going to the United States. Looking through the emigration statistics of that country, I find that from 1847 to 1852

IRISH EMIGRATION

nearly doubled that of any other country, the next being that of Germany; while from England it was comparatively Of the emigrants engaged through the instrumentality of the New York Labour Exchange in 1868, 7,397 could not read or write; the most of those emigrants were from the United Kingdom, as the Germans generally prefer to go West; their ignorance denotes the low status of the working-classes in Great Britain and Ireland, countries which, from time to time, have been loudly proclaimed the most enlightened in the world. With unbounded territories and unlimited resources this influx of hard-working men was of the greatest benefit to the United States, and the result was that the Republic rapidly rose in the scale of nations, although the government of that country has not acted right to those people who went to make a home under its flag-but more of that in another chapter. England has more colonies and dependencies than any other country, and it is only natural that she would try to direct the current of emigration to their shores; the colonies themselves being very anxious to get settlers. Steam navigation, the electric telegraph and penny newspapers led to a diffusion of knowledge between different countries and peoples, this materially assisted emigration, because such knowledge enlarged their views and expanded their ideas; but it is only recently that the

PLAN OF DELEGATING MEN

from various organisations to report upon the prospects that await workingmen in the new countries has been thought of; this was really a step in the right direction. During the last few years numbers of trade unions have been formed and found exceedingly beneficial to the toiling classes, because they taught self-reliance, unity and cohesion, and had a properly organised directing power.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' UNION is the last, and perhaps the most important of these