

device to exclude all who are suspected of being in any respect **undesirable**. But the great preponderance of opinion in Canada is still in favor of advertising our opportunities and encouraging all who are not obviously likely to become a charge on the public.

While we are all sensible of the benefits to accrue from the full development of our natural opportunities, we are apt to overlook the advantages arising from opportunities unused. It is the abundance of unused land, the undeveloped and undiscovered mineral resources, and the timber wealth still unused that play an important part in maintaining the high standard of living which makes this country attractive to Europeans. The high rate of wages maintained in all industrial pursuits is due more to the opportunities for self-employment than to the much-discussed labor organizations. It is not necessary for workmen to move out and take up wild land in order to increase wages in their trades and occupations. The mere fact that they can do so is sufficient to prevent industrial conditions from descending to the level of European countries. There are always a few in every industry prepared to change their occupation, and these few relieve the pressure of competition whenever it grows onerous. Questioning the settlers in any new country will reveal a surprising variety of occupations abandoned. The economic difference between a new country and an old is that the one presents many opportunities for self-employment, while the other presents few or none. The change from the one condition to the other is inevitable, and the only question to be decided is whether it should be hastened or retarded.

#### FILLING UP THE COUNTRY.

The strongest influence in favor of migration from Europe to America is the transportation companies. The steamship owners have found it profitable to employ a variety of agencies for the promotion of business. In many villages there are men of local prominence paid by these concerns to expatiate on the glorious opportunities of the new world and to instruct their converts as to lines of transportation. This is but one of many kinds of agency in active operation. Philanthropic societies and individuals are also active in promoting emigration in Britain and other European countries. It is felt that the better conditions of the new world can be made to afford the most effectual relief for the destitution of the old. On this side of the Atlantic the railway interests are strongly in favor of promoting immigration, not only as an important addition to a profitable traffic, but as a means of increasing subsequent business through the more rapid settlement of vacant land. The land companies, the railway and other companies holding land grants, and the many enterprises in the west that stand to gain by the advance of settlement are also strongly in favor of promoting immigration. The heavy public burdens necessarily resulting from the maintenance of Governmental authority over sparsely-settled areas have caused a general eagerness for the rapid filling up of all vacant land. Our neighbors to the south were at one time equally anxious to acquire the population of European countries, but their attitude has been completely changed in that regard. They are trying by every