

emigrants going out than this year, although as to the total number of emigrants, so much depends especially upon the state of trade and agriculture in this country that it is impossible to make a distinct estimate. This year has been an exceptionally good one here in regard to trade matters, both coal and iron having advanced very largely in price, and ship-building has been carried on on a much more extensive scale than for some years back. The consequence is, that from the increase in wages large numbers of people who have heretofore been employed in agricultural or other country pursuits have been drafted into these industries, and there has been therefore an increased demand for agricultural workers, running up the wages of those employed in this way also. Another thing that caused an increased demand for agricultural workers this year in this country was the unusually heavy crops of hay and grain, which rendered it necessary to have a greater amount of labour to secure these crops than is ordinarily the case. So long as this demand for labour continues in this country there is not likely to be as large a volume of emigration as in 1888.

For the same reason, also, there is a great demand for the best class of female domestic servants in this country, so that I fear it will be difficult to induce as large a number of them as could be wished to take up their abode in our various Provinces. I have had numerous applications for people of this description from Canada, and find it very difficult to meet the desires of those wishing for servants of this kind. The only way in which they, or agricultural emigrants, can be induced to go in large numbers, will be by a corresponding increase of wages in Canada.

In every way, I have done all in my power to prevent people unsuitable for our country from going out, and there are large numbers of such, particularly in cities and towns, who have no means, and who have not been accustomed to hard work, constantly applying to me.

Imperial Federation continues to attract a good deal of attention throughout this country, and there is a strong feeling prevailing that some means should be taken to strengthen the bonds of union, as far as possible, as between the mother country and the colonies.

On account of the great expense involved in the sending out of the poorer class of emigrants who think of going to British Columbia and other new districts, as compared with the other Provinces of the Dominion, I think it would be worth taking into consideration, whether some plan could be devised by which the worthiest of such people might be enabled to go at less cost than is at present the case. I have come in contact with many instances when that alone (the cost) has been the deterrent to numbers going.

In regard to my suggestion of last year, I have been happy to learn that several connected with the High Commissioner's European staff in this country have visited Canada this year, and I hope the same course may be continued next year, for the reasons assigned by me heretofore.

I also hope that the advisability of a few agricultural delegates being sent out to the newer districts of our country may be taken into consideration.

Taking all things into consideration, I think we may anticipate at least a fair amount of emigration from Scotland next year, but as before stated as regards numbers, much will depend upon the state of trade and agriculture.

From information I have received from the Board of Trade and the various steamship companies, I herewith give the statistics of emigration from the Clyde to Canada during 1889 and the previous year:

1888.....	6,621
1889.....	4,453

From the above it will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease from last year, for which, in my opinion, the following are the causes:—

1st. It being known last year that assisted passages would cease in the end of April, very large numbers took advantage of the lower rate who might not otherwise have gone out, as well as those who did intend going. Those who go now, I