

was conclusive against great and ambitious schemes of colonisation, and it was also a strong reason for taking all possible precaution that the emigrant on landing should know where to go to find employment at once. If he were seen loafing helplessly about, although only for a few days, the cry would be immediately raised, "England is at her old game, dumping down her paupers here." The society on behalf of which he was speaking, took special care to avoid that danger, and means were taken to assist emigrants in various ways with money and advice, and to find employment for them. He (Lord Derby) thought it was hardly worth while to discuss the objection that what we wanted was home colonisation—the settling of people on unoccupied lands rather than emigration beyond the seas. In the first place, there was room for both, as one did not exclude the other; and in the next place, schemes of what was called home colonisation were various but not in general promising. One of the favourite ideas of their promoters was to take the people who had failed in other occupations and to plant them on land which professional farmers had not been able to utilise. The least effective part of the population was to be put on the least productive part of the soil. He was not sanguine as to the success of projects of that kind, although as a landowner he was naturally glad of anything which increased the demand for land. But if a man could get 100 acres in Canada for less than he would have to pay for 10 acres here, he had better move. He (Lord Derby) believed that emigration, guided and directed as it was in the case of this society, was at least a partial remedy for existing difficulties. If others could do better let them, if not, let them help the society."

It is quite evident from this extract from the speech of Lord Derby, that he has given the subject of emigration some consideration, although I do not agree with all of his statements, but give them as showing how much importance he attaches to the subject of emigration. There are some public men, however, not quite so prominent, who are opposed to any encouragement whatever being given to emigration and who strongly protest against the Imperial Parliament granting any money by way of loan or otherwise to assist emigration.

THE FUTURE.

I am not able to form an opinion as to the prospects for the coming year with any satisfaction whatever. There are so many circumstances which may, in my judgment, seriously interfere with a large emigration to Canada this year. The great inducements offered last year by the Argentine Republic had a very serious effect upon the emigration to both the United States and Canada, and I am not aware that this policy will be discontinued, and, in addition, we have the Parliament of Queensland voting over one and a quarter millions of dollars to promote emigration, and from private sources in the United States large sums are sent annually to friends in Britain to pay their passages to that country, and I am satisfied from this source alone two or three millions of dollars annually reach the United Kingdom, while Canada has been for some years annually reducing her appropriations for emigration purposes. I hope I am not exceeding my duty, nor assuming too much when I say that if Canada expects to receive that fair share of the emigration from the United Kingdom which her many advantages and increasing opportunities would justify, more liberal grants of public money will be necessary in the future, and advertisements in the local press setting forth the advantages which Canada has to offer, will be absolutely necessary. The agents upon this side are, I know, most anxious to have Canada receive as large a proportion as it is possible of the emigrants leaving Britain, but working against the strong moneyed influences I have mentioned, it is most difficult to persuade even tenant farmers that those countries which propose to furnish free passages and offer other strong inducements to settlers, are not as likely to grant emigrants privileges and advantages in the future as are those countries which offer no special inducements.

Of course, our "free grants" are very much to our advantage in the way of promoting emigration, as are also the exceedingly satisfactory reports, which reach this country, from those who have settled in Canada, but pecuniary aid is a powerful