and disadvantages to a man emigrating to Canada, it will be quite unnecessary for me to detain you with any remarks. I may, however, state from personal experience and knowledge of Canada as a pretty frequent visitor, that Mr. White has stated most correctly the facts with regard to it. I think he has done well to warn any man here, or in any place where he lectures, that if he goes to Canada he goes to hard work, and his success depends not so much on outside circumstances as upon the man himself, and upon his determination and perseverance,—his determination not to be frightened with hard work ; and more than that, a great determination to avoid what Mr. White has properly called the curse of Canada, because it is a curse not only on Canada, but in this country, and of many others where its drinking is practised,—that is whisky drinking. (Hear, hear, and applause.) In Canada, whisky is very cheap, very plentiful ; and if a man takes to drinking it in Canada, it is almost sure to lead to his ruin, because the climate is such that when a man once begins it, it seems almost impossible for him to stop. Another point was the temperature of Canada. I heard a remark before coming here that it was dreadfully cold in Canada. It is quite true that it is much colder "thermometrically," there than in this country ; but I can corroborate what Mr. White says, that you do not feel the cold in Canada during winter nearly so much as you do in this country. And I think we may judge of what the climate of Canada is, when we look at Mr. White,—(Hear, hear)—who, I think, is a very good specimen of what the climate is there. (Renewed laughter and applause.)

A PERSON in the body of the room, addressing the lecturer, said: I think the limitation about getting the timber only applies to pine.

MR. WHITE; What is called "lumber" in Canada is pine timber; all other wood belongs to the settler, he can clear the whole of it, and if he happens to get a hard wood farm there is no limitation at all.

THE QUESTIONER: Then it states (referring to a pamphlet), mines and minerals on such lots are reserved for the Crown.

MR. WHITE: I explained that that was an ordinary reservation in all patents, but it does not at all affect the right of any man under the Minerals Act to the mines which he discovers on his own plot.

THE QUESTIONER: And that applies to free grants?

MR. WHITE: Yes, to the man himself. If a man goes on a free grant and discovers a mine upon it by virtue of the discovery of the mine, he gets it. (Applause.)

THE QUESTIONER: I happened to be myself a short time ago in Chatham, which Mr. White, no doubt, knows. I was passing through Oxford county, at Woodstock—which he also knows—there was a large farmer to whom I said, "When I get back to England might I say from you that if 1,000 men come over, able and willing to work, you will provide for them all? I want a decided answer yes or no. "Yes, decidedly," was his answer, "if they have those two qualifications, able and willing to work, but you can multiply them by ten." (Loud applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried amid loud applause.

MR. WHITE, in reply, said—I am very much obliged to you for the very hearty vote of thanks you have just accorded me for the remarks I have made to you. In making them I simply performed the duty I owe to the Government who sent me here, and I have here, as everywhere else, endeavoured to state fairly and frankly what the position of the province is. I believe that any man going there will do well; but I have always this sense of responsibility upon me when I am speaking to audiences—I expect I will meet some of them in Canada in the future—(Applause)—and I don't want any man to be able to meet me in Canada, and say—"You

told us certain things which induced us to this Country, and when we came here we did not realize what you told us." I want to be in a position to face every man whom I happen to speak to here, or to whom I happen to write—and I have written to a very large number of persons—to be able to face every one of them in Canada, and say, "Now have you not realized everything that I told you?" (Loud applause.) I believe that if any of you come there I will be able to do that.

MR. WHITE again rose and said:—Will you permit me before you leave to move that a very cordial vote of thanks be presented to our chairman for presiding this evening.—(Cheers.)

MR. ALDERMAN HUBBACK: I have great pleasure in seconding that motion.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to return to you my sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which you have responded to the motion just made by our lecturer of this evening. There is only one regret, and that is a personal regret with regard to myself, because I find, though the lecturer did not say so, that there is no chance for me if I emigrate to Ontario. In the first place I see that one of his colleagues in the press, speaking at a banquet given to that gentleman before he came to this country, was talking of the advantages of that country, and speaking of the settlers, introduced these words—

Of all the crops the farmers raise,
Or capital employes,
None yields such profit and such praise,
As a crop of girls and boys.

(Great laughter.) And then, as if to add a climax to prevent me ever thinking of emigrating, almost the next thing he says is, "We are overstocked with members of the legal profession."—Renewed laughter. I congratulate you that such impediments do not exist in your way, and I sincerely hope if any of you hereafter emigrate to Ontario, that you will enjoy those blessings which always follow honest industry in every part of the world.—Cheers.

The meeting then closed, but Mr. White remained awhile to answer the private inquiries of various individuals from the audience.

