

British and Colonial Emigration Society	5,082
The Clerkenwell Emigration Society	746
Hon. Misses Hobart's Family Emigration from the East of London Committee	974
Miss McPherson's do.	264
Bristol Emigration Club	114
Miss Thomas, of Edinburgh	39
Working men's National Emigration Association and National League	501
Rev. Father Nugent	34
Miss Rye	253
Royal Dock Yard laborers	1,417
Other Societies and Institutions	363
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	9,787
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The Minister remarks that these figures do not altogether agree with the numbers published in the reports of these societies. They are a little under; but they represent the numbers of the arrivals as actually registered at Quebec.

In the case of these assisted immigrants the Dominion Government paid their passages from the Port of Quebec to the nearest railway station to their ultimate destination, where it had an agent; and the Provincial Governments took care of them from that point to their ultimate destination. They were thus provided for at the public charge until actually placed in employment in different parts of the Dominion, and it may be added the practice is to provide in the same way for all poor immigrants who intend to settle in Canada. In former years it was the custom to assist all immigrants forward, who asked aid, but that practice was stopped in 1868, it appearing that gross abuses were practised; immigrants intending to settle in the United States regularly calculating upon obtaining this much aid from the Government of Canada to assist them in their settlement. It should be observed that this aid of free passes is not given or intended to be given except to those immigrants who land at Quebec who are in actual need of it and intend to settle in Canada.

The policy of the Government of Canada is to protect immigrants from the port of their arrival to their point of destination. For this purpose extensive buildings have been erected, and others are in process of erection. It appears from the report of the Minister of Agriculture, that the immigrant station at Toronto, which is the largest local distributing point for immigrants in the Dominion is the most extensive and perfect in its arrangement of any of those so far erected. The Toronto station is built on Government grounds, seven acres in extent, and the buildings have sidings and platforms connecting with three leading railways; which railways connect with the railway system of all parts of the continent as well as all points of Canada. The cost of the station was \$12,000. The buildings are fitted up with every improvement that experience has suggested for the comfort and accommodation of newly arrived immigrants. They have ample sleeping apartments, cooking-house, wash-house, water-closet, &c., and proper places for stowing luggage; and an infirmary for distributing medicines for the sick is now in process of erection. The arrangements for sending forward immigrants at this point

are so perfect that the largest number of arrivals have hitherto been distributed so rapidly, that they have been conveyed to their destination and been placed in actual employment within a few hours after their arrival.

Money was voted at the last session of Parliament to erect immigrant stations on an extensive scale at Quebec, Montreal and Kingston. The building of these is actually going on, as these lines are written. They are to combine every improvement that ingenuity and experience have been able to suggest for the comfort of immigrants and their protection from sharpers who would otherwise be found to prey upon their inexperience and want of local knowledge. Government agents are also present at all these points to assist them with authentic information in matters concerning their destination, routes, &c.

The number of immigrants who have arrived and settled in Canada is much less than the number who have hitherto gone to the United States; but the probability is that in less time than the next fifty years the balance will be redressed from the fact that the United States have already disposed of their large tracts of fertile lands, while Canada is about opening up immense and fertile territories for the settler. The really cultivable area of the United States is confined within much smaller limits than is generally supposed from the fact that immense arid deserts are found in place of cultivable territory, with comparatively very little exception, over all the region west of the 100th degree of west longitude to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Canada on the other hand has yet an immense extent of fertile territory to settle; and is about to receive a new stimulus from the opening up of the North West Territory and the Pacific Railway.

By the British American Act the Dominion Government and the several Provincial Governments have concurrent jurisdiction in the matter of Immigration; and we learn from a Report of the Department of Agriculture that they had a conference to define their several duties, in 1868. The Dominion Government maintains the several agencies, but with its consent the several Provincial Governments have permission to avail themselves of their services.

The four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, have severally published pamphlets for the information of intending emigrants. A pamphlet written by Mr. Spence, of Manitoba, has received official sanction; and may therefore be ranked with the official publications of the other Provinces.

The Dominion Government Agents are—

IN CANADA

- L. Stafford.....Quebec.
- J. J. Daley .....Montreal.
- W. Wills.....Ottawa.
- J. MacPherson.....Kingston.
- J. A. Donaldson.....Toronto.
- R. W. Rae.....Hamilton.
- E. Clay.....Halifax.
- R. Shires .....St. John, N.B.
- J. A. N. Provencher. .Winnipeg.
- Gilbert McMicken (for Manitoba).....Fort Garry.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

- W. Dixon.....London.
- J. G. Moylan.....Dublin.
- C. Foy .....Belfast.
- D. Shaw... ..Glasgow.