

the number of 13,000 or 14,000. Further Ontario has issued 100,000 pamphlets for distribution in Great Britain, setting forth, under semi official sanction, the advantages which that Province offers to immigrants. In 1863, she made an expenditure of \$25,000 for the purposes of immigration; and she also voted \$25,000 for the expenditure of 1870.

The Hon. John Carling, the Commissioner of Immigration for Ontario, has organized a system of communication with the municipalities throughout the Provinces, by means of which particular information is obtained of the precise numbers of labourers and mechanics of each class, that each separate locality can employ. The system has been found to work admirably, and the result has been that all the settlers which came, have been comfortably placed without a day's delay.

Dr. Taché, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, stated before a committee of the House of Commons, in March, 1870, in referring to the Immigration Conference of 1869, that agreeably to the order of the Conference, inquiries were made on the subject of procuring "better and more ample accommodation for the immigrants landing at Toronto. * * * * * After consultation with the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture of Ontario and the railway authorities, on the recommendation of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, two orders were passed by the Privy Council—one bearing date the 14th of February, 1869, appropriating to the purpose of immigration two plots of Ordnance Lands referred to, and another, bearing date the 8th of March, appropriating a sum of \$15,000 to the buildings required to be erected. The Board of Works is now busily engaged in causing these buildings to be erected before the 1st of May; these buildings are a large shed, a cooking house, a dining hall, a baggage shed, an office, a residence for the agent, and the appurtenances necessary to such an establishment."

This work has been carefully carried out; and has been admirably successful. It connects with the railway stations; and so perfect is the system that immigrants actually find themselves at their destination, where work is provided for them, in a few hours after arrival at this shed.

The progress of Ontario, and, in fact, of all Canada, in wealth and population, has been quite as rapid as that of the United States. In fact, there is no country in the world more solidly prosperous.

We take the following from the pamphlet published by the Government of Ontario with respect to

MINES AND MINERALS.

"The mineral wealth of the country is not surpassed, if, indeed, it be equalled by any other in variety and richness. It has not yet, however, received anything like the attention it deserves, and may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped. To mention some of the principal articles, we have iron in large quantities a short distance back from Lake Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc spar; gypsum, or plaster of Paris; marble, pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont, and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well.

"On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of \$250,000 are exported annually. Silver is also found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly round Thunder Bay. Mica is also found, and worked in quantities that pay well.

"Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

"The first wells were struck at Oil Springs, County of Lambton, in 1862, and by March, 1863, over four millions of gallons had been obtained. Other regions have yielded this valuable mineral,—Bothwell, in the County of Kent, and Petrolia, in Lambton, being the principal. The last mentioned place is now the largest producing district. In 1867, 130 wells were sunk with great success, 120,000 barrels being shipped, and 200,000 tanked for future use. In 1868, the produce was about 4000 barrels weekly, equal to 200,000 in the year. Canada requires, for home consumption, only about 120,000 barrels, so that there is ample surplus for export. The difficulty in getting the Canadian oil into European markets has been its odour. American oil has been readily deodorized, and, consequently, has kept Canadian out of the market. A process has quite recently been invented, however, by which the Canadian article can be perfectly deodorized, and, as this oil is superior to American, in having greater illuminating power, and being less explosive, it is expected that a large export trade will be developed during the ensuing year. Large refineries have been constructed at immense expense for preparing the oil according to the new process. When the export trade is fully developed, the trade will become of great value to Ontario.

"Salt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface. The article is obtained by evaporating the brine, and is exceedingly good for table use, having been found, upon chemical analysis, to be of almost perfect purity. As evidence of its quality, it may be mentioned that it received a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and the first prize at the New York State Fair for the same year. Although the manufacture has been carried on for only two or three years, there is now produced far more salt than is needed by the Province of Ontario, and large quantities will probably be exported. In November, 1866, the manufacture was 45 barrels a day; in August, 1867, it was 90; in August, 1868, 190; and now it is probably upwards of 300 barrels a day. Over \$70,000 have been expended; 13 wells are now sunk, and about 200 kettles are in operation.