

bichloride mercuric drench. In the event of a vessel arriving with serious disease at any of the unorganized quarantine stations, it is sent to the nearest organized quarantine station, where there are the necessary disinfecting appliances. In view of the outbreak of cholera in Europe in the summer of 1892, the most important quarantine stations have been placed in a condition of thorough efficiency, and it is hoped that by vigilant inspection and the use of every precaution, the disease may be prevented from obtaining any foothold in the country, and should it appear, may be confined to the vessel bringing it.

Emigra-
tion from
United
Kingdom,
1815-1891.

153. According to British emigration returns, out of 13,132,231 persons of all nationalities who have emigrated from the United Kingdom during the years 1815 to 1891, 8,802,557 went to the United States, 2,052,896 to Canada, and 1,705,215 to Australasia, being respectively 67 per cent, 16 per cent and 13 per cent. After the discovery of gold in Australia, emigration to that country increased very rapidly, and during the period 1853-1891, 1,394,379 left Great Britain for Australasia and 1,016,182 for Canada. During the same period (1853-1891), out of 7,340,473 persons of British and Irish origin only, who emigrated, 4,895,942 went to the United States, 1,328,323 to Australasia and 755,194 to Canada, being in the proportion of 67 per cent, 18 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

Emigra-
tion from
United
Kingdom,
1891.

154. In 1891, out of 334,543 persons, including foreigners, that emigrated from the United Kingdom, 252,016, or 75 per cent, went to the United States, 33,752, or 10 per cent, to Canada, and 19,957, or 6 per cent, to Australasia. It is quite possible that some of those returned as having emigrated to the United States finally settled in Canada, and *vice versa*. During the last five years emigration to Canada has been considerably in excess of that to Australasia.

Area of
Canada.

155. The area of Canada is estimated to contain 3,456,383 square miles. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing considerably more than one-third of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an area of 3,030,771 square miles, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this makes the total area 3,161,493 square miles, or 294,890 square miles less than that of Canada. The total area of the British Empire, according to official figures, is, exclusive of protectorates, 9,040,497 square miles. The combined area, therefore, of Canada and the Australasian colonies, exclusive of New Guinea, comprises rather more than 70 per cent of the whole Empire.

Area of
Europe
and
Canada
compared.

156. The area of the whole continent of Europe is about 3,661,360 square miles. It is therefore only about 204,980 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada.

Area of
United

157. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 120,849 square miles, so that Canada is nearly twenty-nine times as large as the whole of