

country towns which I visited, in the general revival of trade and the great demand for labour in nearly every branch of industry.

Of course, when times are bad and consequently scarcely any demand for labour, those who are depending upon the work of their hands for their daily bread must of necessity seek a change. Outside of the towns and in the country districts are to be found large numbers of sturdy, industrious men who have been farm labourers all their life long, who would, if in Canada, by their thrift and industry, soon become well-to-do farmers, who hesitate to break off all connection with and attachment to the land of their birth; yet, notwithstanding this, when employment cannot be found at home they are, from sheer necessity, forced to emigrate, and some of those who have done so have expressed their regret to their friends that their necessities had not in early life induced them to seek new homes beyond the seas.

Another important reason for the decrease was the active demand and pecuniary encouragement given to intending emigrants by the Argentine Republic, the agents of which were offering very strong inducements indeed, and besides furnishing free passages to hundreds of them, were, in addition, showing, in glowing colours, the quality of their lands and the easy means offered to procure them; indeed, I think the promises were far more liberal than the poor emigrant expected, and, I am afraid, far beyond what their actual experience demonstrated. I do not know that I can do better than to furnish herewith two extracts taken from the Dublin *Irish Times*, in order to furnish fuller information of the facts referred to—one of 22nd January, 1889, the other 28th January, 1889—as follows:—

#### EMIGRATION TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMERICK,

“Notwithstanding the advice of the Most Rev. Dr. O’Dwyer and of others qualified to speak on the subject, as to danger and risk and general ill result which would attend emigration to the Argentine Republic, a large number of persons of both sexes have resolved to avail of the free passage to that country which has been offered by the Argentine authorities. Four hundred families, including a considerable number of labourers and small farmers from the surrounding districts—the bulk of the emigrants, however, being drawn from the city—leave Limerick to-morrow for Queenstown, where they will embark on the North German steamer “Dresdeu,” bound for Buenos Ayres.”

#### THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC EMIGRATION SCHEME.

AN EXPERIMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORK.

“What may be considered as an experiment in the way of emigration is at present in course of operation. On board Lloyd’s s.s. “Dresden” 1,500 passengers sailed for the Argentine Republic from Queenstown, under a new scheme promoted by the Government of that country to encourage colonization. Whether the experiment will turn out successful or not is yet to be proved, but the favour with which it has been received throughout is a powerful testimony in support of the arguments of those who assert that emigration to new countries by the poorer classes, is a source of relief which they are willing to avail of, when the opportunity to do so offers. About a year ago the Argentine authorities established agencies or information offices in various centres in England and Ireland—one in Dublin and another in Cork. The object of these offices was to afford information to persons desirous of proceeding to the Argentine Provinces. A large number of applicants at once came forward under the impression that free tickets would be at once granted. This was a mistake, and it is only quite recently that the Government of the Republic decided to grant assisted passages to families. These are being rapidly availed of, and the fifteen hundred people who left in the “Dresden” on Friday constituted the