

sions, &c., at home; and there are, of course, other incidental expenses to be considered, so, upon the whole, a tenant farmer or farm labourer must be fairly thrifty and have been economical to have sayed enough to be in a position to emigrate to Canada with his family. I think, therefore, there is something in the statement I have so often heard in the country districts, viz.: "Those who emigrate to Canada are the very best and most industrious we have;" "*None of our poor are able to go.*" If this be true, and I believe it practically is, what becomes of the statement that paupers are sent to Canada through your agents? I have not known of a single case, since coming to Ireland, of a pauper going from here to Canada. I am convinced there are very many industrious, hard-working, sober farm labourers and others who would, with the advantages which Canada has to offer, could they but reach there, in a few years become thrifty and prosperous, and I think it is to be regretted that some scheme could not be devised by which so industrious a class might receive some assistance towards helping them to where their willing industry and thrift would procure for them comfortable and happy homes, and the land of their adoption have the advantage of their citizenship.

I am confirmed in my opinion as to the superior class of emigrants who have gone to Canada this year, by a statement made at the annual meeting, held in London on the 17th of December, 1889, of the Hudson Bay Company, by the Governor, Sir Donald A. Smith, who says: "In regard to immigration, I would like to say that, though during the past season immigration into Manitoba has not been so great as during some former years it was, nevertheless, very *much better* as regards the class of immigrants. Practically, all were, I believe, possessed of some means, while many were well-off, so that in every instance they were able to settle down comfortably to work as farmers, and thereby commence at once to increase the productive powers of the country."

Many of the leading public men of England do not hesitate to say that they believe emigration to be the best, most satisfactory and reasonable method of relieving the distress and discontent to be found in many of the over-crowded and congested districts, which is not only to the advantage of the thrifty and industrious emigrant who may have found it hard to make both ends meet at home, but also for those who for a variety of reasons are unable to go, inasmuch as the competition for labour will be to that extent diminished. If some understanding or agreement could be come to between the Imperial and the Canadian Parliaments, by which a liberal grant could be made to assist in promoting the emigration of carefully-selected tenant farmers and farm labourers, I think both countries would be very greatly benefited. I hope ere long the public sentiment of the United Kingdom will favour such an appropriation, and I am not sure but the time is near at hand. When we find such distinguished statesmen as Lord Salisbury and Lord Derby speaking in favor of a policy of emigration, I think it is a hopeful sign in favour of a practical scheme. Lord Derby delivered an address before the Self-Help Emigration Society in January last, which I give as follows, taken from the *Dublin Irish Times*:—

(*Irish Times*, 22nd January, 1889.)

LORD DERBY ON EMIGRATION.

(*Special Telegram.*)

Lord Derby, speaking at the first annual meeting of the Liverpool Self-Help Emigration Society, held in Liverpool yesterday, said it was quite clear that emigration must be accepted as one of the recognised institutions of the country, as an out-flow of population was absolutely necessary in a nation situated such as we were. No doubt we had a national capital always increasing; no doubt the volume of our trading and manufacturing business continued to grow, if not from year to year, at least from decade to decade; no doubt we had some uncultivated lands at home, though for the most part they were poor lands, and not such as could be profitably cultivated at the present prices of food. But on the other hand, we had a yearly growth of population of little less than 400,000, and though industrial production