

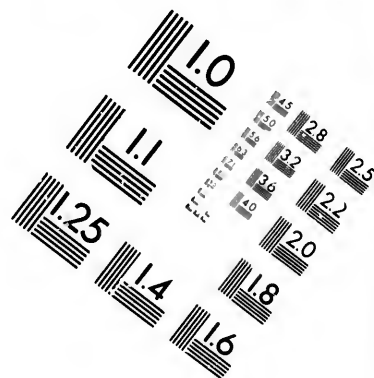
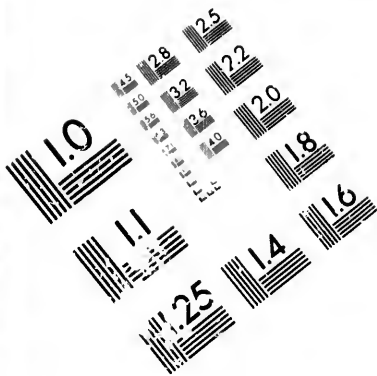
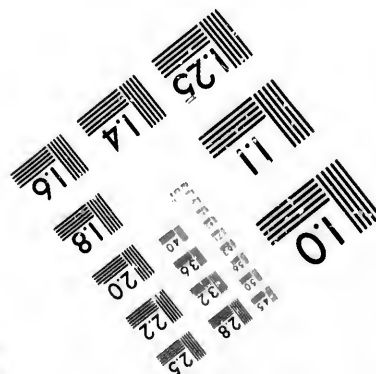
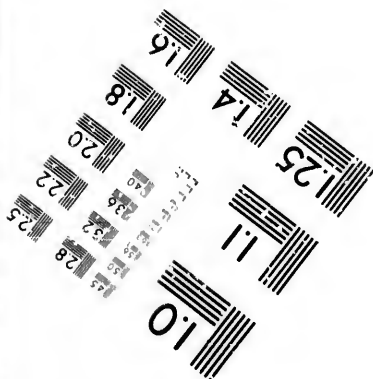
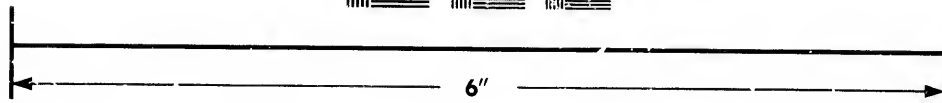
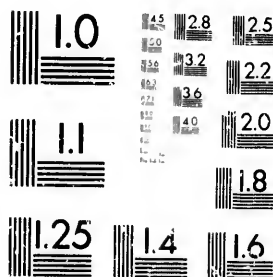


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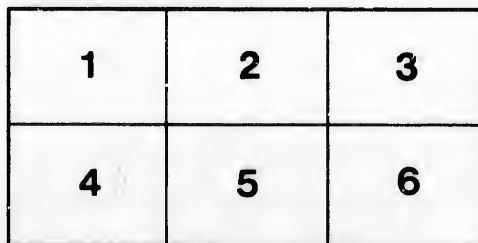
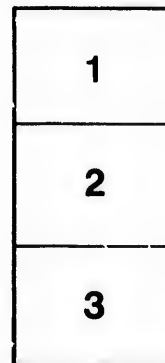
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Immigration to Canada

Edited by Charles Doy,
Comm^{rs} Immigration for
Canadian Government,
Belfast.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

INTRODUCTION.



and in my
I have so frequently in my lectures ~~and~~ letters to the Irish Press described the advantages Canada offers to the emigrant, I do not think it necessary now to repeat them at any length, but I give the letters of some who were induced by my representations to "try their fortunes" in that land of hope and plenty, and request attention to the facts that the man with capital can employ it more advantageously in Canada than any other part of the world; the farm labourer in three, or, at most, five years, if sober and industrious, may become the ~~owner~~ of a hundred acre farm.

There is a perfect famine for farm labourers and servant girls in all parts of Canada. The farmer with capital can purchase land, with suitable buildings, at less than he would get for his tenant-right in Ireland; the land being his own, one, two, or three bad seasons will not throw him upon the world a pauper. He has no bailiff to visit him, no tax collector; the land that he tills is his own. No tenant-right bill can make the tenant farmer of this country *independent*. Landlords cannot, more than other men, live without money, and one or two year's failure of crops leave the farmers at their mercy. I know Ireland sufficiently to know that the word independence is scarcely understood in its literal meaning, or not as it is understood in Canada, and I believe that the farmers of Ireland can never know it in this country, I therefore urge them to seek it in the country where it is enjoyed. The industry and frugality necessary to enable the small farmers of Ireland to live in penury would make them the wealthy proprietors of small estates in Canada. Many parts of Canada are settled almost exclusively by North of Ireland men—men who emigrated when there were no steamers crossing the Atlantic, when there were no roads in Canada, when the wolves, the bears, and the Red Indians were the only inhabitants of the country. Men who landed,

as many of them told me, with less than a pound in their pockets are now wealthy owners of from 500 to 700 acres of land, their children holding high positions.

Steamers now make the journey from Derry to Quebec in ten days, railways run into every village, there is a ready-money market for every commodity the farmer has to sell; and with all these advantages are the tenant farmers of Ireland afraid or too indolent to leave their life of hard struggling for an existence, for one of thorough manly independence; to secure independence for their families? I think not, and hope that this Spring will see large numbers of my countrymen leave to benefit themselves and families.

Farm labourers,—the prospect of the farm labourer in Ireland is the work-house, if he has no children to support him in his old age; in Canada, after a few years, he can buy a farm for himself. I have had the grandson of the grandfather who worked with my grandfather working for me in Ireland. In Canada there is no second generation of labourers; the labourers of this year are the employers of next year. Good farm hands get from £25 to £40 a year and their board. Married couples, £60 a year.

I invite intending emigrants either to call at my office, or apply for any information they may require. Pamphlets on the advantages offered by the several Provinces of the Dominion can be had gratis on application at my office, or from any of the Agents for Messrs. ALLAN BROTHERS, Montreal Steamship Co.

Office hours, at 11, Claremont Street, Belfast—From 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., from 7 p.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. When travelling, letters directed to my office are forwarded to wherever I may be.

CHARLES FOY,
Commissioner of Emigration for
Canadian Government.

Offices—11, Claremont Street,
(Off University Road),
BELFAST.

To the Editor of the Belfast News-Letter.

Sir,—Permit me, through the *News-Letter*, to inform the public that I do not give free or assisted passages to Canada. My duty is merely to give information to emigrants as to the best part of Canada for their respective occupations to obtain employment. It would be a matter of great delight to me to be able to assist the labouring class to emigrate, as the want and misery I have seen since I came to Belfast is pitiable, and was quite unexpected by me. To a person just arrived from a country where, during a lifetime, you would not be asked for a charity—where the labourer has constant employment, at wages which afford him his meat dinner daily—what a contrast!

In the *News-Letter* of some day last week you alluded to the “National Emigration League” in London. Why not have such a league in Belfast? Would it not be better to assist the labouring classes to go to a country where they might, by industry, maintain their families respectably, and secure a competence for old age, than to relieve them periodically by subscriptions or out-door relief, with the workhouse as their only prospect in old age? There are many good men in Belfast—let some of them, in imitation of the good men in England, start a similar league. I am prepared to give my mite.

With butchers’ meat at present prices, how many of the labouring classes can have it three times weekly, not to say daily?

In Canada, where wages are much higher, and employment constant, good beef is only 2½d per lb., and mutton 2d. Canada has work for all the spare labour of Europe. All willing to work are welcome to her shores.—Yours truly,

CHARLES FOY.

Canadian Government Emigration Department.
Office, 11, Claremount Street, Belfast, 24th
January, 1870.

CANADA AS A HOME FOR THE EMIGRANT.

Canadian Government Emigration Department,
Office, 11, Claremount-street, Belfast, Feb. 1st, 1870.

To the Editor of the Daily Express.

Sir,—Past kindness encourages me to hope that you will give me space for opinions on Canada from two very opposite sources,—friendly and unfriendly,—the *Toronto Telegraph* and the *Buffalo Courier*.

The *Telegraph*, alluding to the meeting of workmen held in London a few weeks ago, says:—

“We learn by cable that an immense meeting of workmen was held in London on Tuesday last, for the purpose of considering the subject of emigration. Deputations were present from Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns. Addresses were delivered by Sir George Grey and others, after which resolutions were adopted, impressing upon the Government the necessity of a consolidation of the empire by maintaining a close connexion between England and the Colonies, and organizing a National system of emigration. The resolutions also recommended that idle Government vessels be employed in conveying emigrants to the various colonies. As a number of prominent men, including several members of Parliament, are interested in the movement, it is likely to prove successful. It may be, however, that Mr. Gladstone’s peculiar policy of economy will interfere with the scheme. We could not have a better class of emigrants.

than the people represented at this meeting. They are of the intelligent, industrious classes; men who have been accustomed to labour from childhood, and who are desirous of improving the condition of themselves and their associates. In this country every man must work, and work hard too. We heartily hope these workmen will succeed in their movement. They would find a warm welcome in Canada. We have room for thousands of them; and if each one who comes does not prosper, it will be his own fault."

The *Buffalo Courier* says:—

There is a very large amount of capital in Canada seeking investment at lower rates of interest than was ever before known in the history of that country. The Canadians are an exceedingly steady and persevering people, uniting much economical thrift with their industry. They have a good soil and climate for grain, and, although to hack out a stumpy farm from the woods is a far less enviable lot than to have one free from stumps, by simply following the soil, thousands of stalwart men from the British Isles—who, if they had remained at home, would have died paupers—have won their corn field from the forest, step by step; and blow by blow, with joyous pluck and pride. They have good prices for their produce, lived frugally, and saved their money.

The remainder of the article is written to advocate an annexation to the States.

While on the part of Canada I accept the witness of contentment and prosperity, I must dispute the assertion that there is not ample employment for capital in Canada. Never in any period of her history did Canada stand as high as she does at present. Canadian prosperity is not in spasmodical fits of inflation, with depression and ruin as the results. Her prosperity is of a sound and healthy growth. She is increasing in population, wealth, and in everything which adds to the general and permanent good of a country. Neither the Canadian capitalist nor the Canadian labourer can want a better field of operation than is open to him in his own land. Canadian money, without one shilling from outsiders, is now constructing some nine or ten new lines of railway in the province of Ontario, aggregating several hundreds of miles in length. The largest shareholders in these lines are Irishmen, who landed in Quebec without one dollar in their pockets. The railways will open up the back country. One of them runs into the Muskoka district, where every emigrant who lands may get a fee-farm grant of 200 acres of good land; and if he has a family, 100 acres for each of his sons of 18 years of age. In the development of the back country capital will find still further employment. The moneyed men of Canada have a patriotic, as well as a personal object in view—while benefiting themselves, they are benefiting their country. Instead of sending their money abroad, they find employment for it at home, in building up great works, such as are calculated to confer good on the entire community.

"Labour earns money, and money bread,
Clothing and shelter too; and little dread
Need you feel, while those you have,
Of poverty; experience soon will save
Enough to take up land, and till it too
And wife and bairns will richer prove to you."

Apologizing for the trespass on your valuable space, I remain yours truly,

CHARLES FOY.

SCARCITY OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

(From the *Toronto Telegraph*.)

The numerous advertisements for general servant girls, nurses and cooks which appear day after day in the journals of the Province, show that, notwithstanding the efforts of Miss Rye and others to induce a large emigration hitherto of female "help," the demand still far exceeds the supply. A few years ago domestic servants could be engaged at a moderate rate of wages—say from \$3 to \$5 a month—but now it is a difficult matter to procure the services of such at nearly double these rates. There are two principal causes which have led to this state of affairs—one is the evident distaste which the large majority of our native young woman have to perform what is looked upon as menial labour; and the other is the increased demand of late for female operatives in various branches of manufacture. The inducements held forth by the large manufacturing establishments, though by no means very active so far as comfort are concerned, are yet sufficient to attract so many young women in humble circumstances that as a natural consequence the ranks from which domestic servants are recruited are thinned to an appreciable extent. A foolish pride has grown up among this class which has the effect of inducing them to prefer poor wages and monotonous labor to better pay and the comforts of a home. The remedy for this state of affairs lies in adopting means to bring to Canada some of the thousands of young women in all parts of the old country, accustomed to house work, who would be only too glad to emigrate if they but knew of the superior advantages they would secure by doing so. From some cause or other the very classes of immigrants needed here above all others do not come in anything like sufficient numbers. Hundreds of clerks, men with little means and no definite occupations, with a large sprinkling of persons, both male and female, who have "seen better days" and wish to preserve their "gentility," have arrived on our shores; but there has been a sad lack of farm labourers and domestic servants. Increased efforts should be made to induce these latter classes to make Canada their home, and there would be no difficulty in doing so were the proper means adopted.

The *Toronto Globe* says:—"We notice that the Rev. Styleman Herring has been preaching in Hamilton, and holding a meeting with the recent immigrants of that city. Mr. Herring is at present on a visit to this country in order to examine personally the condition of the people whom he has been the means of sending to it, and to make himself so acquainted with its resources as to be able to report to the friends of the needy and struggling in England on the inducements to send out such persons as settlers to British America. We are happy to learn that he has formed a most favourable opinion of our dominion, as a country where a steady industrious man is sure, with moderate perseverance, to do well. We are sure he will report honestly and fairly according to what he has actually seen. We don't expect that every one who comes will be satisfied. There will always be grumblers; but this we make bold to assert, that the general character of those who grumble most against their country is such as to make them not a very desirable class of settlers. And even these, as Mr. Herring said, will after a while be found in a better condition than when they left England. They cannot starve here unless they wilfully old their hands and shut their mouths to everything but whiskey."

Letter from Mr. Edward M'Cullom, who emigrated from Coolehill,
County Cavan,

Durat, Province Ontario, Canada, April 20, 1870.

My Dear Sir,—It was with great pleasure I read your able and truthful address to our countrymen, advising them to come out to this happy land. I have read it to many "Canucks," and they were delighted with it. I differ with you on only one point of your address—where you talk of hard work in Canada, I am now some twelve years here, and I never saw as hard work as in Ireland. With all the improved machinery no farm labourer here works half as hard as they have to do in old Ireland with the spade. As to clearing the forest, so much dreaded by our countrymen before leaving home, it is the cleanest and healthiest work any man can be engaged at. A day in the woods with a 4½ double-steeled axe is not only not hard work, but would afford amusement to many of the gentry of the old country who so frequently take a day's chopping in their demenses as amusement. The trees are so far apart with little under brush that a short time does to clear 10 acres. As you have been at Canadian "Bees" I need not give you an account of how the Canadians collect to assist a newly arrived neighbour, how men bring their oxen and help him to put up his log house, to put in and take out his crop. The first year's crop in the barn, all is plain easy sailing after. No landlord to meet every half-year, no bailiff to treat in the market or fair, no poor-rate collector; the land is his own. But I do not recommend a man with a small young family to go right on a bush farm after arriving. I would advise him to rent a cleared farm, he can get plenty to rent or on shares, that is for half the crop raised, he having all the pasture to himself; or, the owner finding seed, teams, and everything, and getting two-thirds of the crop. If a man do this and look around, when he has some capital, he can pay for the chopping and continue at the work he was accustomed to. I have known men who have done this and are still on a rented farm, and out of nothing have, in ten years, made 5,000 or 6,000 dols. (£1,200.) Any steady industrious man can, in a few years, become as independent, and live as well as any landlord in Ireland; in fact they can want for nothing. I need not tell you that poverty is unknown in Canada, except among the idle and drunken. It is unaccountable folly for farmers with from 10 to 20 acres to remain in Ireland in a state of wretched servility when twelve days would bring them to a land of independence. From long acquaintanceship I know that you must go enthusiastically at any work you engage in, and that it will not be your fault if our countrymen are ignorant of the advantages Canada offers to all willing to work. I was glad to see your letters on the climate, and think it should disabuse the dread with which our countrymen have hitherto regarded it. A visit to a church would prove beyond doubt the healthiness of the country. Men you would take to be sixty years of age you find, on enquiry, are, perhaps, fourscore.

As to the working classes, we cannot get tenth the number of

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20, 1870.

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firm labourers or servant girls required, while the number arriving here are so far short of the demand, every year is adding to the want. A farm labourer with from £25 to £40 a-year and his board, soon saves sufficient to enable him to take a farm for himself and become an employer. The servant girls, in a great many instances, become the wives of these men, and it is of quite frequent occurrence to find that the mistress of a 100 or 200 acre farm left Ireland a few years previous with her entire world's goods in a handkerchief. I will give an instance. A lady has been driving around this neighbourhood for the last week in her carriage, looking for a servant, and who do you think is she? The daughter of —, whom many in Cootehill will recollect.

In conclusion, I would express a hope that your mission will prove a very successful one; your countrymen in Ontario, and all through Canada, were unanimous in approval of your appointment. You have powerful influence in the North of Ireland, both personally and through your connections. Yours is the pen of a ready writer. Use all with the earnestness and enthusiasm I so often admired in your political campaigns in our native country, in favour of emigration, and I have no doubt of your success; besides satisfying your numerous friends in Canada, you will earn the gratitude of the emigrants and their posterity for generations. I will watch with interest your progress.

My brother James is now stationed at Aurora, where he has, I believe, a good congregation.—Yours sincerely,

EDWARD McCULLOM.

Charles Foy, Esq., Commissioner of Emigration,

11, Claremount Street, Belfast, Ireland.

Watford, Ontario, 29th May, 1870.

DEAR —, You want to have my opinion about this place. I like it well. I am busy every day working in a lumber yard, or what we call at home a timber yard. I am measuring it as it comes off the train, and is sent out to buyers. The wages I have are 5s. a-day. I saw about another job on yesterday evening, in a saw mill, driving a small engine. I will get it if I like. I expect about 8s. per day in that place, and in August I can get in a grist mill—that is, a flour mill—in Strathroy, at 8s. a-day. I would rather be there; it is more lively than this place; it is where my cousin Thomas is. There is a new brass band there belonging to the Volunteers; they were wanting me to join, so I intend to join when I go there; so you see how I have been doing since I came here.—You say that George — is saving to come, and I would recommend you all to come out. If he comes you can send me word. If he has no other place to go to I will do all I can for him, on your account. There is no such thing as linen-lapping here; you would have to take anything at first, like me. As for Jane, the wages she would have would be six dollars (25s. British), and the provisions are so cheap—beef, 2½d per lb. I am telling you nothing but what I can stand over. You would do well; no person need be idle here if they want to work. I am quite happy.

THE UNEMPLOYED WOOD SAWYERS IN BELFAST.

From the Belfast Morning News, of May 27, 1870.

A meeting of employers and others interested in obtaining work or in assisting the workmen to emigrate was held in the town Hall, Belfast on Tuesday last, at two o'clock. His Worship the Mayor occupied the chair. Amongst those present were—Rev. Charles Seaver; Messrs. J. P. Corry; Henry Willett Audin, solicitor; and Charles Foy, Canadian Emigration Commissioner. A deputation from the working men was also present.

The Mayor asked the deputation had they tried to get employment at any work other than their own trade.

Mr. Magrath (one of the deputation)—Sir, we have tried, and could not get work we would be able to do.

Mr. Corry—I think if you exerted yourselves, you might get work as labourers.

A Member of the Deputation—I, for one, would not wish to go to work as a day labourer in the town of Belfast, where I have been working for years as a tradesman. In a strange country I would have no objection to do any work.

Mr. Henry—Oh! that is the curse of Ireland. Irishmen are quite willing to work at anything in a strange country, but won't do so in their own country. All our able-bodied population are leaving the country.

Mr. Magrath—Many of our men have gone to drive cars, but they do not understand labouring work.

Mr. Corry—Have you no funds in connection with your society?

Mr. Magrath—We have had many claims on its funds. We have assisted many to emigrate. One man whom we sent to Quebec wrote home to say that he got employment at once at his trade.

The Mayor—Oh, as to that there is a gentleman present who represents the Canadian Government. He has kindly attended to give us information about Canada. The deputation may now retire. We will hear what Mr. Foy, the Canadian emigration agent, has to say, and then consider what is best to be done.

The deputation then retired.

Mr. Foy, Emigration Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, at the request of the Mayor, said—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I have no hesitation in recommending the unemployed wood-sawyers to emigrate to Canada. Able-bodied men, such as I have seen here to-day, are sure of work in Canada at good wages. Sawyers get about six shillings sterling a day in Canada. I need scarcely tell you that Canada is dotted with saw-mills. The first buildings erected in every young settlement are a saw-mill and a grist-mill. But, gentlemen, should they not find work at their own trade, every able-bodied man in Belfast willing to work can find it—as a tiller of the soil. The farmers of Canada cannot get half the number of farm-hands they require. Bricklayers have gone to Canada from London, and have been engaged on farms at thirty pounds sterling a year, board, lodging, and washing; and board in Canada means

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meat three times a day. Independent of the very natural repugnance tradesmen have to work as common labourers where they have been known as skilled tradesmen, I can give another and a powerful reason. The labourer in Canada is a man with hope; he is not like the Irish labourer, with no prospect but the workhouse for old age. He has the prospect—nay, the certainty, with care and sobriety, of becoming the owner of 200 acres of land. Three years, or five at the furthest, is the longest time a man calculates working there for an employer. With the wages he receives—six shillings a day—he can in that time save as much money as will enable him to take a free grant of 200 acres of land, and then he becomes as independent as any man in Belfast. I am here as the representative of Canada, but I am here at a serious pecuniary loss to myself. Since I came to Belfast I have made it my business to inquire into the position of the labouring classes. I have visited the streets in which they live; I have visited your Police Court, and have always returned to my home sick and sad. I have been told, or I have heard since I came into this room, that a great deal of their poverty and wretchedness is owing to their own improvidence. Gentlemen, so long as men have no hope of more than what is barely sufficient for present wants you will have drunkenness; but let men see that by sobriety they may have a competence for old age to use a favourite word in Canada, an independence, then you may expect to find the labouring classes sober.—It is in your power to send those poor men to a country where they can get such a living as their hard work entitles them to. To prove to you that I am careful not to exaggerate the advantages Canada offers, I will read you extracts from a letter I received from a Canadian farmer, who says he is amused at my warning men that they may expect hard work. Mr. Foy then read a letter from a farmer who had emigrated to Canada from the County Cavan, in which the writer drew a contrast between the position of the labourer and servant girl in Canada and Ireland, and urged Mr. Foy to continue sending his countrymen to that land of peace and plenty. Mr. Foy continued—Gentlemen, I think I have given you sufficient proof that there can be no doubt of the success of able-bodied, industrious men in Canada. I now appeal to you in the name of humanity—nay more, in the name of our common Christianity—save those poor honest men from the degradation of pauperism. A sloop did sailing packet will leave Liverpool for Quebec on the 24th June. The rate of passage for adults is £4. I will give you a reduction of the agent's fees, 5 per cent, making the passage money £3 16s. nett. I will also give you a subscription of £5, concerning which I wish to pledge my word that it is out of my own pocket, not out of the funds of the Government I have the honour to represent.

The Mayor—Mr. Foy, we are very much obliged to you for attending, and for the information you have given; also, for your very liberal offer.

Mr. Foy then left, and the meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. Charles Seaver and W. Audain, Esq., and arrived at

the decision to appoint a committee of three to try if work at fair wages can be got for the men; the committee to report the result of their efforts in a fortnight.

IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

From the *Lindsay Exposition* of April 7th, 1870.

The subject of emigration continues to engage considerable attention in the old country. Information regarding the colonies, and other countries inviting emigration, is eagerly sought after. The Dominion is evidently rising in favour amongst intending emigrants. The reports sent home by those who came here last year are generally favourable, and this fact, in connection with the efforts put forth by the Government, are bringing about a better appreciation of the resources of this country than ever before, and naturally the number who are likely to seek homes in Canada is on the increase. Numerous schemes for assisted emigration of the poor and unemployed have come into existence, and some of them appear likely to do much good. The greatest care is necessary in selecting those who shall receive assistance, as each intemperate or otherwise undesirable emigrant can do great harm in causing the whole class to be looked upon with disfavour and suspicion. The feeling in this province towards emigrants who appear willing to work for themselves is good, and it is the interest of those at home who are trying to promote emigration to Canada, as well as our own, to prevent anything occurring to cause a change of sentiment in this respect. Above all things, the intending emigrant should be warned to avoid the taverns. Whiskey is low-priced and bad, and even occasional indulgence will weaken his prospects. If sober and industrious, he can hardly fail to succeed here.

In a late number of the *Warrington Examiner* we find the subjoined letter, written by a Mr. W. Bradley, of that town, we do not know whether Mr. Bradley has ever been in this province or not, but anyway it is evident that he has taken pains to study his subject before writing upon it. We are able to endorse all that he says of the Province of Ontario and of its superiority over the United States. He says:

"The immense number of emigrants who have left our shores during the last few months for America and the British colonies is forcing the subject of emigration upon the attention of the people of this country. Thousands upon thousands, either from necessity or choice, have crossed the Atlantic to seek out for themselves new homes in the far West. The majority seem to have preferred the Western States of America, doubtless from the fact that thousands have gone there before them, and in some cases where they have done well a glowing description has been given of the same; it has been written, it has been talked about and kept before the public, till numerous individuals have thought there was no other part of the world like it. Very naturally, the Americans themselves have fostered this sort of feeling amongst us; they have taken advantage of existing circumstances, and very justly too: hence the large percentage of emigrants who have found their way to Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, &c., while Canada has been comparatively speaking, overlooked. While, however, we most earnestly wish that all possible success may attend the settlers in the above-named states, and hope that the sun of prosperity may shine still more gloriously upon the whole American nation; we cannot but feel more deeply interested in Canada, the province of Ontario especially, and it would most decidedly be to the advantage of all intending emigrants to compare the two countries in every respect before making their final choice. Upper Canada will contrast most favourably with the Western States of America, and in the interest of emigrants generally we call attention to the following considerations. Canada is a very healthy country, the climate being not much unlike our own. Granted that the winter is cold; still, the atmosphere is more bracing. There is not that damp, foggy weather that we have about

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November. Spring is delightful; the summer, though short, is splendid; the autumn is most fruitful, the fields waving with golden corn, and the orchards displaying loads of choice fruit. The scenery is magnificent. Work is plentiful, especially for agricultural labourers; wages are excellent food is cheap, and clothing moderate. There are numerous facilities as regards educational and religious matters. The settlers are very kind to strangers. Hospitality is one of the chief traits in their character. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of surveyed lands not yet taken up, and many millions of acres not yet surveyed; there are partly cleared farms to be had at very moderate prices, and free grants of land of 100 acres each of all actual settlers of both sexes of 18 years of age and upwards. The lakes and rivers abound with excellent fish, and game is plentiful in the woods, without the inconvenience of the game laws; timber is, at hand in large quantities for building and fencing purposes. Its commerce is in a flourishing condition, and its exports and imports for many years past have given very gratifying evidence of its prosperity. The province of Ontario has an almost unlimited supply of water, and will doubtless, at no distant date, become a great manufacturing place. The land is very fertile, and is also rich in mineral wealth; it has also recently become famous for its numerous and valuable oil springs. Its postal arrangements are admirable, and it has some thousands of miles of electric telegraph communication. Railways, canals, and good colonization roads are being rapidly made, thus giving employment to hundreds and thousands of people. Taxation is light. The press is a great power to the country, and the general advantages it offers are very encouraging. We have an abundance of reliable information from official sources lying before us, demonstrating the superiority of Canada over America in reference to agricultural produce, &c., which, if necessary, we could lay before our readers, but enough has been said for the present. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not write to persuade any one to leave the mother country, but if circumstances combine to make it desirable for people to go (and we are free to admit that this state of things exist to some extent), we think Canada has the strongest claims, and presents advantages not only equal, but, all things considered, superior to those of their American neighbours.

LETTER FROM A BRICKLAYER WHO EMIGRATED FROM LONDON.

"I arrived here last September, and, as you are aware the season was too far advanced in brickwork for me to do much good before the winter set in. I was fairly besieged with men wanting to engage me for almost every kind of work. I went with a farmer for two days' harvest work, and am with him now. I never lost an hour since I have been in Canada. I am going to stay where I am until Easter, then I hope to go to work at my trade. My present 'boss' has to-day offered me 150 dollars, with board, lodging and washing. if I will stay with him during this year. Were I not a mechanic I should accept his offer, but I hope to do better through the Summer months, and work with a farmer in the Winter until I can get a few dollars by me; then, if God spares my life and gives me health, I intend to take a bush farm, and my four boys I hope will help me to clear it, and in a few years I hope to be the owner of a good farm. I am much pleased with the prospects of Canada; and I feel certain that any man if he will only give his mind to hard work for a time, and not be particular what he does, and keep outside the tavern, can, in a very few years, place himself above the frowns of the world. It is no use men coming out here if they are nice about what they do. It is these fickle-minded emigrants that get such a bad name on this country, and they get others a bad name that will work; and they write home to England and give Canada a bad name, say they are starving, and all the rest of it, when it is entirely their own fault. There are three men wanted now on three farms near me. I saw two

young men from the East-end of London in Guelph the other day. They told me they had been out of work two weeks. I offered to take them out with me, but no, they won't leave the town for the country, and of course they can never expect to prosper. I think this a good country for a man with a family. Provisions are plentiful and cheap."

Office—11, Claremount Street. Belfast,
10th February, 1870.

To the Editor of the Armayh Guardian.

Sir,—My address, which you kindly published in the *Guardian* of the 24th, has brought me many communications, some of them enquiring about the climate of Canada.

There seems to be in this country an exaggerated idea of the Canadian climate. Some people seem to think that it is like that of Norway or Lapland. That the cold in winter is more intense than in this country, is of course a fact, but it is fine bracing cold, crisp snow for months, but all the time a clear blue sky. The preparations made for the cold by good muffling makes it not so much felt as the damp cold of this climate which penetrates to the bone. No person could imagine the change a Canadian feels when he comes to Ireland. When I left Ireland, I was, like most Irishmen, filled with the idea of the splendid climate of my own country, and with some dread of the snows of Canada. When I returned after a few years in Canada, what a change; I thought Dublin was in a fog. I felt when I went out in Belfast as a man might feel who was asthmatic. Like every Canadian, I love the Canadian winters. If cold, we prepare for it; our railway cars have stoves in them, our halls have stoves, pipes which run through all parts of the house.

By the farmers the snow is anxiously looked for, as a span of horses can draw on a sleigh in the snow double the load they can on the roads. The well-to-do farmer will now think of making a trip to the city, or a visit to some distant part of the country; he may take his team with a light load of dressed hogs, or his cutter and favourite trotter. Nothing he prides himself more in than his mare's mettle. Wrapped in buffalo robe, with fur cap and gaiterlet mits, riding ten miles an hour, what is winter to him but the perfection of enjoyment.

' O swift we go o'er the fleecy snow,
When moonbeams sparkle round,
When hoofs keep time to music's chime,
As merrily on we bound."

Now is the time for visiting, merry-making protracted meetings, magic lantern exhibitions, phrenological and temperance lectures, sleighing and dancing parties. The "sleigh-bells runic rhyme" and merry "tintannibulation" fill the icy air of moonlight. The summer of '69 was, as many remarked, just like an old country summer. With the exception of two warm "snaps" of about three days each, we had 40 days too warm to wear a black cloth coat.

Our Indian summers—from the middle of October till the middle of November—is unequalled in any part of the world outside the Continent of America.

Let none dread the Canadian climate. If everything else pleases, let them not hesitate about what Canadians prize most—our snowy winters and grand sleighing.—Yours obliged,

CHARLES FOX.

Goderich, Canada West, June 8th, 1870.

Mr. Thompson, Armagh.

Sir,—As I am now settled for this year, I write you this letter to let you know how we got along. When we came to Liverpool we were detained there for nine days, for which I received £3 7s. 6d. from Mr. Smith; he is a very nice gentleman. We went on board the "Lake Superior" on the 6th of April. We had a very rough passage. We had head winds almost all the way. We landed in Toronto on the 9th of May. I went to Mr. Donaldson and gave him Mr. Foy's letter. He told me that there was a lady speaking to him about a farmer man, and to come in again in two hours, and the lady would be there. When she came she wanted a single man, so he gave me a ticket the same day to here. I stopped in a hotel in Goderich for four days, and had not to pay anything. I was sent free from Quebec, and we were well treated all the way. I engaged with a farmer, two miles out of Goderich; I got 200 dollars for this year, about £41 of your money, and free house and firing, and plenty of fruit, and the milk of three cows during the summer, and an acre of ground for potatoes. There is 200 acres of this farm; there is none living on it but us. My boss lives in town, and keeps a livery stable. There is four of our children at school; the school is free. I am ploughing every day, and will be ploughing all summer for fall wheat. This is a nice country, and the people here are very kind. Please write me, and let me know have you got any word from William Smith—where he is or what he is doing—and send me his address; I want to write to him. If you see Mr. Millen you can tell him I send my best respects to him. I have but little more to say. I am well pleased, for all Mr. Foy said is true, and I only wish I had come here ten years ago. Me and my family are first rate. Nothing more at present.—Yours respectfully,

ALEXANDER BROWN.

Address—Alexander Brown, Goderich,
Canada West.

Extracts from letters received from a boy sent out by a charitable lady, Miss Lortouse, May, 1870:—

Lanauve

Toronto, Canada, June, 1870.

Dear Father,—This is a splendid country, and no man need be idle who will work. It is very warm now, and I have been told that the winter is not near so cold as has been represented. Farm labourers and carpenters are sure of work any part they go. I could not work on the railway, but the farm work is the best, as the wages are clear. There is meat every meal you sit to eat. Tell Miss L. that everything is what Mr. Foy had in the "Express," and that J. Rean is stopping in Toronto at his own business. I am sure of work any where I go, for they can't get hands enough to work; though I may work hard I will be paid for any labour. I am going some miles up the country

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ARLES Fox.

Toronto, June 24.

I am a week to-day at the farming, with a very nice man, a Canadian. The people out here are very friendly. Dear father, I can't think I am so far from home as I am; this place is like the poor old grove in Stellorgam. Dear father, the country has agreed with me so far, thank God for it. Don't think that it is one of the log huts I am in, for it is a great big brick house, and I have my room to myself. We have breakfast at seven o'clock, and work till one o'clock, then dinner, after that work till four o'clock, then tea, and then work till seven o'clock; about seven o'clock we have to take a bath, and wash ourselves all before we go to bed. Dear father, if I stop with this man, and in health, I will be able to help you, for I have nothing to buy, except whatever clothing I wear. May God bless Miss L. and Mr. Foy for what they have done for me,

Tecumseth, Canada, September 26. 1870.

Dear Mother,—I received your welcome letter on the 24th, which gave me great pleasure to hear that you are all in the enjoyment of good health, hoping this will find you all so, as this leaves me in at present thanks be to God for all his mercies to us. You said you had bad help to gather the crops which I know very well, but have patience for a little and I will be of good help to you, I mean to let you know how I got on since I came here. I commenced to work the day after I wrote the letter to you. My master said he would make no bargain with me until he would see how I would work and when I worked one week he said I done well, he gave me a dollar and a half a day that is five shillings, I worked 20 days at the harvest at five shillings a day, and then he gave me "shaves" to make, I am making four shillings a day. I cannot expect to make as much now as in the harvest, but that is good pay all through, also I have my board, lodging, washing, and mending along with that, if I had come here one month sooner I would have a good deal of money earned now, I earned as much in one day here as I got for mowing John McNeill's meadow, so you may see the difference of the countries the work is not so hard as I expected here, I and Charles has the nicest master in Canada I think, if we want to go any place on Sunday he gives his horses to us and carriage to go any place, we like also he gives us his gun to go out and shoot any time we have "leisure," he never had men he liked so well, he has said in many places where he is in company that he defies Canada to produce two men more able and willing to work than what we are, we can do any work here, no work is "contrary" to me or Charles. With regard to the country it is a good country for earning money no mistake in that if you keep out of the taverns. I have not forgot Eliza and Maria, this is a good country for girls that "understands" how to cook and bake as the farmers does bake all themselves. They do not have to be running to the shops for every thing. I will soon send you some money, so do not hurt yourselves working, for I shall help you dear mother, when my health is good you shall never want. I have no more to say at present until my next letter, and it will not be a hungry one, no more from your son, good bye mother.

Portadown, 31st October, 1870.

Dear Sir,—You may recollect Wm. Woolsey, who was induced by reading your lecture to go to Canada, on the 12th May last. As a proof of how he is doing, he has sent 18 guineas to pay the passage of his wife and four children. I have booked them for the "Australian," to sail on the 10th November. As it will take all the money to pay their passages and make them ready, might I ask you to recommend them for a free train from Quebec to Aylmer, and thence to Quivi village. Woolsey's letter is dated Fitzroy, 10th October, and postmarks on envelope are Onslow and Ottowa. I may tell you that Woolsey's former employer, Mr. Stewart, thought so much of him that he gave the wife and family a free house since he left. The names and ages of the family are:—Martha Woolsey, 35; Mary Woolsey, 10; William John Woolsey, 8; Elizabeth Woolsey, 6; Martha Jane Woolsey, 4; and Samuel, 11 months.

When may we expect you again in Portadown? Please send me a fresh supply of your admirable lecture.—Yours truly,

D'ARCY SINNAMON,

Agent for Messrs. Allan Brothers, Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Thorlo, November 27th.

Dear Sister,—I was in town on Saturday, and bought clothes for the winter, flannel shirts, and other things. We have plenty of snow now, but the weather is not cold. I have great times of it now, helping to kill meat; it keeps fresh the whole Winter. If God spares me till the Spring, then I will be to sending you something worth while. You said you were looking on the map for where I lived. I crossed Lake Ontario on the 10th of June. I am eight miles from the waterfall; ten miles up the country from where I landed when I came from Toronto.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

We are glad to notice on every side evidences that Canada is attracting increasing attention in Britain as a very desirable country for the industrious and struggling poor to emigrate to. As the result of this much more correct ideas are being diffused in regard to what sort of a place this Canada is. Even the Thunderer of Printing House Square condescends to give the Dominion a patronizing pat upon the shoulder, and the information about the position and capabilities of the country are not at all so absurdly apocryphal as it used to be even a short time ago.

The Cottager and Artizan, for instance, a very nicely printed and illustrated paper which circulates largely among the working classes, has begun in its January number a series of papers on Emigration, for the purpose of advising who should emigrate, and to what countries they should go. It gives, in the first place, some account of the Dominion, and comes passably near the size of our promising country. The dimension of the whole Dominion it puts down at about 15,000 square miles less than that of old Canada alone. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, however, contain 47,200 square miles; and if the 15,000

of deficit be added to these, this friendly informant tells the working classes of England that the Dominion has 62,200 square miles of territory less than it actually has, to say nothing of the North-West at all. Well, when the people of England get within 60,000 square miles of the true area of any British possession, a great step has been made. Things in that case will get into shape by and by. Though the writer of the papers in question is not quite accurate about the size of our country, he writes in a most friendly spirit, and give good advice to those who ought to emigrate, as well as to those who ought not.

It cannot be too often stated that the idle, the dissipated, the pauperized, and the skilled workman who can do only one thing well, and will rather starve than turn his hand to anything else, ought not to come to Canada. A man who comes here must not be afraid of hard work—must make up his mind to encounter a good many disagreeable things, and must be resolved to meet such things like a man. He must be ready and willing to turn his hand to anything, and avoid strong drink as he would his greatest enemy. If he do that, and keep at it, with health and ordinary care, he will find Canada a very good place for him and his. Paupers, who expect to be helped at every turn, had better go elsewhere; or, better, stay where they are. These papers by Dr. Ford, in the *Cottager* will do good, the more the plain, unquestionable facts about Canada are known in Britain, so much the better for us, and so much the better also for the struggling, industrious, masses in the old land. Money is not to be had for the lifting either in town or country throughout our Dominion, but there is wealth and reward for "honest labour," as tens of thousands can gratefully testify.

THE BELFAST OPERATIVE SAWYERS.

To the Editor of the Northern Whig.

Sir,—On my return to Belfast I have read the account of the wood-sawyers who are now out of employment. I am very glad that even now the subject of the unemployed labour in Belfast is attracting attention.

The sawyers could, I have no doubt, obtain employment, on land in Canada, either in the saw-mills, of which there are such a large number in Canada, or on farms in Ontario, at £30 a-year, with board and lodging. That the men could earn a comfortable living, is a certainty. Why confine assistance to the sawyers? Why not assist all the able-bodied unemployed of Belfast? If a Colonial Emigration Society is started, I will, out of my limited means, be happy to contribute £5 to so laudable a purpose.—Yours truly,

CHARLES FOY.

Belfast, May 9, 1870.

KANSAS.—A correspondent writing to the *Globe* says:—It is all very fine for Ticket and so-called Emigration Agents, to puff up Kansas. I would advise all skilled mechanics to remain in Canada, where they are well paid and living is cheap. I will give you an extract of a letter received by my wife from a lady in Kansas:—"Everything is frightfully dear; tea two dollars and a half a pound, and other things in proportion, and no beer fit to drink. I wish I had never left Canada." I have never yet heard of a good farmer that could not do well in Canada. Unskilled mechanics and bad farmers will always find it tough work to get on in any country.

To the Editor of Reynold's Newspaper.

Sir,—I beg to enclose you an extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Canada, who takes great interest in the above subject, under date of the 10th of December. He says:—

"One of the contractors for a section of the Intercolonial Railway to the east of Quebec is willing to engage 500 men for the construction of his portion of this great work, and I should be glad if you would induce that number of steady, industrious men to leave England early in April, that they might commence work for him about the 1st of May. We should be delighted to receive a ship load of your stalwart labourers. They may depend on being kindly received and immediately employed, as the railway contractors in different parts of the Dominion could readily dispose of all the surplus labour in England of this class, and it is really better that we should have them than that they should be lost to the empire by wandering into countries that are foreign and hostile to everything British.

"Our labour wants for the approaching season in the Province of Ontario are not yet made up. Our country has been wonderfully prosperous during the past year, and we have much for which we should be thankful. Our great want is English, Scotch, and Irish agriculturists, both with and without means to purchase land. Your small tenant farmers can with us purchase as fertile lands outright for a sum they now have to pay in rent for an occupancy of from one to three years. I would venture to say, even before our statistics are made up, that in the Province of Ontario alone we can readily absorb upwards of seventy thousand of these people; and you must recollect that taxes on lands with us are nominal, the Dominion of Canada being perhaps the most lightly taxed country on the earth. Of respectable young girls seeking domestic service we cannot have too many; half the vessels of the Montreal steam fleet, if engaged solely in their transport, could not overstock our market. Cannot you induce some of your benevolent emigration associations to turn their attention to the removal of the agricultural labourers of the south-western and other counties of England from their miserable diet of bread, cheese, and sour cider—a ten days' journey to where they can have abundance of meat three times a day."

The above does not require any comment; the surplus labour is here—ample work and waste lands are there. Cannot the two be brought together?—I am, &c.,

W. D.

[Our correspondent has forwarded us his address, and with his permission we will give it to those who desire to avail themselves of the advantages here held forth—ED. R. N.]

THE FREE GRANT DISTRICTS.

[From the *Northern Advocate*.]

It is generally admitted that the best land in Ontario is already occupied, but recent surveys show there is still a large quantity fit for settlement. In the Parry Sound District alone, we have 1,600,000 acres, and in the Muskoka District there is a large quantity also. Wheat is a sure crop in these parts, and a fine sample. Oats, peas, barley, rye, &c., grow to great advantage, and nowhere in Ontario can better crops be raised. So far, we are not aware that anything has been injured by the frost. Spring sowing commences here as early as in Ontario. It must be remembered that the snow generally comes early, before the frost is deep in the ground, and when it begins to leave in the spring it goes off

very rapidly; hence the ground is almost then fit for cultivation. As to climate, it is not colder than near Toronto, and exceedingly healthy. Colonization roads run through the Free Grant Territories, affording means of communication in advance of any new section that has ever been thrown open for settlement. A good market is also furnished where all surplus produce can be disposed of to great advantage; the lumberers require immense supplies, and new settlers need provisions, seed, and cattle, so that everything sells at high prices. The timber is of mixed quality, hardwood predominating. We have schools and churches. The Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway is certain to be built within two years, as far as Bracebridge, the centre of the Muskoka District, and will ultimately extend to Parry Sound. In addition to this, there is a prospect of "The Canada Central" being pushed through to Parry Sound, the former giving direct communication with Toronto, the latter with Montreal.

To the Editor of the Belfast Morning News.

Sir,—As the season for emigration is near, I request space for some letters out of the many I have received from the emigrants of last year. In the province of Ontario alone 28,000 emigrants were comfortably located. There is room for millions of men and women able to work. In a few years the employed become employers—men who land in Quebec without a shilling in their pockets become owners of hundreds of acres of good land, and live in splendid brick houses. Intending emigrants would do well to call at my office and read letters from those who went to Canada last year; they could then decide for themselves the country they would go to. Facts are stubborn things, and I can give many of them in favour of Canada, the land of hope, peace, and plenty.—Yours obliged,

CHARLES FOY.

11, Claremount Street, Feb. 6, 1871.

The following is a literal copy of a letter received by the Commissioner of Emigration for Canada, in the North of Ireland:—

“November 3, 1870.

“Mr. Charles Foy.

“Dear Sir,—I had letter from my children, stating by your letters they got a free passage in welcome from Quebec to their friends, and were kept a night in a hotel free, and every body were very kind to them. I hope you will pardon me for not writing you before this, the reason were the children said they would soon write. I expected more information in it. When I get their letter, if there does be any more information in it I will write you again; I have not got it yet, I could not think of waiting any longer you were so very kind to us, writing to us, I never seen a letter that I were so thankful for than yours stating that the ship the children sailed in arrived safe for which I return you sincere thanks, the children said when they were leaving me that they would write to you and tell you the way they were treated. Anything I can do for Canada or you I will do it.—Your obedient servant,

“ROBERT LINDSAY.

“Mukeny, Ballinamallard, Irvinestown County Fermanagh.”

CANADIAN EMIGRANTS.—Mr. Charles Foy (Canadian Government Emigration Department) would be much obliged if the Editor of the *Whig* would kindly publish the following extracts from letters received from three emigrants sent out to Canada by the Colonial Emigration

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Society, London, last summer. The letters breathe hopefulness and content. Of the 1,035 emigrants sent last year excellent accounts have been received, and the cordiality and kindness which have been shown towards them by the Canadians afford gratifying evidence of their being really welcome in their adopted country. A poor man who, with his wife and six children, were saved from starvation, writes:—"We have got the snow on the ground over five months, and with all that I would rather be all winter in Canada than one of the late summers I have seen in England. We expect to see the snow leaving next month, and to have a glorious summer. I shall be able to provide for next winter, please God, if I have my health. All my family are very happy just now, as we have flour enough in the house to serve us for six weeks, and a good piece of beef, and more comforts than ever we could expect in England, the land of our birth. We felt it rather strange and lonely at first, leaving a large city like London, where we were born and never out of in our lives, to go almost into the bush. We had a most beautiful voyage across the Atlantic. Great kindness was shown to us all by the captain, crew, and everybody that had anything to do with conducting us into our destination. I got a saw and went into the village cutting firewood; no one out of work here. I hope I shall soon be able to send you more than words; my family is growing up, and will be a help to me soon. Only one thing is wanting to make us more happy—that is (naming a relative whom he wishes to be sent out.) He has got no work, and I could get plenty here." Another writes:—"March 29, 1870.—We know it would give you pleasure to hear how comfortable we are in our new home, and how well we are in health. Our children are the picture of health, and have stood the severity of a Canadian winter first late but then we have been able to provide them with so many comforts—plenty of good meat, and other things. There is a talk of plenty of work this summer; a great deal of building and railways going on." Another writes after expressing much gratitude—"No tongue can tell the benefit it (emigration) has been to us."

To the Editor of the Daily Express.

Sir,—Having lately returned from a residence in Canada of three years, I am anxious to set forth briefly the advantages this Colony offers to working classes especially.

I am sorry to say that to the inhabitants of the British Isles Canada has hitherto been far too much a "terra incognita"—a dismal, dreary, waste of snowclad hills and valleys. But year by year this illusion is being dispelled; and this fine and glorious country, the "brightest jewel in Queen Victoria's crown," is gradually assuming the importance to which it is justly entitled as a new and happy home for the toiling and care-worn sons of sorrow of these British islands, and of our brethren on the Continent of Europe. Sir, my mind glows with pleasure and delight as I contemplate the rapid rise, the steady growth, the present prosperity, and the brilliant future of Canada. I can speak from experience, and all I say, so far from being above, is rather below the real facts of the case.

When I left, in August of last year, Canada had a population of about 3,000,000, and there is still a steady flow of emigration. Her manufactures are rising every day, her mineral wealth is being developed, her agricultural advantages are more and more apparent, and her magnificent system of inland navigation, afforded by her canals and lakes, is unsurpassed in the whole world.

Nor must I omit to mention her vast railway communication through the length and breadth of the land (especially the Grand Trunk from Montreal to Sarnia), the Great Western, the Great Northern, and last, but not least, the Toronto, Bray, and Bruce Railway.

All these afford splendid facilities for travelling. No one can imagine the comfort, luxury, and convenience of the American railway cars compared with those in this country. The misery, the cold, the wretchedness I find when going, especially a long distance at this season, in the Irish carriages are extreme. In America you have saloon carriages or "cars;" in summer iced water to drink, in winter a beautiful stove to warm yourself at, and other conveniences, which I need not mention, most grateful to the traveller.

The climate though cold in winter and hot in summer is healthy, the scenery beautiful, and the skies ever bright and glorious. I remember the intense rapture with which I first beheld a true Canadian sky. No mist, no fog, not even the shadow of a cloud, but one vast, deep, far reaching dome of blue infinite Divine! Never did I in my three years' residence see a beggar—never one asking me for alms; the people would scorn to do that. The labourer earns his dollar a day, and walks, proud independent, and free. Men who could not write their names when they went out are now worth thousands of dollars, and every place bears the marks of unexampled prosperity. Would that our Government—would that private individuals of means and wealth—would send out to Canada a number of those who are out of work and unable to obtain remunerative employment in Dublin and other cities and towns in Ireland. At this season, when the sufferings of the poorer classes so much appeal to our sympathies, how I long and pray that some of the money expended in charitable objects could be appropriated to paying the passages and outfits of many literally starving within our borders.

No starvation in Canada!

As a proof of the great progress of the country Toronto affords a striking example. In 1842 it contained 13,000 inhabitants; in 1852, 30,000, in 1856, 42,000; and in this year (1870), 60,000.

Every where postal communication is complete—the most distant hamlet has its post-office; and the electric telegraph passes through every town, almost every village in the Dominion, and the number of miles in operation is at least five thousand.

I could dilate upon the glories of Niagara and other matters, but already this letter has grown to a disproportionate length, and, therefore, I must unwillingly close.

With your permission, I should much like to enter on several interesting topics connected with this splendid colony, and which might be for the advantage for all intending emigrants to know.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS L. HANSON, Ck., A.B.
Late Incumbent of Woodbridge and Vaughan,
Canada West,

Dublin, Jan. 3, 1871.

To the Editor of the Daily Express.

Sir.—I feel much obliged by your insertion of my former letter on Canada, and I shall now, with your permission, add a few words more on the same subject. It is, indeed, a theme which I could dwell upon "con amore," for I do not forget the joyous sense of liberty which I ex-

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perlenced in Canada. There, in a great measure, old conventionalities and distinctions of rank and caste are done away, and you feel free—free as the air, or as the bird that dashes from its silvery wing the spray of the foam-crested billow, and disports itself in the light of Heaven.

Now as to the question, who should emigrate? I answer, without hesitation, the working classes, those who have energy and endurance, and especially men with large families and limited capital. In Canada families are wealth if industriously brought up—the more sons you have the better, for there is always something for them to earn—something to do.

Here in dear old Ireland many a father's anxious wish for his children is, "Oh! how shall I provide for them?" To such a one I would say, sigh no more—arise, go to Canada, where industry is sure to meet with its reward, where your fine, stalwart sons will find full scope for all their aspirations and their energies; where, in that rising colony, they can be young with its youth, grow with its growth, strengthen with its strength, prosper with its prosperity, and joy with its rejoicings.

The province of Ontario at the present time affords great advantages for the intending emigrant, as it has all kinds of soil, and all sorts of situations which are available to the settler.

The fertility of this province cannot be surpassed in any part of the world; and to the poor labouring man in Ireland, where there is such fierce competition for land, nothing can be such a boon as to feel that, when he goes to Canada, every stroke of his axe in the forest is a blow towards independence, and that he now no longer calls any man master on earth. Farewell to hard landlords, rents, taxes, and stern bailiffs, when the toiling son of Erin can make the woods ring with his merry peal of laughter, as with keen axe he smites the forest—

"Till the blue

Of Heaven's sunny eye

Looks through each wild and tangled glade."

Here, however, I must put in a word of caution. It is a mistake for gentlemen or amateur farmers to come to Canada. Those who farm must be prepared to work themselves, for when you have to pay, perhaps heavily, for labour, then farming, I should remark, becomes a doubtful speculation. I can say on the other hand, that the grand inducement (for all those who find life a hard struggle) to go to Canada is this—that there are so many ways and means of making a living which do not exist in this country. No disgrace attaches to any one for engaging in honest work. You can put your sons to any employment without being, as we say, looked down upon, or "losing caste," and this is no little benefit.

But a further and most important consideration is this—that a parent in Canada has no fees to pay, in order to obtain for his son a knowledge of business; his services at the counter are deemed an equivalent; and if he enters a store he is paid a small salary after the first year, which goes on increasing year by year, so that early in life he is able to support himself, and relieve his parents from that responsibility.

I cannot conclude without saying a word or two about the climate of Canada. Nowhere are the seasons more marked in their varying characteristics. Scarcely has icy winter departed and the snow vanished, than spring rushes on with an impetuosity quite unknown in these milder climes. The sun darts down his fierce rays; the apple trees are forthwith white with blossoms; birds of the most beautiful plumage wheel their giddy mazes through the air; all nature, in fine, teems with life,

and mother earth puts on her loveliest attire, as a bride on her wedding morn.

The summer is gorgeous with splendour and brilliant with flowers; the autumn presents the waving fields of rich grain, while the orchards display the finest apples and fruits of every kind—melons, cucumbers, and tomatoes. The grapes hang in purple clusters from the verandahs of the houses; a bright glow flushes the whole of nature; and a dreamy forgetfulness, born of the heat, lulls our senses to repose.

By and by we imperceptibly glide into the Indian summer, with its violet-coloured haze resting on the far edge of the horizon; whilst the maple and other leaves in the forest lend their charms to produce a richly-tinted foliage, and remind us impressively of the glories of the departing year.

Winter, too, has its ameliorations and its joys—the fire that tempers into geniality the keen frosty air—skaters' healthful sport—and the merry gingle and fast-gliding of the sleigh over the snow-covered roads.

Such are some of the features of Canada. Let it only be thickly peopled and its resources properly developed, and it will take a high place among the countries of the earth.

In conclusion, I thank Mr. Foy sincerely for his kind letter. May he be prospered in his work, and increasingly. May the motto, "Hol for the West!" be that of our toiling, struggling population in these lands.

I remain very truly your's,

THOMAS L. HANSON, Clk., A.B.,

Late Incumbent of Woodbridge and Vaughan,
Canada West.

Omagh, January 10th, 1871.

To the Editor of the Daily Express.

Sir,—Of the value of the *Express* as an advertising medium, the number of letters I have and am daily receiving since my letter, with the Rev. L. Hanson's, appeared, give a substantial proof; they are from every class in society. I am very glad to see by the *Belfast Evening Telegraph*—a most entertaining, clever, little halfpenny paper, which has a very large circulation—that the working men of Belfast are about to get up Emigration Clubs, to assist each other to get to Canada, where work at good wages is certain. By my Canadian papers I see advertisements for any number of labourers at 5s. a day. Is there any chance of Dublin following the example? When I look over the list of the several charitable institutions in your city, and read their yearly appeals for money, I always think how much better to raise a good subscription and send the unemployed to a country where they could make a comfortable living, and save a competence for old age, even though the unemployed labourer in Ireland has no hope for old age but the work!

Take the case of a young man in constant employment; take the wages at 12s. a week—a high average; say that he has five children and a wife to support. Three meals a day for seven make 147 in the week, at one penny each meal, they amount to 12s. 3d., or 3d. over his week's wages. Where are clothes and rent to come from? When I mentioned this calculation a few days since to a gentleman in this town, his answer was "Oh! out of five children, likely three would be able to work." "But my dear sir, are the children to have no education? Are they to go to work so soon as they are able to walk, to a factory, or other work?" Take the case in Canada. A

labouring man gets from 5s. to 6s., and in some cases 8s., a day. He can buy good beef and mutton, not such as we see sold in the poorer districts in Belfast, for 2½d. per lb.; his children go to a free school. If he be a single man, and a good farm hand, he gets £40 a-year and his board and lodging; and board in Canada means meat three times a day. With these wages a labouring man may, in a few years, save £40 or £50—a sufficient sum to enable him to take a free grant of 100 acres of land; and if he have a family, 200 acres, and 100 for each child over 18 years of age, a family is a fortune in Canada. So soon as he has cleared as much as will give his family and himself food, he can commence a life of true independence. It is smooth sailing from that. He can see his children grow up, well educated, with the sure prospect of being estated gentry. I could give the names of many who left this country labouring men, and who landed in Quebec without five shillings in their pockets, who now live in splendid brick houses, owners from 200 to 700 acres of prime land, well stocked. To your advertising columns I send a description of the district (Muscota), in which the free grants land of the province of Ontario are situated. Having given the independent position to which a labourer may attain in Canada, you may imagine how I felt the contrast when assisting to distribute coals to the poor in Belfast, I saw strong men, willing to work, in abject poverty, out of work for two or three weeks, wives and children in rags, every thing that could be spared gone to the pawn office. I can never forget the reply when I made the remark, "Would you not be better in the workhouse?" "Oh! no, sir; we hope we will soon get work. Anything before going into the workhouse." I felt sorry that I had mentioned such a trying alternative. How appropriate Hood's "Lay of the Labourer":—

No parish money or loaf,
 No pauper badges for me—
 A son of the soil, by right of toil,
 Entitled to my fee.
 No alms I ask, give me my task;
 Here are the arm, the leg,
 The strength, the sinews of a man,
 To work, and not to beg.
 "Still one of Adam's heirs,
 Though doom'd by chance of birth.
 To dress so mean, and to eat the lean,
 Instead of the fat of the earth;
 To make such humble meals
 As honest labour can,
 A bone and a crust, with a grace to God,
 And little thanks to man.

While the efforts made to send relief to sufferers from war are very praiseworthy, I think we should not entirely neglect the wants of the industrious poor of our own country; and if our charitable ladies and gentlemen visit the lanes and alleys of our large towns, they will find scenes of poverty and wretchedness not to be excelled in the lazarettoes of Germany, or the peasant hamlets of France. The Rev. S. Herring, of London, was instrumental in sending out 1,700 of the unemployed in London last spring and summer. He went to Canada in autumn last to see how they succeeded, and found that only two—and they

were drunkards—had not succeeded. He had the pleasure, which a humane and Christian man could feel, of seeing the men, who, had they remained in London, would have gone to the workhouse or starved, comfortably settled, and with every hope of an independence for old age, and of leaving their children owners of good farms. Who in Ireland will follow his example? During the coming spring and summer sailing packets will leave Liverpool for Quebec, taking passengers at £4 per adult. May I venture to hope that emigration clubs will be established in Dublin, and advantage taken of the cheap passages?

Were some of the wealthy and charitable men and women of Ireland to read the letters full of gratitude which I receive every week from the emigrants who left the North of Ireland last spring, I am sure they would give their assistance to the working men's clubs, if formed.

Sincere thanks for your unwearied kindness in allowing me space in your respectable and powerful journal. If any letters have the desired effect you will be repaid by the gratitude of every emigrant sent to that country where poverty is unknown.—Yours obliged,

CHARLES FOY.

Canadian Government Emigration Department,
Office, 11, Claremont Street, Belfast,
January 19, 1871.

To the Editor of the Northern Whig.

Sir,—I request space in the columns of the *Whig* to reply to the many letters I am receiving from intending emigrants, asking my opinion as to the relative attractions of Canada and the United States as a country to earn a livelihood, or to accumulate money.

The pecuniary results of any employment depend chiefly on two elements. First, the rate of wages, and secondly, the cost of living. Whatever inducements the States offered to the artisan, the clerk, or the labourer previous to the late war, were mostly swept away by the debt and destruction that resulted from that unparalleled civil conflict. Before speaking of the prosperity of Canada, now admitted by all, I will give a few quotations from the press of the United States.

The *Boston Traveller* speaks in this way of the condition, not merely of the working people, but of those who were supposed to be moderately well-to-do. "Two dollars a day and roast beef were among the promises of the demagogues to the labouring classes some years ago. The labourers have got their two dollars a day, but roast beef is still in the future. In fact, meat of any kind has been among the luxuries of life, which even the middling and well-to-do classes have been able to indulge in only moderately, and it would be much more sparingly eaten if every other eatable thing had not also been proportionably forced up in price."

A circular recently issued in California, and addressed to the working men and women of the United States and Europe, expresses in a strong light the disadvantages under which the working classes suffer in that State. "Constant employment is almost unknown on the Pacific coast. The average pay of mechanics is 3 dols. 50 cents per day; the number of working days about eighteen in the month, House rent, living and clothing for a family of four persons, absorb the whole."

A New York paper says, "there are 50,000 men idle in this city, and 100,000 in the state of New York." Another says, after contrast-

ing the taxation in the States with the taxation of Canada, the cost of living, and the wages of both countries, "Canada is the best country in the world for the working man." In cities in the States, good board costs 12 dollars, or about £1 16s. a week; in the country districts about 6 dollars. The rent of an attic in New York is about 5s. a week. In cities and towns in Canada good board can be had for 3 dollars, or 12s. a week. In cities and towns small cottages, suitable for single families, can be rented at 12s. a month; in the country districts everything can be had much cheaper. Good beef and mutton 2½d. to 3d. per lb. Clothing less than half the price in the States. Employment—Half the number of working men and women required cannot be had. Labourers get 5s. a day, and in the hurry of harvest often as much as 8s. By the year farm labourers get from £30 to £40, with board, lodging, and washing—board in Canada means meat three times a day. No person willing to work may be idle in Canada. It is one of the cheapest countries in the world to live in; and considering the cost of living, there is no country where labour is better paid. As a home for the industrious Canada is the best country in the world; every man not afraid to face honest toil able to resist the temptation of cheap whiskey, and willing to wait a little for results, is sure to succeed. Without hard work and the exercise of patience it is difficult to succeed anywhere; but the difficulties are immensely enhanced, when, as in the States, living is dear, taxes burdensome, and employment scarce. In Canada taxes are lighter than any of the British colonies. Compared with the taxes in the States they may be said to be almost *nil*; employment is plenty; wages are good; and living the cheapest. These facts should, I think, enable any persons intending to emigrate to decide between the two countries. I took my proofs in favour of Canada from unfriendly authorities, lest there should be any possibility of suspicion as to their truth.

Pray excuse the trespass on your valuable columns, and oblige
yours obediently,

CHARLES FOY.

11, Claremont Street, Feb. 10, 1871.

From the Belfast Evening Telegraph.

By last night's boat about 100 emigrants left for Liverpool to sail for Quebec in the "Pomona" on the 5th. They were of a respectable class. Canada is getting a large share of the emigrants of this season. Mr. Foy, the Commissioner of Emigration, has, since his arrival in Belfast, been most indefatigable in keeping Canada before the people; letters from his pen have appeared almost daily in the Belfast and Dublin papers. While his success must be pleasing to the Canadian Government, and satisfactory to himself, it must be a cause of regret to every lover of Ireland to see the most industrious and thrifty of our working classes leave. In no part of the world could finer specimens of the working classes be found than the men and women who left our shores last night. We understand that forty-one of the number were from Belfast and immediate neighbourhood, and that Mr. Foy has situations prepared for them immediately on their arrival. In the advertising columns of the *Telegraph* of Saturday, Mr. Foy published a resolution from one township in Canada, requesting him to send a 100 labourers and 50 servant girls. By official returns from the several colonies, we find that Upper Canada, or, as it is now called Ontario, could take 40,000 emigrants of the working classes, annually. If our countrymen and countrywomen must leave Ireland, it is well they are going to a country where their labour is in demand, and where they can manifest their love for British connection.

DULL TIMES IN THE STATES.

A circular recently issued in California, and addressed to the working men and women of the United States and Europe, expresses in a strong light the disadvantages under which the working classes labour in that State. Constant employment is almost unknown on the Pacific coast. Capital brings an extravagant rate of interest, and any works that are undertaken are pushed to completion at once in order that returns may be realized. Consequently the working man has frequently to seek a new situation. Manufactures are scarce, and employ few persons. The average pay of mechanics is stated at \$3 50c. per day, and the loss of time, to which they are subjected from the causes referred to, is said to reduce the number of working days to 18 per month—making the yearly earnings about \$750. House rent, living, and clothing for a family of four persons are set down as absorbing almost the whole of that sum—leaving but a few dollars for a margin. The farm hands are in much the same position. They can get employment for three months while the ground is being prepared for the crop and the seed being sown, and for a couple of months in harvest. For the rest of the year they must take their chance of getting other employment. Men who can secure farms which have come to be very high in price—and men who can go into business have their chance of doing better, though in the latter case, especially, it is only a chance. But of those who have only labour to sell, or who have to rely upon their professional acquirements, thousands regret their mistake in seeking their fortunes in California. Within the last twenty years thousands of Canadians have made the trip to California, but the great majority are back in Canada, content to spend their lives in their own country. Some of them are richer, perhaps, for their labours in the golden land, but, man for man, they have undoubtedly saved less money than Canadians who staid at home.

In the older parts of the Union complaints of hard times are equally loud and general. So difficult do the mechanics find it to live upon the wages paid them, that we constantly hear of strikes in the different trades, and nearly always the strikes make matters worse instead of better. The *Boston Traveller* speaks in this way of the condition, not merely of the working people, but of those who are supposed to be moderately well to do:—"Two dollars a day and roast beef' were among the promises of the demagogues to the labouring classes some years ago. The labourers have got their two dollars a day, but their roast beef is still in the future. In fact, meat of any kind has been among the luxuries of life, which even the middling and well to do classes have been able to indulge in only moderately, and it would be much more sparingly eaten if every other eatable thing had not also been proportionably forced up in price."

Hamilton, Canada, Palm Sunday, 2nd April, 1871.

Dear Mother,—You will be glad to hear that I have got to my journey's end at last, and have got a situation, and come on pay from yesterday, the 1st, looking after a farm for the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Hamilton. I am getting our board of uncooked victuals from the hotel of every description—beef, mutton, tea, and sugar, &c.—and Polly will have to cook them, and she can do it, as the place is about a mile-and-a-half out of the town, a free house, three rooms up stairs and three down stairs, and a well at the door, and £2 a month wages, with my provisions, making £5 a month—not so bad to commence

with as pocket money—and a promise of an increase if I please my employer, so that I will have that and my provision to the good after short time, for you must recollect I get food for all the family, Willy and all, as I know you will be wondering if he gets any. I spent two days with Joe. I was with him this day week. He looks rightly. This is a very fine town, and you can get every thing in it from a needle to an anchor; but I will be able to let you know more in the next. Any way I travelled, through three or four of the States, and I like Canada best. We have beautiful weather, fine and dry, with a little frost at night. Polly and Willy are well.—Your affectionate son,

Government Immigration Office, Toronto, 7th April, 1871.

Dear Sir,—The men you sent were employed in a few hours after their arrival, and we hope to see many more of a similar class from the North.

Will you kindly write me the prospect generally for the season. We are afraid that we will not have anything like the supply of hands required.

Prospects in this city are most cheering; a large number of fine buildings going up, and the wheat crop in all parts of the country looks remarkably well.—Yours truly,

J. A. DONALDSON, Immigration Agent.

Charles Foy, Esq., Belfast.

From Rev. J. A. Morris, a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Ottawa.

Ottawa, Canada, April 12th, 1871.

Dear Sir,—It was very mortifying to me, after assuring my friends that they might make certain to receive the lands promised them on the faith of your letter, to find that on their arrival they were, as usual, snapped up by Mr. Wills, emigration agent, and immediately disposed of at good wages. Finding that they did not present themselves soon after the receipt of your letter, I called at Mr. Wills' office, and learned that the people had called on him immediately on their arrival.

I now write to say that you cannot possibly send out too many men or women. I believe that a thousand good servant maids would be almost swallowed up at \$5 a month.

I would be very glad to get a man and his wife, without children; the woman to understand general work, and the man the care of a horse or two, feeding cows, and tending a small garden. Both could spend as many years as they pleased with me. I would give £30 a year to both with, of course, board and lodging,—Believe me very truly yours,

J. ALEX. MORRIS.

Charles Foy, Esq., Belfast, Ireland.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

Sir,—I would be obliged by your publishing in the *Telegraph* the accompanying letters from the immigration agents in Canada.

Yours, very truly,

CHARLES FOY.

Government Immigration Office, Toronto, April 27, 1871.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., there are some forty scutch mills at work in Western Canada (Ontario), and from all I can learn a good deal of flaxseed will be sown this year.

We have just received the emigrants by steamers Peruvian and Ottawa. They are as fine a lot of settlers as have reached this or any other season. You may see by the enclosed that Messrs. Barber, of Streetville, want six weavers. If you can possibly send them, married or single men makes no difference.

My hands are quite full attending to the wants of the newly-arrived, so please excuse a short note.—Yours, very truly,

J. A. DONALDSON, Immigration Agent.

Charles Foy, Esq., Belfast, Ireland.

Government Immigration Office, Kingstown,

(Province Ontario), Canada, 27th April, 1871.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letters of 6th and 13th inst., the former enclosing notes of passage of Charles Smith and family. I will forward them to their friends.

In reference to the demand for labour I might say that thousands of farm hands, male and female, are urgently required in this district. I wish you could send me immediately 300 farm labourers, 50 labourers for Railways, 10 Lathe Vice hands, 10 Blacksmiths, 10 Tailors, 10 Shoemakers (hand-sewers), 10 Masons, 20 Bricklayers, 20 Carpenters, 100 Female Servants, 6 Wheelwrights, and 6 Moulders—all of whom can get immediate employment if here early.

Yours very truly,

R. MACPHERSON, Immigration Agent.

Charles Foy, Esq., Belfast, Ireland.

Government Immigration Office, Ottawa, 28th April, 1871.

Charles Foy, Esq., Emigration Commissioner,
Belfast, Ireland.

Dear Sir.—Your favour of the 10th instant was handed me by Mrs. Tinney, who arrived here with her children and brother on the 24th in good health. On their arrival I at once provided employment for her brother, who is a stone mason—wages, 10s. 6d. a day, and a promise of an increase, provided he is a good mechanic. I provided for a few farm hands, who arrived with letters of introduction from you to the Rev. J. A. Morris, and hope I have done so to your satisfaction. Johnston Egan, County Cavan, gets \$240 or £50 sterling per year, without board, and his wife is to be paid in addition, at the rate of £1 6s. 10d. per month, for any time she can spare at dairy work.

Archy Martin and Wm. Steenson, young men, get \$14 a month or £35 sterling a year, with board. John Brown and wife are to get £35 a year for both their services, and live together in their employer's family.

I may tell you that they are all engaged with three brothers whose farms join, and are within three miles of the city of Ottawa.

The demand for labour is very great. Common day labourers get 5s. a day; carpenters, from 6s. to 8s. 4d; bricklayers, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Board can be got (good) at from 12s. to 12s. 6d. a week.

Send me 1,000 farm labourers, and I will guarantee that in three years they will own good farms if they save their earnings.—Yours truly,

W. J. WILLIS, Immigration Agent.

Government Immigration Office, Toronto, June 2, 1871.

Dear Sir,—Now that the season is advanced, we can speak of the class of immigrants who have for so far arrived at this agency. It is a matter of gratification to be able to report that they are quite up to our expectation and well calculated for this country.

The demand for labour is still much in excess of the supply. Mechanics and tradesmen of different classes are much required. Carpenters, stone masons, brick-layers, and plasterers are in great demand; but more than all others tailors and shoemakers. I could find employment for 500 tailors in a week. They can earn from 50s. to £3 2s. 6d. a week; shoemakers about the same. We could also find employment for a large number of weavers, in wollen mills. Girls who have been accustomed to such factories in the north of Ireland could do well here. Railway contractors and farmers are watching the arrival of the steamers for labourers. On Wednesday evening last we had 400 of the passengers of the o. s. "Nigar," and at an early hour the following morning some 300 of the passengers by the "Scandinavian." All were supplied with a plentiful breakfast, and at 6 o'clock, p.m., the same evening, all with the exception of some sixty or seventy who were employed in this city, were on their way, either by steamboat or railway, to the different parts of the country where employment was waiting upon them.

We also had a good number of immigrants with capital. Some of them whom you introduced to me bought good farms, others went to the free grants district, which, by the way, is fast becoming occupied by a good class of settlers. You will be glad to hear that we have the prospect of a most abundant harvest. With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN A. DONALDSON, Immigration Agent.

Charles Foy, Esq., Emigration Commissioner,
Belfast, Ireland.

Government Immigration Office,

Kingston, Canada, 9th June, 1871.

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure, on the 27th April, advising the urgent demand for labour in this district, which has much increased for all classes named in that letter.

The Smith family arrived safely, and I enclose draft on bank, British North America, No. 18, on the Provincial Bank of Ireland for £1 12s. sterling, being the amount so kindly advanced by you, and for which the Smiths and their friends are very grateful.

Trusting that you will yet be able to send me a large number of emigrants of the classes mentioned, I remain, yours very truly,

R. MACPHERSON, Immigration Agent.

Charles Foy, Esq., Commissioner of Emigration,
Belfast, Ireland.

Government Emigration Office,

Ottawa, 21st June, 1871.

Charles Foy, Esq., Belfast.

Dear Sir,—On the 16th instant, Mr. Joseph Orr, and wife, and son; Jacob Orr, Mr. McClelland, and wife arrived here, and were engaged at satisfactory wages.

Captain A. Frazer, of Fitzroy, engaged both families for one year at the rate of \$16 or £3 6s. 8d. sterling per month, each couple, with,

of course, their comfortable board and lodging, thus saving them any outlay, except for clothes. I could have provided them with employment at \$24 a month, house rent free but no board, but they could not save as much money as the arrangements made.

I have to thank you very much for the interest you have taken in this part of Canada, by furnishing the very best class of agricultural labourers. They have proved a great boon, and I only regret that ten times the number did not arrive, as they would at once be engaged at good wages.—Yours truly,

W. J. WILLS, Immigration Agent.

Government Immigration Office, 22nd June, 1871.

Dear Sir,—Since writing you on the 9th instant, enclosing draft for £1 12s. from Smith, I am in receipt of your favour of the 30th ult. and 9th inst; the former handed me by Mr. John Rowan, whom I sent up the Bay of Quinte to Adolphustown, having had an application for such a man from a farmer who owns 1,100 acres in one block. In reference to the two shoemakers, alluded to in yours of the 9th inst., I have written to Mr. Stafford, but I could not name exact wages until parties requiring them could tell what they are able to do; wages, of course, are in proportion to capability, and vary from \$25 sterling to £2 per week. I placed two last week; one of them is on piece work, and I am informed that he is earning £2 a week, but he is a first-rate workman.

The demand still continues here for all kinds of labour, more particularly farm hands, male and female.—Yours truly,

R. MACPHERSON, Immigration Agent.

Charles Foy, Esq., Belfast.

Portadown, 18th August, 1871.

Dear Sir,—William Cartney, who you may remember recommending for a railway pass from Quebec to Goderich, on the 5th of August last, has sent £18 to bring out his wife and children. May go by the "Lake Erie," on this day week. I will thank you to recommend them to Mr. Stafford for a pass from Quebec to Goderich. Their names are on other side, and you may see that the £18 will barely pay their passages, and provide bed and bedding. They will go to Liverpool on Wednesday next.

It must be gratifying to you to find the North of Ireland men doing so well.—Yours truly,

D'ARCY SINNAMON.

Charles Foy, Esq., Belfast.

Portadown, 24th October, 1871.

Dear Sir,—David Monroe, who sailed in the "Peruvian," on the 25th May last, has sent to his late employer, Mr. John Sinton, £8, to bring out his wife and child; they wish to go in the "Caspain," on Friday, from Derry.

You may recollect that Monroe went to Ottawa, and as the £8 will barely pay the passages of the wife, and child (18 months old), I would feel obliged if you would give her a letter to the Immigration Agent at Quebec to forward them free to Ottawa.

I am sure that you will be glad to hear that this well-behaved and useful man speaks highly of the new Dominion, and I am sure he will please; he is a first-rate ploughman, and had the best of recommendations from his employers here.—Your obedient Servant,

Charles Foy, Esq.

D'ARCY SINNAMON.

P.S.—The child's name is Walter.

From the Belfast Evening Telegraph.

Emigration—one of the greatest social problems of the day—remains virtually untouched, so far as the action of Parliament is concerned. Government after Government view the subject as if the exodus of our people were a matter of complete indifference to the nation. Much, indeed, might be done in this direction which has been left undone. Under the intelligent superintendence of the Canadian Commissioner—Mr. Foy—large numbers have left Belfast for one of the most prosperous of Her Majesty's dominions. The *Cork Herald* expresses astonishment at the continuous drain of the population, which, it says, is going on as steadily now as in the most disastrous years. Queens-town is crowded with emigrants, although the season has only commenced, and it is expected that before summer the weekly departures from that port will average two thousand. The people come principally from Clare, Tipperary, Meath, Westmeath, and the King's County. "The emigration season," writes a London correspondent, "has opened by the departure of a considerable number of emigrants from the Victoria Docks in the Medway for Quebec. They go out under the auspices of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund, and the National Emigration League. There probably has not been for many years so dire a destitution in London as now. There are vast numbers of people out of work—people not of the ordinary idle class, but those who are willing to work, if only work could be had."

Government Emigration Office, Ottawa, 22nd June 1871.

Charles Foy, Esq., Emigration Commissioner,
Belfast.

Dear Sir,—The young man, Robert Bell, per s. s. "Scandinavian," arrived here all right, and I directed him to a cousin of his who is in the employment of the Governor-General. The names of those who arrived at this station by the sailing vessel "Pomona" are John Hegan, wages £31 5s. per annum; John Sloan, wages £33 6s. 8d. per annum, with board, &c.; John M'Veigh, £50, without board, free house, fire-wood, milk, and vegetables; John Moreland and wife, £46 18s.; William Smith, Bricklayer, 12s. per day, without board; John Nesbitt, Farm-hand, £35, with board; Stewart M'Iwrath (boy), £25, with board; David Rankin, *Farm-hand, £37 10s., with board; P. M'Grath, Butcher, 5s. per day; John Dunlop, Pensioner, £40 6s. 8d. a year, free house and fire-wood.

You may perceive the engagements are by the year. I could have got them much higher wages by the day, but thought it better to provide them with permanent employment. I required ten times the number for to supply the applicants.

The country is suffering for the want of female domestics; good general servants could get from £1 to £1 5s. per month.—Yours truly,

W. J. WILLIS, Immigration Agent.

* David Rankin has since sent for his wife and three children, they went in steamer "Hibernia," 29th September. C. F.

Portadown, 17th July, 1871.

Dear Sir,—Jacob Crawford, who sailed last August in the sailing vessel, "Lake Ontario," has sent money to pay the passage of his wife in the steamship "Austrian." Will you please give her letters to the Imm'gration Agent in Canada, same as you gave her husband; he is now working in Hamilton.—Yours truly,

Charles Foy, Esq., Belfast.

D'ARCY SINNAMON.

Government Emigration Office, Kingston, 20th July, 1871.

"Dear Sir,—Your favour of the 22nd ult. came duly to hand, and I immediately wrote to Mr. Stafford in reference to Alexander and Eliza Spence, who were to have sailed by the "Scandinavian" on the 30th ult., offering \$25 per month and board, by the year, equal to £60 sterling, for both, but have not since heard from Mr. Stafford. I suppose they have been picked up before they reached here. This section is very much in want of farm hands, male and female. I heard nothing since of Robert and Mary Douglas, passengers by the "Nestorian." I had not time to write to Mr. Stafford, as your letter arrived by the same steamer.—Yours very truly,

R. MACPHERSON, Immigration Agent.

Charles Foy, Esq., Belfast.

Government Immigration Office, Ottawa, 31st July, 1871.

Charles Foy, Esq., Immigration Commissioner,
Belfast.

Dear Sir,—On the 14th instant William Spence and wife reached here, and were at once provided with employment in County Renfrew, in township of Westmeath; they are in the service of Walter Finlay, Esq., and are to receive the following rates of wages:—Spence, \$14 per month; and his wife, \$4, in all equal to £45 a year sterling, with their board, lodgings, &c.

* On the 29th, through the kindness of Mr. —, who is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, I received yours of the 7th inst. The young gentleman I have placed, for the present, with a respectable Scotch farmer. I have the promise of a situation for him as school teacher in the County Carleton. These places I have secured for him to save him the expense of board, as I hope to get him employment on the engineer staff at present engaged on a survey of the Pacific Railway. He is a promising young man, and has what you call "plenty of back-bone;" a fine spirited manly lad, who, if I am not greatly mistaken, will yet make his mark in the New Dominion.—Yours truly,

W. J. WILTS, Immigration Agent.

* The young man mentioned is the son of a Rector in the Church of Ireland, only 18 years of age, too independent to be a burden on his father he emigrated to Canada.

C. F.

To the Editor of the Evening Press.

Sir,—Please afford me space in the columns of your interesting and widely-circulated paper to give intending emigrants, especially those of the working classes, information as how immigrants arriving in Canada without money are cared for. It is most desirable that the immigrants should, as speedily as possible, be forwarded to the localities in which there is a demand for their labour, instead of allowing them to congregate in cities and towns to overstock the labour market. In order to secure this great desideratum, the Ministers of Agriculture of the different provinces have caused circulars to be issued to the wardens of the different municipalities in their several provinces, requesting a return from them of the number and class of labourers required in their respective municipalities. These returns are forwarded to the several immigration agents in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, &c. Emigrants from the North of Ireland, on application to me, receive letters to the immigration agents in Canada; if poor, I write to the

agent at Quebec (Mr. Stafford) to forward them; free of all charge, to any part of Canada in which they may have friends, or to which they may wish to go; or where he knows that there is employment for them.

The Government of Ontario have built a depot at Toronto for the reception of poor immigrants. The buildings are seven in number; they are in the western part of the city, situated where the three leading railways enter; they are in seven and a half acres of well enclosed ground. The first building, on entering the ground, is the agent's office, and private rooms, with second storey accommodation for the assistant and caretaker. The next building is the baggage warehouse, and immediately east is a large two-storey building divided in both storeys by longitudinal partitions, with two rows of bunk floors in each of the four compartments. The next building is the dining-hall, large enough to seat several hundred persons; and in close proximity are the cook's house and cook's apartments. The other buildings are a wash-house and water-closets. The depot is in a very healthy locality, and is convenient for the special distribution of the immigrants. All poor immigrants, on their arrival at the depot, and until they are distributed to stations in localities where their labour is in demand, are supplied by the Ontario Government with good wholesome food—soup, meat, vegetables, bread, and tea or coffee—prepared and furnished by the depot cook. The expenditure for the year 1870 was—provisions, \$2,993 74c.; free railway, \$4,153 83c.; or £1,429 10s. sterling.—Your much obliged.

CHARLES FOY.

11, Claremount Street, Feb., 17 1871.

Kirnburn Post-office, Fitzroy, Co. Carleton,
(Province of Ontario, Canada.)

November 8, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—As requested by you, on leaving Belfast, I write to you my opinion of Canada, as soon as I had time to form an opinion of the country. I hope, at some future time, to write you, at more length, my opinion of its resources, requirements, &c. I have not yet travelled over much of the country, but can speak of the county Carleton and the Ottawa valley, where I am engaged, and will premise my remarks by telling you that you in no wise exaggerated the advantages of this part of Ontario; also to thank you for your great kindness to me. The lands are of first-rate quality; in some parts a rich deep loam, in others a rich vegetable mould, with clay subsoil mixed with sand, and capable of producing the finest crops of wheat, beans, oats, or almost any crop. The complaint with some farmers is that their land is too rich—no necessity for manure. One farmer, originally from the neighbourhood of Belfast, told me that he had taken fourteen crops of wheat and oats without a pound of manure, and the last crop the best. He will sow the same field in spring wheat next year, which will be the fifteenth crop of grain.

In this section manure is regarded more as a nuisance than anything else. I thought of how the counties Down and Antrim farmers economise their manure; there are many from these counties settled here. The land is well adapted for the growth of flax, and would produce the finest quality; any quantity could be grown here if there were a market for it. I agree with you that the North of Ireland will soon be flaxed out, as too large an area is sown, and as the crop is a very

exhaustive one the land must wear out. The mill owners cannot in future depend upon the supply they have been getting in their own country; and I think that if they directed their attention to Canada, and spent half the amount they spent in encouraging the growth of flax in India in Canada, they could get all they would require. Beside the adaptability of the soil, there is the advantage of quick transit; from Montreal to Liverpool is made on an average in ten days. As regards the labour market, I need scarcely tell you that the supply is very far short of the demand. All the farm hands of the North of Ireland could find ready employment at high wages. Servant girls are also much required. There are many men here, who can use the axe, getting £60 a year and their board. Farm hands get more than double what they get in Ireland, and good board, meat three times a day, and that of the best quality. Would you kindly let me know if you expect to send many next spring.

Anything you desire to know about this part of Canada I will be glad to inform you to the best of my ability.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Charles Foy, Esq., Commissioner of
Emigration, Belfast, Ireland.

Extracts from a Letter of a Lady, who, owing to misfortune, was with her family, reduced to great poverty, and who was sent out by the assistance of kind friends.

Ottawa, 10th November, 1871.

Dear Mr. Foy,—You must think me very ungrateful for your great kindness to myself and family for not writing to you sooner. I got the 10s. you sent to Derry from Messrs. Allan's Agent, when going in the tender to the steamer; also, the 30s. you sent to Mr. Stafford, the Government Agent at Quebec.

We had a rough voyage, but having a steady, God-fearing captain. (Dutton) we did not fear, but were quite happy; we landed on the 3rd November all well, thanks to the Lord of the waves. Mr. Stafford was very kind to us. Saw us comfortably seated on the train for Ottawa, after providing us with a comfortable breakfast. We arrived in Ottawa on Saturday evening, and went to Mr. Wills; he was, like Mr. Stafford, most kind, and sent his daughter with us to a nice hotel, and Monday morning, before breakfast, we were placed in comfortable situations; it is a very fair beginning, and we are very thankful for it. Mr. Wills says that if my daughter ——— was here she could do well. Please to tell her not to fret, Spring will soon come round, and I hope to send for her then.

My dear Mr. Foy, I will not attempt to speak my gratitude to you and Mrs. Foy for your great kindness to myself and family. A letter from my darling ——— told me how you had clothed them for the Winter. May God reward you both will ever be the prayer of yours. respectfully,

To the Editor of the Field.

SIR,—In your issue of the 9th I read, with a good deal of astonishment, the letter of a "Retired Queen's Officer," who has apparently commenced business in Norfolk, Virginia, as a land jobber or Emigration Agent. He states that:—"Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the

"Cape of Good Hope, offer extraordinary premiums and bid high for the adventurous emigrant; but the fact is undeniable that the United States have so much more to offer and at so much cheaper and more convenient a rate, that is no use to try to compete. Every settler who can get away from Canada crosses the frontier in search of cheaper and fairer lands than Canada can give."

I have rather an extended experience in Colonial life, and my knowledge of the United States is, perhaps, to say the least, quite equal to that of the "Retired Queen's Officer," and it appears to me that it would be extremely difficult to advance in your columns more mendacious statements than those which I have quoted above.

It is true that Queensland offers forty acres of land to actual settlers, and that Canada offers two hundred acres of land, free of charge, to every head of a family, but what the extraordinary premiums are which the other Colonies offer I have been unable to discover, other than that *taxes* equally with Canada are *generally low*, the *price of labour high*, and that the *necessaries of life are usually cheap and abundant*.

The residents of the United States, at the present time, stand in the unenviable position of being the most heavily taxed community on the face of the earth. Many of the necessaries of life are from 50 to 80 and even 120 per cent higher than they are in the adjoining Dominion of Canada, as I know to my cost. The idea of families fleeing from Canada, which is the most lightly taxed country in the world, to the United States, to save their pockets is rather rich. The absurdity is so transparent it is hardly worth contradiction. In point of fact the very reverse is the case. The Dominion of Canada, which now covers a much larger area than the whole of the United States combined—is in the enjoyment of an extraordinary degree of prosperity—with every prospect of making more rapid strides in the future as her powers become more consolidated; the utmost activity prevails in all branches of industry, and a considerable number from the United States are making in it their homes to escape the frightful taxation and expenses of living in their own country.

In proof of the correctness of what I advance I give you and extract from the *New York Times*, the most respectable journal in that city of unparalleled municipal rascality, concerning the emigration of foreigners into the United States for the year ending December 31st, 1871, taken from official returns. It says—"Canada sends but 249, which contradicts the current belief of a large influx from that effete Dominion." This is truly a vast number to leave a Colony containing between four and five millions of souls, when life is as secure as in England, and when an equal veneration exists for law and order.

It would take up too much of your space to make further refutations for plausible fallacies. I will merely add that in Canada or any other Colony the emigrant remains as much of an Englishman as he was at home, and that the matter of allegiance appears to sit with rather discreditable lightness upon a "Retired Queen's Officer," who in early life entered into certain engagements when joining the service.—Your obedient servant,

W. D.

London, September.

EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Daily Express.

SIR.—In the *Daily Express* some time ago I read a letter advocating emigration to Nebraska. Would you kindly publish the following, addressed to the *Standard*, and it is only one of the many received from disappointed emigrants. I have others giving, if possible, a more gloomy account. —Yours obliged,

CHARLES FOY.

Canadian Government Emigration Department,
Office—11, Claremount-street, Belfast,
14th December, 1871.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR.—I notice in your issue of this morning a letter, signed "Wm. H. Hayward," concerning a party of emigrants who have been induced to leave England to settle in the state of Nebraska, and as considerable exertions are being made at the present time by American land-jobbers, passenger-brokers, and so-called commissioners to send British subjects to this far distant Eden, I enclose you an extract from a Canadian paper, giving the experience of a Canadian farmer, who has recently returned to his own country, after a three years' residence in that western Paradise, the state of Nebraska, in the hope that it may prove serviceable to those who are thinking of leaving their native land.

"Having just returned from Nebraska, and hearing such glowing accounts in this country of the many advantages offered by that state to agriculturists, I am induced to address you a few lines to warn those who may intend emigrating thither.

"I left Nassugaye in the spring of 1868, under the influence of very promising rumours which reached me, of the prosperity of the prairie state of Nebraska. I was accompanied by ten other Canadian farmers with their families. We found no difficulty in taking up 80 160 acre lots, and went to work and ploughed up a good share, each helping the other, it requiring the strength of three stout horses to each plough, the sod being so tough. The first year no crops can be put in, the sod is so much affected by the summer sun that anything sown on it would be parched up. May, June, and July are the only months in which the prairie sod is ploughed, and if turned up at any other season it would not rot. We, consequently, had to wait until the fall of 1869, or eighteen months before we had any return for our labour; we then reaped about 17 bushels of wheat to the acre, to dispose of which we were obliged to haul it a distance of 300 miles to Omaha market, and there sell it for 60 cents. per bushel. We were debarred from raising any stock owing to the want of material to build fences; we, consequently, were obliged to confine ourselves to one cow each, and keep them during the summer months staked up on the prairie in order that they should not injure our own or neighbours's crops, which, being unfenced, were exposed. Our wood, for erecting dwellings, we hauled from Sandy point on the Missouri river, a distance of 15 miles. It consisted wholly of cotton wood, about six inches in diameter, for which we had to pay 25 dollars per 1,000 feet. From the great severity of the climate in winter we could not use these wooden buildings for dwellings in the cold: we consequently were obliged to follow the usual custom of digging 'gopher holes' in the ground, covering these over with the prairie grass and earth, which formed our winter habitations for five months of the year, sheltering the cattle in somewhat similar structures, from which they were not taken during the winter—hay, water, &c., being carried to them. There is no such thing as cattle existing in the open prairie during the winter season, the cold is so intense. I left there on the 16th of February, this year, and on arriving in Canada was quite surprised at the change in the temperature.

sent by mail Express

Pine lumber at Omaha was selling at 75 dollars per 1,000 feet, and wheat at 30 cents per bushel. When I left in February, white flour sold at 2 dollars and 50 cents per 100 lb. This great difference between the prices of wheat and flour is owing to the scarcity of mills. Coals in the same market sold at 37 dollars per ton. Our firewood we got from the Missouri river, a distance of 15 miles. We paid nothing for it, but as it was composed wholly of drift wood, it is yearly becoming scarce.

"Tarry County, in Nebraska, is inhabited principally by Canadians, the great majority of whom would return had they the means to do so. Twenty families, to my own knowledge, have returned to Canada, and they will be followed by more. I know several farmers who sold out their farms in Canada and took with them to Nebraska from 2,000 dollars to 5,000 dollars each, and are now living in 'gopher holes' unable to raise as many hundreds.

"The Pacific Railroad runs within 15 miles of my farm, and while it was being built prosperity reigned all round, but now there is no sale for grain, and you cannot think of raising stock.

"My object in penning these lines is that they may act as a warning to Canadian farmers. I have returned to Canada, and only regret having left it. I am now a resident at Hamilton, and will be happy to give any information to those desiring it concerning prairie farming in the Far West.—Yours, &c.,

"J. KIRKLAND."

Mr. Editor, has not the time arrived for our Government to take up the whole subject of emigration, and direct the stream to our own colonies, where there are ample and unsurpassed openings for our surplus population?—Your obedient servant,

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF CANADA.

To the Editor of the Northern Whig.

SIR,—It might be interesting to some of your readers to know something of the lumbering trade of Canada. I therefore give you some figures of that business in the Ottawa River district. 250,000,000 board measure—i.e., superficial feet—are prepared for the American market alone. A similar quantity is sent to the English market in the following proportion:—50,000,000 superficial feet and 18,000,000 cubic feet of square timber. The following singular figures are the result of careful investigation and estimate by one of the principal merchants engaged in the American trade. For the business alone of the 250,000,000 board measure above-named, 5,000 men are employed in taking out the logs, 2,000 teams are used, 9,000 sleighs are used, 2,500 tons of hay are consumed, 3,500 barrels of pork, 4,000 barrels of flour, 23,000 lbs. of tea; 14,500 lbs. of soap consumed, 400,000 of iron chain used; and 2,000 men are further employed in sawing and shipping the lumber.

But these figures do not express the amount of the whole Canadian lumber trade. It is estimated at 700,000,000 feet for the American market and an equivalent quantity for England, South America, Australia, &c., or a grand total of 1,400,000,000 feet. To carry on this trade over 30,000 men are employed, at an average of 4s per day and their board.

It is, taking this immense trade into account, easy to understand farm labourers getting from 35*l.* to 40*l.* sterling a-year and their board, and the supply is not equal to the demand. In one district—the Ottawa Valley—there is a demand for 45,000 farm hands.—I am, yours obliged,

CHARLES FOY.

Belfast, November 27, 1871.

Newry, 11th December, 1871.

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that Margaret Jane Beggs, whom you sent in the "Scandinavian," reached her friends in Hamilton in fourteen

days from Newry. She is very thankful for your letters to the Agents, and says "The Agents did everything they could for me, and had it not been for their kindness I would have had a great deal more trouble; I don't think I would have got here."—Yours truly,

W. H. CORDNER.

Charles Foy,, Esq., Belfast.

IRISHMEN IN CANADA.

The following is from the *Belfast News-Letter* of December 31:—

"We have frequently had occasion to refer in terms of national exultation to the high position which many Irishmen had gained in the Western Republic. Turn to what quarter we may of the vast continent, there will be found natives of the "Green Isle" standing among the most prominent members of the agricultural or mercantile communities, and frequently taking the lead in local progress. Crossing the frontier, and taking a view of affairs in Canada, we shall find that there, too, many of our countrymen have made rapid way; and whether in the senate, the municipal hall, or in the forum of commerce, the people of our island home occupy a full share of honour. In the course of the last half century the progress of British America, or the New Dominion, as it is now termed has been fully equal to the proportionate advancement of its Republican sister. To this onward movement Irish settlers of all grades have largely contributed. If forests were to be cleared of their giant pines, the Celt was found wielding the axe with a sturdiness of stroke and perseverance of action that astonished his fellow-labourers. And in the laying of the railway track, tunnelling through vast mounds, or spanning with bridges the widest rivers, the Irishman usually found himself engaged at the most dangerous part of the works. Some of the finest buildings in the chief cities have been erected by our countrymen; and one of the most enterprising farmers in Ontario hails from the County Down.

"By the last mail from Montreal we have the news connected with that city down to the 18th instant, and among the notices of local affairs we find that of a deputation having waited on Mr. William Workman, President of the City Bank, to request that he would permit himself to be re-elected Mayor for the ensuing year. The deputation consisted of some of the most influential men in Montreal, and at the close of the proceedings Mr. Workman stated that, although he had determined to retire from the chair of chief-magistrate, still he felt so much gratified at the compliment paid him by his fellow-citizens that he would waive all previous considerations, and accept the office. The family of the Workmans consists, we believe, of five leading members, all of whom emigrated from Ballymacash, near Lisburn, more than forty years ago. Like many other representative men on both sides of the Atlantic, the Workmans are founders of their own fortunes; and, as is usual in all such cases, they have not failed to leave their mark on the scene of their enterprise. Indeed, it is hardly possible for any individual, or any number of persons, to push forward with success either in the mercantile or manufacturing world, and not do much good to those around them. William Workman was for a long period head of a large house in Montreal; his brother Thomas, of the same firm, is one of the city representatives in the Canadian Parliament. Two other members of the same family are medical superintendents of the Toronto Asylum; and Alex. Workman is one of the most respectable merchants of Ottawa, and was twice returned as Mayor of that city. County of Down men feel proud of the high distinction which the Honourable Mr. Hincks gained for himself.

SOME ADVICE FROM CANADA.

To the Editor of the Chatham News.

Toronto, Jan. 16th, 1872.

Sir,—I will thank you to insert the following few words on emigration to Canada, &c., in your valuable medium, which I receive at intervals from my friends in Chatham.

Canada is a capital country for a working man to come to, and if he owns a family of sturdy sons they will be a fortune to him. There is also a great demand for females as domestic servants. Farm labourers, carpenters, bricklayers, bootmakers, &c., find ready employment at high wages. I would strongly advise intending emigrants to come to this country in early spring. It is far better than coming at the fall of the year, as winters are rather long and severe. Rates of wages are from one to two dollars per day; a dollar is worth about 4s 2d in English money. House-rent and firing are rather dear, but living is remarkably cheap. Good beef, mutton, and pork from 2½d to 5d per lb.; geese, 1s 8d to 2s 3d each; turkeys, 3s; ducks, 1s 3d; fresh butter, 10d and 1s. per lb.; crockery is dearer than in England. Clothing and other articles about the same prices as in England. Feather beds are not much used here; *the Canadians believe in straw beds*. I would advise any one coming out to bring all the bedding, earthenware, and carpets they possibly can with them. Canada is a place fit for only those who are not afraid to work. Those who are energetic and persevering are sure of success. London is a fast-growing town, about 100 miles west; also, Chatham, a town 179 miles west, and many other places, where living, &c., is still cheaper than in Toronto, and work more plentiful. The climate is very similar to that in England, only the frosts are sharper here. There are several daily and weekly papers published in Toronto. The best route to come to Canada is by way of Quebec in summer, or Portland in winter, by the well-known "Allan line."—I am, yours faithfully,

AN EMIGRANT.

Extract from a letter of a gentleman just returned from Canada.

London, 13th February, 1872:

My dear Sir,— Canada is a wonderfully prosperous state; in some sections they were paying common labourers on public works six shillings a day; stone-masons, from \$3½ (13s 6d) to \$4 (16s 8d) a day.

GOLD IN CANADA.—The anticipated disclosures of rich gold diggings on the easterly slope of the Rocky Mountains, within British territory, must attract swarms of gold hunters and fill up the country with a rapidity never contemplated. It has long been known that the tributaries of the Saskatchewan were rich in auriferous deposits, and further west towards the Pacific valuable mineral stores exist. California would have remained less known than British Columbia had it not been for her gold mines—the latter would most probably have been entirely neglected but for the overflow of adventurers from the former. It was Californian men that brought into notice the value of the British possessions on the Pacific coast, and now Manitoba becomes attractive. If Mr. Pope wishes to direct a stream of emigration to any part of Canada, let him but discover a gold deposit and adventurers will soon find their way to the auriferous region.—*Daily News*.

GOLDFIELDS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The Winnipeg correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* reports the existence of much excitement about the rumours of gold digging of great value at Peace River. The correspondent writes:—"A party already there is making from \$1000 to \$2000 a day digging, paying from 5 ft. to 25 ft. deep. Old Californians on the spot think the country north of the Gasper House, and between the ranges, will prove richer than even California. The distance of the mine from Edmonton is about 600 miles to the north-west, and miners at Edmonton intend to leave along with the Hudson Bay Company January Express by way of Stone Lake and Dulverin, on dog sleds. Another party is expected to start from here in early spring, before the ice breaks up on the lakes and rivers. It is said the mining population of the Central and Pacific States are on the move to the long looked-for discovery."

Arrangements have been made by the Dominion Government, by which emigrants will be enabled to reach Fort Gurry next summer for \$15 (£3 sterling).

C. F.

From the Canadian Illustrated News.

"The question of immigration is at the present moment a most momentous one for Canada. There are great public works in process of construction or projected. There are immense spaces of wild lands to be occupied; countless mines to be opened and worked; everywhere is the harvest of labour ripe for the sickle, while the labourers are but few. Let us in Canada then proclaim the fairness, the freedom, and beneficence of our political institutions, and the liberality of our social customs, so that strangers seeking a new home in the Western wilds may be convinced before hand of the superior attractions which this country holds out, especially to immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. Kindred institutions; a municipal system better perfected than that of England or Scotland; an educational system, either secular or religious, at option; a liberal code of laws regulating commerce and the ownership of property, and a generous and kindly spirit of social intercourse, are among the attractions which Canada can offer with confidence to the new comer. Add to these boundless scope for the exercise of almost every form of industry which this country undoubtedly possesses, and why, we may well ask, should any of the emigrant classes from European countries seek another place in which to make their new homes? Certainly the Irish emigrant would show good sense by preferring Canada to the United States. The contrast between our affairs and those of New York is somewhat striking, and ought to impress intending emigrants with the manifest advantages offered by Canada.

To the Editor of the Daily Express.

Sir,—I read with much pleasure in this day's *Express* a letter on Canada as a home for the emigrant, from the Rev. Mr. Hanson. He repeats what I have so frequently, by your kind indulgence, told the readers of the *Express*—"there is no poverty in Canada." I have also advocated in your columns, and the columns of twenty other Irish papers, the real charity of sending all the unemployed to Canada, instead of making yearly appeals for money to give them temporary relief. I am satisfied that the rev. gentleman will be glad to hear

that Canada is not now as it was three years ago, *terra incognita*. By the kindness of a large portion of the Irish Press, for which I am very grateful, I have had over one hundred letters on the prospects of the emigrant in Canada published. I have distributed through the North over 6,000 pamphlets. My brother commissioner, Mr. Moylan, paid attention to the South and West of Ireland.

Mr. Hanson will also be pleased to hear that there is every reason to expect the emigration of a very large number of the working-classes in the coming spring. I have letters from numbers of the emigrants I sent last spring, in which they thank me for sending them to the land of "peace and plenty." One, a ploughman, sent £18, to bring out his wife and five children; he left the neighbourhood of Portadown.—Your's obliged,

CHARLES FOY,
Commissioner of Emigration for Dominion
Government of Canada.

11, Claremount Terrace, Belfast 4th Jan.

From the Toronto Globe.

We have a territory extensive enough to form an empire of the first rank. Our great want is population; and one of the means of supplying this must be by immigration. The policy of attracting an immigrant population is one of the pressing wants of our condition. We want strength to stand up erect beside a great neighbouring power, without fear of invasion being invited by our weakness, or the necessity of having to forego our just rights to avoid such an alternative. When we reach a certain number we shall become practically unconquerable. The climate fights on our side; and a winter campaign would be impossible. Already our mercantile marine is the largest in America; and if, as there is no reason to doubt, England will stand by us till we can take care of ourselves, we have before us a future which most other nations would have cause to envy.

THE PROSPECTS OF CANADA.—The *Kingston News* says:—Canada is undoubtedly prosperous. From one end of the Dominion to the other there is contentment based upon material prosperity and the fullest political liberty. In Ontario the evidences of prosperity are to be seen on every side, and confessions of a prosperous condition are abundant. Both natural and artificial causes are contributing to this fortunate state of things. The agricultural industry of the country, which is so important as the leading operation of the people, has of late years been very profitable; good harvests and good prices having both combined to reward the agriculturist. Some other industries, as lumbering, ship-boiling, petroleum mining and refining, have attained a great development within the past few years; and have combined their part to the general prosperity. The railway extensions are doing an important work in Ontario. Confederation, by its artificial and political advantages in facilitating interprovincial trade, is doing much to develop commerce and manufactures. The restrictions upon foreign coal are undoubtedly benefitting Nova Scotia, and the freedom of the tariff between the Upper and the Maritime Provinces is, in turn, of great advantage to the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec.—The influx of immigration is another element of our prosperity, upon which the prosperity so created is sure to react and excite. Immigration will continue to be attracted to Canada, and more especially to Ontario as long as she can show such good results.

THE ADVANTAGES OF CANADA.

In commenting recently upon the attempt of a small number of gentlemen, mostly interested in manufactures, to promote a system of high tariffs in the interest of protection, we remarked that all they or others could legitimately desire would ultimately be obtained, and Canada could be shown to be the cheapest and best governed country in the world to live in. The perfectly free and liberal character of our political constitution, the complete control the people can, if they will, exercise in their Federal, Provincial and municipal government, should remove all difficulty out of the way of the latter half of our proposition. As to the former—so far as countries speaking the English tongue are concerned—it would seem that the desirable point has been already attained. With respect to the prime necessities of life, Canada may certainly compare very favourably with any British Colony, and they are to be had far cheaper here than in Great Britain or the United States.

With respect to taxation, however, the advantages are in favour of Canada beyond all comparison. The taxation per head in the Dominion is only 18s 11d sterling. In Great Britain and Ireland it is £2 4s 7d, or about two-and-a-half times the amount of our proportion. In the United States it is £2 19s 5d per head, or more than three times that of Canada. But the taxation of the other British Colonies places that of Canada in a still more favourable light. In New Zealand the taxation is actually £1 7s 2d per head; in South Australia, £6 7s 4d per head; in Queensland, £13s 9d per head; and in New South Wales, £5 6s 9d per head. Canada is taxed only in the proportion, in round figures, of one-thirtieth of New Zealand—less than one-sixth of South Australia—one-sixth of Queensland—and something over one-fifth of New South Wales.

At the present moment there can be no doubt that thousands of persons in Great Britain are contemplating emigration during the coming summer. ~~It may, therefore, be proper for us to do what Mr. Tom White might, three months after date, have professed to do had he not been lost to the Province of Ontario, and bring this phase of~~ the superiority of Canada as a field for immigration before our countrymen at home. With no long exhausting or expensive voyage of four or five months duration, the industrious millions of the old country can find an outlet for their over-stocked labour market, where wages—we speak, of course, of handicrafts and agricultural employment—are higher than at home, where food is cheaper, and where the hand of the tax-gatherer is most lightly felt. Nor is there the least fear of the supply of hands exceeding the means of employment. The 28,000 immigrants of the past season have been absorbed without sensibly affecting wages or causing any appreciable slackening in the demand. The statements sent home by the new settlers are of a nature to induce others to follow.

It should then be the object of every lover of his country, of every one that believes in British institutions, and desires that the largest possible number of his fellow-subjects should share in the benefits, the nearest, greatest, and cheapest of British colonial dependencies has to bestow, to set forth her claims to their first choice, and thus prevent many thousands who cross the Atlantic from becoming alienated from their allegiance to their mother land.

FORWARD.

Keep not standing, fixed and rooted,
 Briskly venture, briskly ram;
 Head and hand where'er thou foot it,
 And stout heart are still at home.

In what land the sun does visit,
 Brisk are we whate'er betide;
 To give space for wandering is it
 That the world was made so wide.

From the Toronto Leader.

No one will deny that it was a good thing for Æneas, and a good thing for civilization, that that founder of a new race should have been compelled to leave his beloved *Ilium*, and seek in unknown lands, to create another Troy. Many a man has reason to bless the day that stress of circumstances led him to leave his native land and seek in this new world of ours, a homestead or a competency. No doubt men are attached to the land of their birth, and we do not wish it otherwise, as we hope and expect the descendants of such like men to grow up with a love for our Dominion; as fervent and as sacred as men are wont to regard their fatherland. We are convinced that there are tens of thousands of the countless denizens of Europe who would find a congenial home in Canada and who, at present, are doing little more than existing where they are. We know that there are multitudes in the rural districts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, valuable members of the community, heads of families, and of fair intelligence, who, like the pastor in the *Deserted Village* on forty pounds a year, consider themselves "passing rich" on something less than half-a-dollar a day. We are convinced, too, that tens of thousands of these same men would overspread our provinces, like the Asiatic hordes, who populated the continent of Europe to its occidental limits, did they but know the scope, capacity, and advantages of our great and growing country. We want these men, we have plenty of work and liberal pay to offer them. What we want is a full proportion of that great stream of emigration which flows every year in upon our neighbours on the other side—a stream flowing steadily West, and being invariably absorbed and retained by the Western prairie lands. And to this end one of the first things we have to look to is the rectifying of an error that beyond doubt possesses, or is put into the minds of the emigrating classes, that the United States offers superior advantages to what Canada does. Is it in political freedom, or advanced institutions? We possess a constitution and institutions which, we believe, are destined to obtain when those of the United States are remodelled. Is it in more favourable conditions for acquiring homesteads or mineral claims? In our Free Grant districts we offer every man, simply at the price of possessing it, farm land sufficient for a family, and if it be encumbered with timber, as prairie lands are not, it is encumbered with an article of value increasing every year. Besides, those who choose prairie land can have it of the best in Manitoba. There can be no doubt but that the Dominion of Canada will be the great manufacturing centre of this continent, because of the untold mines of mineral wealth, which are but awaiting capital and enterprise for their development in the Northwest. Then, too, the superior advantages of our St. Lawrence route,

will, in spite of all Eastern States' jealousy and protection policy, divert the whole transit of the Western States, and thus prosper and enrich the thousands settled along the whole line. Our climate is most suitable to the inhabitants of more northerly Europe, our taxation is lighter than any other British colony and infinitely lighter than that of our neighbours, and our system of primary education is second to none in the world. To those who come from the British shores, our Dominion is peculiarly suitable, as preserving and fostering old and cherished ideas, which men part from as from dear friends.

THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

Let us glance for a moment at some of the evidences of substantial progress made by this country, which abound on every side.

Take for instance the railway system of the country, than which a better index of general prosperity cannot be found, since it extends only as the material growth of the country calls for greater facilities for transport of its population or products from point to point, and what do we see. In 1836 the first crude attempt at a railway in Canada was put in operation. In 1841, thirty years ago, there were scarcely twenty miles of railway in the four Provinces; in 1847 some thirty-eight miles more were added; in 1850 the number of miles was increased by twelve; and henceforth the progress has been steady, and almost uninterrupted, until at the commencement of 1871 we find the country has nearly, if not quite, three thousand miles of railway in operation, (published reports say twenty-seven hundred and eighty miles) with about as much more in course of construction or projected. In the United States of America, that country so famous for its progress especially in railway building, 1841 opened with thirty-five hundred and thirty-five miles of railway in operation (as near as we can reckon from the figures before us); at the commencement of 1870 the number of miles had increased to forty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-four. Now for the comparative rate of increase in the two countries: in Canada it was thirteen hundred and eighty per cent.; in the United States it was under twelve hundred and forty per cent.

Just here the inquiry, what has caused this extraordinary increase in the railways of the country, becomes pertinent. Thirty years ago there were only twenty miles of railway (actual measurement makes it less, but the length given above will answer present purposes) in the country, and that was of the poorest description, the rails being of wood with flat bars of iron spiked on them. It is related of these rails that they were honoured with the title of "snake rails," because of their tendency to curl upward as the wheels passed over them, a peculiarity which occasioned no little inconvenience, and much danger. But, such as that railway was, it met the requirements of the country at the time; and for eleven long years it continued the sole representative of railway enterprise in Canada. If the country had remained stationary, if its population had not increased, if its commerce had not expanded, if its resources had not been developed, if its industries had continued in the normal condition in which they then existed, perhaps that same twenty miles of railway, with its "snake rails," would still meet the requirements of the time, and continue to be the sole representative of the race of railways in Canada. Happily, however, no such misfortune was in store for us. The Canada of thirty years ago is

by no means the Canada of to-day. From two small provinces, it has extended its boundaries to both oceans; from a population of a few hundred thousand, it has climbed well up in the millions; from no commerce at all, it has strode forward to a prominent place among the great commercial nations of the earth; from a few small steamboats, and still smaller sailing vessels, her navy has increased until now, fourth only in size in the world, the white sails of her fleets are spread to catch the breezes of heaven on every sea; from here and there a mill, most primitive in its construction and barely sufficient to relieve the pressing wants of the people, while supplies were being procured in other countries, or to convert raw material into articles of food or clothing requisite for home consumption, her manufactories have sprung up on every hand and her industries have swelled themselves to such dimensions that the ceaseless hum of busy machinery greets the ear at every step, and from an importer of nearly every article required for use in the country she has turned exporter, sending abroad large quantities of the products of her handiwork to find purchasers in the markets of the world.

We might go on to multiply instances of the progress made in Canada in the past quarter of a century, but to do so is unnecessary; those we have given show why, instead of twenty miles of railway, we have one hundred and fifty times that number, while the cry is still for more, and prove conclusively the progress of the country.

A SUCCESSFUL MONAGHAN MAN.—MERCANTILE ENTERPRISE.

From the Northern Standard of 3rd February, 1872.

Under the above heading the Ottawa correspondent of the *Perth Courier* writes:—"About two years ago a young man with a small capital, of modest demeanour and inoffensive manners, named Whitla, commenced a dry goods store in Arnprior, on the cash principle, selling under the sign of "The Red Flag," with very small profits, and, of course, 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than other well-established concerns. Steadily carrying out this principle, he increased his stock, buying in the cheapest markets for cash, selling at the very lowest remunerative figure for the same all-powerful commodity. Mr. Whitla has now the largest dry goods establishment in the county of Renfrew, and steadily adheres to the same principle as at the outset. Two years ago his stock was valued at \$1,000; now it is estimated to be worth \$18,000; and he is making arrangements to import this spring direct from Britain, and to supply country merchants by wholesale. By steadiness, sobriety, and energy, Mr. Whitla has, in two short years, made himself independent, and is now on the straight road to affluence and wealth. He is a native of Monaghan, in the North of Ireland."

[We had the privilege of knowing intimately the young man alluded to above; he is the third son of Mr. R. Whitla of this town. The result of his exertions in Canada in no way astonishes us, as his untiring energy, business capability, and strict integrity would command success in any country. In the Dominion, however, he has had peculiar facilities for acquiring position and wealth, and we think he exercised a wise discretion in deciding to settle there in preference to the United States, where he lived some time before going to Canada.—Ed. N. S.]

To the Editor of the Daily Express.

Sir,—I am desirous to supplement my former letters on Canada with some information to the intending emigrant as to the best course for him to pursue after landing in that prosperous colony.

It is a most important matter, then, to be kept in view, not only by the labouring classes, but also by all who contemplate the possibility of making Canada their future home, that they should be willing to throw aside early prepossessions and prejudices, and take, in the way of enjoyment, whatever first comes to hand.

The editor of one of the most clever and widely circulated papers in the Dominion told me lately that he commenced life in Canada by rolling barrels on board one of the vessels on Lake Huron.

This might, perchance cause a smile in some of the old country people, but the Canadians (and this is the glory of their country) never smile at any of such things.

With them all kinds of labour are honourable, a man is esteemed for what he does and what he can do, and not for what he seems to be, or because his father or grandfather was a duke, a major in the army, or the squire of a certain parish. This is exactly the state of feeling in Canada, and it has, to my knowledge many and excellent advantages, one of which is, that any one of probity, talent, honesty, and good conduct, can rise from the humblest position to fill the highest offices, even of State.

I must, however, enter a protest against the mistaken notion sometimes entertained, that any kind of emigrants is good enough for Canada. Only the industrious, the sober, and the persevering can hope to succeed there, as well as anywhere else; but, given these conditions, and I maintain that Canada affords a far finer field for his attaining wealth and prosperity than Great Britain or Ireland. How so? Because Canada is a country where the hard-working labourer, the mechanic, the struggling shopkeeper, and the small farmer, may easily rise, and, with a young and growing family around him, speedily become a man of property. A poor man is always sure of employment when he wants it, at from three-quarters of a dollar to a dollar and a quarter a day; and if he prefers to work on land of his own, he can always obtain this on such terms that he can live on it, and pay for it from off the land itself. Then, which is a most important point, taxation is not more than a third of that which is levied in this country, and the prospect of having one's own freehold is delightful indeed. Fancy the feelings of a man who daily treads upon his own soil, and who is proudly conscious that every stroke of his axe, every hour's work, is done for himself or his family. This, indeed, is true liberty and manhood.

It is most important to the agricultural labourer to go right forward to the rural districts, and to shun cities and towns as places of settlement.

His great object is, as soon as possible, to become the farmer of his own land, and he cannot begin too early to acquire the knowledge essential to his success.

Now, as regards another class, those who are skilled or mechanical labourers—they, too, are in demand; and there is always employment for machinists, bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, and other mechanics. Good book-keepers, too, will find that their services are in request, and any young man, in fact, of talent and energy, who, in

the overcrowded state of the market at home, could not easily obtain employment, will have a noble field for his energies in Canada. Let it be remembered, however, that we do not claim for that prosperous and rising colony either the power or the opportunity of speedily realising large fortunes; but we claim the greatest facility of securing a most comfortable independence with a very small capital, and in a very short time, with reasonable exertion and judicious industry and economy.

To those hesitating (it may be painfully and anxiously) between going to Canada or to Australia, I would say, that the basis of Canada's prosperity—namely, agriculture and commerce—is a much firmer and more secure one than that of Australia, where the fitful fever of gold-finding prevails.

"The torrent that rushes from the mountain's brow soon runs dry, but the perennial stream, trickling from the rocks, flows on for ever."

As I think of Canada, my heart, though at times sad, rejoices with a parent's pride that I have left behind three beloved sons there, the youngest 11 years of age, and the eldest 17; all in business for themselves; and they would not leave Canada for the "old country," notwithstanding its early associations and past scenes.

Joyous and delightful are the feelings of the emigrant on landing in the New Dominion, when he finds that he comes to a healthy climate—to a land where, from the "horn of plenty," are poured forth her richest stores, where he is welcomed with out-stretched arms by friends and neighbours from home, and where he in fine, is placed amongst all that is pleasant and companionable, his countrymen only too glad to hail him as one of their number, and cheer him in his onward progress. There are great advantages of a moral and spiritual kind in Canada. Education is placed within the reach of all, religious instruction abounds, the pamphlet, the newspaper find their way to almost every hearth, and there exists absolute freedom in all matters relating to religious opinions.

Unwilling I am obliged to close. I thank you most sincerely for your insertion of my letters in your widely-circulated and most influential journal, and hoping that they may contribute, even in a small degree, to the general good.—I remain your's very truly,

THOMAS L. HANSON, Ck., A.B.,
Late Incumbent of Woodbridge and Vaughan,
Canada West.

Omagh, January 16, 1871.

CONCLUSION.

I have given you a few of the many letters received from emigrants; and, in conclusion, I ask you to compare them with the experience of any received in your respective neighbourhoods and say, if they are not a true picture of this land of peace and plenty.

"Fair land of peace, O may'st thou ever be
Even as now, the land of liberty,
Treading serenely on thy upward road,
Honoured of nations and approved of God;
On thy fair front, emblazoned clear and bright,
Freedom, fraternity, and equal right!"

C. F.

THE BEST ROUTE TO CANADA.

I would recommend all able to pay their passage in steamers to choose Messrs. ALLAN BROTHERS Line (Montreal Steamship Co.) as the fastest and best provisioned. The advantages of going by steamer, in preference to sailing vessel, must be plain to everybody, while the difference in the passage money is not so much as at first sight might appear, as in the difference of time spent on the water the emigrant could earn the difference in amount, beside enjoying superior comforts while on the voyage. Passages, £6 6s each adult.

C. F.



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