

rural labourers, at wages varying from \$120 to \$160 per annum, (from £25 to £33 10s.) with board and lodging. The demand for this species of labour continues to increase from the increased breadth of ground yearly put under cultivation. About 40 men, and their families, sent out by charitable societies, from the east end of London, of the mechanics' class, were placed at Ottawa; but, generally, that class of men are not required in the neighbourhood of Ottawa, and should not be sent there. The agent states that twelve clerks, who reached Ottawa, were obliged to accept menial situations. He particularly requests that persons of that class be not sent to Ottawa, as they are sure to find distress. The class of maid servants sent were immediately placed, and many more could have been; 50 German families reached Ottawa, and part of them proceeded to join relatives at Pembroke. He states:—"I deem it advisable to refer to the Free Grant lands, set apart in the county of Renfrew, in the vicinity of Pembroke, in the townships of Head, Buchanan, Wylie, Rolph, Fraser, Alice, McKay, and Petewawa. This ought and will surely be an inducement to Germans, and others, who may desire to acquire land for settlement purposes, as they are laid out in most desirable localities. As respects the future, I can only reiterate what has been stated on many previous occasions, that here, in the Ottawa valley, the really competent, reliant, hard-working immigrant can be certain of ultimate success. It is true, that at first there may be hardships and privations to endure; but, with perseverance, the willing hand can easily overcome them, and in a brief space of time he will find himself in a position of comparative comfort: it is really astounding to realize the change that takes place in a short time. In my own experience, immigrants of a few years standing in the county are now raising crops from off their own lands, and supporting themselves and families, by their own exertions, in a manner truly marvellous."

The Kingston Agent reports that the demand for labourers in that vicinity was in excess of the supply; that \$10 and \$15 a month, (£2 and £3 stg.) with board and lodging, were offered and paid for farm labourers. The number of applications for labourers was 2,25; for female servants, 976; and for mechanics, 243. Farmers, who made applications, expressed great disappointment that so few immigrants staid at Kingston. The total number landed there was 1,135; and of these 1,115 staid. All that remained did very well; and the general health of the whole was good.

The Toronto Agent, Mr. John A. Donaldson, reports, and states that in 1869, the arrivals were over any former years. He says:—"By the St. Lawrence route, the number of arrivals were 30,001, and *via* the United States, 575—in all, 30,576; out of this number 10,222 remained in Canada: the balance, 20,354, passed through to the United States. All were of a healthy class, and found immediate employment on their arrival. Since then a large number have been able to send money home to bring out their friends, and up to this time no complaints have reached this agency of any magnitude." He says further, that the construction of the "new lines of railway, and the drainage of our flat lands, will open up a large field of employment, in addition to the demand which still continues for farm labourers and mechanics, amongst our agriculturists."

Mr. R. H. Rae, the Agent at Hamilton, Ont., reported that 32,704 immigrants arrived at that point in 1869, of whom 26,873 came *via* the United States, and 23,266 persons on to the Western States—the remaining 6,488 staid in Canada. He gave relief to 1,496; and states there was a large demand for agricultural labourers, both skilled and unskilled. A large number of the former can find plenty of work; 219 families brought with them \$236,750.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The great Province of Ontario has made a beginning of exertion in the cause of immigration, and the result is a considerable settlement of immigrants within her borders, adding at once to her wealth, importance and population.

She sent a Special Commissioner to Great Britain, in 1863, (Mr. Thomas White, junr.) and she took the same course again in the early part of 1870, the same Commissioner being again sent. Both of these missions were eminently successful. An official communication which the Commissioner was able to make of the facilities which Ontario afforded, and the advantages which she offered to settlers, was calculated to make a very favourable impression, which it did in fact make. The cause of Ontario was presented, moreover, with both ability and zeal by the Commissioner.

The result of these efforts may be gleaned from the summary we have given in the Dominion proceedings, and agents' reports—the principal feature being that Ontario absorbed almost all the settlers that came to the Dominion in 1869, (17,202 settling in Ontario, against 503 in Quebec, 477 in New Brunswick, and 443 in Nova Scotia,) and so far as we have been able to ascertain the facts, up to the time we write these lines (in October, 1870,) the same result has again taken place this year.

Besides the official exertions made by the Commissioner, she obtained, through him, permission to place posters in all the Post Offices of the United Kingdom, which was done to