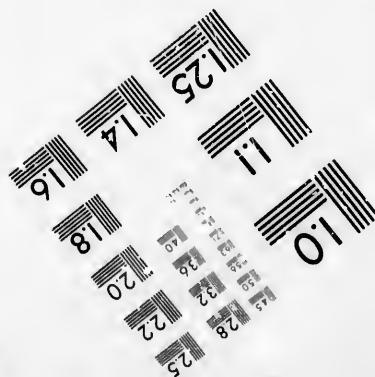
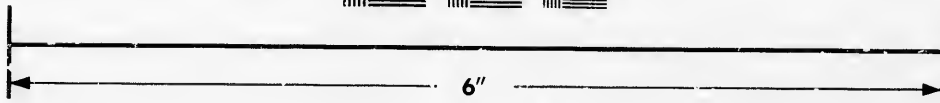
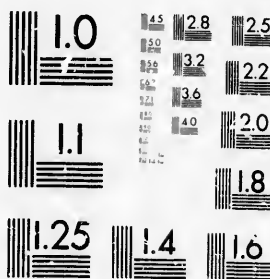


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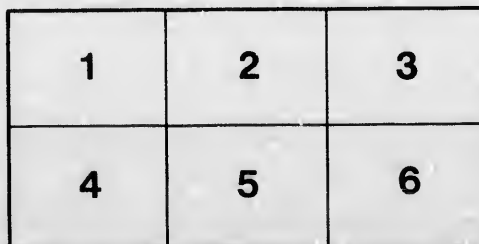
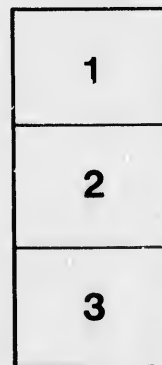
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CANADA:

THE

PLACE FOR THE EMIGRANT,

AS SHOWN BY SPEECHES DELIVERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

Lord Dufferin, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

DURING A TOUR MADE IN THE SUMMER OF 1874.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

TORONTO:

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THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

As a field for receiving the surplus populations of Europe and for utilizing the muscular or skilled mechanical powers of the many for whom there seems to be no place in the over-thronged countries of an older world, there is none which offers advantages superior to the Dominion of Canada; few which approach anywhere near it. From its geographical position, its almost unequalled extent of sea, lake, and river coast line, its varied natural resources, its forests, fisheries, mines, its abundant water power, and above all, its soil and climate so admirably adapted for tillage and dairy farming, the Dominion of Canada includes within its far-reaching borders, means for the employment of capital and labour, skilled and unskilled, in an endless variety. There is no danger in this country of people jostling each other too closely: there is room and to spare for all; and the more population increases in the new settlements, while yet millions of unoccupied acres remain to be filled up beyond, the more opportunities are afforded for the exercise of industrial skill and energy, for the investment of capital, and for the employment of unskilled labour in all departments of production.

And, while Canada is thus, by nature, so wondrously favoured, its people have done great things to fit it for the habitation of those who are to dwell therein. Their political institutions, based in the main on the English model, secure to the people the right to govern themselves, and the franchise is wide enough to give every industrious man a right to vote. In the important matter of religion, churches and church schools of all denominations abound everywhere, to an extent almost beyond the comprehension of an Englishman; and it is a rare sight indeed to see a Minister of the Gospel preaching to empty pews. The provisions for education are admirable and every year receiving improvement; they secure instruction for the children of the poorest; and the road to the Colleges and Universities is open to all. Touching the facilities for travelling over the vast distances which lie between the various portions of the Dominion, they are now so perfect that in the matter of railways and steamboats there is little left to be desired on all

the main routes, and that little is year by year being supplied. A proof of this is to be found in the fact that every summer thousands and thousands of people from the United States through Canadian steamboats and railway cars, and swarm in all the principal cities.

To obtain for himself at first hand some general knowledge of the country he has been called to rule over, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, about the first of August, 1874, started for an extended tour, embracing a trip to the Free Grant Lands of the Muskoka district, and thence to the mineral regions at the head of Lake Superior, as well as a progress through the older and more developed agricultural settlements. In the course of the tour he visited a great number of flourishing towns and villages, everywhere receiving a most hearty welcome, as well as the inevitable formal addresses from municipal authorities and others. To these he made at times extempore and unstudied replies, sometimes at considerable length, with no expectation that what he said would receive any greater publicity than it might find through the columns of the daily press, and consequently with no thought of having his words or opinions made use of outside of Canada. It will be evident therefore, that the testimony of a man of such high character and station, of such trained powers of observation and general knowledge of the world, and of such special knowledge of the needs of the British workman, is of very great value in determining the suitability of Canada as a field for emigration, and of giving an authoritative endorsement to the statements previously put forth in her favour, which, however truthful and unexaggerated, lie open to the charge of having been written to serve a special purpose, and by those who had an interest of their own to subserve. It has, therefore, been thought desirable to collect and classify as far as convenient, in the following pages, the statements which were made from time by His Excellency, in order that all those who contemplate a change from the old to a new country, or who desire to better their condition, may see for themselves what so intelligent and unbiassed a judge thought of those portions of British North America which he had the opportunity of personally visiting.

PHYSICAL FEATURES, RESOURCES, &c.

The territory over which Lord Dufferin rules with gentle and limited sway extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a distance of some four thousand miles ; and from its line of boundary with the United States, northward as far as the frozen ocean which seals up all access to the North Pole. The Dominion of Canada is a country absolutely larger than the United States, and is as well adapted to support an enormous population as the latter, having as great a variety of soils, and a climate suitable for the growth of the most valuable of the cereals, and a wide range of the most delicious fruits. The summer, if shorter than in more southern latitudes, is warm, generally free from persistent rain, and all the products of the ground grow and mature with wondrous rapidity. Fruit, that in England is the expensive luxury of the wealthy, can here be had at prices that bring it within the reach, at least occasionally, of all but absolute paupers. When grapes can be bought at 2½d. to 4d. per pound, and peaches at 4d. to 6d. per dozen, there need nothing be said against the climate during the summer half of the year. The cold has been made a more general objection ; but those who condemn Canada for its winters do so without full knowledge, or because they are hopelessly prejudiced. The cold is, beyond question, greater here than in Great Britain ; but, while this is not a matter for denial, there can also be no question that, owing to the greater dryness of the atmosphere, and the means that are found necessary for protection, it is at all events certain that people do live more warmly and more comfortably in Canada than they do in countries where the degree of cold is less severe, the atmosphere more humid, and where less effectual defensive measures are taken. As for the abundant snow which falls over the greater part of the country, it is a blessing, the nature of which outside of Canada is not fully understood. But for this it would be almost an impossibility to carry on the vast lumbering operations which have done so much to open up great and fertile districts for settlement, which have brought in so much wealth, and afforded employment to so many hardy sons of toil. Snow roads enable a pair of horses to trot away with loads which they could scarcely draw on wheels, it being no unusual sight to see a ton or more of hay slipping along

at the rate of six or seven miles an hour. So it is in winter the lumberers bid adieu to the old settlements and start for the woods; the ring of the ax is heard, and the monarchs of the forest are felled and transported over the snow, but for the aid of which they could never be moved from the spot where they first lay prostrate. But Lord Dufferin's tour was in summer, and he had no reason to refer to the merciful severities of winter. He has lived several years in Canada, however, and in his general remarks concerning its desirability as a home for the industrious, he must have had in mind the difficulties to be contended with, as well as those advantages which make up the incomparably brighter side of the picture. Let him speak for himself, as he did in reply to an address from the citizens of Stratford :—

“ You are all doubtless aware that there has been recently in England a very considerable disturbance in the relations between the employers of agricultural labour and those who have hitherto been sedulous in their service. This circumstance appears likely to have considerable effect upon the future of Canada, inasmuch as it may possibly lead to a large emigration from the agricultural districts of England to this favoured land. I have myself at all times been a strong advocate of emigration as a means both of bettering the condition of those who remove and of those who remain behind. A short time ago, a very important communication having been addressed to me by a gentleman in England possessing the confidence of the agricultural labourers, and asking for information, I felt myself justified in replying that, although not in a position to make any statement from actual observation, I was informed that those who might not be able to find fair and just remuneration for their labour in the old country could not do better than seek their fortunes in Canada. I told my correspondent I believed that for an industrious, energetic, and sober man, there was no better field for enterprise than that presented by the flourishing agricultural districts of Ontario ; he would receive a warm welcome and constant employment ; whilst, after becoming acclimatized to our country and accustomed to its conditions of life and society, he might hope to find for himself a home, and land which would be his own property, and would become the inheritance of his children. I felt the more justified in making this statement inasmuch as my recent tour has led me through a district where I have had the opportunity of observing what energy and industry can do in spite of the disadvantages of climate, primeval forest, and other characteristics of a new country ; and although the owners of the various homesteads which I visited

were sufficiently eloquent in describing the hardships they had to endure, there was no man amongst them who was not content with his situation, who did not acknowledge that year by year his condition was improved, who did not look forward with hope to the future, and look back with pride and satisfaction on what he had accomplished. You, gentlemen, are, however, already embarked upon that career of prosperity which I trust will be still further made to increase, and have overcome those initial difficulties which I have described. Not only, I understand, is your agricultural system established on a firm basis, but you have also succeeded in introducing into your town several hopeful nascent manufacturing interests which, I have no doubt whatever, you will be able to develop and establish on a basis equally satisfactory."

And again when at Parry Sound, His Excellency gave utterance to his sentiments in a much similar strain:—

"You may well, indeed, refer with pride to Canada as your home, because in no country in the world that I have ever visited have I seen so many happy and contented homesteads, or so few signs of destitution or distress. The people of Canada are content not merely with the material advantages which may have fallen to the share of each individual, but they are proud and content with the country of their inheritance or of their adoption. They are proud of and content with the institutions under which they live; they are proud and contented to be associated with the British Empire. You have, indeed, spoken most accurately when you said that our journey to-day has been the occasion of many pleasurable sensations, but I have derived not merely pleasure but profit from what I have seen. Of course, it has been my duty to make myself acquainted, with the processes by which your wildernesses of wood are reclaimed by the industry of the settler. But to-day, with my own eyes, I have had the pleasure of witnessing that operation in every one of its stages—from the moment when the newly arrived emigrant looks round him and selects the site for his future habitation to the ultimate and crowning fulfilment of his aspirations, when he finds himself comfortably and securely established in a well-built house, surrounded by cultivated lands, with a large, stalwart, and hopeful family growing up around him. Arriving at this settlement, I am greeted on all hands by the evidences of the same prosperity and the same hopefulness which I have met with elsewhere. And I can well believe that, situated as you are, in so advantageous a position, commanding an easy and immediate access to the great district of lakes which so remarkably

distinguish Canada from almost every other country ; and surrounded by a rich and fertile soil, and by great districts of valuable timber, you have reason to congratulate yourselves upon having selected this locality as the scene of your future labours and the theatre of your successful endeavours. I make no doubt that that industry, that intelligence which in the more settled parts of Canada have secured to their respective neighborhoods the position they enjoy, will in no distant future succeed in producing equally good results here. And now, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to thank you for the personal welcome you are pleased to give to Her Excellency and to myself. I can assure you I am deeply sensible of those feelings of kindness and goodwill which I have met everywhere in Canada, but nowhere have I been more touched by those evidences of a generous and hearty feeling than on passing the detached and isolated houses of the new settlers, where the owner and his wife and children standing at the door contribute their quota to make me feel and understand how deep in the heart of every Canadian, whether new settler or old inhabitant, is the desire to show good will, and to give a hearty welcome to the representative of their Sovereign. Gentlemen, I will only say that I regret that circumstances do not permit me to accept the kind invitation of the Reeve, to prolong my stay here, but you can well understand that if you choose to inhabit a Dominion which stretches from ocean to ocean, it is physically impossible for the Governor General, if he wishes to make himself acquainted even with a small part of it, to do more than pass a short time in the midst of even his kindest and most affectionate friends."

The resources of Canada are best witnessed to by the records of her trade. She not merely supports in plenty her own population, but she has a great surplus for other lands. She has wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, cheese, butter, eggs, to sell ; timber, hard and soft, enough to set the world up in building material ; horses, cows, sheep, pigs, and poultry ; wool and hides ; salt, coal and coal oil, to say nothing of gold, silver, iron, and other less valuable minerals. Of all these she sells to other countries ; and her trade is annually growing with ever-lengthening strides. For all that come hither there can something be found to do, provided ; revious education or the habits of half a lifetime have not unfitted them to take hold of whatever work may first present itself. Agricultural labourers are especially needed ; and there is no danger that the supply will exceed the demand, so long as there is such a store of unoccupied and unsettled land in the fertile regions of the North-West. Lord Dufferin's allusions to the particular industries

of Canada were many of them of necessity local in their nature ; but, read together, they furnish ample testimony to what has been said. At Goderich, for instance, the chief seat of the salt manufacturing interests, he visited the works of a leading company, and on a subsequent occasion referred to them as follows :—

“I have derived the greatest pleasure and instruction from my visit to these works. It is the first occasion in my life that I have had an opportunity of acquainting myself by actual inspection with the manner in which salt is prepared for the market ; and I am glad to think that—thanks to the bounty of Providence—underneath our feet there should lie what appear to be inexhaustible mines of that article, and that, too, of the finest quality, and so situated as to be readily and easily obtained. I am still better pleased to think that this company, notwithstanding those invidious restrictions which are imposed upon their staple, should still find themselves in a position to trade with the United States.”

And at Ingersoll, where, on market days, as many as 11,000 boxes of cheese have been offered for sale, he was able to say :—

“I am very glad to find myself in this locality, because, although perhaps there are many other places in the Dominion which may excel it in number of inhabitants, in the accumulated wealth which they have acquired, and in the splendor of their buildings, still it is able to boast of an achievement of which any town might be proud, and to which very few towns, whether in Great Britain or Canada, are able to aspire ; and that is of having created a new and prosperous description of manufacture. I am well aware that the cheese factories in Ingersoll possess a world-wide reputation, and that sometimes even our neighbours, when they wish to sell their cheeses to the best advantage, find it to their interest to let their customers understand that they are of the Ingersoll quality.”

At Paris he had occasion to make a reference to other species of resources for which that locality is noted :—

“I regret that, owing to the multiplicity of my engagements, I cannot visit your manufacturing industries, more especially as I should have been glad to have seen those spots from whence you draw the supplies of gypsum for which Paris is remarkable, and to which it owes a great portion of its prosperity ; a material which in its quality excels, I understand, every similar article that is to be found upon this Continent. I am also rejoiced to hear that in your mineral springs you possess a fountain of health which, when its medical value becomes

better known, will attract numbers to your town for the purposes of health and recreation."

At the town of Niagara, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, his Excellency was at no loss, when replying to an address there presented to him, to find good reasons for congratulating the people of that "wonderfully rich district."

"I have had" said he "the greatest possible pleasure in passing through this wonderfully rich district, which, even in Canada, where local patriotism is rife, is universally acknowledged to be the garden of the Dominion. I am told that there are few fruits or agricultural productions which can be brought to perfection in Spain, in Italy, or in the Southern States which cannot also be produced to advantage in this locality. In many other respects you are to be congratulated. In the first place you have the honor of giving a name to one of the wonders of the world, and you thus vindicate in the eyes of other nations the share that Canada has a right to claim in the Falls of Niagara. I only trust that as the various material resources of the country and those in your own immediate neighborhood are more developed, the prosperity of Niagara will increase, and that it will long continue to be the resort of every one who is anxious to see one of the prettiest, one of the most genial and most picturesque of the homes of the Canadian people."

At Collingwood, on Lake Huron, he finds more proofs of prosperity, other sources of wealth, and in the course of a speech delivered there, the following remarks were made and find an appropriate place here:—

"I consider it a most happy augury that our approach to this flourishing community should have been ushered in by so bright a scene as that which met our eyes as we approached your shores, and that we should have been greeted by so marked an evidence of your commercial prosperity as that afforded by the fleet of steamers that escorted us to your port. During the last few days we have been traveling through a wild and sparsely inhabited region, where the stalwart pioneers of civilization are manfully contending with the rugged forest and unsubdued soil. Here, however, we again find ourselves in the centre of a flourishing commercial, shipping, and lumbering community, who make it their business to collect and concentrate into a focus the products of each solitary settler's individual industry, which they then distribute to the advantage of all concerned amongst the markets of the world. Interested as I am in acquiring definite and accurate ideas of the various processes by

which this glorious Dominion is building up its wealth, its commerce, and its social organization, nothing could have been more instructive than the opportunities I have had of tracing the transmission of the natural products of the soil from their distant origin to one of the principal *entrepots* of the country. I make no doubt that, favoured as you are in your geographical situation, which places at your command the means both of maritime and land transport, and surrounded by extensive tracts of fertile soil, you will not fail still further to extend your operations, to which there will be necessarily added in the course of time an ever-increasing shipping interest."

In the following extract from a speech made at Sarnia, on the St. Clair River, there is to be found the same testimony to the fertility of soil and to other natural resources which have helped to make Canada what she is :—

"Gentlemen, I assure you that I have seldom passed a pleasanter morning than that which has ushered in this agreeable conclusion of our journey; for probably there is no river in the world, and certainly there is scarcely any portion of that great system of water communication with which Canada is blessed, that is more remarkable for its beauty, for the splendor of its woods, for the fertility of its soil, and for the admirable facilities for commerce which it affords, than the magnificent stream on whose border your town is located. Gentlemen, I have also to congratulate you upon the existence in your neighbourhood, as I am informed, of a large extent of magnificent agricultural soil, and it is to agriculture, as I understand, that the energies of the population of the locality are principally directed. I am likewise glad to ascertain that you have been blessed with an abundant harvest, and that, *pari passu* with the development of your agricultural advantages, you have been careful to create a flourishing manufacturing interest in your midst. On former occasions I have had an opportunity of paying a visit to the centre of the oil regions, and I believe that, literally as well as metaphorically, your land may be said to flow with oil, and to be replete with corn."

And once more, at London, his Lordship makes reference to soil "as fertile as any it has ever been his good fortune to observe," besides having a word of compliment for those who till it. This is what he said there :—

"Of course, we are all aware that agriculture is the mainstay of Canada's prosperity and the chief occupation of the largest portion of its population. Experience has taught us that agriculture is

best supplemented by the existence of manufactures which, on the one hand, supply the farmer with those materials necessary for the transaction of his business, while, on the other, they constitute a market for his surplus products. During the course of the last few days I have passed through tracts of the most beautiful country, possessing soil as fertile as any that it has ever been my good fortune to observe. The magnificent regularity and vast area of the fields have made a great impression upon my mind, accustomed as I am to the small, and I regret to say, more or less imperfectly cultivated districts of the old country; and I feel that I am paying you no unmeaning or unjustifiable compliment when I say that there are many English or Irish farmers who might take a lesson from your system of agriculture."

At Parry Sound, a remote settlement lying far away to the north, the Governor-General found also great natural advantages, as he tells the people who had welcomed him there. In the course of his remarks he said:—

"Although it might be presumptuous in a mere casual visitor, who can have formed but very hasty conclusions from what may have caught his attention as he made his way in this direction, to pronounce an opinion on the future prospects of this country, yet any one who has at all studied the economical phenomena which characterize the advances of civilization, cannot help being struck by the immense natural advantages which surround the locality in which you have pitched your tents. On the one side stretches away to a distance, I understand, of seventy or eighty miles, a water communication, navigable by steamers, which offers those necessary facilities for the distribution of the natural wealth of the country, without which it would be comparatively valueless; on the other there exists what may be called an ocean of timber land ready to supply the inhabitants of Canada for another fifty years with the commodity which, I regret to say, is rapidly failing in the more thickly populated districts. Around me, upon all sides, I see the evident proofs not merely of industry, but of that remarkable intelligence which will enable you to extract from your labors the most profitable returns."

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA.

It must be a matter of satisfaction to those who leave the shores of Britain merely to better their condition and not out of dissatisfaction with her Government or her laws, to find when they arrive in Canada that the self-same institutions, the same protection for property, life and liberty exist in the Colony as in the Mother Country, while at the same time there is scarcely any of that sharply-defined class distinction which keeps down all but the few who by genius or great wealth are raised much above the mass of their fellows. To show that Canadian political institutions are of the character claimed for them, some of Lord Dufferin's replies to addresses may be appealed to as confirmatory. For example, when at Woodstock he spoke as follows :—

“I rejoice to find that in the hearts of the hardy agricultural inhabitants of this country there prevails so warm an affection for the Mother Country, so high an appreciation of the benefits which result from their connection with the Empire, and such an intelligent apprehension of the merits and virtues of the British Constitution. Without wishing to draw any invidious comparison between the Government under which you live and any other Government with which it may be compared, I have no hesitation in saying that the institutions of Great Britain, which are founded on experience and have been developed under the administration of wise and patriotic statesmen, afford as large a degree of liberty, as convenient a method of administration, as direct an expression of the popular will, as any reasonable man can desire. You have to congratulate yourselves in Canada upon three attributes of your Government, whose value can never be over-estimated, and which I trust the people will long preserve in their full integrity. In the first place, the judges of the land are appointed directly by the Crown, under the advice of Ministers who enjoy the confidence of Parliament. These dignitaries are thus in the best possible position for administering justice uninfluenced by any unworthy consideration, by any desire to obtain popularity, or by any fear of those who may happen to be in political authority. Another fact on which the people of Canada are to be congratulated is that their civil service is a permanent service—that is to say, from one end of the Dominion to the other

the civil servants are appointed in the first instance by persons who are responsible to Parliament for the patronage they may exercise ; and when once appointed their term of office is neither disturbed nor influenced by political considerations. The benefit of this system is, in my opinion, so great that I trust the people of Canada will continue to insist on its maintenance, no matter how many may be the attempts to depart from the golden rule which has established it. In the third place, you live under a limited Monarchy, and your Government is administered by a representative of the Crown, who is bound to act under the advice of his responsible Ministry, and who, if unfortunately any misunderstanding should separate him from his Ministers, or rather from his Parliament, has an opportunity of submitting the matter in contestation to the friendly arbitrament of the Government at home, while, in the event of his being in the wrong, he disappears from the scene without causing a moment's check to the machinery of Administration, and without in the slightest degree disturbing the relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country, whilst his successor nominated from England and instructed by what has already taken place, will have learned to direct his course in harmony with those constitutional principles under which alone a free people will consent to live."

And not merely has Canada a right to claim equality with England as regards her political institutions ; but in some respects the machinery for carrying on the local government of the immense territory known as the Dominion may justly be considered superior to what is found even at home. As some testimony on this point, when at Chicago, in reply to an address from the Mayor of that fast-growing city, his Excellency, referring to the account which had been given of its municipal institutions, was careful to point out that Canada was in this respect in no way behind her big neighbour. He said :—

"In Canada we are happily able to point to similar institutions ; and I confess that there is nothing in the social and political institutions of that country which I regard with greater admiration, or which I think is more likely to secure the good government of the people at large, than the principle of municipal government, applied to the very great extent to which that principle has been adopted throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion."

In replying to an address presented to him by the German citizens of Berlin, his Excellency further said :—

"And it may be a satisfaction to you to know that I shall con-

sider it my duty, in communicating from time to time my impressions as to the condition of the Dominion, that the Government of Germany understand that her children in this country are satisfied with the land of their adoption, and that, although they regard with undiminished affection the traditions of their forefathers, they are perfectly contented to find themselves under British rule, and in the enjoyment of the liberties secured to them by the British Constitution. Gentlemen, I believe that under no Government and in no country are popular rights and those principles of true liberty better combined with the preservation of order than under the constitution under which you live. I am sure there is not a person in this vast assembly who does not feel that under Parliamentary Government his voice is duly heard, that his rights as a freeman are respected, and that his material interests are adequately subserved."

CONNECTION BETWEEN CANADA AND ENGLAND.

There are many at home who think either that the Colony will cut loose from the Mother Country, to take her stand as an independent nation, or to cast in her destinies with those of the United States; or that some short-sighted Imperial Minister will give a strong hint, to be taken as a command, that Canada shall hereafter fend for herself. Those who thus think base their impressions, not upon what is, but on what has been. It is long since there has been any widely felt desire on the part of Canadians to be annexed to the United States; and although on the friendliest of terms with the people of that country, one does not now hear a whisper in favour of annexation. The fact is that Canada is at this moment in a more prosperous condition, agriculturally and commercially, than her more populous neighbour, and a change of allegiance would offer no corresponding gain. On the other hand, though at one time there was in England some feeling that Canada might be a source of danger, and that without her there would be less risk of getting involved in any trouble with the United States, that feeling has died away, and been replaced to a great extent by the sentiment that her magnificent colonies are the great foundation of England's power—the guarantee of her future position among nations. Let Lord Dufferin's testimony be taken on these points. At Cobourg he spoke as follows, touching the sentiments of the people of Great Britain towards Canadians:—

“But, perhaps, Mr. Mayor, I may take this opportunity of supplying an omission with which I am inclined to reproach myself, and that is my not having sufficiently enlarged upon these reciprocal sentiments of affection which are entertained by the Government and by the people of Great Britain for their fellow-subjects in Canada. Mr. Mayor, you are entitled to regard me as the exponent of the views of the Imperial Government, and I think I may add as a faithful interpreter of the feelings of the British people, when I say that the Government of Great Britain and the people of Great Britain contemplate with the greatest satisfaction and pride these demonstrations which evince how determined the people of Canada are to maintain their connection with the Mother Country, not only for the present, not only during the immediate future, but from generation to generation. When I say this,

you may take it for granted I do not speak without authority. Gentlemen, I am sure it must be a matter of pride to all of us who are subjects of the British Empire to consider that these sentiments towards the Mother Country, which have so deep a root in Canada, are also shared by those various populations in all parts of the globe which are ranged together under the British flag, and over whom Queen Victoria is a common Sovereign, for never has any country been able to point to such a noble array of great and powerful communities as these which are thus connected and bound together by a common loyalty, by a common purpose to maintain and preserve through all ages the unity of that glorious and historic empire with which they are associated."

And again at Belleville, His Excellency gives further expression to the opinion he holds on this subject, pointing out at the same time that the apparent neglect of Canadian affairs by British journalists was no proof of national indifference. This is what he says:—

"In a concluding paragraph you have alluded to a feeling which I have sometimes heard mentioned in private to which hitherto my attention has never been so pointedly directed, viz.: That Canadian affairs scarcely obtain their share of popular attention in England which their importance merits. Well, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I would ask you to call to mind the old adage, which says, 'Happy are the people without annals;' an adage which implies that only too often the history of a country consists of an account of its follies and misfortunes. Indeed it is sometimes as well to be without a history as with one. In the same way, you must remember that as long as the domestic affairs of Canada are conducted with that wisdom which commands the confidence of England, as long as the material condition of Canada is such as to occasion neither apprehension nor anxiety to England, as long as the sentiments of Canada are so affectionate and loyal to the Mother Country as to leave her nothing to desire, so long will her intercourse with Canada be confined to those placid hum-drum amenities which characterize every happy household. Again, you must remember that in England every man who is connected with public affairs, every public writer, every person through whom the national sentiments find expression is so overwhelmed and over-weighted by his daily occupations that you must not be surprised if they have not time to be very loquacious on Canadian subjects; and, after all, gentlemen, I may observe, as a sensitive Englishman, that I do not find in Canadian public prints quite that ample share

given to the discussion of purely British matters which I, of course, might desire. No, gentlemen, you must not judge of the affection of the Mother Country for her greatest colony, you must not judge of the interest she takes in your affairs, her pride in your loyalty to herself, by what may happen to be said, or rather not said, in the newspapers. The heart of England is large, but the English nation is undemonstrative; and I am sure that you will find, whenever the necessities of the case really require it, that the sympathies of England and the attention of English public opinion will be concentrated upon Canada with a solicitude and an energy that will leave you no occasion of complaint."

Lord Dufferin's utterances on the other point of Canadian loyalty to Great Britain were absolutely voluminous, and expressed as forcibly as words could do the belief held by him that this sentiment of loyalty to Britain and Britain's Queen was the prevailing and strongest sentiment to be found among the people of the Dominion. Some extracts from speeches delivered at numerous different points will indicate this. At Lindsay, His Excellency said:—

"It is to me a matter of unspeakable pride to think that Canada should be so rapidly enlarging her borders, increasing her resources and growing in wealth and power, and that *pari passu* with those improvements in her material conditions, her affection for the Mother Country and her determination never to be separated from her present beneficent connection with England should have become more of a fixed principle than ever in the minds of her people. When I reflect that the same sentiments, the same prosperity, the same loyalty to the Crown, the same affection for the Mother Country, also permeates those vast colonies of Great Britain which are fulfilling their appointed destiny in the southern hemisphere, I cannot but consider it a priceless honour to be a citizen of an empire that can boast so many—I will not call them dependencies, because that is scarcely a word fitting to express their present relation to the Mother Country—but great and powerful British communities, which are associated together by a common feeling of loyalty to Queen Victoria, and a common desire to preserve intact the Imperial unity in which they are now incorporated."

The following expressions are taken from his address to the citizens of Orillia:—

"I cannot bring myself to conclude these brief remarks without conveying to you my sense of the fervent loyalty which breathes in every sentiment of your address—a loyalty which is especially grateful to me both as Governor General of Canada and as one of

your English fellow-subjects. I trust that it will be never forgotten that in England, although we are separated from you by an extensive ocean, and although we each of us in some respect are pursuing our several ways, we nevertheless entertain in our hearts the deepest sympathy for our fellow-subjects in Canada, and that we consider it no small matter of pride and satisfaction that they should be associated with us in building up that great empire which extends from ocean to ocean, and I might almost say from pole to pole."

At Sarnia His Excellency embodied the same sentiment in the following words:—

"Though I am well aware that it is only to the representative of that Gracious Sovereign to whose throne and Government you in common with all your Canadian fellow-subjects are so loyally devoted that this demonstration is addressed, I can assure you that it is not the less grateful to me on that account. If there is one thing more than another which fills my heart, as an Englishman, with pride, it is to have discovered in every direction in which I have gone, that in Canada, on the one hand, there exists the most perfect contentment on the part of the people with the institutions under which they live, with the Parliamentary Government which they support and inspire, and that, on the other, those feelings are entwined with the most loving and tender regard for that Mother Country whence the people of Canada have come, and to whose genius they owe the qualities which distinguish them."

In his address at Goderich, Lord Dufferin made direct reference to the relations of Canada with England in the following forcible language:—

"Your president let fall one remark, the truth of which I am firmly convinced of, and think it should be fully impressed upon all those who are interested in the future destinies of this country, more especially as I see by the English papers that very grave misapprehensions are entertained in that regard by gentlemen who have undertaken to write on Canadian affairs with evidently a very imperfect knowledge of what are the feelings of the Canadian people. I am perfectly certain—no matter how close may become the commercial ties which may connect Canada with the United States, no matter how intimate may be the mercantile relations of the two countries, no matter how warm may be the regard and affection existing between the two people, and, in my opinion, it cannot be too warm—that nothing will ever in the slightest degree relax the devotion of the people of Canada towards

the Mother Country, nor diminish their contentment with the institutions under which they live, nor divert into another channel the loyalty which they now feel towards the Crown, nor make them in the slightest degree less enthusiastic members of the British Empire than at present."

At Mitchell, His Excellency said :—

"It is a great satisfaction to me to perceive the intense attachment which is felt by the people of Canada for the institutions of their country, and the loyalty to the Queen evinced by the marks of respect and good-will afforded to her representative. I can assure you that no one can feel a deeper interest than I do in all that relates to the prosperity of the country, and no one can sympathize more heartily with the efforts made by the people of Canada to develop its marvellous resources. Under the blessing of Providence you are engaged in a noble task, viz., in building up an earnest and God-fearing community into what I fully believe will become one of the proudest and most powerful nationalities on the face of the earth."

At Windsor, on his return from a brief visit to the United States, Lord Dufferin expressed his sense of Canadian loyalty as follows :—

"Although I have lately been the recipient of many very kindly welcomes in a foreign country, I am not the less glad to return to the soil of Canada—because whatever kindness or good will the people of the United States may be willing to show to a foreigner—and to this kindness I can bear the highest testimony—it must of course be prompted by their invariable feelings of courtesy to those who visit them, rather than by that patriotic feeling which distinguishes the receptions the people of Canada always give to those who have the honour of representing Her Majesty the Queen. You tell me that you inhabit a portion of the Dominion which is in some respects isolated, shut off from the remainder of our territories. I should imagine that if it is in any way distinguished from the rest of Canada it is by the peculiar beauty of its situation, by the advantages of its climate, and by the enviable position it enjoys from its proximity to so magnificent a river. As it may, whatever may be the isolation of your geographical position, it is quite evident, both from what you have said and from what I see around me, that you are heartily united with the rest of your fellow-subjects in your freedom, in your love of devotion to the interests of your common country, in the pride

which you so justly feel in the institutions under which you live, and in the satisfaction which you express with regard to that magnificent destiny which is common to you all."

Still further testimony to this may be taken from the Governor-General's remarks at Guelph. He said :—

"I am sure that all of you must be very much tired of reading the various speeches which, during the last three or four weeks, I have been called upon to deliver in passing through the Dominion. I hope, however, you understand that, at all events, I for my part never tire of repeating to the inhabitants of Canada how sensible I am of the kindness, the indulgence, the courtesy, and the good-will with which they are always pleased to receive us. Wherever we have gone, whether into the remotest region of the Dominion or into its more thickly-populated districts, whether we find ourselves among the French, the Irish, the English, or the German population—everywhere the feeling is the same, a feeling of devoted loyalty to the Crown, accompanied by the most flattering assurances of the friendliness and the good-will with which they are disposed to regard the humble individual who has the honour of representing it."

On another occasion His Lordship summarized the result of his observations in the following words :—

"I am happy to see, in every Province and locality I have visited, the time has come for laying aside sectional distinction of race or religion, and for combining in one grand effort to create a nationality that shall know no distinction from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The very fact of your already being banded together in common loyalty to the Crown, and in a determination to take the utmost advantage of those parliamentary institutions with which you have been endowed by the mother country, is the best preparation that can exist for the consummation of this desirable end. * * *

From one end of Canada to the other, there exists a feeling of the most devoted affection towards the British Throne, of the most perfect contentment with the established institutions of the country, of the most complete satisfaction with the prospect of the past, and of the most unfailing confidence in the future. In all those feelings I, for one, most cordially sympathize, whilst I deem it an honour of which any one might be proud to have my name connected, though but for a few short years, with a people such as those in whose midst I now live. I hold that no man need aspire to a greater distinction than that of having it recorded in the history of this country that under his administration the liberties of the people

have been maintained and enlarged, the natural prosperity of the Dominion increased, and the great Confederation of North America extended."

At a banquet, given in his honour at Goderich, Lord Dufferin both eulogises the forms of government and testifies to the unshakable loyalty of the people to British institutions :

"Of course we live under Monarchical institutions, and are proud that such is the case. Those institutions have been left to us by our ancestors, and it is our firm determination to maintain them for our descendants; but side by side with the institutions of Monarchy there has been gradually developing, through the exertions of the champions of civil freedom, a system of Government, which is as liberal and as popular as has ever been possessed by any nation under the sun. * * * * * Of course during the heat of party warfare it may very often happen that one side or the other may for a moment remain under the impression that the Governor-General is inclined to allow the scales to descend in favour of its opponents. Should ever that impression prevail, I will ask the people of Canada to remember that the Governor-General has no organ, no means or opportunity of explaining his motives, of describing his policy or of justifying his conduct in the minds of those between whom and himself a temporary cloud may intervene. His sole reliance—and I am proud to think that reliance is all-sufficient—is in the generosity of the people of Canada. Wherever the representative of the Queen has presented himself, he has been received in a manner that proves that the loyalty of the Canadian people is not to be shaken, and that they are determined to maintain unimpaired, from generation to generation, the powerful and honourable tie that binds them to the British Empire."

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Ample provision is everywhere made in Canada for the instruction of the rising generation, irrespective of condition. Free public schools are found everywhere, and, in the Province of Ontario, parents and guardians are compelled by law to send all children to school a certain number of months in the year. There are also schools where young men and young women are taught to be teachers; and from these schools go forth annually numbers of excellently qualified school-masters and mistresses. Besides, there are academies, collegiate institutions and universities, some of them very liberally endowed, where education of the highest grade is obtainable, and to the securing of which lowness of station is no bar. Any young man of intelligence, energy and industry, no matter how humble his origin, may obtain a first-class classical and scientific education, and find himself at once on an equality practically with the best men of the land. Of course there are any number of private schools in the cities and towns, and these all find plenty of patrons, so that all classes receive a good practical education, and those who desire to have their children receive a first-class general, scientific or technical education have every opportunity afforded on very reasonable terms. The Governor-General had on former occasions visited most of the educational institutions of the country, and had expressed his views concerning their excellence, so that on his present trip his attention was not much devoted thereto. However, at one or two places he did say a few words on this topic. At Cobourg, in reply to an address from the President and Professors of Victoria College, he spoke as follows:

“I can assure you that it is a very great encouragement to me to know that a body of gentlemen who, by their position, by their intellectual attainments, by their acquaintance with those principles which should regulate the conduct of Parliamentary Government have been good enough to express their confidence in me as a constitutional ruler. Of course, from time to time, occasion will arise when conflicting views will be entertained as to what course may be most befitting the head of the State upon this or that particular question; but I need not assure you it will always be my endeavour to preserve unimpaired those great principles which have raised our

Mother Country to her present high position, which have enabled her to endow so many of her colonies with a constitutional existence of their own, which has preserved her from those changes and calamities by which we have seen neighbouring countries overwhelmed who have not rightly understood the principles of constitutional government. I am also very glad to have the opportunity of making the acquaintance of those gentlemen who have contributed so much to maintain a high standard of education among the youth of this country. It is of indescribable importance that this standard of education should be continued upon the same elevated level as that which happily distinguishes the Mother Country, and the best security for ensuring this desirable result is that highly trained gentlemen like yourselves should be found ready to devote their lives, sacrifice their time, and employ their great attainments upon so noble and so vital a task."

And while there is this general care taken for the instruction of the youth of Canada, those who are unfortunately deprived of the use of a portion of their senses, whether sight or hearing, are equally well cared for. At the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville he spoke as follows:

"I am sure I shall be only expressing the feelings of those who have had the pleasure of visiting this institution to-day when I say that we are all intensely struck by the beautiful exhibition of which we have just been spectators. Until we came here none of us imagined that there could have been constructed an acted language so lucid, picturesque, and eloquent as that of which we have seen a specimen. I remember reading some time ago an account of an accident which had befallen some laborers who were working in a pit, the sides of which fell in and imprisoned them for days in the bowels of the earth. Their neighbours rushed to their assistance, and by great exertions, they digging down and the others upwards, the intervening obstacles were removed, and the sufferers restored to the blessings of air and light and intercourse with their fellow-men. It is an operation of a somewhat similar kind of which we have been spectators to-day. We have watched the teachers in this establishment endeavouring to remove the impediments by which its inmates are secluded within their blind and silent prison-house, while we have seen these on the other side of the wall with the struggling intelligence with which God has gifted them endeavouring to force their way into a full communion of thought and ideas with their benefactors. Passing however from the pleasing task of expressing on behalf of my fellow-visitors our

deep sense of our obligations to Dr. Palmer, the authorities and teachers of this institution, I will, in obedience to the request of Dr. Palmer; proceed to address a few words to the pupils. I dare say they will have learnt that for some weeks past I have been visiting various parts of the Dominion, and that wherever I have gone I have been received with the heartiest good-will; but I can assure them that, however bright and festive, however loud and ringing may have been the salutations which have attended our course, however costly and elaborate the arches of triumph and the various other emblems with which the people have testified their loyalty to their Queen and country, nowhere have I received a more eloquent and touching greeting than that silent welcome which has been accorded to us here. I am sure all who are present sympathise most deeply with the affliction with which Providence has visited the children around us, and we appreciate most fully the brave and intelligent exertions they are making to escape from the bondage in which they have been held, whilst it affords the greatest satisfaction to us to perceive with what success their own endeavours and the exertions of their teachers are being crowned."

There is another class of people in Canada, to whom, though comparatively defenceless to maintain their own rights, the Government has always extended the most careful justice, and with whom in consequence there has always been a most friendly feeling. The Indian population is in some places almost on a footing of equality with their white neighbours in the matter of education and general progress. In the more remote districts they are still, of course, nomadic in their habits, and have not acquired many of the arts of civilization. Still, as the white settlements advance into the heart of the continent, efforts are made to give to the aborigines advantages equal to those of the later arrivals. This will receive an illustration from the remarks made by His Excellency on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of a certain institution for the education of Indians, to be called the "Shingwauk Home." In acknowledging an expression of thanks for his attendance, he said that—

"It was with great pleasure that he had taken a humble part in the interesting ceremony of the day. He was always glad to have an opportunity of showing the sympathy which he felt and the interest which he took in the welfare of their Indian fellow-subjects. They were bound to remember that they were under the gravest obligation to these Indians, and that the white race, in entering their country and in requiring them to change their aboriginal mode of life, incurred the duty of providing for their future welfare,

and of taking care that in no respect whatsoever were their circumstances made worse. It must also be remembered that although they themselves had the advantage of living under parliamentary institutions, and although the humblest white person in the land could feel that his representative was in a position to plead his cause and to watch over his interests in the Parliament of the Dominion, it had as yet been found impossible to extend those advantages to the Indian population. On that account, therefore, if on no other, they were bound to be very solicitous that in their endeavour to advance civilization, to settle the country, and to bring it under cultivation, they did the Indians no wrong. To secure the results they desired, no surer method could be adopted than that which they were assembled to inaugurate. It was very evident that so great a change as from the wild life of the hunter to the occupation of the cultivator could scarcely be effected in a single generation, nor indeed be effected at all unless those who were thus invited to alter all their habits of life were educated with that intent. Having that object in view, it was obviously the best method to lay hold of the younger generation, and by instructing them in the arts and habits of civilized life to put them in a position to join upon equal terms with their white fellow-subjects in discharging the duty of citizens, so that the various races of Canada might be united by a common interest, and in a common cause. He was happy to think that there was here joined to secular education the influence of religion, which was a greater and a stronger means of cementing the minds of men together than even the cause of patriotism. When, however, religion and patriotism are combined, as they are in the present instance, it is impossible not to anticipate the best results."

At Sarnia, where several addresses from Indians were received, his Lordship, in replying, said that :--

"Among the many pleasures which he had enjoyed during his present tour few of them were to be compared with that which he experienced in finding himself face to face with the intelligent, well educated, well dressed representatives of the Indian community in this neighbourhood. Coming as he did, from the distant West, and from interviews with their Indian fellow-subjects who, unfortunately, from their remote position, had not yet been able to share those advantages which the Indians of this locality enjoyed, he was sensibly struck by the wonderfully improved condition of the latter. He was proud to think that, thanks to the wisdom of the Canadian Government, such marks of

advancement and improvement should be seen among them. He declared himself fully sensible of the obligation which rested upon the white people to use their utmost endeavours to promote the welfare and guard the rights of the Indian tribes, and expressed his pleasure at the fact of all the Indians present being able to converse with him in the English language. He was glad to think they were sensible of the benefits which had been conferred upon them by those good and Christian men who had sown amongst them the truths of religion, both by means of the Bible and by their own noble examples. He spoke of having during his tour made the acquaintance of a tribe of Indians to whom, unfortunately, the glad words of the Gospel had not been preached. In contrasting the condition of those people with the condition of the Indians before him, he could not fail to be struck with the beneficial results which flowed from religion going hand-in-hand with civilization."

And on another occasion, in the course of a reply to an Indian address, he said :—

"Of course, as the population of the country increases, and as the wave of immigration extends farther and farther westward, you are drawn year after year into more intimate contact with our Canadian fellow subjects; but it is the desire and the intention of the Dominion Government, in making whatever arrangements may be necessary for the settlement of the new population which is flocking to our shores, carefully to preserve and watch over the interests of the ancient inhabitants of the land; and I think it is a matter of pride to the Government, as it ought to be a matter of pride to all our Canadian fellow-subjects, to remember that in their mode of dealing with this difficult problem they have succeeded in maintaining the kindest relations with the various Indian nationalities with whom they have had to deal. They have succeeded in creating for the Government of the Dominion a reputation for justice and fair dealing which has extended to the utmost limits of the prairie, and which has rendered the name of Canada amongst the wildest and least civilized tribes of the west, the symbol of everything that is truthful, honest, and humane. I thank you Chief James, for your kind expressions to myself, and I can assure you it is a sincere pleasure to me to have met the head of a band who possesses so many qualities which command my respect and esteem."

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS.

When His Excellency, having nearly completed his trip, arrived at the city of Toronto, he was entertained at a public dinner. In response to a toast he made a speech which has attracted, and deservedly, a great deal of public attention, and which was re-published in many English newspapers and commented upon most favourably. It is well worth while to give it place in a pamphlet of this kind, where it will obtain a little more permanence than in the columns of daily or weekly journals. The following is the speech in full, and it is commended in particular to the attention of those who are hesitating as to whether, in bidding farewell to the country of their birth, they will seek new homes in the distant Eastern colonies of the British Empire, or whether they will turn their steps to the young and vigorous nationality known as the Dominion of Canada. It is particularly to be observed that His Excellency uses very great caution in the language which he addresses to intending emigrants. He tells them that the condition of success is hard work and possible privation ; but he shows that the object to be attained is ample reward for both. He said :—

“ I cannot but consider it a very happy circumstance that one of the most gratifying progresses ever made by a representative of the Queen in any portion of the British Empire should find its appropriate close in this cordial and splendid reception, at the hands of a body of gentlemen which, though non-political in its corporate character, is so thoroughly representative of all that is most distinguished in the various schools of political thought in Canada. It is but a few short weeks since I left Toronto, and yet I question whether many born Canadians have ever seen or learnt more of the western half of the Dominion than I have during that brief period. Memory itself scarcely suffices to reflect the shifting vision of mountain, wood, and water, inland seas, and silver rolling rivers, golden cornfields, and busy, prosperous towns through which we have held our way, but though the mind's eye fail to ever again readjust the dazzling panorama, as long as life endures, not a single echo of the universal greeting with which we have been welcomed, will be hushed within our hearts. Yet deeply as I am sensible of the personal kindness of which I have been the recipient, proud as I feel of the honour done to my office, moved as I have been by

the devoted affection shown for our Queen and for our common country, no one is better aware than myself of the imperfect return I have made to the generous enthusiasm which has been evoked. If then, gentlemen, I now fail to respond in suitable terms to the toast you have drunk, if in my hurried replies to the innumerable addresses with which I have been honoured an occasional indiscreet or ill-considered phrase should have escaped my lips, I know that your kindness will supply my shortcomings, that naught will be set down in malice, and that an indulgent construction will be put upon my hasty sentences. But, gentlemen, though the language of gratitude may fail, the theme itself supplies me with that of congratulation, for never has the head of any Government passed through a land so replete with contentment in the present, so pregnant with promise in the future. From the Northern forest border lands, whose primeval recesses are being pierced and indented by the rough and ready cultivation of the free-grant settler, to the trim enclosures and wheat-laden townships that smile along the lakes, from the orchards of Niagara to the hunting grounds of Nepigon, in the wigwam of the Indian, in the homestead of the farmer, in the workshop of the artisan, in the office of his employer—everywhere have I learnt that the people are satisfied—satisfied with their own individual prospects, and with the prospects of their country—satisfied with their Government, and the institutions under which they prosper—satisfied to be the subjects of the Queen—satisfied to be members of the British Empire. Indeed I cannot help thinking that, quite apart from the advantage to myself, my early journeys through the Provinces will have been of public benefit, as exemplifying with what spontaneous, unconcerted unanimity of language, the entire Dominion has declared its faith in itself, in its destiny, in its connection with the Mother Country, and in the well-ordered freedom of a constitutional monarchy. And, gentlemen, it is this very combination of sentiments which appears to me so wholesome and satisfactory. Words cannot express what pride I feel as an Englishman in the loyalty of Canada to England. Nevertheless, I should be the first to deplore this feeling, if it rendered Canada disloyal to herself—if it either dwarfed or smothered Canadian patriotism, or generated a sickly spirit of dependence. Such, however, is far from being the case. The legislation of your Parliament, the attitude of your statesmen, the language of your press, sufficiently show how firmly and intelligently you are prepared to accept and apply the almost unlimited legislative faculties with which you have been endowed; while the daily growing disposition to extinguish sectional jealousies and to ignore an obsolete Provincialism,

proves how strongly the young heart of your confederated commonwealth has begun to throb with the consciousness of its nationalized existence. At this moment not a shilling of British money finds its way to Canada, the interference of the Home Government with the domestic affairs of the Dominion has ceased, while the Imperial relations between the two countries are regulated by a spirit of such mutual deference, forbearance, and moderation, as reflects the greatest credit upon the statesmen of both. Yet so far from this gift of autonomy having brought about any divergence of aim or aspiration on either side, every reader of our annals must be aware that the sentiments of Canada towards Great Britain are infinitely more friendly now than in those early days when the political intercourse of the two countries was disturbed and complicated by an excessive and untoward tutelage—that never was Canada more united than at present in sympathy of purpose, and unity of interest with the mother country,—more at one with her in social habits and tone of thought,—more proud of her claim to share in the heritage of England's past,—more ready to accept whatever obligations may be imposed upon her by her partnership in the future fortunes of the Empire. Again nothing in my recent journey has been more striking, nothing indeed has been more affecting than the passionate loyalty everywhere evinced towards the person and throne of Queen Victoria. Wherever I have gone, in the crowded cities, in the remote hamlet, the affection of the people for their sovereign has been blazoned forth against the summer sky by every device which art could fashion, or ingenuity invent. Even in the wilds and deserts of the land, the most secluded and untutored settler would hoist some rag or cloth above his shanty, and startle the solitudes of the forest with a shot from his rusty firelock, and a lusty cheer from himself and his children in glad allegiance to his country's Queen. Even the Indian in his forest or on his reserve, would marshal forth his picturesque symbols of fidelity, in grateful recognition of a Government that never broke a treaty, or falsified its plighted word to the red man, or failed to evince for the ancient children of the soil a wise and conscientious solicitude. Yet touching as were the exhibitions of so much generous feeling, I could scarcely have found pleasure in them had they merely been the expressions of a traditional habit, or of a conventional sentimentality. No, gentlemen, they spring from a far more genuine and noble source. The Canadians are loyal to Queen Victoria in the first place because they honour and love her for her personal qualities—for her lifelong devotion to her duties—for her faithful

observance of all the obligations of a constitutional monarch—and in the next place they revere her as the symbol and representative of a glorious national life, and of as satisfactory a form of government as any country in the world can point to—a national life illustrious through a thousand years with the achievements of patriots, statesmen, warriors and scholars—a form of government which, more perfectly than any other, combines the element of stability with a complete recognition of popular rights, and insures by its social accessories, so far as is compatible with the imperfections of human nature, a lofty standard of obligation and simplicity of manners in the classes that regulate the general tone of our civil intercourse. As you know, on my way across the Lakes, I called in at the city of Chicago—a city which has again risen more splendid than ever from her ashes—and at Detroit, the home of one of the most prosperous and intelligent communities on this continent. At both these places I was received with the utmost kindness and courtesy by the civic authorities and by the citizens themselves, who vied with each other in making me feel with how friendly an interest that great and generous people, who have advanced the United States to so splendid a position in the family of nations, regard their Canadian neighbours; but, though disposed to watch with genuine admiration and sympathy the development of our Dominion into a great power, our friends across the line are wont, as you know, to amuse their lighter moments with the “large utterance of the early gods.” More than once I was addressed with the playful suggestion that Canada should unite her fortunes with those of the great Republic. To these invitations I invariably replied by acquainting them that in Canada we were essentially a democratic people—that nothing would content us unless the popular will could exercise an immediate and complete control over the executive of the country—that the Ministers who conducted the Government were but a committee of Parliament, which was itself an emanation from the constituencies—and that no Canadian would be able to breathe freely, if he thought that the persons administering the affairs of the country were removed beyond the supervision and contact of our Legislative Assemblies. And, gentlemen, in this extemporized repartee of mine, there will be found, I think, a germ of sound philosophy. In fact it appears to me that even from the point of view of the most enthusiastic advocate of popular rights, the Government of Canada is nearly perfect, for while you are free from those historical complications which sometimes clog the free running

of our Parliamentary machinery at home, while you possess every popular right and guarantee that reason can demand, you have an additional element of elasticity introduced into your system in the person of the Governor-General. For, as I had occasion to remark elsewhere, in most forms of Government, should a misunderstanding occur between the head of the State and the representatives of the people, it is possible a deadlock might ensue of a very grave character, inasmuch as there would be of course no power of appeal to a third party—and deadlocks are the dangers of all constitutional systems—whereas in Canada, should the Governor-General and his Legislature unhappily disagree, the misunderstanding is referred to England as *amicus curiæ*, whose only object of course is to give free play to your Parliamentary institutions, whose intervention can be relied upon as impartial and benevolent, and who would immediately replace an erring or impracticable Viceroy—for such things can be—by another officer more competent to his duties, without the slightest hitch or disturbance having been occasioned in the ordinary march of your affairs. If, then, the Canadian people are loyal to the Crown, it is with a reasoning loyalty. It is because they are able to appreciate the advantage of having inherited a constitutional system so workable, so well-balanced, and so peculiarly adapted to their own special wants. If to these constitutional advantages we add the blessing of a judiciary not chosen by a capricious method of popular election, but selected for their ability and professional standing by responsible Ministers, and alike independent of popular favour and political influences—a Civil Service whose rights of permanency both the great political parties of the country have agreed to recognize—and consequently a Civil Service free from partizanship and disposed to make the service of the State, rather than that of the Party, their chief object—an electoral system purged of corruption by the joint action of the Ballot, and the newly constituted courts for the trial of bribery—a population hardy, thrifty, and industrious, simple in their manners, sober in mind, God fearing in their lives; and lastly, an almost unlimited breadth of territory, replete with agricultural and mineral resources, it may be fairly said that Canada sets forth upon her enviable career under as safe, sound, and solid auspices as any State whose bark has been committed to the stream of time. The only thing still wanted is to man the ship with a more numerous crew. From the extraordinary number of babies I have seen at every window, and at every cottage door, native energy and talent appears to be rapidly supplying this defect, still it is a branch of industry in which the home manufacturer has no

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occasion to dread foreign competition—and Canadians can well afford to share their fair inheritance with the straitened sons of toil at home. When crossing the Atlantic to take up the Government of this country I found myself the fellow passenger of some hundred emigrants. As soon as they had recovered from the effects of sea-sickness the captain of the ship assembled these persons in the hold and invited the Canadian gentlemen on board to give them any information in regard to their adopted country which might seem useful. Some of the emigrants began asking questions, and one man prefaced his remarks by saying that “he had the misfortune of having too many children.” Being called upon in my turn to address the company, I alluded to this phrase, which had grated harshly on my ears, and remarked that perhaps no better idea could be given of the differences between the old country and their new home, than by the fact that whereas in England a struggling man might be overweighted in the battle of life by a numerous family, in the land to which they were going a man could scarcely have too many children. Upon which I was greeted with an approving thump on the back by a stalwart young emigrant, who cried out, “Right you are, Sir, that’s what I’ve been telling Emily.” Indeed for many years past I have been a strong advocate of emigration in the interests of the British population. I believe that emigration is a benefit both to those that go and to those that remain, at the same time that it is the most effectual and legitimate weapon with which labour can contend with capital. I have written a book upon the subject, and have been very much scolded for wishing to depopulate my native country, but however strong an advocate of emigration from the English standpoint, I am of course a thousandfold more interested in the subject as the head of the Canadian Government. Of course I am not in a position, nor is it desirable that I should take the responsibility of saying anything on this occasion which should expose me hereafter to the reproach of having drawn a false picture or given delusive information in regard to the prospects and opportunities afforded by Canada to the intending settler. The subject is so serious a one, so much depends upon the individual training, capacity, health, conduct and antecedents of each several emigrant that no one without an intimate and special knowledge of the subject would be justified in authoritatively enlarging upon it; but this, at all events, I may say: wherever I have gone I have found numberless persons who came to Canada without anything, and have since risen to competence and wealth; that I have met no one who did not gladly acknowledge him-

self better off than on his first arrival; and that amongst thousands of persons with whom I have been brought into contact, no matter what their race or nationality, none seemed ever to regret that they had come here. This fact particularly struck me on entering the log huts of the settlers in the more distant regions of the country. Undoubtedly their hardships have been very great, the difficulties of climate and locality frequently discouraging, their personal privations most severe, yet the language of all was identical, evincing without exception, pride in the past, content with the present, hope in the future; while combined with the satisfaction each man felt in his own success and the improved prospects of his family, there shone another and even a nobler feeling, namely the delight inspired by the consciousness of being a co-efficient unit in a visibly prosperous community, to whose prosperity he was himself contributing. Of course these people could never have attained the position in which I found them without tremendous exertions. Probably the agricultural labourer who comes to this country from Norfolk or Dorchester will have to work a great deal harder than ever he worked in his life before, but if his work is harder he will find a sweetener to his toil of which he could never have dreamt in the Old Country, namely, the prospect of independence—of a roof over his head for which he shall pay no rent, and of ripening corn fields round his homestead which own no master but himself. Let a man be sober, healthy and industrious, let him come out at a proper time of the year, let him be content with small beginnings and not afraid of hard work, and I can scarcely conceive how he should fail in his career. Gentlemen, I have been tempted by the interest of the subject to trespass far too long, I fear, upon your indulgence—but I felt that perhaps I could not make a more appropriate return for the honour you have done me than by frankly mentioning to you the impressions left upon my mind during my recent journeys. It only now remains for me, therefore, to thank you again most heartily for your kindness, and to assure you that every fresh mark of confidence which I receive from any section of the Canadian people only makes me more determined to strain every nerve in their service—and to do my best to contribute towards the great work upon which you are now engaged, namely, that of building up this side of the Atlantic a prosperous, loyal and powerful associate of the British Empire.”

A few days later, at Brockville, in the course of a characteristic speech, His Excellency said:—

“ It is with regret I find my holiday drawing to a close, and

that a termination is about to be put to the pleasant and instructive personal intercourse I have had with such large numbers of the Canadian people. At all events, I shall carry the pleasantest memories with me into retirement. During the six weeks my tour has occupied I believe I have received something like one hundred and twenty addresses, every one of which breathed a spirit of contentment, loyalty, and kindness. In fact, from first to last, no harsh desponding or discordant note has marred the jubilant congratulations of the nation. But the demonstrations with which we have been honoured have not been confined to mere local greetings. It would be impossible to describe either the beauty or variety of the triumphal emblems which have glittered on either hand along our way. In addition to the graceful and picturesque decorations of evergreens, flags, tapestries, and prismatic canopies of colour stretching from window to window, with which the towns were gay, we have passed under some of the most ingenious and suggestive arches. There was an arch of cheeses, an arch of salt, an arch of wheels, an arch of stoves and pots and pans, an arch of sofas, chairs and household furniture, an arch of ladders laden with firemen in their picturesque costumes, an arch of carriages, an arch of boats, a free trade arch, a protectionist arch, an arch of children, and last of all an arch—no, not an arch, but rather a celestial rainbow—of lovely young ladies. Indeed, the heavens themselves dropped fatness, for not unfrequently a magic cheese or other comestible would descend into our carriage. As for the Countess of Dufferin, she has been nearly smothered beneath the nosebags which rained down upon her, for our path has been strewn with flowers. One town, not content with fulfilling its splendid programme of processions, fireworks, and illuminations, concluded its reception by the impromptu conflagration of half a street; and when the next morning I thought it my duty to condole with the authorities on their misfortune, both the owner of the property and the Mayor assured me with the very heroism of politeness that the accident would produce a great improvement in the appearance of the place. Gentlemen, I must now bid you good bye, and through you I desire to say good-bye to all my other entertainers throughout the Province. I have been most deeply affected by their kindness, for, although, of course, I am well aware that the honours of which I have been the recipient have been addressed not to me individually, but to my office, it would be affectation were I to ignore the fact that a strain of personal good will has been allowed to mingle in the welcome accorded by the people of Canada to the representative of the Queen. I only wish I

could have made a more fit return to the demonstrations with which I have been honoured. Happily the circumstances of the country have justified me in using the language of honest and hearty congratulation, and if I have done wrong in sometimes introducing on a purely festive occasion a gentle note of warning or word of advice, I trust that my desire to render a practical service to the country will be my excuse for any inopportune digressions of this nature."

At Windsor, His Excellency made the following remarks, in French, in reply to an address from the St. Jean Baptiste Society:—

"J'ai écouté avec une satisfaction toute particulière l'adresse que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de me présenter. Je sais bien convaincu que nulle part dans la Puissance Sa Majesté n'a de sujets plus loyaux, plus fidèles et plus intelligents que ses sujets de race française, et je me réjouis de l'occasion qui m'est donnée d'exprimer mon estime et mon respect pour les représentants de ces héroïques pionniers, à la hardiesse desquels nous devons en si grande partie l'héritage dont nous jouissons.

"C'est une chose des plus étonnantes que ce coup d'œil avec lequel les chefs des premières expéditions françaises discernèrent comme par inspiration sur leur route chaque endroit avantageux, chaque position convenable, soit pour leur défense soit pour leur commerce. Ils choisirent avec une telle sagacité les sites pour la construction de leurs forts et pour la fondation de leurs établissements que les générations suivantes ne purent faire de meilleurs choix. C'est pour cela que presque chaque cité importante dans les vallées du Mississippi et du St. Laurent doit son origine à un fondateur français.

"Mais ce n'est pas à ce seul titre que nous sommes obligés envers la race française. Il ne faut pas oublier que c'est à son élévation d'esprit, à son amour de la liberté, et à son exacte appréciation des droits civils contenus en germe dans la constitution primitivement accordée par l'Angleterre au Canada, que nous devons le développement de cette autonomie parlementaire dont le pays est fier à si bon droit; et je puis vous assurer qu'aux yeux d'un anglais il y a peu de choses plus agréables à observer que la dignité, la modération et l'habileté politique avec lesquelles les hommes publics français du Canada aident leurs collègues anglais à appliquer et à faire fonctionner ces grands principes de droit et de pratique constitutionnels qui sont la base du gouvernement libre de ce pays.

"Messieurs, j'ai toujours considéré comme du meilleur augure la collaboration de la race française dans le Canada; cette race qui a

déjà contribué si puissamment à civiliser l'Europe, ne peut manquer de suppléer et de corriger de la façon la plus heureuse les qualités et les défauts considérés comme inhérents au John Bull traditionnel ; d'un autre côté on me pardonnera, si, comme anglais, j'espère que nous pourrons lui rendre le même service. Avec la générosité, l'esprit d'invention, l'élan, la grâce, la délicatesse, la précision du jugement et la finesse artistique des français, avec le flegme et le tempérament britanniques, on peut dire que nous réunissons les éléments qui gouvernent en grande partie le monde moral et le monde physique."

It is not often that any country has been made the subject of such hearty eulogium as His Excellency has bestowed upon Canada in the various speeches, extracts from which are given in the foregoing pages ; and this country is doubly fortunate in affording occasion for such commendatory remarks, and in having so intelligent and candid an expounder of her natural and acquired advantages. It will be observed, in one or more places, that the Governor-General has carefully guarded himself from putting forth any extravagant claims in favour of the country over which he temporarily rules ; and he does not conceal from himself or his hearers that British North America is not a place for idle men — that those who come hither must not merely expect to work, but to work hard, perhaps harder even than they have been accustomed to do at home. At the same time, with each year of successful struggling with the difficulties of a life under the novel circumstances in which the newly-arrived immigrant finds himself, comes greater ability to cope with those difficulties—greater certainty of finally rising above them into a well-earned independence. It is this which enables men to toil through summer heats and winter frosts, keeping always a stout heart for the steep brae ; and it is the knowledge of this which should influence in his choice of a home both the poor man who in the British Isles can look only for a life of perpetual labour with the workhouse looming in the future, and also the man who with a few hundred pounds of his own can there hope for nothing better than the position of a small tenant-farmer, but who in Canada can with certainty almost become the owner of as much land as he can cultivate advantageously.

In Canada, land—good land—land to which access is had by railways and steamboats—is given away ; the only return required from the settler being that he shall proceed to make use of the land which is thus given to him for nothing, and by bringing the previously untilled land into cultivation, aid in increasing the general

prosperity of the country. For the single man, in the Province of Ontario, an estate of one hundred acres in fee simple awaits acceptance; to the man blessed with a family one of double that extent stands ready to be given. In the Province of Manitoba one hundred and sixty acres are given to every person over twenty-one years, on the condition of three years' settlement; and in the other Provinces free grants are practically given, the small price paid being barely sufficient to cover settlement dues. Present poverty, unless accompanied by idleness, laziness, and an entire lack of energy, is no bar to a future of comfort and independence; while there are hundreds and thousands of instances where those who arrived in Canada with nothing literally but the clothes on their backs, have become not merely independent but wealthy.

In conclusion it may be well to point out the particular classes who, in emigrating to Canada would be most likely to succeed, and who would run the fewest risks of meeting with disappointment.

The classes of labourers whose labour is most in demand, are the agricultural; agricultural being at present, the chief interest of the Dominion. But there is also a very large demand for the classes of the able-bodied labourers, arising from the numerous and extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress in the Dominion, and this demand will be largely increased by other large public works projected—notably the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the enlargements of the Canadian Canal System.

The handicrafts and trades generally, which are, so to speak, of universal application, can also always absorb a large number of artisans and journeymen.

There is everywhere, in town and country, a large demand for female domestic servants of good character.

Children of either sex, respectably vouched for, and watched over upon their arrival by the parties who bring them out, may be absorbed in very considerable numbers.

The various manufactures incident to a comparatively new country, constitute an important and rapidly increasing branch of industry; and they cause a large demand for immigrant labour.

The getting out of timber from the forest, and its manufactures, form a leading industry of the Dominion; but not much to be relied on for newly arrived Immigrants, the various descriptions of labour which it requires being better performed by persons who have had special training in this country. The various industries, however, which have immediate sympathy with it, make a large demand for Immigrant labour.

The Fisheries of the Dominion, both on the Atlantic and Pacific

coasts, are of almost unlimited extent, and afford a field for the particular kind of labour adapted to them.

The Dominion possesses very extensive mining resources of almost every kind. These offer a wide field for explorations, and hold out much promise for the future. Their present state of development calls for a considerable amount of labour, which it is expected will be increased to a very large extent, in the immediate future.

It may be remarked that the classes which should not be induced to emigrate to Canada, unless upon recommendation of private friends, and with a view to places specially available, are professional or literary men, or clerks and shopmen. As a rule there is a tendency towards an over supply of applicants for these callings from within the Dominion itself, and unknown or unfriended Immigrants seeking employment in them, might encounter painful disappointments.

In addition, the class of farmers' sons or persons who have had some agricultural training and cannot find land in the old country may well be advised to come to Canada; but as a matter of sound precaution, and in order to avoid mistakes, which might be disastrous, newly arrived immigrants of this class are advised to live at least one year with some Canadian farmer, before investing their money, in order to see the mode of farming practised in Canada, and to be able to judge of the effects of climate, &c., &c. Many persons who have unfortunately neglected this precaution have paid dearly for their experience by losing much or all of their means.

FINIS.

APPENDIX.

Various circumstances have, this year, combined to attract public attention in England to the subject of emigration; and many letters treating of Canada, its advantages or disadvantages, have been published in the leading English journals. Many of these were written by men whose knowledge, as shown by the inaccuracy of their statements, was quite insufficient to enable them to write with authority; while, on the other hand, communications which did not misrepresent facts had nothing in the position of their writers to give the stamp of authenticity to what they wrote. An exception—there were others, doubtless—must be made as regards the letters to the *London Times*, written by Mr. Henry Taylor, General Secretary of the National Agricultural Labour Union of England, from his official position to the labourers, who recently came out to Canada on a tour of inspection. He has written from a necessarily short experience, and from a first impression. His statements appear to be candid, a little inclining to the side of fault-finding; and this criticism especially applies to his remarks on climate. Experience might perhaps convince him of some of the advantages of our winters, which he does not now see. As regards the comparative hardness of the work in Canada and England, Mr. Taylor says distinctly in the following letter: “I do not find that farmers’ men work harder (in Canada) than in England. In the question of labour, very much more difference exists in imagination than in reality between the two countries.” This, it will be seen, is a more favourable view than that which may be found in the cautious utterances of Lord Dufferin. The following is extracted from a letter written by him from Toronto, under date of September 23, 1874:—

“During the past week I have visited a great number of families who have been here about a year, and on the whole their condition is very satisfactory. There are exceptions, but most of them are hopeful. The wages of hired men vary from \$130 to \$240 per annum, and perquisites also vary widely. In many cases \$240 (£50) per year, with run of a cow, garden ground, house and firing, is given for a thorough good reliable and competent farm hand. This is about the top price. I visited one of our

men, a few miles from London, Ontario, and found that he had agreed for \$150, house and firing, use of stove and furniture—the farmer is single and lives away—use of orchard, use of fowls and a cow, and other little perquisites, which ‘do not inconvenience us or cost us anything.’ Single men can do well, often getting \$12 a month and found; they live in the house. The great difficulty with married men with families is that there is a scarcity of house accommodation. Gradually, however, as the farmers are becoming more affluent, they are rising to the occasion, and realize the importance of building houses and engaging married men with families who as a rule are more staid and reliable, the young men in this country being very migratory. There is a tendency among the farmers to employ more regular hands throughout the year. The fact is, men who for the past twenty or thirty years have themselves worked hard with their own hands to secure what they have, are anxious now to rest on their oars; and no doubt in the course of time, as their property increases in value by the opening up of railways and further developement of manufactures—in both of which directions they appear to be making rapid strides—farmers then will do still less of manual labour themselves, and will consequently have to hire it. But still it is at present impossible to give regular employment throughout the year for all hands, which at some seasons of the year are in great demand. The result is, of course, surplus labour of this class of hands in the winter. This, I am told, is met in a variety of ways. The lumber trade is done in the winter. The forest is cleared, firewood cut, building materials prepared, &c., which involves such an amount of labour, I am told, as to remove all difficulties. But, then, the lumber trade is very dull at present; the markets are already too full. And, again, in many of the agricultural districts which are settled, and where in the summer months there is a great want of labour, there is little or no forest to clear; consequently, I am at present curious to know what the men find to do. The towns are already quite full enough of men to do such work as the winter involves. Probably it may be considered that the high wages of the active months are sufficient to meet the exigencies of slack times; but I hope to speak more of this from observation before I return home; but I have several times thought what a power this great Dominion would possess if all the labour which is expended in providing for its intemperate climate could be turned into a productive channel. The Canadians are undoubtedly a shrewd and enterprising people, and with the climate of England could not fail to advance at a rapid rate. Probably there is a wise

design in this, and the great laws of compensation, if not visible, none the less exist.

"A good deal has been said and written as to the adaptability of the English farm labourer to the customs and practices of Canadian farming. A great deal of misapprehension exists, in my opinion, respecting this. I have been careful to enquire of both farmers and labourers, and the general testimony of the farmer is that they find little or no trouble with them; they soon drop into their system, which, indeed, so far as I can see, differs far less than is generally represented. I have before me a letter written by a Dorsetshire vicar, signed 'F. S. E.,' to the *Standard*, of the 4th of August, wherein he states that farm labourers are 'expected to shoe horses, mend a chain, and do any carpentering work on a farm,' as 'if a shoe came off the horse's foot, or a trace should break, it would not do to have to send to the nearest smith, who, perhaps, lived forty miles away.' Nothing could be so misleading as to imagine any such condition of things. Any one here would laugh at the absurdity. Wherever there are farms and settlements the demand for a shoeing smith or carpenter will always provide him; and in the backwoods, forty miles away, there is little labour used besides the labour of the settler, who must, if he succeed, be a man of enterprise, and may or may not be able to shoe a horse. True it is men have to make themselves handy, and men who have energy enough to emigrate have generally adaptability enough to fit themselves to their new circumstances; there are exceptions, but the blame rests with the individuals who have not the necessary elements for a colonial life. My impression is, that our own English farm labourer, who is well up in the requirements of an English farmer, is possessed of more ability than is demanded by the ordinary Canadian farmer; and the little difference which is found in system is indeed a slight matter. I have just returned from visiting a man who came out a year ago from Cambridgeshire. He is a parchment maker, and worked at his trade until he left for Canada. He is now working as an ordinary farm labourer, and has the reputation of being a good hand in the forest. He is paid by the farmer who employs him \$12 a month, house and firewood and food for himself. A man of ordinary skill as a farm labourer in England need not fear any incompetency in Canada. It is a fact that most farmers have carpentering tools and a bench, with which he does many jobs without calling in a skilled mechanic; but probably there is no more call on an ordinary labourer for mechanics here than in the old country, where farm labourers frequently develop into rough tradesmen. If a man strikes out

into the bush, away from the habitations of carpenters and smiths, he must, of course, be competent to meet his own requirements, and this will test his fitness for his occupation. Men unfitted for their pursuits must expect to fail, as they most assuredly will. The farmers here generally have the reputation of being very exacting on their men, both as regards length of working time, as well as hard work. It is a fact, I believe, that as a rule more hours are demanded of labourers here than in our Midland, Eastern, and Southern Counties in England. But there is a tendency to shorter hours, for men are rightly refusing to work so long, and employers are beginning to recognize the false economy in exacting them. It is to be hoped that the long hours system, which is undoubtedly a mistake, will give place to a reasonable service, by the willing concession of the masters. or sooner or later it must fall by another process. A rather amusing example of the result of exacting too much occurred near Ingersoll, Ontario. An Irish labourer was called up between 4 and 5 o'clock to work. He rose, and as is customary got his breakfast; after which he retired to bed again. He observed, 'A rare country this for a man to be called up in the middle of the night to take refreshments.' Patrick could not realize that he was expected to work so long; and for his want of comprehension was at once discharged. I have carefully inquired of the labourers, and I do not find that farmers' men work harder than in England. A farmer told me a day or two ago that he preferred English farm-labourer emigrants to native Canadians, as they were generally more regular and kept steadily on, and accomplished more work. Labourers on contract jobs for builders or public works are hardly driven by "bosses" in a way very similar to our English customs. In the question of labour, very much more difference exists in imagination than in reality between the two countries. We must bear in mind always that the Canadian farmers are mostly men who have themselves delved hard and fought their way up to their present position. They will be sure to get all they can from their men, just as surely as our emigrants, in their same struggle to rise, will lay hold of all available means; but in a country where there are no organizations of either employers or men the economic laws of supply and demand are soon felt; consequently, in the interest of the men we must see to it that none of the districts are over supplied, and we can safely leave the results. There is a steady demand for farm labour even now, but a great rush of emigration would soon lower wages to such an extent as to render it scarcely worth while to make the sacrifice of a change of countries. I would again repeat that all who come should

come early in the year, about the middle of May ; they would then fit themselves by the time winter set in.

“ Our emigrant farm labourers seem immensely pleased with the fraternizing of the classes, or rather the absence of class distinctions. They say that ‘ a man is treated as a man,’ and undoubtedly there is a greater familiarity shown here than is to be found in England. As an instance of this familiarity, a labourer accompanied me to the house of a Mayor of a town west of Toronto. Upon the servant coming to the door the following conversation ensued:—Labourer, ‘ Is the Mayor in?’ Servant, ‘ No, he is not.’ Labourer, ‘ Oh, I guess he’s gone to get a glass.’ Servant, ‘ Go on with yer.’ Labourer, ‘ Well, I back I should find him at Jim’s —— tavern.’ This represents the familiarity that exists ; I could not say it by any means represents the habits of the Mayor, whom I shortly afterwards met in the street, and with whom I had some very valuable conversation. But so far as my observation goes, human nature is pretty much the same here as elsewhere.

“ I shall take a journey into the Free Grant settlements next week. The Government have subsidized several railway projects through the new territory, the construction of which will be energetically pushed during another season, which will call for a great amount of labour, and will open up vast tracts of country, which is reported to be available for agricultural purposes. The Earl of Dufferin has kindly forwarded to me, under seal, an introduction to the heads of the departments in the various Provinces, and it is my intention to glean such information as will afford clear views of the situation ; and I have also a desire to learn something of the effects of the winter on industrial pursuits.”

Mr. Taylor, in another letter, describes a visit to Listowel, a small town about 100 miles from Toronto ; and what he says of it and its inhabitants will apply to many another settlement of equally rapid growth. The following is that portion of the letter which is of special interest :—

“ Listowel is in every way a thriving little town. It is the centre of a large area of agricultural and pastoral land of some six-teen or twenty miles radius. Twenty years ago all that could be seen near the spot upon which Listowel is situated was a shanty or two in the thick forest, where the wolves used to howl at night in pursuit of their prey, and where, on account of bears and other wild animals, it was not considered safe to be out after dark. Now, however, the scene is altogether changed ; trees have given place to factories of considerable importance, and what was only 14 years ago wild bush is now occupied by fine shops, decent dwelling

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houses, with avenues and promenades, and orchards ; farm houses and barns, and tolerably well cultivated fields. It is here the brother of the late celebrated Dr. Livingstone—Mr. John Livingstone—resides, and I had the great pleasure of an introduction to him. He, with his sons, keeps a chemist's and clothier's shop. In appearance he is very like his brother, the doctor, so far as I can judge from photographs. He says he has for a considerable time watched the farm labourers' movement with interest, and is of the opinion that Canada offers them a good home upon easy terms. There is a Spanish-sole factory here, which purchases about 1,200 South American hides per annum at New York. This locality is chosen for this business on account of the easy purchase of bark, which, of course, is cheap, surrounded as it is with forest. They consume annually about 128 cubic feet of hemlock bark—1,300 cords—which is valued at from \$3 to \$4 per cord. They employ about 12 men regularly, whose wages are \$1, or 4s., per day. The leather they manufacture is considered superior in the market, and realizes 29c per lb.; but I am told that it is inferior to our English manufacture, where oak bark is more generally used. The establishment has only existed seven years, and the proprietor considers it probable that he shall soon have to remove further back into the forest, where bark is to be procured cheaper, as it is more economical to bring the hides and factory to the bark than pay the conveyance of the bark to the factory at too great a distance. There are two joinery establishments, with machinery for sash and door making, and a cabinet factory, where 70 hands are employed ; a foundry, where engines and agricultural implements are made ; a woollen factory, two carriage works, flour and saw mills, where 60 hands are employed ; a large flax mill, and a number of smaller firms. A good deal of building is going on, and a railway which is already open for lumber traffic, is expected soon to be also available for passengers. Great delay has been occasioned in this matter, to the great disadvantage of the residents. There is a considerable complication in the arrangement for the construction of railroads, but it is a system which makes the question of interest to all. During the last six years there have been at least 1,500 miles of railway constructed in the Province of Ontario alone, the cost of which has been subsidized by Government grants. Some time ago \$4,000,000 was voted by the Government for this purpose, and they grant in this case \$4,000 per mile to the line when completed. In addition to this, the municipality contributes also \$4,000 raised by tax on all real and personal estate by assessment ; and the rest of the money required is raised by bonds, which form

a charge on the railway receipts ; and thus it is that railways are being continually constructed, opening up the new country and enhancing the value of property, making valueless timber valuable, and market more readily available for all kinds of produce.

"I was greatly interested in visiting the homestead of Mr. Henry Palmer, which stands some two or three miles from the town. He has a farm of 200 acres, about 120 acres cleared. He has some good farm buildings, which, by-the-bye, are a necessity here, on account of the hard winters. He has a 'reaper' and other modern agricultural implements ; and is considered as good, or the best farmer for many miles. His garuer is full of grain ready for the threshing machine. He estimates that in one day he will thresh out all his wheat—some 250 bushels. He will require 11 hands and 10 horses to do it. He hires the machine of the proprietor, who also supplies three men and four horses, for which he pays the sum of \$7 per day and all found. His neighbours are then called in to make up the requisite staff, and in this way one helps the other in the district until all have been visited. He has some splendid crops of beautiful potatoes, which will realize about 38c per bushel in the market. It was with considerable pride that the old gentleman showed me round his possessions. Pointing to some twenty head of cattle he said, 'Your labourers would think themselves rich if they had these.' There were several coming four years old, which he was about to sell for slaughter at \$20 per head. He had also a splendid barn of 'Timothy' grass, which will realize \$15 per ton. This grass yielded from one and a half to two tons per acre, and is considered the most sumptuous diet for the cattle during the winter, many of them living almost entirely upon straw. He prides himself on his orchard and fruits, and can tell you the dates upon which they were planted. His eyes glistened, the indication of a feeling of pride, when he invited me to his table, which was spread with good wholesome fare, and he refused to be content until I had tasted of each of the home-made preserves and jellies of his good wife's manufacture ; and then he related to me his prospects in life. He had been offered \$7,000 for his farm, and he should find no difficulty in realizing \$9,000 for stock and the whole plant, which, he said, if he thought well at any time to retire, would be sufficient to maintain him as long as he lived, and leave a fortune to his children.

STATISTICS OF GROWTH OF CANADA.

For many years previous to 1867, in which the chief of the scattered Provinces of British North America became confederated into one Dominion, their growth had been steady but gradual. Since that date, the increased rapidity of the advance of material prosperity has been almost marvellous. This may be exemplified in various ways. The growth of banking capital and the increase in deposits, especially those of a permanent character on which interest is paid, are excellent indications of the progress of the country. The following comparative statement, referring only to the banks of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, shows the paid-up capital, the deposits at call, the deposits requiring notice, and the note circulation, on May 31, 1867, and on September 30, 1874 :—

	May 31, '67.	Sept. 30, '74.	Increase.
Capital paid up	\$29,346,863	\$56,906,418	\$27,559,555
Deposits at call	14,256,764	40,183,880	25,927,116
Deposits requiring notice ..	13,985,580	35,223,967	21,238,387
Note circulation	8,444,787	25,912,212	17,467,425

The foregoing figures are evidences of a growth the rapidity of which has, probably, never been equalled in any other country of the world; and they furnish an infallible index to the accumulation of wealth by the people at large. In addition to the \$75,000,000 of deposits as above, there are also about \$20,000,000 deposited in Government, Post Office and other Savings Banks, and with Building and Loan Societies, of which there are no accurate statistics available.

The following comparative statement of the receipts of the Dominion, for the six fiscal years preceding June 30, 1873, tells the same story of rapid growth :—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Customs	8,578,380 09	8,272,899 78	9,334,312 98	11,841,104 56	12,287,821	12,747,042
Excise	3,002,588 16	2,710,028 42	3,619,622 47	4,295,944 72	4,738,830	4,458,671
Post Office, including Ocean Postage and Money Orders	525,691 80	535,315 14	573,565 84	612,630 67	652,879	832,196
Public Works, includ'g Railways	901,466 41	918,932 80	1,006,844 67	1,146,240 25	1,110,981	1,229,983
Bill Stamps	119,712 83	129,664 81	134,047 22	183,319 42	189,616	199,350
Miscellaneous	560,089 20	1,812,353 57	843,932 47	1,256,321 19	1,319,972	671,324
Totals	13,687,928 49	14,379,174 52	15,512,225 65	19,835,560 81	20,300,133	20,118,572

Nothing can show more clearly the wonderfully rapid progress of Canada in the career of prosperity—and particularly since Confederation—than the figures of its total trade. They exceed all anticipations of the most sanguine. In 1866-67 the total amount amounted to \$94,791,860; in 1871-72, it reached \$194,070,190; and in 1872-73, it had reached the very large figure of \$217,197,096, showing that the volume of trade had very much more than doubled, in fact it had almost trebled, within that period.

For the purpose of comparison, we repeat the figures, showing the total trade for the two last decennials:—

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Total Trade.</i>
1850	\$29,703,497
1851	34,805,461
1852	35,594,100
1853	55,782,739
1854	63,548,515
1855	64,274,680
1856	75,631,404
1857	66,487,822
1858	52,550,461
1859	58,299,242

Between the years 1860 and 1869, inclusive, the total trade shows as follows:—

1860	\$68,955,093
1861	76,119,843
1862	79,398,067
1863	81,458,331
1864 $\frac{1}{2}$ year	94,586,054
1864-5	80,644,951
1865-6	96,479,738
1866-7	94,791,860
1867-8	119,797,879
1868-9	130,889,946

These two past decennials show remarkable progress; but the first three years of the present show more remarkable progress still:—

1869-70	\$148,387,829
1860-71	170,266,589
1871-72	194,070,190
1872-73	217,197,096

The annual increase alone of these three years is almost as large as the total trade in 1850.

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