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EMIGRATION STATUTES AND GENERAL HANDBOOK.

ISSUED BY THE
EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE,

31, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

NOTE 1.—This office has been established by Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration chiefly to the British Colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. The information issued to the public is mainly obtained from the various Colonial Governments and their representatives in this country. No pains are spared to make the information as accurate as possible, but the Office cannot undertake to be responsible for the absolute correctness of every detail.

NOTE 2.—This Office has now organised branches at the following places, where their publications and information may be obtained:—The Public Free Libraries at Bradford (Yorks), Cardiff, Hereford, Leamington, Leeds, and Reading, the Mitchell Library at Glasgow, the Government Emigration Office at Liverpool, the Literary Institution at Devizes, and at Bury St. Edmunds.

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EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE,

31, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

EMIGRATION STATUTES AND INFOR- MATION RELATING TO THE WHOLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. THE PASSENGER ACTS, 1855 AND 1863.

The Passenger Acts relating to emigrant ships are those of History. 1855 and 1863. Subsequent notices have been issued under these Acts from time to time. The Acts were formerly administered by the Emigration Commissioners, but by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1872, their powers were transferred to the Board of Trade, where they have since remained. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, sections 14, 18, 19, and 20, makes one or two amendments in the Acts. All these Acts and notices may be seen at this Office, and also the Memorandum of the Passengers Acts prepared by the Board of Trade (May 1887), from which much information has been derived. It is only intended here to give a short abstract of the main provisions now in force which affect emigrants.

The object of the Acts is practically to promote the comfort and safety of emigrants by stringent regulations as to the seaworthiness of emigrant ships, the provision on board of proper accommodation, good food and medicines, and the protection of emigrants against imposition. There are certain regulations also as to cabin passengers, but, unless otherwise stated, the regulations detailed below apply only to what the Acts term "passenger ships" and "passengers" (*see next page*). Objects of the Acts.

Emigration officers.

With the object of enforcing these Acts, emigration officers are stationed by the Board of Trade at the following ports:—Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Falmouth, Glasgow, Greenock, Hartlepool West, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Middlesbrough, Newport (Mon.), Plymouth, Queenstown, North Shields, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea. Communications may be addressed to them at the Board of Trade Surveyors' offices in these towns.

Meaning of the word "Passenger."
"Cabin passenger."

In these Acts a passenger means, unless otherwise stated, every class of passenger other than cabin passengers.

It is necessary, therefore, to see what a cabin passenger is. To constitute a cabin passenger (sec. 3 of 1855) four requisites must be combined: (1) that the space allotted to him for his exclusive use be in the proportion of at least 36 clear superficial feet to each statute adult; (2) that he be messed throughout the voyage at the same table with the master or first officer of the ship; (3) that the fare contracted to be paid by him shall be in the proportion of at least 30s. for every week for the length of the voyage, as computed under the provisions of the Act for sailing vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom to any place south of the Equator, and of 20s. for such vessels proceeding to any place north of the Equator; and (4) that he shall have been furnished with a contract ticket, as prescribed by the Act. (This fourth condition is now apparently not necessary, see *Ellis v. Pearce*, Jurist. N.S. III., p. 1275, decided in 1858.)

The scale of computation for voyages for sailing vessels mentioned in the third condition is now, by the Board of Trade Notice of 9 June 1882, as follows: (1) to North America 70 to 80 days; (2) to the coast of Africa south of the Equator, or to the Falkland Islands, or to any part of the east coast of South America south of 25° S. lat., 105 days; (3) to Western Australia, 120 days; (4) to Queensland, 150 days; (5) to any other of the Australian colonies 140, and (6) to New Zealand, 150 days. It is important to note that the computation though made for sailing ships applies to steamers. For example, the time to Canada, which is north of the Equator, is computed at 70 to 80 days, or 10 to 11 weeks the fare at 20s. a week would be 10*l.* to 11*l.*; the person therefore who pays a less fare than 10*l.* would not be considered a "cabin passenger." It follows from this that persons travelling "intermediate" (fare, 6*l.* or 6*l.* 6*s.*) or "steerage" (fare, 4*l.*) are not "cabin passengers," and come under the provisions of the Act affecting "Passengers."

Short definition of "Passenger."

Shortly, therefore, a passenger within the meaning of these Acts is a person who (1) has less than 36 superficial feet to himself if over 12 years, or less than half if under that age; (2) who does not take his meals with the master or first officer; and (3) who does not pay a certain fare.

Meaning of the words "Passenger ship," "Statute adult."

A passenger ship is a ship proceeding on any voyage to any place out of Europe (whether colonial or foreign), and not being within the Mediterranean Sea, which carries more than 50 passengers of any age other than cabin passengers, or which carries more than one statute adult (one passenger of or over 12 years, or two passengers

from 1 to 12 years, equals one statute adult) to every 33 tons register if a sailing vessel, or 20 tons if a steamer (Passenger Act, 1863, sec. 3). Ships trading in the Mediterranean are exempt, but those passing through the Suez Canal are not, if within the above definition (Passenger Act, 1855, sec. 4). It makes no difference whether the ship goes to a British Possession (if outside the Mediterranean) or to a foreign country except that certain additional regulations for promoting health and order on board, made 7th January 1864, only apply to ships proceeding to British Colonies.

Foreign ships, which call at British ports and embark British passengers as above, are subject to these Acts just as much as British ships. For instance, if a French or German ship, going to a colony like Australia, or a foreign country like South America, called in at a British port and embarked any number of British "passengers" which with those already on board would make 50 in all, that ship would become subject to the Passenger Acts.

"Foreign ships."

No "passenger ship" may go to sea unless she has been surveyed and reported to be seaworthy and fit in all respects for her intended voyage by two or more competent Government surveyors (sec. 19 of 1855), and has received a certificate of clearance from the emigration officer (sec. 11 of 1855, and sec. 13 of 1863). By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1872, sec. 8, and the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, sec. 18, a survey once a year is sufficient.

All passenger ships must be surveyed.

Provisions must be provided, and it is the duty of the emigration officer to see that the quality is good and the quantity is sufficient. Alternative scales of articles and quantities are prescribed for passengers by the Act, and the scale adopted is to be set out in detail on the contract tickets issued to passengers. For voyages not exceeding 84 days for sailing vessels, or 50 days for steamers, the scale is for each statute adult per week—bread or biscuit, 3 lbs. 8 oz.; wheaten flour, 1 lb.; oatmeal, rice, and peas, 1 lb. 8 oz. each; potatoes, 2 lbs.; beef, 1 lb. 4 oz.; pork, 1 lb.; tea, 2 oz., or 3½ oz. of cocoa or coffee; sugar, 1 lb.; salt, 2 oz.; mustard, ½ oz.; pepper, ¼ oz.; vinegar, 1 gill (sec. 35 of 1855). Modifications of this scale are allowed by the Act (sec. 37); thus soft bread may be substituted for flour, biscuit, oatmeal, rice, or peas (sec. 10 of 1863), and most of the chief lines now bake fresh bread on board. All articles which require cooking are to be properly cooked before being served to passengers (sec. 36 of 1855, and Board of Trade Notice, June 1873). Three quarts of water daily must be provided for each statute adult (sec. 35 of 1855), or half this quantity if an efficient distilling apparatus is carried (Order in Council, 28th June 1875). There must be a sufficient cooking apparatus, one or two cooks, and a steward (secs. 38 and 39 of 1855).

Provisions prescribed quality and quantity must be provided.

When any passenger ship carries more than 50 passengers, a qualified medical man must be taken (Order in Council, 9th August 1866). The Act of 1855 prescribes a long list of surgical instruments, medicines, and medical stores which he must take with him (secs. 41-44, and Board of Trade Medical Scales, December 1888). All the passengers, crew, and medicines must

Medical men and medical inspection.

be inspected by the medical officer, appointed by the emigration officer for that purpose, before the ship sails; any person likely to endanger the health of the ship may be re-landed, but he is entitled to subsistence money at the rate of 1s. 6d. a day per each statute adult until he be re-embarked or decline to proceed and, if he is not re-embarked, to his passage money if he has paid any (secs. 44-47 of 1855).

**Passenger
may recover
detention
money, if ship
does not sail
at appointed
time.**

If the passage, for which a passenger has contracted, be not duly provided for him, without any fault of his own, within 10 days of the stipulated date (*see* the next section), then the passenger may recover against the person with whom he contracted, or against the owner, charterer, or master of the ship, the passage money he has paid, and also compensation not exceeding 10*l.* per passage (sec. 48 of 1855). If the ship does not sail by 3 p.m. on the day after the stipulated date, then the owner, charterer, or master must pay each passenger subsistence money at the rate of 1s. 6d. a day per statute adult, and after 10 days' detention 3s. a day till she sails; if, however, he adequately maintains the passengers on board, he need not pay such money for the first two days, nor, if the ship is detained by wind or weather, need he pay it at all, provided he maintains them on board till she sails (sec. 49 of 1855).

Stowaways.

Stowaways may be summarily punished by fine not exceeding 20*l.*, or, in default, by imprisonment (sec. 18 of 1855, and sec. 7 of 1863).

After arrival.

Every passenger is entitled to be maintained on board for 48 hours after arrival at the end of his voyage, unless the ship goes on before (sec. 57 of 1855).

Sale of spirits.

No spirits may be sold by any person to any passenger on a passenger ship (sec. 62 of 1855).

**Passage
brokers.**

No person may, directly or indirectly, sell a passage to a passenger in any ship whatever which is going to any place out of Europe, not being in the Mediterranean Sea, unless he is a licensed broker, or the agent appointed in writing of a licensed broker. Such passage broker before he is licensed must give a bond to the Crown for 1,000*l.* (sec. 66 of 1855). Application for such license must be made to the local petty sessions (sec. 67).

**Frauds on
passengers.**

Any person who induces another to take a passage by misrepresenting the size of the ship or by any other fraud whatever, is liable to a penalty of from 5*l.* to 20*l.* (sec. 70 of 1855). A contract ticket must be supplied to the person engaging a passage (for present form, *see* Board of Trade Notice, February 1889), and there is a summary remedy before magistrates for breach of any stipulation in such contract ticket (secs. 71-73 of 1855).

**Recovery of
penalties.**

All penalties may be summarily recovered before two justices of the peace by the emigration officer or his substitute; or, in the case of return of passage money, subsistence money, damages, or compensation, by the passenger himself (secs. 2, 84-91 of 1855).

**General
provisions.**

There are elaborate provisions in the Act of 1855 as to the arrangements of the decks and cabin accommodation, and the number of passengers that may be carried in proportion to the size of the ship (secs. 13, 14). The berths must be arranged in

a specified way, and must be at least 6 feet by 18 inches in size ; single males above 14 years old must be berthed by themselves (secs. 20–22). One or more hospitals (secs. 13, 24, and rule 5 of sec. 14) ; privies (sec. 25) ; proper light and ventilation (sec. 26) ; boats, one or more chronometers, compasses, anchors, charts, night and fog signals, fire engines (sec. 27), must be provided on board ; the crew must be efficient (sec. 28) ; the cargo must be properly stowed (sec. 29) ; and by sec. 8 of 1863, horses, cattle, sheep, &c., if carried, must be subject to conditions of numbers, position, &c.

Passengers to British Possessions must rise before 7 a.m., and be in bed by 10 p.m. Breakfast is from 8 to 9 a.m., dinner at 1 p.m., and supper at 6 p.m. Passengers must clean their berths, sweep the deck, &c.; they may not take any spirits on board. Two days in the week are appointed for washing clothes. (Order in Council, 7th January 1864.)

Regulations affecting passengers to British Possessions only.

Abstracts of the Passenger Act and Orders in Council must be posted up in passenger ships going to any British Possession, but not necessarily in those going to foreign countries (sec. 61 of 1855).

Abstract of Regulations to be posted up in ships.

2. BOARD OF TRADE EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The total number of British and Irish emigrants, including cabin passengers, in 1891 was 218,263, or 147 more than in 1890. Of the emigrants, 156,404 went to the United States of America, 21,613 to Canada, 19,301 to Australasia, 9,092 to the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and 11,853 to all other places. All the figures are very similar to those of 1890 ; the emigration to Canada, Australasia, the Cape, and Natal was rather less in 1891, and that to the United States and all other places was rather more. Of the 57,484 Irish that emigrated, 53,396 went to the United States. For full information as to numbers, occupations, nationality, destinations, &c. of male and female emigrants, see "The Statistical Tables of Emigration and Immigration for 1891, and Report thereon by the Board of Trade" and Emigration Statistics of Ireland for 1891 (see List of Papers below, p. 49).

Emigration Statistics in 1891.

3. SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON COLONISATION.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in 1890 to inquire into various schemes which had been proposed to Her Majesty's Government to facilitate emigration from the congested districts of the United Kingdom to the British colonies or elsewhere ; to examine into the results of any schemes which had received practical trial in recent years, and to report generally whether, in their opinion, it was desirable that further facilities should be given to promote emigration, and if so, upon the means by and the conditions under which such emigration could best be carried out, and the quarters to which it could most advantageously be directed.

The Committee examined a large number of witnesses in 1890 and 1891, and the Report was issued in 1891 (see post, p. 49).

EMIGRATION STATUTES AND INFORMATION RELATING TO ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY.

1. EMIGRATION BY BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.

Ratepayers and owners may raise money on the security of rates for expenses of emigration of poor persons having settlements in the parish.

The first statutory provision on the subject was sec. 62 of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76.

Sec. 62. It shall and may be lawful for the ratepayers in any parish, and such of the owners of property therein as shall, in manner herein-before mentioned, have required their names to be entered in the rate-books of such parishes respectively as entitled to vote as owners, assembled at a meeting to be duly convened and held for the purpose, after public notice of the time and place of holding such meeting and the purpose for which the same is intended to be held, shall have been given in like manner as notices of vestry meetings are published and given [but see now the Act of 1849 below, which does away with the necessity of calling a special meeting], to direct that such sum or sums of money, not exceeding half the average yearly rate for the three preceding years, as the said owners and ratepayers so assembled at such meeting may think proper, shall be raised or borrowed as a fund, or in aid of any fund or contribution for defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons having settlements in such parish, and willing to emigrate, to be paid out of or charged upon the rates raised or to be raised for the relief of the poor in such parish, and to be applied under and according to such rules, orders, and regulations as the said Commissioners [*i.e.*, the Poor Law Commissioners, now the Local Government Board, see Act of 1872 below] shall in that behalf direct; Provided always, that no such direction for raising money for such purpose as aforesaid shall have any force or effect unless and until confirmed by the said Commissioners: and that the time to be limited for the repayment of any sum so charged on such rates as aforesaid shall in no case exceed the period of five years from the time of borrowing the same; Provided also that all sums of money so raised as last herein-before mentioned, and advanced by way of loan for the purpose of emigration, or such proportion thereof as the said Commissioners shall by any rule, order, or regulation from time to time direct, shall be recoverable against any such person, being above the age of 21 years, who, or whose family, or any part thereof, having consented to emigrate, shall refuse to emigrate after such expenses shall have been so incurred, or having emigrated shall return, in such and the like manner as is herein-before provided with respect to relief, or the cost price of relief, given or considered to be given by way of loan to any person, his wife, or family.

Recovery of expenses incurred from person refusing to emigrate after consenting, or returning.

Then follows sect. 29 of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, which is as follows:—

Sec. 29. The guardians of any parish or union constituted by the said Commissioners [*i.e.*, the Poor Law Commissioners] shall apply all money raised or borrowed for the purpose of defraying the expenses of emigration in such parish, or in any parish within such union, subject to the conditions and restrictions imposed by the said first-recited Act [*i.e.*, the Act of 1834 cited above].

Then follows sec. 5 of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110., which is as follows (and now see also the Act of 1855 cited below):—

Sec. 5. The guardians of any union or parish may with the order of the said [*i.e.*, the Poor Law] Commissioners, and in conformity with such regulations as they shall make, procure, or assist in procuring, the emigration of any poor person rendered irremovable by virtue of the provisions of the last-mentioned Act [*i.e.*, the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66.], and chargeable, or who would, if relieved, be chargeable upon the common fund of such union, or in the case of any parish not comprised in a union, who may, though not settled therein, be irremovable as aforesaid therefrom, and such guardians shall, in the case of a union, charge the cost and expenses incurred in such emigration upon the common fund, and, in the case of a parish not in a union, upon the moneys in their hands for the relief of the poor.

Then follows the important sec. 20 of the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103., which does away with the necessity of calling a special meeting of ratepayers as required by the Act of 1834 above.

Sec. 20. The guardians of any union, or of any separate parish in which a board of guardians is or shall be established, may expend with the order and subject to the rules and regulations of the Poor Law Board [*i.e.*, the Poor Law Commissioners (sec. 21) now the Local Government Board] but not otherwise, any sum of money, not exceeding 10*l.* for each person, in and about the emigration of poor persons having settlements in such parish, or in any parish in such union respectively, without the necessity of the ratepayers and owners of property therein meeting and giving their consent (as required by the said Act of 5 Will. 4.) to such expenditure, and such guardians shall charge the same to the parish of the settlement, in every case where such poor person resided therein or was removable thereto at the time of the emigration: Provided always, that the guardian or (if more than one) a majority of the guardians of such last-mentioned parish shall express his or their concurrence in writing in the resolution of the board of guardians for such expenditure, and that such written concurrence shall be transmitted by the clerk of the union in communicating that resolution to the Poor Law Board: Provided also, that the aggregate amount of the moneys expended in the course of any one year in and about the emigration of such poor persons shall not exceed one half the average yearly poor rate raised in the said parish for the three preceding years.

Sec. 14 of the same Act enacts:—Where the workhouse of any union or parish shall be governed and regulated by rules,

Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844.

Guardians to apply money raised for emigration.

Poor Law Relief Act, 1848.

Guardians may assist in the emigration of paupers rendered irremovable by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66., and charge the cost upon the common fund of the union, or on the parish.

Poor Relief Act, 1849.

Guardians under order of Poor Law Board may expend limited sums for purposes of emigration without a previous meeting of ratepayers as required by the Act of 1834.

How sums expended shall be charged.

The expenditure on emigration is limited.

Poor Law Amendment

Act, 1849, continued. Guardians of a union or parish may in the case of emigration, &c. receive in their workhouses poor persons belonging to another union or parish.

Treatment and chargeability of persons so received.

Extension of sec. 14 above by the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876.

The emigration of children.

Poor Relief Act, 1850.

Guardians may defray the expenses of the emigration of orphans and deserted children chargeable on any parish or on the common fund; settlement in the parish is not necessary.

orders, or regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners or of the Poor Law Board [now the Local Government Board], the guardians of the union or parish to which such workhouse belongs, in case of the overcrowding of the workhouse of any other union or parish, or the prevalence or reasonable apprehension of any epidemic or contagious disease, or in and towards carrying out any legal resolution for the emigration of poor persons, may, with the consent of the Poor Law [Local Government] Board receive, lodge, and maintain in the first-mentioned workhouse, upon such terms as shall be mutually agreed upon by the respective boards of guardians, any poor person belonging to such other parish or union; and such poor person so received into such first-mentioned workhouse shall while therein be treated in all respects in like manner, and be subject to the same regulations and liabilities, as the other poor persons therein, and shall be deemed to be chargeable, in the first instance, to the common fund of the union or to the parish in the workhouse whereof such poor person shall be received: Provided always, that the abiding of any such poor person in such workhouse shall, in all other respects, be attended with the same legal consequences as if such workhouse had been situated within the union or parish from which such poor person shall have been sent.

The above section is extended by sec. 22 of 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61.

Sec. 22. The provision in the fourteenth section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1849, which enables guardians of a union or parish to contract to receive in their workhouse certain paupers chargeable to some other union or parish, shall be extended to the managers of a district or other asylum for the reception of paupers, and to every case where the Local Government Board shall deem it expedient and shall give their consent, until such consent shall be withdrawn.

Then comes the very important provision with regard to the emigration of children, which has of recent years been largely made use of. It is contained in sec. 4 of 13 & 14 Vict. c. 101.

Sec. 4. And whereas authority is given by the Act of 5 Will. 4. [see the Act of 1834 above] intituled, "An Act for the amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," for defraying, out of the poor rates of any parish, the expenses of the emigration of poor persons having settlements in such parish, and by the before-mentioned Act of the last session [see the Act of 1849 above] the guardians of any union or separate parish for which a board of guardians is or shall be established may, to a limited extent, exercise the same authority in and about the emigration of poor persons having settlements in such parish or in any parish of such union respectively; and whereas poor orphans and deserted children having no settlements, or whose settlements are unknown, are frequently chargeable to parishes, and it is expedient to furnish means for the purpose of facilitating the emigration of such poor orphans and deserted children so being chargeable: Be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for the guardians

of any union or parish, in like manner and subject to the same regulations, limitations, and restrictions, as are contained in the said last-mentioned Act, but with the consent in writing of the guardian or the majority of the guardians of the parish of the chargeability in place of the parish of the settlement, transmitted as therein specified, to expend money in or about the emigration of any poor orphan or deserted child under the age of 16 years having no settlement, or the place of whose settlement shall not be known, who may be chargeable to some parish in their union or to their parish respectively, and such guardians shall charge the expense so incurred to the same parish to which such orphan or deserted child was chargeable at the time of the emigration; and where any such orphan or deserted child shall be chargeable to the common fund of any union, the guardians of such union shall have the same powers (subject to the same conditions) to procure or assist in procuring the emigration of any such last-mentioned orphan or deserted child as they have, with regard to poor persons rendered immovable by virtue of an Act of the tenth year of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Act to amend the laws relating to the removal of the poor" [see the Act of 1848 above]: Provided always, that no emigration of any such orphan or deserted child, under any of the above-mentioned powers, shall take place until such orphan or deserted child shall have consented thereto before the justices assembled in petty sessions holden in or near to the union or parish, the guardians whereof propose to procure such emigration, and a certificate of such consent, under the hands of two of the justices present thereat, shall have been transmitted to the Poor Law [now the Local Government] Board.

The orphan or deserted child must consent to being emigrated.

The next Act is 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79., sec. 16 of which is as follows:—

Union Chargeability Act, 1865. Extension of the Act of 1848.

Sec. 16. The words herein used shall be interpreted in the manner prescribed by the Statute of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76. [see above], and the subsequent Acts amending or explaining the same; and the provisions in such Acts, which apply to poor persons rendered chargeable upon the common fund by reason of their having become irremovable through the operation of the Statutes in that behalf, shall apply to all the poor in the union hereby rendered chargeable upon the common fund.

The effect of this provision was to extend the operation of the Act of 1848, sec. 5, above cited, to all the poor in any union who were rendered chargeable upon the common fund by the Union Chargeability Act.

Then comes sec. 9 of 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113. which enacts as follows:—

Poor Law Amendment Act of 1866. How money raised or borrowed for emigration, but not applied for such purpose, is to be used.

Sec. 9. Where any sum of money has been lawfully raised or borrowed for the purpose of the emigration of poor persons, and the same shall not have been wholly expended for such purpose, the Poor Law [now the Local Government] Board may, upon application from the overseers of the parish for whose use the sum was raised or borrowed by their order under seal, direct the unexpended amount of such sum, where it has not been raised by borrowing, to be applied in aid of the current rate, and where it

The Local Government Board Act, 1871.

has been borrowed, to be applied in reduction of the balance of the loan, or in aid of the current rate, as the case may require.

The 34 & 35 Vict. c. 70. established the present Local Government Board, and vested in it (*inter alia*) all the powers hitherto vested in the Poor Law Commissioners or Poor Law Board. No board of guardians, therefore, can now assist out of the rates any poor person to emigrate unless in each case the sanction of the Local Government Board be first obtained.

Memoranda of Local Government Board.

A. General explanation by Local Government Board of the present state of the law.

The following memoranda:—A. as to the effect and operation of the above Acts; B. on the emigration of children were issued by the Local Government Board in September 1889 and April 1888.

A. The present state of the law on the subject of emigration may be thus generally described:

Expenditure for emigration has, in the case of unions, become a common fund charge; and where the guardians of a union expend money in emigration, the written concurrence on the part of the guardian or guardians of any particular parish in the union is not required.

Excepting in the case of orphan or deserted children under 16 years of age, guardians of unions can expend money in the emigration of any poor person residing therein, whether actually in receipt of relief or not; but in cases of orphan or deserted children, chargeability is necessary.

The guardians of a separate parish can expend money in the emigration of any poor person residing in such parish who is settled therein, or irremovable therefrom, whether in receipt of relief or not. They can also expend money in the emigration of orphan or deserted children who have no settlement, or the place of whose settlement is not known, provided they are chargeable.

The provision in the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 101. s. 4., as to orphan or deserted children having no settlements, or whose settlements are unknown, has become practically inoperative in unions, and the section is applicable to any orphan or deserted children under 16 in a union, if chargeable.

An orphan or deserted child cannot be emigrated, unless the child has consented thereto before the justices in petty sessions.

General principle adopted by Board.

The Local Government Board have no wish to discourage boards of guardians in the discretionary exercise of their powers of aiding the emigration of poor persons, provided due regard is had to the wishes of the Colonies, or of foreign countries, and such arrangements are made as are required for the welfare of the proposed emigrants.

Objection by Colonies to pauper emigrants.

Strong objections have from time to time been urged on behalf of the colonies against the emigration from England of adult paupers. The Colonies are unwilling to run the risk of thus receiving persons of bad character, or those who, from weak health or other causes, might become burdensome to them.

In consequence of representations which have been made by the Government of the United States, the Board feel themselves precluded from sanctioning any expenditure from the poor rates in connexion with emigration to that country. The Board have in some instances sanctioned, in the case of emigrants whose passage money had been provided for them, payment by the guardians of the cost of conveyance to the port of embarkation. No such expenditure by the guardians is now sanctioned by the Board. It may be mentioned that under an Act of Congress passed in 1882, passengers arriving in the United States are required to be examined, and if, on such examination, there is found any person unable to take care of himself without becoming a public charge, he is not permitted to land.

Emigration to the United States of America.

The Board only sanction expenditure for the emigration of orphan and deserted children to Canada subject to certain special conditions. A memorandum setting forth these conditions can be obtained on application to the Board. [See this Memo., *post*, p. 12.]

Orphan and deserted children.

Before deciding to issue an Order authorising expenditure in respect of any proposed emigration, the Board require to be furnished with a copy of the resolution of the guardians, and with a list and description of the persons desirous of emigrating, in the annexed Form A. In the case of orphan or deserted children the certificate of consent, before justices, must also be forwarded.

Form and time of application for order authorising emigration.

Application to the Board for the Order should be made at least 21 days before the date proposed for the departure of the emigrant. An Order cannot be issued after the emigration has taken place. (Memo. of Local Government Board, September, 1889.)

FORM A.

At a Meeting of the Guardians of the Poor of the
 , held at the Board Room this
 day of 188 .

It was resolved—

That the several* poor persons, whose names are set forth in the list hereunder written, residing in the
 being desirous of emigrating to
 the necessary steps be immediately taken to effect the emigration, and that a sum not exceeding
 be expended for each person, and be charged upon the Common Fund of this Union [or Poor Rate of this Parish].

* If only one person alter the Form accordingly.

Form A.—
*continued.*A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSONS DESIROUS OF
EMIGRATING FROM THE _____ UNION [or PARISH].

Names.	Age.	If adult, state whether married or single, or, if child, whether orphan, deserted, &c.	Occupation.	State whether in Army or Naval Reserve.	Amount of relief during last year, and its nature.	To what place emi- grating.

Clerk to the Guardians.

B. The following is the Memorandum of Conditions upon which the Local Government Board assent to the emigration of such orphan or deserted children to Canada:—

B. Memo. of
Local Govern-
ment Board
on the
emigration of
children to
Canada.

The Local Government Board have been furnished with a copy of a despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, forwarding a copy of a report of a Committee of the Privy Council, from which it appears that the Minister of Agriculture will cause an inspection of pauper children brought to Canada by voluntary agencies “to be made annually by the immigration officers of the Department of Agriculture, or such other persons as he shall instruct.” The Minister, however, requires “as a condition of undertaking the responsibility of such inspection, and in order to enable it to be made, that all persons in the United Kingdom entrusted with the care of children from workhouses to bring to Canada shall be informed that it will be their duty to furnish to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa a report containing the name and age of each child, and the name and address of each person with whom the child is placed.” It is also required that the name of the nearest post office, the name of the lot, the concession, and the name of the township in which the person with whom the child is placed resides shall be given as part of the address.

With a view to give effect to this arrangement, and, as far as possible, to provide for the due care and welfare of the children, the Local Government Board must require as a condition to their sanction being given to the emigration of pauper children to Canada that the following conditions shall be observed:

1. The guardians shall in each case obtain an undertaking in writing from any person entrusted by them with the care of

taking children to Canada, and of placing them in homes, that immediately after a child is placed out, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa shall be furnished with a report containing the name and age of the child, and the name and the address (with the particulars stated above) of the person with whom the child is placed, and that a report containing similar information shall be furnished to the guardians of the union from which the child is taken.

2. The guardians on receipt of such report shall cause a copy of it to be furnished to the Local Government Board.

3. The person proposed to be entrusted by the guardians with the emigration of a child shall have notice from the guardians whether the child is a Protestant or Roman Catholic, and he shall give an undertaking if the child is a Protestant that he shall be placed with a family of the Protestant faith, or if the child is a Roman Catholic that he shall be placed in a Roman Catholic home.

4. A child before being sent to Canada shall have been under previous instruction for at least six months—

(a.) In a workhouse or separate school under the guardians, or a district school; or at a public elementary school at the cost of the guardians; or

(b.) In a school certified by the Board under the 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 43. (See below.)

It will not be regarded as essential that such period of instruction shall immediately precede the emigration.

5. The guardians shall instruct one of their medical officers personally to examine each child proposed to be sent to Canada, and to report in writing as to its health, both of body and mind, and to certify whether, in his opinion, the child is in all respects a suitable subject for emigration to that country. A copy of this report and certificate must be forwarded to the Local Government Board.

6. The guardians must have such evidence as they deem satisfactory that the person taking out the children has a reasonable prospect of finding suitable homes for them in Canada.

The Board consider that as a general rule girls should not be sent out above the age of 10 years, and in no case, except under very special circumstances, above the age of 12 years. (Memo. of Local Government Board, April 1888.)

About 170 industrial and training schools have been certified under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43.; a list may be seen at this Office. A school, wishing to be certified, makes application to the Local Government Board on a form provided for that purpose; before granting the certificate the Board examines the school through one of its inspectors. The annual payment sanctioned by the Board under 45 & 46 Vict. c. 58. s. 13 as the reasonable expenses which may be incurred by guardians in respect of any pauper child sent to any of these institutions varies from 6*l.* 10*s.* to over 20*l.*; 10*l.* 8*s.*, 13*l.*, or 15*l.* 12*s.* are the most usual payments.

Schools certified under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43.

Statistics of emigration by Boards of Guardians in 1890.

The Local Government Board issued in 1890 orders authorising boards of guardians to send 375 orphan or deserted pauper children to Canada, at the cost to the poor rates of 4,190*l.* 16*s.* Canada is the only Colony to which such children are sent.

In addition to these, the Board authorised guardians to assist the emigration of 72 other persons. Of this number, 17 went to Australia, 3 to New Zealand, 42 to Canada, and 10 to India. The total expenditure from the poor rates in respect of these emigrants was 271*l.* 10*s.*

Reports of Canadian Immigration Officers.

“In February 1891 the Board received reports made by Immigration Officers of the Dominion Government upon 338 orphan and deserted children, of whom 28 were sent out to Canada during 1888, and the remainder during 1889, under the care of various philanthropic individuals and societies (for some of these, *see p.* 40 below). These reports are very favourable, and compare well with those previously received. Only one house is definitely reported as unsatisfactory, and only four children are described as lost or not traced. Most of the children sent out were said to be happy, and giving satisfaction, though some had had to be returned by their employers, owing to dishonesty, dirty habits, want of strength, or other moral or physical defects. With a view of reducing, as far as possible, the danger that a child may through any infirmity be found unfit for its new life, the Board has since 1888, before assenting to a child being sent out, required a medical certificate to be furnished to it that the child is in all respects a suitable subject for emigration.”

Numbers emigrated during the 10 years ended 1890.

One hundred and six emigrants were sent out in this way in 1881, 180 in 1882, 387 (133 children) in 1883, 494 (301 children) in 1884, 208 (75 children) in 1885, 377 (164 children) in 1886, 712 (411 children) in 1887, 809 (596 children) in 1888, 558 (423 children) in 1889, and 447 (375 children) in 1890.

Most of these emigrants went to Canada and others to Australasia. As compared with former years the numbers show an increase, which is mainly due since 1883 to the extension of the system of emigrating poor children to Canada. But, in spite of this increase, the amount of money spent by guardians on emigration is still very small as compared with what they are empowered to expend under the above Acts; see especially 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103. end of section 20. (The above quotation and figures are taken from the Annual Report of the Local Government Board for 1890-91, page xciii., and page 546 in the Appendix.)

Local Government Act, 1888. County councils may borrow money to promote emigration or colonization.

2. EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION BY COUNTY COUNCILS.

Sec. 69 of 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41. enacts:

(1.) The County Council may from time to time, with the consent of the Local Government Board, borrow, on the security of the county fund, and of any revenues of the council, or on either such fund or revenues, or any part of the revenues, such sums as may be required for the following purposes, or any of them; that is to say [amongst others (a), (b), (c), and (e)].

(d.) For making advances (which they are hereby authorised to make) to any persons or bodies of persons, corporate or unincorporate, in aid of the emigration or colonisation of inhabitants

of the county, with a guarantee for repayment of such advances from any local authority in the county, or the Government of any colony ;

but neither the transfer of powers by this Act, nor anything else in this Act, shall confer on the County Council any power to borrow without the consent above mentioned, and that consent shall dispense with the necessity of obtaining any other consent which may be required by the Acts relating to such borrowing, and the Local Government Board, before giving their consent, shall take into consideration any representation made by any ratepayer or owner of property rated to the county fund.

(2.) Provided that where the total debt of the County Council, after deducting the amount of any sinking fund, exceeds, or if the proposed loan is borrowed, will exceed, the amount of one-tenth of the annual rateable value of the rateable property in the county, ascertained according to the standard or basis for the county rate, the amount shall not be borrowed, except in pursuance of a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board, and confirmed by Parliament.

Restrictions on borrowing.

(3.) The County Council may also, from time to time, without any consent of the Local Government Board, during the period which was fixed for the discharge of any loan raised by them under this Act, or transferred to them by this Act, borrow on the like security such amount as may be required for the purpose of paying off the whole or any part of such loan, or if any part of such loan has been repaid otherwise than by capital money for re-borrowing the amount so repaid, and for the purpose of this section "capital money" includes any instalments, annual appropriations, and sinking fund, and the proceeds of the sale of land or other property, but does not include money previously borrowed for the purpose of repaying a loan.

Re-borrowing money.

(4.) All money re-borrowed shall be repaid within the period fixed for the discharge of the original loan, and every loan for re-borrowing shall, for the purpose of the ultimate discharge, be deemed to form part of the same loan as the original loan, and the obligations of the Council with respect to the discharge of the original loan shall not be in any way affected by means of the re-borrowing.

Time within which money re-borrowed must be repaid.

(5.) A loan under this section shall be repaid within such period, not exceeding 30 years, as the County Council, with the consent of the Local Government Board, determine in each case.

Loan to be repaid within 30 years at furthest.

(6.) The County Council shall pay off every loan either by equal yearly or half-yearly instalments of principal, or of principal and interest combined, or by means of a sinking fund set apart, invested, and applied in accordance with the Local Loans Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 83.), and the Acts amending the same.

Mode of repayment of loans.

(7.) Where a loan is raised for any special county purpose, the Council shall take care that the sums payable in respect of the loan are charged to the special account to which the expenditure for that purpose is chargeable.

To what account the loan is to be charged.

(8.) Where the County Council are authorised to borrow any money on loan they may raise such money either as one loan or several loans and either by stock issued under this Act, or by

The mode of raising loans.

debentures or annuity certificates under the Local Loans Act, 1875, and the Acts amending the same, or, if special reasons exist for so borrowing, by mortgage, in accordance with secs. 236 and 237 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55).

Borrowing by means of stock, and mortgage. (9.) Provided that where a County Council have borrowed by means of stock they shall not borrow by way of mortgage, except for a period not exceeding five years.

Borrowing by debentures. (10.) Where the County Council borrow by debentures such debentures may be for any amount not less than 5*l.*

Provisions as to advances for emigration and colonization to extend to certain councils of boroughs. (11.) The provisions of this section which authorise advances in aid of the emigration or colonization of inhabitants of the county, and borrowing for those advances, except the provisions respecting the total debt, shall extend to the councils of boroughs mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act. [Each of these boroughs is one which on 1st June 1888, either had a population of not less than 50,000, or was a county of itself, and is in the Act referred to as a county borough.]

The Cheshire County Council. (12.) Nothing in this section shall be taken to empower the Cheshire County Council to borrow on the security of any revenue estimated to accrue from the surplus funds of the River Weaver navigation.

Statistics. No County Council has hitherto borrowed for this purpose. (L. G. Board Report, 1889-90, pp. xxxiv. and 339; *id.* 1890-91, pp. xxxvi., and 442.)

Short resumé of the above Acts.

The above are all the Acts on the subject relating to England and Wales, and may be briefly grouped together as follows:—The Acts of 1834 and 1849 enable guardians to borrow and expend, subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board (Act of 1871) any sum not exceeding 10*l.* per head to assist a person to emigrate. This money is to be applied for this purpose by the guardians (Act of 1844), and if there is any surplus it is to be applied in aid of the current rate, or in reduction of the loan borrowed (Act of 1866). Such person must be willing to emigrate, and be settled in the parish; except that it is sufficient for poor orphans and deserted children, under 16 years, to be chargeable only (Act of 1850). The aggregate of such expenses in aid of emigration must not exceed half the average of the yearly poor rate for the three preceding years (Act of 1849). By the Acts of 1848 and 1865 guardians can assist poor persons to emigrate who are rendered irremovable by the Act of 1846, and by the Acts of 1849 and 1876 they and other managers of asylums for paupers can receive into their workhouse paupers of another union for the purpose of assisting them to emigrate. Finally by the Act of 1888 a new power is created, enabling County Councils formed under the Act, to advance money for emigration and colonization purposes.

EMIGRATION STATUTES AND INFORMATION RELATING TO IRELAND ONLY.

1. EMIGRATION BY BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

The first Act is the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56. sec. 51. This enabled the Poor Law Commissioners (now the Local Government Board, *see* 35 & 36 Vict. c. 69. *infra*), upon the application of the guardians of any division, to direct a meeting of ratepayers to be called. If the majority in value of such ratepayers agreed to apply to the commissioners to raise a rate to assist emigration, the commissioners might direct the guardians to raise sums for this purpose not exceeding 1s. in the £ upon the net annual value of the rateable property of such division. But the procedure of this Act is rendered obsolete (except in the special case provided for at the end of sec. 26 of 12 & 13 Vict. c. 104., *see* below) by the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 92. sec. 18, which does away with the necessity of the previous meeting of ratepayers, but limits the sums to be raised to 6*d.*, instead of 1s., in the £. The section is as follows:—

Sec. 18. It shall be lawful for two-thirds of the guardians of any union, subject to the regulations of the commissioners [Local Government Board], to be made with the consent of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to assist any destitute poor person who actually is and has been [*see* next statute cited below] for three months an inmate in the workhouse of such union, and who has been approved by the commissioners [Local Government Board], to emigrate to a British Colony, and to charge the expenses of such emigration on the union or electoral division to which such destitute poor person has been chargeable; but the amount of such expenses shall not in any one year exceed 6*d.* in the pound of the net annual value of the rateable property in the electoral division or union respectively; and it shall be lawful for two-thirds of the commissioners and guardians respectively to exercise these powers although no meeting of the ratepayers of such electoral division or union have been held, anything in the first-recited Act [that is the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56. above] to the contrary notwithstanding.

Then followed 10 & 11 Vict. c. 31, which, by sec. 14, extended the benefit of the last cited Act to other persons;

Sec. 14. All the provisions in the said Act (*i.e.*, the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 92.) which relate to the emigration of poor persons who are and have been for three months inmates of any workhouse shall also extend and apply to destitute poor persons not being or not having been inmates of any workhouse, and to persons having been inmates of a workhouse for a less period than three months; provided that all persons so assisted to emigrate shall have been approved as fit and proper emigrants by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, or such person as he may appoint for that purpose (*see* also sec. 15 below).

Poor Relief Act, 1838.

Poor Relief Act, 1843.

Guardians may assist inmates of workhouses to emigrate.

Poor Relief Act, 1847.

Guardians may also assist persons who are not inmates of workhouses to emigrate.

Guardians may help landlords to assist small tenants to emigrate.

This same Act contained also other new powers of granting assistance to emigrate, which are as follows:—

Sec. 13. If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the board of guardians at any time that any occupier of land within such union rated at a net annual value not exceeding five pounds shall be willing to give up to his landlord his right and title and the actual possession of the said land, whether held under lease or as tenant at will, and to emigrate, together with all persons who may be dependent upon him for their support and maintenance, and that such occupier shall have been approved by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, or such person as he may appoint for that purpose, as a fit and proper person to be admitted as an emigrant, and that the immediate lessor of such occupier is willing, upon the emigration of such occupier and his family, and upon the surrender of the land occupied by him, to forego any claim for rent which he may have upon the said occupier, and also to provide two-thirds of such fair and reasonable sum as shall be required for the emigration of such occupier and his family, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the board of guardians of such union, if they shall think fit, upon payment to them of such last-mentioned sum, to charge upon the rates of the electoral division in which such person shall be resident, and to pay in addition to such sum, in such manner as shall be directed by the Poor Law Commissioners [Local Government Board], in aid of the emigration of such occupier and his family, any sum not exceeding one-half of the sum contributed and paid by such immediate lessors as aforesaid, notwithstanding that any sum or sums so charged and paid may exceed in any one year one shilling in the pound on the rates of such electoral division, and notwithstanding that such occupier and his family may not be nor have been inmates of the workhouse of such union.

No expenses of emigration to be deemed expenses of relief.

Sec. 15. All expenses incurred in aid of the emigration of any occupier and his family, under the provisions of this Act, shall be charged to the electoral division in which the land occupied by such occupier is situated; and no expenses incurred in aid of the emigration of any occupier and his family, or any destitute poor person [see sec. 13 above], under the provisions of this Act or any of the Acts for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, shall be deemed to be expenses incurred for the relief of the poor.

Poor Law Amendment (Ireland) Act, 1849.

Then followed the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 104. ss. 26–28, which introduced three new powers, by enabling guardians (1) to apply moneys arising of any rate, and not only a special emigration rate, to assist emigration; (2) to borrow money for emigration purposes; and (3) to emigrate to other places than British Colonies. This Act is modified by the Act of 1882 cited below. The sections are as follows:—

Guardians may apply money in their hands, or borrowed

Sec. 26. For the purpose of defraying or assisting to defray the expenses of the emigration of poor persons resident within any union or electoral division, it shall be lawful for the

guardians of such union, with the consent of the Commissioners [now the Local Government Board], to be testified under their seal, or for the persons for the time being appointed or authorised to act as guardians of such union, with such consent and so testified as aforesaid, to apply any moneys in their hands arising from any rate or rates on any electoral division or divisions in defraying or assisting to defray the expenses of the emigration of poor persons resident therein respectively, or to borrow and obtain from time to time any sums or sum of money from any person or persons willing to advance the same, or from the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, upon the security of the rates of such union, or of any electoral division or divisions thereof, on the terms and subject to the provisions herein-after mentioned; Provided always, that no such sums or sum of money shall be advanced by the said Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, unless with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; Provided also, that it shall not be lawful for any paid officers appointed to act as guardians by the said Commissioners [now the Local Government Board] to exercise the said power of applying or borrowing money for the purpose of emigration without the consent of a majority in value of the ratepayers of the electoral division or divisions to be charged therewith, assembled in the manner provided by the Act of the second year [see 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56. s. 51, cited above] of the reign of Her present Majesty, for the purpose of agreeing to and signing an application to the said Commissioners [now the Local Government Board] for the raising of a rate to assist emigration.

on security of rates, for expenses of emigration.

Paid officers appointed to act as guardians shall not so apply or borrow money without consent of ratepayers.

Sec. 27. The repayment of all and every such sums or sum of money so borrowed shall be from time to time secured by a charge on the said rates respectively by a debenture, made out in such form as the Poor Law Commissioners [the Local Government Board] shall direct, under the seal of such guardians or persons, as the case shall require, which shall carry interest after such rate or rates as in every such charge shall be specified; and every person having any right or interest to, in, or under any such charge (save only and except the said Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners), may from time to time by endorsement thereon or otherwise, assign his or her said right or interest therein to any other person or persons, upon first giving notice in writing of such assignment to the guardians or persons appointed or authorised to act as guardians of the said union, and that thereupon such assignee or assignees, and his or their representatives or assigns, shall be entitled to stand in the place of the person assigning the same, and in respect of such right or interest; Provided always, that the sums or sum of money to be borrowed and charged upon any electoral division or divisions as aforesaid, and remaining outstanding and unpaid, in respect of the emigration of poor persons resident or relievable within any such electoral division or electoral divisions respectively, shall never exceed in the whole the

Securities for repayment of money borrowed for emigration.

Assignment of securities.

Restriction on amounts to be borrowed.

amount or proportion of 11s. 8d. in the pound of the clear yearly value of the rateable property situate or arising within the electoral division or respective divisions the rates whereof shall have been so charged with the repayment thereof, and that any sum or sums of money so borrowed and charged upon the union at large as aforesaid, and remaining outstanding and unpaid, in respect of the emigration of poor persons resident in and relievable by the union at large, shall never exceed in the whole the amount or proportion of 2s. 4d. in the pound of the clear yearly value of the rateable property situate or arising within such union. [There is a further provision as to repayment of sums borrowed by instalments, but this is abrogated by 45 & 46 Vict. c. 47. s. 18, cited below.]

Application of money raised for emigration.

Sec. 28. All and every the sums and sum of money to be borrowed and charged as aforesaid shall be from time to time applied, under the direction of the said Commissioners [the Local Government Board], by the guardians or persons appointed or authorised to act as guardians of the union borrowing the same, in defraying or assisting to defray the expenses connected with the emigration of poor persons resident or relievable within the respective electoral divisions or division on the rates whereof the same respectively shall have been so charged, or resident in and relievable by the union at large on the rates whereof any such charge on the union at large shall have been so charged, to any of the Colonies or Possessions of this realm or to any foreign State; and that it shall not be lawful for any person acting in the execution of this Act to apply or expend any such sums or sum, or any part thereof, in any other manner or for any other purpose whatsoever.

The emigrants may go either to a British colony or possession or to a foreign State.

Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872.

Between the above and following Act the 35 & 36 Vict. c. 69. was passed. This Act established a Local Government Board for Ireland, and vested in it all the powers of the Poor Law Commissioners, who then ceased to exist. The emigration powers given to boards of guardians are therefore now under the control of the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882. Power of guardians to borrow for emigration.

The above sections of the Act of 1849 should now be read with secs. 18 and 19 of 45 and 46 Vict. c. 47.

Sec. 18.—From and after the passing of this Act, the board of guardians of any union in Ireland are authorised to borrow money for the purpose of defraying or assisting to defray the expenses of the emigration of poor persons resident within their union, or any electoral division thereof, in manner provided by the Poor Law Amendment (Ireland) Act, 1849, as amended by subsequent Acts, subject to the following modifications (that is to say):—

- (1.) The provisions of the said Act in relation to the repayment of the advance by annual instalments shall not apply;
- (2.) The advances may be made by the Commissioners of Public Works out of any moneys granted to them for

the purpose of loans in place of the Public Works Loans Commissioners;

(3.) Every such advance made by the Commissioners of Public Works shall bear interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, or at such other rate as the Treasury may from time to time fix, in order to enable the advance to be made without loss to the Exchequer;

(4.) Every such advance made by the Commissioners of Public Works, and the interest thereon, shall be repaid within such period from the date of the advance, not being less than 15 years nor more than 30 years, as the Treasury may from time to time fix.

For the purposes of this Act, the Poor Law Amendment (Ireland) Act, 1849, means the Act of 12 & 13 Vict. c. 104.

Sec. 19. If at any time the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland certify that any sum remains due to them from the board of guardians of any union on account of any loan or advance made under this Act, and is then payable to the Commissioners, the Local Government Board shall, by order under their seal, require the guardians of the union to pay the sum so certified, and shall send copies of such order to the board of guardians and to the treasurer of the union; and thereupon the treasurer of the union shall, out of any money then in his hands to the credit of the guardians, or if such money is insufficient for the purpose, then out of all moneys subsequently received by him on account of the guardians, pay over the amount mentioned in the order to the Commissioners of Public Works. The guardians of the union shall debit the several electoral divisions with such proportions of that sum as may be payable by such electoral divisions respectively.

Orders for payment of loans may be made by Local Government Board.

Sec. 21 empowers the Lord Lieutenant to make arrangements for emigration under this Act by prescribing rules, and employing special agents, and otherwise.

Rules may be made.

Under the Act of 1849 (and modifying Act of 1882), 43,429 persons have been assisted to emigrate up to 25th March 1891, at a total expense of 158,846*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.* Of the emigrants, 5,644 were men, 20,307 were women, and 17,478 were children under 15 years of age. The annual figures are much the largest for the years ending 25th March 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1855, when 4,386, 3,825, 2,601, and 3,794 emigrants left respectively. The only subsequent years in which the emigrants exceeded 1,000 were those ending 25th March 1866, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, in the last of which years the number was 2,161 (Local Government Board Report, 1891).

Statistics of emigration by boards of guardians, 1849-1890.

2. PURCHASE OF LAND ACT, 1891.

By the Purchase of Land Act, 1891, it is enacted that the "Congested Districts Board" may (1) for the purpose of amalgamating small holdings in a congested districts county, out of the moneys at their disposal, give special aid to the migration

54 & 55 Vict. c. 48.

or emigration of any occupier of a holding, with his family, if any, and settling such migrant or emigrant under favourable circumstances in the place to which he first migrates or emigrates, on condition that he transfers his interest in that holding to an occupier of a neighbouring holding, and that the holdings are amalgamated, or that he transfers such interest in the Land Commission (section 37); and (2) may take such steps as they think proper for aiding migration or emigration from any electoral division, which either forms part of a congested districts county, or the total rateable value of which, when divided by the number of the population, gives a sum of less than 1*l.* 10*s.* for each individual, and settling any migrant or emigrant under favourable circumstances in the place to which he first migrates or emigrates (section 39).

The Colonisation Board.

The Colonisation Board has had its powers extended so as to deal with the above sections (*see p. 27*).

General summary as to emigration under Irish Statutes.

It will be seen from the Acts cited above (1) that boards of guardians have power to assist persons to emigrate out of the rates (Acts of 1838, 1843, and 1847), and to borrow money for that purpose (Acts of 1849 and 1882); and (2) that the Congested Districts Board may, in certain cases, assist emigration.

3. STATISTICS UNDER REPEALED ACTS.

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

1. By sec. 32 of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 49., the Land Commission was enabled to advance loans to assist emigration, to an amount not exceeding 200,000*l.* in all. No such loan was ever made, and the section was repealed by the Purchase of Land Act, 1891, sec. 35.

Arrears of Rent Act, 1882.

2. By secs. 20 and 21 of the Arrears of Rent Act, 1882, the Treasury was empowered to authorise the Commissioners of Public Works to make grants (the Act of 1881 above referred to *loans* only) to certain poor unions or persons in aid of emigration. The sums granted were made a charge primarily upon the Irish Church Temporalities Fund, and, subject thereto, on the Consolidated Fund. The aggregate grants were limited to 100,000*l.*, and the sum granted to each person was limited to 5*l.*; but these amounts were afterwards, by sec. 12 of the Tramways and Public Companies Act, 1883, raised to 200,000*l.* and 8*l.* respectively; and out of the 200,000*l.* a sum of 50,000*l.* might be spent on migration. All these powers have now ceased to exist, having been repealed by sec. 35 of the Purchase of Land Act, 1891.

Tramways and Public Companies Act, 1883.

Statistics of emigration by grants of public money. (1) 1882–1889.

The following statistics show to what extent they had been used:—

Under the Acts of 1882 (sec. 20), and 1883 (sec. 12), 24,329 persons were, up to 31st March 1889, assisted to emigrate by grants amounting to about 131,400*l.*, out of a possible 150,000*l.*; and in some cases boards of guardians borrowed money under

section 18 of the Act of 1882 in order to supplement the above-mentioned grants. None of the 50,000*l.* applicable to migration has been used.

Rules were drawn up on 24th October 1882, under section 21 of the Act of 1882. These rules were rescinded by the rules of 28th December, 1883, which provided (*inter alia*), "As a rule the government grants shall be applied to the emigration of whole families only, but individuals may in exceptional cases be approved." The increased grant of 8*l.* under the Act of 1883 was limited "to persons going to the Australasian or South African Colonies, or to any part of Canada west of the Province of Ontario, or to the parts of the United States west of the States of Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia."

Forty-four unions participated in the grant of the 100,000*l.*; the total grants made were 82,172*l.*; the total persons assisted were 16,976, of which 11,095 went to the United States of America, 5,591 to Canada, and 290 to Australia; the average cost per head was 6*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* (Report of Emigration Committee to Local Government Board, 15th August 1883.)

Under the 12th section of the Act of 1883, 28 unions were assisted; the grants issued were 36,730*l.*; 6,348 persons were emigrated, of whom 5,190 went to the United States of America, 750 to Canada, and 408 to Australia. (Report of Emigration Committee to Local Government Board, 25th August 1884.) For fuller information as to the grants, see the Reports of the Local Government Board for Ireland for 1883, 1884, 1895, and 1888.

In 1889-90, 257 persons were assisted at an expenditure from (2) 1889-91. grant of 1,672*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; of these, 199 went to the United States, 30 to Australia, 24 to Canada, and 4 to South Africa.

In 1890-91, 10 persons were assisted to the United States at an expenditure from grant of 56*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* (Local Government Board Report, 1891).

EMIGRATION STATUTES AND INFORMATION RELATING TO SCOTLAND ONLY.

I. EMIGRATION FROM THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS.

Up to 1889 there were only two Acts which dealt with emigration from Scotland, neither of which, though still in force, have been worked for some time. The advances made under them are to be made in the like manner as advances made under various Acts passed for drainage and improvement of land, viz., the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 101.; 10 & 11 Vict. c. 11.; 11 & 12 Vict. c. 119.; and 13 & 14 Vict. c. 31.; and these Acts are alluded to in the following Acts as "the said" or "the recited" Acts. The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners practically ceased to exist in 1872.

Act of 1851
authorises
advances
to facilitate
emigration
from Scotland.

Landowners in
the Highlands
or Islands of
Scotland may
make appli-
cation for loans
for defraying
expenses of
emigration of
the poor.

After inquiries
by Inclosure
Commissioners
and Colonial
Land and
Emigration
Commissioners,
Treasury may
direct the issue
of a provisional
certificate, and
make an
advance which
shall be
charged on the
land.

Restrictions
on amount of
loans not to be
applicable to
loans under
this Act, &c.

The first Act dealing with emigration is the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 91., which enacts as follows:—

Sec. 1. Any owner of land in the Highlands or Islands of Scotland, who may be desirous of obtaining an advance, by way of loan, under this Act, for defraying in whole or in part the expenses of the emigration of any poor persons in the parishes or combinations in which such land is situate, willing to emigrate to parts beyond the seas, may make application to the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales for such advance; Provided always, that such application shall be with the consent of the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, who shall signify in writing under the hand of one of the members of such Board, or of their secretary, their opinion that such emigration would be expedient; and that notice of such application, with lists and particulars of the persons the expenses of whose emigration it is so proposed to defray in whole or in part, shall be transmitted by such owner to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Sec. 2. The Inclosure Commissioners shall make such inquiries in relation to any such application as they may think necessary, and shall report their opinion thereon to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, after making any inquiries which they may think proper in relation to the proposed emigration, shall report their opinion to the said Commissioners of the Treasury as to the propriety of such emigration; and if it appear to the said Commissioners of the Treasury that an advance should be made, they may direct the said Inclosure Commissioners to issue a provisional certificate for such advance; and such Inclosure Commissioners shall thereupon issue a provisional certificate, which shall declare, that upon its being certified to them by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners that the proposed emigration has taken place, and that the expense or portion of the expense thereof in respect of which the advance is to be made has been actually defrayed by the owner of the land mentioned in such provisional certificate, the said Inclosure Commissioners will certify to the Commissioners of the Treasury their opinion that such advance should be made out of the moneys applicable under the said Acts, and such advance may be made accordingly, and the land mentioned in such provisional certificate shall be charged in respect thereof in like manner as the same may be charged in respect of advances made for the improvement thereof under the said Acts.

Sec. 3. So much of the said Acts as limits the amount for which a provisional certificate may be issued upon any application or applications by the same owner or in respect of the same land, shall not extend or be applicable to or in the case of any provisional certificate to be issued upon any application under this Act; and no provisional certificate issued or advance made under this Act shall be taken into account in computing the amount for

or in respect of which provisional certificates may be issued under the said Acts.

Sec. 4. The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners may issue and cause to be circulated, as they may think proper, notices of the particulars which should be transmitted to them in respect of applications under this Act.

Emigration Commissioners may circulate notices of particulars to be transmitted to them.

Sec. 5. All the provisions of the said Acts in relation to and consequential upon applications and advances, and the charges in respect of such advances, under the said Acts or any of them, shall (so far as the nature of the case permits, and subject to the provisions of this Act) extend and be applicable to and in the case of applications and advances, and the charges in respect of such advances under this Act; and the said Acts and this Act shall be read together as one Act. But see next Act.

Provisions of recited Acts to extend to applications and advances under this Act.

And now the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 9. has amended the manner of making advances for drainage and improvement of land, and consequently for emigration under the Act of 1851, which is to be read with the previous Acts. The main provisions are shortly as follows:—

Public Money Drainage Act, 1856, amends previous Acts.

Sec. 1. If the Commissioners think an advance expedient, they may issue a provisional certificate, with the sanction of the Treasury. The expenses of investigation may be charged upon the land, if the Commissioners shall think fit.

Sec. 2. The expenses of any assistant commissioner, or others employed under the Acts, may be by way of per-centage.

Sec. 3. The Commissioners, when satisfied of the execution of the works, or of a sufficient part thereof, may issue a certificate for an advance under this Act.

Sec. 4. Power is given to the Treasury to direct advances to be made.

Sec. 5. Regulates the date at which the charge on the land, on which the advance has been made, shall commence.

Sec. 6. In case of advances in respect of lands in Scotland, the Commissioners shall deliver the certificate of advance to the owners of the lands, or to the applicant, who shall cause them to be registered in the registers of sasines.

Sec. 7. All certificates of advance are to be deposited with the Commissioners.

Sec. 8. Upon apportionment of rentcharges parts of the land may be freed therefrom.

The Land Office (since incorporated with the Board of Agriculture) has supplied the following information on these Acts:

Statistics of advances made under the above Acts.

The total amount advanced by the Inclosure Commissioners under the provisions of the Act of 14 & 15 Vict. c. 91. was 5,249*l.* 11*s.* in the years 1853 and 1854, in separate sums to seven different landowners.

The requirements under section 2 of the Act seem to have been carried out.

It does not appear that the Inclosure Commissioners made particular note of the number of emigrants, but accepted the certificate of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners as sufficient proof that the amounts to be advanced were correct. In most cases the sums advanced were only portions of the actual expenditure for the particular cases of emigration.

The repayment of an advance was by way of a rentcharge of 6*l.* 10*s.* per cent. payable for 22 years, the collection of which was made by the Inland Revenue Department.

2. COLONISATION IN CANADA OF CROFTERS AND COTTARS FROM SCOTLAND.

In consequence of the distress which prevailed among the crofters and cottars of the congested districts of the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, a colonisation scheme was, in April 1888, suggested by the Secretary for Scotland, and agreed to by the Imperial and Canadian Parliaments.

The following is the scheme decided upon :—

Scheme of
colonisation.

The Government are now prepared to recommend Parliament to advance a sum of 10,000*l.* to start a colonisation scheme for the crofters and cottars of the congested districts of the Western Highlands and Islands upon the condition that 2,000*l.* is provided by private subscription.

It is proposed that in the event of the 2,000*l.* being raised, the total sum of 12,000*l.* should form an emigration fund, and be administered in the following manner :—

1. That three or four trustees or commissioners should be appointed as a Board to represent, (1) the Imperial Government ; (2) the Canadian Government ; (3) the private subscribers, and (4) the important land companies, whose gratuitous co-operation and assistance have been promised subject only to reimbursement of actual authorised outlay, and that this Board shall be intrusted with the responsibility of carrying out the scheme in accordance with the intention of the Government.

2. That the Board shall be empowered to obtain such clerical or other assistance (probably two paid emigration agents, one in this country and one in Canada) as may be necessary in the selection and final settlement of the emigrants.

3. That in the event of the families being selected and arrangements made for their reaching the port of embarkation, the emigration officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway will take charge of the emigrants at Glasgow or elsewhere, carrying them to their final destination in the North-West Territories for a fixed low rate of passage-money.

4. That in order to meet the cost of emigration, and to comply with the provisions of the Dominion Land Acts, a sum not exceeding 120*l.* shall be advanced for each family, of which five-sixths shall be advanced by the Imperial Government and one-sixth by private subscription, and expended in accordance

with a scheme drawn up and approved by the Minister of the Interior in terms of the aforesaid Acts.

5. That the Board constituted as above will undertake, by means of their agents, to settle the emigrants on the Government land, to provide temporarily for their wants, and to collect the instalments of capital and interest from them in the manner herein-after mentioned, they having the benefit of the knowledge and experience both of the Canadian Government land agents, and the gratuitous co-operation of the officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Hudson Bay Company, and the Canadian North-West Land Company.

6. That the Canadian Government will give free grant lands of 160 acres to each family, and also render every assistance through the High Commissioner in London, and through their Immigration Agents in Canada, in connexion with the selection of the land for the emigrants, and their preliminary settlement. The Canadian Government will require that the emigrants selected shall be formally approved by an officer on their behalf.

7. That the money grants shall be for a period of 12 years, bearing no interest during the first four years, but the before-mentioned Board will collect the principal and interest from the settlers during the last eight years by an annuity which, on an advance of 120*l.*, would amount to 20*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* per annum. This is equivalent to an average interest of about 4*l.* 6*s.* per annum during the whole period of 12 years.

8. That the foregoing Board will take, by way of security for the sum of 120*l.* or lesser sum so advanced, a mortgage on the 160 acres of free grant lands of the Dominion Government, including a lien on the chattels, the mortgage being secured in favour of the Board by legal agreement.

9. That, if thought desirable, the Canadian Legislature will be requested to facilitate the passing of an Act in connexion with the constitution, powers, and duties of the aforesaid Board.

The Secretary for Scotland, the High Commissioner for the Board.

Canada, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and Mr. Thomas Skinner were originally appointed to form the Board. In November 1891 the Board was re-constituted, and its powers extended to the congested districts of Ireland (*see* p. 22). The following members were added:—the Hon. Horace Plunkett, Sir James King, Bart., the Under Secretary for Scotland, Major Ross of Bladensburg, Secretary, J. G. Colmer, C.M.G. There is also an honorary sub-committee of the Board in Winnipeg. A short Act was passed by the Canadian Parliament, as suggested in par. 9 above, empowering the Board to act under the Dominion Lands Act.

Canadian Act.

Thirty families, consisting of 183 persons, were sent out in 1888, and settled, through the Canada North-West Land Company, near Pelican Lake, at Killarney, 164 miles by rail south-west of Winnipeg, Manitoba. An advance of 120*l.* was made to each family; each family was settled on 160 acres of land, the land and chattels being mortgaged as a security for the loan. Of this loan an average of 54*l.* 10*s.* was spent in the passage, leaving 65*l.* 10*s.* to

Settlement of first party at Killarney.

each family for investment in Canada. The settlers arrived too late in the summer to get much of a crop in 1888; so that they had to be assisted with provisions for that winter, and with seed grain for the spring of 1889. Altogether, therefore, the 30 families have had 4,720*l.* loaned to them, or about 157*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per family. In 1889, the crops partially failed through drought, and seed grain for 1890 was given to the settlers by the Manitoban Government. In October 1889, the settlers had the satisfactory average of 30 to 50 acres ready for cropping in 1890; the live stock was also increasing; houses (14 feet by 16) had been erected; wells had been sunk, but water was scarce, and some of the younger settlers had been earning wages by outside work. On the whole many families were said to be doing well and others fairly. (Report of the Colonisation Board 1890, *see post*, p. 49.)

*Later report
on the
Killarney
Settlement.*

At the end of September 1890, the Killarney settlers, and their sons who had taken up free grantlands, had 1,346 acres under wheat, 74 under oats, and 9 under potatoes; the estimated average yield per acre of wheat was 22½ bushels, and of oats 39; the estimated total crop was 30,302 bushels of wheat, 2,886 of oats, and 2,160 of potatoes. There were also 518 tons of hay, 81 oxen, 62 cows, 50 heifers, 37 steers, 5 bulls, 33 pigs, 813 chickens, &c. 2,289 acres have been prepared for 1891, an average of over 76 acres per family. "It is generally considered that this settlement is in a satisfactory condition, and that its success is assured." Many of the settlers have added to their incomes by obtaining employment at good wages. (Second Report of the Colonisation Board (February 1891), *see post*, p. 49.)

*Settlement of
second party
at Saltcoats.*

A further party of 49 families, consisting of 282 persons—106 men, 79 women, and 97 children under 12 years of age—were sent out in April, 1889. These were settled near Saltcoats N.W.T. on the Manitoba and North-western Railway, 261 miles North West of Winnipeg. The average cost of passage per family was 35*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, leaving an average of 84*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* for investment in Canada out of the 120*l.* advanced. Much valuable time was lost after arrival by the indecision of the settlers in choosing their 160-acre sections. Owing to this delay, and the scarcity of water and hay which occurred in 1889 owing to drought, a further loan of about 28*l.* 12*s.* per family was made to the settlers for food and clothing during that winter. The total loan, therefore, to each family has been 148*l.* 12*s.* (120*l.* + 28*l.* 12*s.*), making an aggregate of 7,280*l.* advanced to the settlement on the security of their holdings. The Dominion Government supplied them with seed grain for 1890. Two families left the settlement in 1889. Most of the settlers were fishermen, and had an imperfect knowledge of agriculture and the care of stock. Many of them during 1890 secured outside work at good wages. Cheap frame houses have been erected at a cost of 10*l.* to 15*l.* per house. (Report of Colonisation Board, 1890, *see post*, p. 49.)

*Later report
on the Salt-
coats settle-
ment.*

At the end of September 1890 the 31 remaining families of the Saltcoats settlers had 105 acres under wheat, 120 under oats, and

15 under potatoes. The estimated average yield of wheat was 22 bushels an acre, and of oats 43; the estimated total crop was 2,321 bushels of wheat, 5,160 of oats, and 2,375 of potatoes. There were also 568 tons of hay, 75 oxen, 59 cows, 35 heifers, 25 steers, 4 bulls, and 277 chickens. 422 acres have been prepared for 1891. These remaining settlers, with one or two exceptions, "are doing fairly well." Besides the above 31 families, 18 families had left the settlement through discontent, and their land, stock, and chattels are being realised by the Board. (Second Report of the Colonisation Board, February 1891, *see post*, p. 49.)

No crofters are being sent out this spring, there being at present no funds available. It is expected that Parliament will be asked for more funds later on. Colonisation in 1892.

3. EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION BY COUNTY COUNCILS IN SCOTLAND.

The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, section 67, enacts:—

The county council may from time to time, with the consent in writing (signed by two members and the county clerk) of the standing joint committee appointed in pursuance of this Act [*i.e.*, a joint committee of the county council and commissioners of supply, *see* section 18], borrow on the security of any rate leviable by the council under or in pursuance of this Act, such sums as may be required for (*inter alia*) making advances (which they are hereby authorised to make) to any persons or bodies of persons, corporate or unincorporate, in aid of the emigration or colonisation of inhabitants of the county, with a guarantee for repayment of such advances from any authority in the county, or the government of any colony; but neither the transfer of powers by this Act, nor anything else in this Act, shall, save as herein-after provided, confer on the county council any power to borrow without the consent above mentioned, and that consent shall dispense with the necessity of obtaining any other consent which may be required by any Acts relating to such borrowing, and the said standing joint committee, before giving their consent, shall take into consideration any representation made by any ratepayer.

County Councils in Scotland may borrow money to promote emigration and colonisation.

The loan must be repaid within 30 years or less, either by equal yearly or half yearly instalments of principal or of principal and interest combined, or by a sinking fund, and the sums payable in respect of the loan must be charged to the special account to which the expenditure for that purpose is chargeable (*id.*). Loan to be repaid within 30 years or less.

All statutory assistance to emigration from Scotland under the Acts of 1851 and 1856 has for many years ceased. A limited advance of public money was made under the special scheme of 1858, and by the Act of 1889 county councils may borrow and advance money in aid of either colonisation or emigration.

Summary of Scotch Statutes.

4. WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS COMMISSION.

Emigration recommended. The Report of this Commission, dated July 1890, contains the following passages on emigration :—

Par. 87. But whatever development of the fishing industry may hereafter become possible, we have formed a strong opinion that in order to produce any substantial improvement in the material prosperity of the population, a considerable reduction of their numbers is urgently required. This is especially the case in the Long Island and in some parts of Skye. In three of the parishes in the Lews, the valuation does not amount to as much as 1*l.* per head of the population. In all the parishes of the Long Island, and in three out of the seven parishes in Skye, the valuation does not amount to as much as 2*l.* per head.

Par. 88. It is scarcely within our province to suggest the mode in which the population in these districts should be induced to remove to less thickly occupied areas; but we cannot forbear from expressing the opinion that every means should be taken to explain the advantages of emigration, and that facilities should be afforded by Government to enable those who are willing to move to commence life elsewhere; and we desire to place on record our conviction that, until some measure has been taken in this direction, no material improvement in the condition of the population can be effected.

**FURTHER ACTS AFFECTING THE
EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN.**

Emigration of children from Reformatories and Industrial Schools.

The Reformatory and Industrial School Act, 1891, which applies to England and Scotland only, and not to Ireland, enacts as follows;—

If any youthful offender or child detained in or placed out on licence from a certified reformatory or industrial school conducts himself well, the managers of the school may, with his own consent, apprentice him to, or dispose of him in, any trade, calling, or service, or by emigration, notwithstanding that his period of detention has not expired, and such apprenticing or disposition shall be as valid as if the managers were his parents.

Provided that when he is to be disposed of by emigration, and in any case unless he has been detained for 12 months, the consent of the Secretary of State shall also be required for the exercise of any power under this section.

Custody of Children Act, 1891.

It has often happened that the emigration or other disposal of a child has been prevented, to the injury of the child, by the parent claiming its production. The Custody of Children Act, 1891

(which applies to the United Kingdom), gets rid of this difficulty by enacting in sect. 1. :—

When the parent of a child applies to the High Court or the Court of Session for a writ or order for the production of the child, and the Court is of opinion that the parent has abandoned or deserted the child, or that he has otherwise so conducted himself that the Court should refuse to enforce his right to the custody of the child, the Court may in its discretion decline to issue the writ or make the order.

STATUTES PASSED BY THE COLONIES TO RESTRICT PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

CANADA.

The Immigration Act, 1886 (R.S.C. 1886, c. 65, secs. 23 and 24) enacts as follows :—

Sec. 23. The Governor-General may by proclamation, whenever he deems it necessary, prohibit the landing of pauper or destitute immigrants in all ports or any port in Canada, until such sums of money as are found necessary are provided and paid into the hands of one of the Canadian immigration agents, by the master of the vessel carrying such immigrants, for their temporary support and transport to their place of destination; and during such time as any such pauper immigrants would, in consequence of such orders, have to remain on board such vessel, the Governor in Council may provide for proper anchorage grounds being assigned to such vessel, and for such vessel being visited and superintended by the medical superintendent or any inspecting physician of the port or quarantine station, and for the necessary measures being taken to prevent the rise or spread of diseases amongst the passengers in such vessel and amongst people on shore.—32 & 33 Vict. c. 10. s. 16.

The landing of pauper immigrants may be prohibited.

Sec. 24. The Governor-General may, by proclamation, whenever he deems it necessary, prohibit the landing in Canada of any criminal, or other vicious class of immigrants designated in such proclamation, except upon such conditions for insuring their re-transportation to the port in Europe whence they came with the least possible delay, as the Governor in Council prescribes; and such conditions may, if the Governor in Council deems it necessary, include the immediate return, or the return with the least possible delay, of the vessel and such immigrants to the said port—such prohibited immigrants remaining on board until such return of the vessel.—35 Vict. c. 28. s. 10.

Landing of vicious immigrants may be prohibited.

VICTORIA.

The Passengers, Harbors, and Navigation Statute, 1865 (No. 255), enacts as follows in secs. 36-39 :—

Bond to be given for passengers being lunatic, &c.

36. If the immigration officer or assistant immigration officer shall certify that any passenger shall have arrived in Victoria on board any ship as aforesaid [*i.e.*, any British or foreign navigable vessel of any kind carrying passengers, except vessels plying from any one port in Victoria to any other port therein] being either lunatic, idiotic, deaf, dumb, blind, or infirm, and likely, in his opinion, to become a charge upon the public, or upon any public or charitable institution, the immigration officer shall require the owner, charterer, or master of such ship, within seven days after her arrival to execute with two sufficient sureties, jointly and severally, a bond to Her Majesty in the sum of 100*l.* for every such passenger, conditioned to pay to the Treasurer of Victoria all moneys or expenses which shall or may be laid out or incurred within the space of five years from the execution of the said bond for the maintenance or support of such passenger; and the said sureties shall justify before and to the satisfaction of the said immigration officer, and shall by their oath or affirmation satisfy him that they are respectively residents in Victoria, and each worth treble the amount of the penalty of such bond over and above all their liabilities.

Principal immigration agent to report as to forfeiture.

37. If any passenger for whom any bond shall have been given as aforesaid shall at any time within five years from the execution thereof receive maintenance or support from any public or charitable institution in Victoria, the payment incurred for the maintenance and support of such passenger shall be provided for out of the money collected in and under such bond to the extent of the penalty therein mentioned or such portion as shall be required for the payment of such maintenance or support; and it shall be the duty of the principal immigration agent, upon representation made to him, to ascertain the right and claim of the Treasurer of Victoria to payment of the amount so expended for the maintenance and support of any such passenger, and to report the same to the Governor in Council; and the said report shall be conclusive in the matter, and shall be evidence of the facts therein stated; and such bond may be put in suit, and the penalty, or as much thereof as shall be required to defray the expenses of such maintenance or support, may be recovered by suit or information on behalf of Her Majesty and in the name of a law officer in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Penalty for refusing to execute bond.

38. If the owner, charterer, or master of any ship on board which such passengers specially reported shall have been carried shall neglect or refuse to execute a bond as aforesaid within seven days after being so required as aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 100*l.* sterling, in addition to his liability under the said bond; and such ship shall not be cleared out until the said bond shall have been executed, and the said penalties shall have been paid.

39. These provisions . . . shall not extend to immigrants brought to Victoria at the public expense, nor to shipwrecked mariners brought to Victoria without charge by the master of some other ship than that in which they were wrecked, nor to the crews of ships who shall have signed articles for the whole voyage, nor to Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

Act not to extend to Government immigrants, &c.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Immigration Limitation Act, 1891, enacts as follows:—

1. In the interpretation of this Act the following words and expressions shall have the meaning hereafter assigned to them, unless there shall be something in the context or subject-matter inconsistent with such meaning:

Interpretation.

“Proper officer” shall mean the health officer, collector of Customs, and every officer of Customs or inspector of police appointed by the Governor to carry out the provisions of this Act:

“Ship” shall include every vessel of any kind carrying passengers, except vessels plying from one port in the province to another port therein:

“Passenger” shall mean and include all passengers or persons on board any ship, and also the crew of any ship, and all persons on board and belonging in any capacity to any ship:

“Treasurer” shall mean the treasurer of the province.

2. Immediately on the arrival of any ship at any port or place in the Province of South Australia, it shall be the duty of the proper officer to go on board such ship and to examine into the condition of the passengers thereof, and such officer is hereby authorised and empowered to go on board of and through such ship, and if, on such examination, there shall be found amongst such passengers any person who may have been convicted of any felony in any country other than South Australia, or any indigent passenger who may be a lunatic, idiot, deaf, dumb, blind, infirm, or unable to take care of himself or herself, and who in his opinion is likely to become a charge upon the public or upon any public or charitable institution as a destitute person or vagrant, the proper officer shall require the owner, charterer, or master of such ship, or some resident of the said province, prior to the landing of any such person, to execute, with two good sufficient and substantial sureties, residents of the province, jointly and severally, a bond to Her Majesty in the sum of two hundred pounds for every such passenger and person aforesaid conditioned to pay to the treasurer of the said province all moneys, charges, costs, or expenses which shall or may be laid out or incurred within the space of five years from the execution of the said bond for the maintenance or support of such passenger or person aforesaid; and the said sureties shall justify before and to the satisfaction of a special magistrate of the province, and shall by their oath or affirmation satisfy him that they are respectively permanent residents in South Australia, and

Examination of condition of passengers, &c. on arrival.

Bond to be given for passengers lunatic, &c.

each worth double the amount of the penalty of such bond over and above all their liabilities.

Proper officer
or principal
officer to report
as to forfeiture.

3. If any passenger for whom any bond shall have been given as aforesaid shall at any time within five years from the execution thereof, be convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, or if he shall receive maintenance or support from any public or charitable institution in South Australia, the payment incurred for the maintenance and support of such passenger in any labour prison, gaol, public or charitable institution as aforesaid within five years from his or her arrival, shall be provided for out of the money collected in or under such bond to the extent of the penalty therein mentioned, or such portion as shall be required for the payment of such maintenance or support; and it shall be the duty of the proper officer, upon representation made to him to ascertain the right and claim of the Treasurer of South Australia to payment of the amount so expended for the maintenance and support of any such passenger, and to report the same to the Governor in Council; and the said report shall, until the contrary is shown, be evidence of the facts therein stated, and such bond may be put in suit, and the penalty required to defray the expenses of such maintenance or support may be recovered by suit or information on behalf of Her Majesty and in the name of the treasurer in any court of competent jurisdiction in the said province.

Passenger not
to land until
bond executed.

4. Until such bond is duly executed by the owner, charterer, or master, or other person as aforesaid, and by the sureties thereto, the passenger on whose behalf the bond is to be given shall not be permitted to land in the province from the ship; and if the master of any vessel shall allow, suffer, or permit any such passenger to land before the execution of a bond, as herein-before provided, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds for every such offence.

Passenger
landing, &c.,
may be
arrested.

5. Any passenger, as aforesaid, landing or attempting to land from any ship shall be liable to be arrested by any police officer without a warrant, and put on board the ship.

Penalty for
refusing to
execute bond.

6. If the owner, charterer, or master of any ship on board which such passenger as aforesaid shall have been found or carried shall neglect or refuse to execute a bond as aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling, unless the owner, charterer, or master of such ship shall give surety to the satisfaction of the proper officer for the due detention of such passenger on such ship until after her departure out of limits of this province.

Act not to
extend to |
shipwrecked
mariners, &c.

7. The provisions of this Act shall not extend to shipwrecked mariners brought to South Australia by the master of some ship other than that in which they were wrecked, nor to crews of ships who shall have signed articles for the whole voyage, and who shall leave in the ship, nor to Her Majesty's land or sea forces, nor to any passenger who may have become a lunatic, idiot, deaf, dumb, blind, or infirm during the voyage: provided the passage of any such passenger has been taken for South Australia.

Proviso.

TASMANIA.

The Passengers Act, 1885, enacts as follows:—

Sec. 3. If the collector [at the port of arrival] shall certify that any passenger shall have arrived in Tasmania on board any ship [except one plying from any one port in the Colony to any other port therein] being either lunatic, idiotic, deaf, dumb, blind, or infirm, or from any cause unable to support himself, or likely, in the opinion of the collector, to become a charge upon the public or upon any public or charitable institution, the collector shall require the owner, charterer, or master of such ship, within seven days after her arrival, to execute a bond to Her Majesty in the sum of 100*l.* for every such passenger.

Bond to be given for certain passengers.

4. Every such bond shall be entered into with at least two sufficient sureties, and the person giving such bond and his sureties shall be bound jointly and severally to pay to the Treasurer of Tasmania all moneys and expenses which shall be laid out or incurred within the space of five years from the execution of the said bond for the maintenance or support of such passenger; and the said sureties shall justify before and to the satisfaction of the collector, and shall by their oath or affirmation satisfy him, that they are respectively residents in Tasmania and each worth treble the amount of the penalty of such bond over and above all their liabilities.

Conditions of the bond.

5. Whenever any such ship or the passengers by such ship shall have performed quarantine in accordance with any law for the time being in force, then the period within which the owner, charterer, or master shall be required to give such bond shall be within seven days after such ship or passenger has or have performed quarantine and been duly discharged therefrom.

Provisions as to ships quarantined.

6. If any passenger for whom any bond shall have been given as aforesaid shall at any time within five years from the execution thereof receive maintenance or support from any public or charitable institution in Tasmania, the amount expended for the maintenance and support of such passenger shall be provided for and repaid as herein-after provided out of the moneys collected under such bond to the extent of the penalty therein mentioned, or such portion thereof as shall be required for the payment of such maintenance or support.

Bond to be applied to maintenance.

7. It shall be the duty of the authority or person having the control or charge of such public or charitable institution to ascertain the right and claim of the Treasurer of Tasmania to payment of the amount so expended for the maintenance and support of any such passenger, and to report the same to him with all such information as may enable the Treasurer to recover the moneys due.

Authority in charge of institution to report as to forfeiture of bond.

8. Every such report shall be conclusive in the matter, and shall be evidence of the facts therein stated; and every such bond may be put in suit, and the penalty, or as much thereof as shall be required to defray the expenses of such maintenance or support, may be recovered by suit or information on behalf of Her Majesty

Bond may be put in suit.

and in the name of a law officer in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Penalty for refusing to execute bond.

9. If the owner, charterer, or master of any ship shall neglect or refuse to execute a bond in any case within the provisions of this Act within seven days after being so required as aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 100*l.*, and the payment of such penalty shall not be deemed to exonerate such owner, charterer, or master from being compelled to execute such bond as by this Act provided; and such ship shall not either during or after the expiration of the said period of seven days be cleared out unless and until the said bond shall have been executed and the said penalty has been paid.

Act not to extend to Government immigrants, &c.

10. The provisions of this Act shall not extend to immigrants brought to Tasmania either wholly or partly at the expense of the Colony, nor to shipwrecked mariners brought to Tasmania without charge by the master of some other ship than that in which they were wrecked, nor to Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces.

Recovery of penalties.

11. All penalties incurred under section 9 shall be recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace in the mode prescribed by the Magistrates Summary Procedure Act (19 Vict., No. 8); and any person who thinks himself aggrieved by the imposition of any such penalty may appeal against the same in the mode prescribed by the Appeals Regulation Act (19 Vict., No. 10).

NEW ZEALAND.

The Imbecile Passengers Act, 1882 (No. 58), is the same as the Tasmania Act above cited, and need not, therefore, be set out in detail. The only differences are—

- (1.) The word "New Zealand" must be read throughout instead of "Tasmania."
- (2.) In secs. 3 and 5, "fourteen days" must be read for "seven days."
- (3.) In sec. 4, after the words "maintenance or support of such passenger," the words "by or in any public or charitable institution in New Zealand" must be inserted.
- (4.) In sec. 8, instead of the words from "defray" to the end, the following must be read, "defray the charges incurred in such maintenance or support, may be recovered on behalf of Her Majesty in the manner provided by the Crown Suits Act, 1881."
- (5.) The following must be added as sec. 9:—

All moneys recovered or received under any such bond as aforesaid shall be paid by the Commissioner to the public or charitable institution by or in which any such passenger may have been maintained or supported as aforesaid.

- (6.) Instead of sec. 11 read as sec. 12:—

All penalties incurred under sec. 10 [sec. 9 of the Tasmanian Act] shall be recoverable in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace.

OTHER COLONIES.

There are no statutes on the subject in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, the Cape Colony, and Natal. In the case of an influx of undesirable immigrants, these Colonies would have it in their power to pass restraining Acts.

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE.

Apply in person or by letter to the Chief Clerk at 31, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W. Office hours: week days, except Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Colonial maps and directories may be seen at the office.

1. This office was established in October 1886 by Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of giving information on the subject of emigration chiefly to the British Colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office.

2. With this object:

In addition to furnishing answers to inquiries either by letter or in person:—

(a.) A Poster—containing details as to assisted and ordinary rates of passage to Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Cape, and Natal, demand for labour, &c.—is exhibited in all the Post Offices of the United Kingdom, corrected to date four times a year.

(b.) Quarterly Circulars on Canada, the Australasian and South African Colonies, amplifying this information, and giving further details as to wages, price of food, climate, demand for labour, &c., are given or sent *free of charge* to anyone who may desire to have them.

(c.) Ten separate Handbooks—one for each of the above Colonies—are issued once a year, in April, at the price of 1*d.* each, post free. Each Handbook contains a map, a description of the Colony, and still fuller details than those contained in the Circulars.

(d.) A Professional Handbook, giving information as to professions in the Colonies, is issued annually, in April, at 3*d.*, post free; for Contents, *see* back of Cover.

(e.) Emigration Statutes and General Handbook is issued annually, in April, price 3*d.*, post free.

(f.) These 12 Handbooks may be obtained, bound in cloth, at 2*s.*, post free.

(g.) A Pamphlet on the West Indies is issued at 2*d.*, post free.

(h.) The following are issued on *Foreign Countries*—

(1.) Occasional pamphlets.

(2.) Summary of Consular Reports (N. and S. America), price 2*d.*

This Office has now organised branches at the following places, where their publications and information may be obtained:—The Public Free Libraries at Bradford (Yorks), Cardiff, Hereford, Leamington, and Reading, the Mitchell Library at Glasgow, the

Government Emigration Office at Liverpool, the Literary Institution at Devizes, and at Bury St. Edmunds. Other branches are in process of formation.

The following is the Voluntary Committee of Management appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G. (<i>President</i>).	
John Burnett (Labour Correspondent, Board of Trade).	W. H. Hey, Chairman Southern Section Central Co-operative Board.
J. J. Dent (Secretary, Club and Institute Union).	C. P. Lucas, <i>Chairman</i> (Colonial Office).
Hugh E. Egerton.	John Martineau.
J. B. Gill (Colonial Office).	J. Rankin, M.P.
Walter Hazell.	G. Tansley.
Howard Hodgkin.	J. H. Tuke.
Sir W. Houldsworth, Bart., M.P.	Arnold White.

Chief Clerk—John Pulker.

Editor of Publications—Walter B. Paton, M.A.

ADDRESSES OF THE AGENTS-GENERAL.

The following are the representatives in this country of the different Colonies, with their London addresses:—

CANADA.—The High Commissioner, Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Agent-General, Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria Street, S.W.

VICTORIA.—Agent-General, 15, Victoria Street, S.W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Agent-General, Victoria Chambers, 15, Victoria Street, S.W.

QUEENSLAND.—Agent-General, Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Agent-General, 15, Victoria Street, S.W.

TASMANIA.—Agent-General, Westminster Chambers, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

NEW ZEALAND.—Agent-General, Westminster Chambers, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.

CAPE COLONY.—The Agent-General, 112, Victoria Street, S.W.

NATAL.—The Emigration Agent for Natal, 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

TRADE UNIONS.

There are several trade unions which assist their members to emigrate. All persons, therefore, who belong to such societies and wish to emigrate, should ascertain whether their society will assist them, or give them introductions. The grants made vary according to the standing of the members. Roughly speaking, they range from 3*l.* for members of two or three years' standing, to 8*l.* and 10*l.* for those of seven to ten years' standing and upwards.

TRADE UNIONS PAYING EMIGRATION BENEFIT.

	£	
London Compositors	5,424	in 24 years.
Lithographic Printers	411	„ 9 „
Vellum Account Book Binders	42	„ 4 „
Cotton Spinners	2,440	„ 12 „
Belfast Flax Dressers	2,459	„ 10 „
Belfast Yarn Dressers	16	„ 2 „
Operative Lacemakers	16	„ 2 „ 1876 and 1877.
Iron Founders	4,712	„ 12 „ before 1874.
Northumberland Miners	1,293	in 4 years.
Locomotive Enginememen and Firemen	386	„ 2 „ 1887 and 1888.
North Wales Quarrymen	1,123	„ 4 „
London and Southern Counties Labour League, late Kent and Sussex Labour Union	2,108	„ 19 „
Amalgamated Labour League	124	„ 2 „ 1878 and 1879.
London Tin Plate Workers	217	„ 12 „
Fair Trade Hatters	182	„ 4 „
Alliance Cabinet Makers	296	„ 22 „
Amalgamated Cabinet Makers	304	„ 14 „
London Paper Stainers	8	„ 2 „ 1884 and 1885.
Philanthropic Journeyman Coopers	144	„ 4 „
Cigar Makers	1,257	„ 7 „

The National Agricultural Labourers', Scottish Typographical, Perseverance Cabinet Makers', and Power Loom Carpet Weavers' Associations have paid emigration benefit at various times, but the amounts cannot be separated from other benefits with which it is combined in the accounts.

BRITISH EMIGRATION SOCIETIES.

This list is not exhaustive, and the Emigrants' Information Office, in publishing it, does not guarantee nor make itself responsible for the status or the work of any society. It is intended only as a possible assistance to persons who are making inquiries as to emigration for themselves or for others.

CHILDREN'S EMIGRATION SOCIETIES.

BIRMINGHAM. — CHILDREN'S EMIGRATION HOMES. — St. Luke's Road, Birmingham. Treasurer and General Manager John T. Middlemore, to whom application should be made.

These Homes were founded by Mr. J. T. Middlemore in 1872, "to save boys and girls from falling into crime." 2,111 boys and girls have been received and trained in them, of which 1,963 have been taken to Canada. They are sent direct to the branch or Guthrie Home at London, Ontario, whence they are distributed amongst farmers and others. They are visited every year.

GLASGOW. — ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND, AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN EMIGRATION HOMES. — Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire. Application should be made to William Quarrier, Orphan Homes, Bridge of Weir.

Destitute fatherless children from all parts of Scotland, from 1 year old and upwards, are eligible for admission to these homes. One branch of the work carried on consists in training for emigration to Canada some of the boys and girls and young people received. About 3,500 have been emigrated during the last 20 years, of whom 232 were sent in 1891. They go direct to the Distributing Home, Fairknowe, Brockville, Ontario, whence they are placed out with farmers and others, and periodically visited. 10*l.* pays for the passage and outfit of one child.

LIVERPOOL. — THE LIVERPOOL CATHOLIC CHILDREN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY. — President, Mr. Richard Yates; Hon. Sec. J. A. Doughan, 99, Shaw Street.

68 children were taken to a sisterhood at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, in 1891 (making 1,273 since the society started) whence they were placed out in homes found for them.

LIVERPOOL. — THE SHELTERING HOMES FOR ORPHAN, FATHERLESS, AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN. — Chairman, S. Williamson, M.P.; Secretary, Mrs. Birt, to whom application should be made at the Home, Myrtle Street, between 11 and 4, or by letter.

The object of these Homes is to admit orphan girls from 4 to 14, and boys from 10 to 14 years of age, to give them industrial training, education, and religious instruction, and to emigrate them to Canada. The cost of six months training, outfit, and emigration expenses for children from districts outside of Liverpool is 15*l.*

LONDON.—DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.—Apply to him at the Homes, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

Part of the work of these Homes is to train boys and girls, and emigrate them to Canada. They go direct to the Distributing Homes at Toronto (boys only) and Peterboro', Ontario (girls only), whence they are placed out with farmers and others. The Institution has also an Industrial Farm at Russell, in Manitoba (9,000 acres), to which older lads are sent; when any such lad has saved \$150 and takes up a free homestead, the Farm Manager builds a house for him on it, and supplies provisions and farm machinery, the lad paying back the cost by easy instalments. The total number emigrated up to the end of 1891 was 5,005, of whom 422 lads, boys, and girls were sent out in 1891. The cost is 9*l.* per head for boys and girls placed out in Ontario, and 11*l.* for the older lads sent to Manitoba.

LONDON.—THE BOYS' HOME.—Governor, J. W. C. Fegan, 95, Southwark Street, S.E., to whom all applications should be made. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Home trains friendless and destitute boys, and emigrates them, when suitable, to Canada, where it has a distributing home at Toronto, Ontario. The Little Wanderers' Home, Greenwich, and the Boys' Orphan Home, Ramsgate, are branches.

LONDON.—CANADIAN CATHOLIC EMIGRATION COMMITTEE.—Apply to the Rev. Thomas Seddon, Archbishop's House, S.W.

Forty-eight children, of whom 27 were from Unions, were emigrated in June 1891, and placed out with settlers in the Provinces of Quebec, and Ontario in Canada.

LONDON.—CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—Apply to the Secretary, Arthur J. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

The emigration of boys as part of the Society's work was begun in 1890. In the year ending 31st March 1891 30 lads, and last year 37 lads, were sent to the Society's Reception House, Shaftesbury House, at Winnipeg, Canada, to be placed out in situations.

LONDON.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND CENTRAL SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR WAIFS AND STRAYS.—Chairman, The Bishop of Wakefield; Sec., E. de M. Rudolf, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

The emigration of suitable children is one of the methods by which this Society works. The children are sent to the Society's Benyon and Gibbs Homes at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, whence after instruction they are placed out. The Benyon Home holds 12 boys and the Gibbs Home 12 girls; during the last five years about 300 children have passed through these homes, and have been placed out successfully. The Society is always ready to co-operate with Boards of Guardians in emigrating children from workhouse schools.

LONDON.—MISS MACPHERSON'S HOME OF INDUSTRY.—29, Bethnal Green Road, E. Apply to the Secretary at the Home.

Part of the work of this Home is to train boys and girls, and emigrate them to Canada. They are taken to the Distributing

Home at Stratford (Ontario), whence they are placed out with farmers and others. A new Farm Home has recently been started at Barnsley, Manitoba. In the year ending June 1891, 3,139*l.* were spent on emigration, and in connexion with the Canadian Homes.

LONDON.—MISS RYE'S EMIGRATION HOME FOR DESTITUTE LITTLE GIRLS.—Chairman of Council, Sir Rutherford Alcock. Secretary, Miss Lizzie Still, at the Home, Avenue House, High Street, Peckham, S.E.

Seventy-seven children were emigrated in 1890 to the Distributing Home at Niagara, Canada, whence they were placed out in service; 62 were also taken from workhouses. The expenses were 2,642*l.* Nearly 4,000 children have been emigrated since 1869, when the work began.

MANCHESTER.—MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BOYS' AND GIRLS' REFUGES AND HOMES AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—Apply to the Hon. Secs., Leonard K. Shaw and Gilbert R. Kirlew at the Central Refuge, Frances Street, Strangeways, Manchester. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Objects.—As a branch of its work, it gives a home education and industrial training to children of the district under 16 years of age, and then emigrates them to Canada. Each band is sent out under escort to the Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ontario, whence they are placed out in situations by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, and regularly visited and reported on; 500 children have been emigrated altogether.

SALFORD.—THE SALFORD CATHOLIC PROTECTION AND RESCUE SOCIETY.—Hon. Sec., Austin Oates, to whom application should be made. Patrons, The Duke of Norfolk, and others.

Emigration Work.—The Society emigrated to Canada 92 children in 1891, and an aggregate of 340 in the last three years; many of them were Union children. They are taken to the Province of Quebec, and placed out there with farmers and others, all of whom are Roman Catholic French-speaking Canadians. The children learn to speak French very quickly, and with but few exceptions are "quite happy and well-contented in their new homes." (See the Reports of the Rev. R. Rossall, Emigrants' Chaplain and Chancellor of the Diocese of Salford).

WELLINGTON.—COLONIAL TRAINING HOME FOR GIRLS, LEATON, WROCKWARDINE, WELLINGTON, SALOP.—Apply to the Hon. Secretary.

This is a small certified Home, started in 1890, for training companion helps, servants, and orphan and deserted children, for the Colonies.

WOMEN'S EMIGRATION SOCIETIES.

ABERDEEN.—ABERDEEN LADIES' UNION.—Emigration Branch: Hon. Sec., Mrs. Miller, 10, Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen, N.B.; President of the Union, the Countess of Aberdeen.

Six girls were emigrated to Canada in 1891, making 115 altogether since the work began.

IRELAND.—IRISH FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.—Apply to Vere Foster, Esq., Belfast.

Objects: To assist the emigration of young women of good character between 18 and 30 years of age of the farm and domestic servant classes in the West of Ireland. The emigrants go mainly to the United States of America, but some go to Canada, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand. The work is now temporarily suspended from want of funds; over 31,300*l.* have been expended. From January 1849 to December 1890, 22,800 girls were helped out, their average age being 20½ years.

LONDON.—COLONIAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY, with Loan Fund for Educated Women.—President, H.R.H. Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck; Vice-President, Mrs. Leo Schuster; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Mrs. E. L. Blanchard, Albert Mansions, 96, Victoria Street, London, S.W., to whom application should be made by letter in the first instance. The Manchester *Branch* is under the direction of Miss Emily Faithful, and the Leeds *Branch* under that of Mrs. Charles Fenwick, of Chapel-Allerton.

Objects.—To assist the emigration of women to the British Colonies by advice, arrangements of parties, introductions, and by secured loans for passage money only.

LONDON.—GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—Apply to the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, St. John's Croft, Winchester, who is Head of Department. There are also 53 other workers in different parts of England.

This is not strictly speaking an Emigration society, but it arranges for the emigration of members who desire it, by grouping them in parties under matrons on board ship, and secures their reception, distribution, employment at current wages, and supervision after arrival in the Colonies. It receives reports and addresses of all its emigrants in the Colonies. Loans are provided in special cases.

LONDON.—UNITED BRITISH WOMEN'S EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.—President, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley; Vice-President, the Hon. Mrs. Joyce; Hon. Secs., London, Miss Lefroy, 17, Eldon Road, Kensington, W.; for country cases and literature, Miss Bromfield, Ivy Corner, Winchester; Hon. Sec. to Loan Fund, H. Knox, Esq., 17 Upper Montagu Street, London, W.

Objects:—(1) To emigrate only such women and girls as are of good character and capacity; (2) To select suitable men and families; (3) To secure for them proper protection on the voyage and adequate reception on arrival; (4) if possible not to lose sight of them for a year or two after emigration. The Association has an Emigrants' Rest at Liverpool, where young women may sleep the night before embarking to Canada. In the year ending June 1891, 547 persons were emigrated by the Association and the Societies working with it; of these, 454 were

single women, of whom 78 went to Queensland, 195 to Canada, 58 to the United States, and 87 to other parts of Australasia; 11 families and 35 single men and boys and 14 children were also emigrated.

There are 77 local lady workers in different parts of the United Kingdom, to whom emigrants may apply; and Branches in Scotland and Ireland; a list of these can be obtained from the Hon. Secs. The Association has established co-operating branches in various parts of Canada, and all the other Colonies. Having received co-operative administration from the Government of Canada, it has inaugurated a system of "Requested Emigration," carried out by loans advanced on security of wages. The loan fund amounted to 568*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

LONDON.—WOMEN'S EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—President, The Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. Vice-President and Chairman of Committee, the Lady Jane Taylor. Hon. Sec., Thomas Tully, temporary address, 488/20, Bucklersbury, E.C.

Object:—To assist educated single women only to suitable positions in the Colonies, by loans not exceeding the passage money, or a maximum of 20*l.* Application must be made to above address by letter.

SALISBURY.—SALISBURY DIOCESAN LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE CARE OF FRIENDLESS GIRLS.—Hon. Sec., Mrs. Torrance, Norton House, Warminster.

Assists friendless girls of respectable character only, and orphan or deserted children to the Colonies. The work is purely diocesan, and applicants must live in the diocese.

GENERAL EMIGRATION SOCIETIES.

BRIGHTON.—BRIGHTON EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—Chairman, H. Willett; Hon. Sec., John B. Haynes, 1, New England Road; Hon. Treasurer, Augustus Cooper, 6, Portland Place. Emigrants should apply at the Office; at 47, Market Street, every day between 10 and 12, or 2 and 4 o'clock, or to the Hon. Sec., at his residence on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. The Committee meets every Monday at noon.

The society assists large numbers of persons of good character to the Colonies by payment of one-third of the cost, the applicants or their friends paying the remainder; 163 were helped out in 1890 (24 to Australia, 99 to Canada, and 37 to the United States), 121 in 1891, and 2,806 altogether since 1880. There are no paid officers or office expenses, except a few pounds for printing, &c.

BRISTOL.—BRISTOL EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Sec., H. C. Barstow. Emigrants should apply at the office, 27, Queen Square, Bristol, daily, except Wednesday, before 10 a.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m.; on Tuesdays also from 3 to 5 p.m.

192 persons (111 to Canada, 43 to Australasia, and 30 to the United States of America) were emigrated in the year ending

March 1891 at an average cost of 4*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* a head; the emigrants themselves contributed 338*l.*

CRYSTAL PALACE.—**THE CRYSTAL PALACE SELF-HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY.**—Chairman, the Rev. J. Rice Byrne; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Captain Stirling, 11, Harold Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., to whom emigrants should apply on Saturday evenings between 7 and 9 o'clock.

Any suitable person living within two miles of the Crystal Palace may become an emigrant member of the Society, and be assisted with money to emigrate to a British Colony. In 1889 there were 70 persons partially assisted, 17 in 1890, and 18 in 1891.

LIVERPOOL.—**LIVERPOOL SELF-HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY.**—President, The Earl of Derby; Secretary, Thomas F. Roberts, 5, Tower Gardens, Water Street. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Tuesday during emigration season, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The society assists suitable persons to emigrate mainly to Canada; gives information and advice, and grants loans of not more than one-half the entire cost, and arranges protected parties. The society started in April 1888. In 1890 it helped out 76 persons.

LONDON.—**THE CENTRAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY.**—Chairman, J. Rankin, M.P.; Hon. Sec., A. B. Stoney, 11, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

This Society does not help emigrants with money, but discusses emigration and State colonization by lectures, conferences, &c.

LONDON.—**CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.**—Chairman of Emigration Sub-Committee, John Martineau; Secretary, Walter Barratt, Office address, 44, Newark Street, Stepney, E.

Emigrants should apply, in the first instance, to one of the district committees of the society.

Suitable persons in London are assisted to emigrate, mainly to British Colonies. 178 persons were helped out in 1890-91, mainly to Canada, as against 138 in 1889-90. Investigation is made in each case. The sub-committee works in connexion with the East End Emigration Fund, *see* below.

LONDON.—**CHURCH EMIGRATION SOCIETY.**—Vice-President, Bishop of London; Treasurer, Thomas Salt, M.P.; Chairman of Committees, The Rev. E. M. Tomlinson; Hon. Org. Sec., C. E. Jemmett; Hon. Sec., Rev. E. Sheppard, Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal; Office, 49, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., office hours 10 to 2.30, Saturdays 10 to 1. Hon. Sec. Ladies Auxiliary, Miss C. E. Denison, 196, Cromwell Road, S.W., to whom single girls should apply.

The Society provided matrons for four of the parties sent in 1891; other parties are sent with the S.P.C.K. chaplains (*see* p. 47). There are 164 Hon. Secretaries in this country, and 65 in the Colonies. In 1891 passages were taken for 243 persons. The

expenditure was 664*l.*, of which 408*l.* was spent on office expenses, 25*l.* on cost of the "Emigrant" newspaper, and 231*l.* on emigration.

LONDON.—EAST END EMIGRATION FUND.—Chairman, The Rev. John F. Kitto; Hon. Sec., Captain G. Le M. Gretton, 44, Newark Street (late New Street), Stepney (back of the London Hospital). Office hours, 11 to 3 daily, (except Saturdays), and on Thursday evenings from 8 to 10 p.m. from 1st January to the end of April.

The Fund helped out 314 persons in 1891 (or 77 more than in 1890), of whom about 200 (including all the Australian and United States cases), went to join friends who had already emigrated through the "East End Emigration Fund"; 220 went to Canada, 47 to Australasia, 15 to South Africa, and 32 to the United States, but only those going to British Colonies are assisted with money. The expenditure was 1,738*l.* for passages, &c., and 292*l.* for office expenses; to meet this 356*l.* was raised by the emigrants themselves, and the rest by the Society and friends. Altogether 3,602 persons have been helped out since 1882. A large number of letters also are written, giving information to inquirers.

LONDON.—JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—13, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, E.; Secretary, M. Stephany, to whom apply at above address, Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, 9 to 11 a.m. President of the Board, Benjamin L. Cohen; Hon. Sec. of the Board, Lionel L. Alexander; Chairman of Emigration Committee, A. Rosenfeld.

In 1891 the Board alone helped away 1,043 cases, comprising 1,591 souls. Of these 1,012 cases were those of foreigners. Of the 1,043 cases, 357 went to the United States of America, Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope; 24 to other parts of Great Britain, and 662 were returned to the continent. The cost from charity funds was 1,710*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; the emigrants themselves provided 1,603*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

In addition to the above the Russian Fund is administered at this Office. The emigration in 1891 was: 191 cases=466 individuals, at a cost from the Fund of 1,484*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; the emigrants themselves provided 199*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

LONDON.—JEWS EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—President, Leopold de Rothschild. Hon. Sec., G. L. Lyon, 8, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

The society helped to emigrate in 1890, chiefly to the United States of America, 188 persons at an average cost of 2*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* per head. Since the foundation of the society 7,495 persons have been assisted.

LONDON.—KENSINGTON AND WEST LONDON EMIGRATION AID SOCIETY.—Chairman, The Rev. The Hon. E. C. Glyn; Hon. Treasurer, Miss Blyth; Hon. Sec., J. E. Hammick, St. Clement's Clergy House, Stoneleigh St., W.

Fifty persons were helped out in 1890.

LONDON.—ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION.—Treasurer, Hugh C. Smith, Esq.; Sec., W. Evan Franks, 65, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Objects :—In co-operation with the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, it provides for the spiritual welfare of (amongst others) emigrants, by giving them information, by correspondence with the country clergy and others, and thus bringing emigrants under the notice of the clergy in connexion with the mission both at home and abroad, by commendatory letters to clergy abroad, and by gifts of books, magazines, &c. for reading on the voyage. There are branches at Gravesend, Tilbury, Victoria Docks, Albert Docks, Millwall Docks, London Docks, Surrey Commercial Docks, and Liverpool.

LONDON.—ST. KATHARINE'S MISSION EMIGRATION FUND.—This is the South London Branch of the East End Emigration Fund. Application may be made to the Hon. Sec., Miss Charrington, Mayfield, Chislehurst, or at the offices of the East End Emigration Fund, 44, Newark Street, Stepney (back of London Hospital).

LONDON.—SELF-HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—Sec., E. Wilson Gates, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, E.C.; Office hours 10 to 6.

In 1891 the Society helped out 343 persons to the Colonies (mainly to Canada), making a total of 3,666 since the commencement of the Society's work in 1884. The expenditure last year was 1,834*l.*, of which the emigrants and those personally interested in them provided three-fourths; office expenses were 270*l.* The Society has some 50 honorary correspondents in Canada, and 17 in Australia, to whom the emigrants are sent.

LONDON.—SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—Apply to the Rev. J. Bridger, St. Nicholas Vestry, Liverpool.

This Society provides chaplains to meet emigrants both at British and Colonial ports. Chaplains also accompany parties of emigrants on board ship (weekly to Canada during spring and summer) with a view to protecting them en route, and helping them to find work after landing; children emigrated by Boards of Guardians will be taken charge of in such parties. Persons wishing to join these parties should apply as above.

LONDON.—TOWER HAMLETS MISSION EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION FUND.—Hon. Treasurer, Frederick N. Charrington, L.C.C.; Hon. Sec., Capt. Andrew Hamilton. Emigrants should apply at the Mission Office, Great Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, E., at 8 on Saturday evenings or 11.30 on Monday mornings if possible; if not, between 10 and 4 daily, except Saturdays.

The Society assists suitable persons to the British Colonies by providing outfits, and payment of generally not more than half the passage money. Considerable numbers have been helped out during the last ten years.

MANCHESTER.—**MANCHESTER YOUNG MEN'S EMIGRATION ADVICE SOCIETY.**—Secretary and Founder, W. H. Newett, 56, Peter Street, at the Office of the Young Men's Christian Association. Office hours, 10 to 7.

Objects:—To give young men and their friends, who wish to emigrate, advice and introductions. No money assistance is given.

WELLINGTON.—**WELLINGTON AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATION FOR HELPING AND ADVISING EMIGRANTS.**—President, A. Payne, J.P.; Hon. Sec., Miss Montgomery-Campbell, Wrockwardine Hall, Wellington, Salop, to whom application may be made, or to the Assistant Hon. Secs., Miss Wright, Brooklyn House, Wellington, and Mr. J. Birch, Regent Street, Wellington.

Objects:—To assist the emigration of suitable persons to the British Colonies by loans or gifts of money and clothing, and by providing protection, especially for women and girls, en route—136 persons emigrated in 1887–92. *See also* p. 42.

WIMBLEDON.—**WIMBLEDON EMIGRATION SOCIETY.**—Hon. Sec. J. C. Hughesdon, Lyndhurst, Edge Hill, Wimbledon. Men should apply at the Coffee Palace, Wimbledon Hill, on the first and third Friday evenings in each month, between 8 and 9 p.m., and women to Miss Whittuck at the Mission House, South Wimbledon, on week-day mornings between 9 and 10 a.m.

The society gives information on emigration, receives the savings of emigrants, and assists persons resident in Wimbledon and Merton to emigrate to the British Colonies, by grants as a rule not exceeding 2*l.* per head. 15 were helped out in 1891.

WINCHESTER.—**WINCHESTER EMIGRATION SOCIETY.**—Chairman, the Dean of Winchester. Hon. Sec., the Rev. A. G. Joyce, St. John's Croft, Winchester, to whom applications may be made.

The total number of persons who received advice or assistance, with loans or gifts of clothing, for the year 1890–91 up to the date of the annual meeting in March was 30. Of these 16 went to Canada, 10 to South Africa, and 4 to Australia; the numbers including children. Twenty of these persons received monetary help in loans, as belonging to Winchester and the surrounding district; the rest received introductions and advice, work being secured for them by the Society's correspondents in the Colonies.

PARLIAMENTARY EMIGRATION PAPERS.

The following are the more important Parliamentary Emigration Papers issued since January 1890, with their prices annexed; they may be obtained from Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.

- C. 6295.—2*d.*—Emigration Statistics of Ireland, 1890; and the same for 1891.
- C. 6573.—1*d.*—Report on Emigrants' Information Office for Year ended 31st December 1891.
- H.C. 354/90.—4*s.* 1*d.*—Report from the Select Committee on Colonisation, with the Proceedings of the Committee; and Index 7*d.*
- Emigration and Immigration of Foreigners. Report of Committee, Evidence, and Index. Four parts, 1888–89. 5*s.* 3*d.*
- C. 6067.—10*d.*—Crofters' Colonisation. Canadian Scheme. Report of Commission. Map.
- C. 6287.—2½*d.*—*Ibid.* Second Report, February 1891.
- C. 6224.—1½*d.*—Australasian Colonies. Returns of Money spent on Immigration, of Revenue raised by taxation, and of Land alienated during the last 10 years.
- C. 6138 of 1890, and C. 6242 of 1891.—Reports of the Western Highlands and Islands Commission.
- H.C. 147/90.—6*d.*—Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration for 1890, and Report thereon by the Board of Trade.
- Ibid.* for 1891.
- H.C. 152/91.—2½*d.*—Colonisation, Report from the Select Committee on.
- 216, F.O., 1892.—Emigration to the Argentine Republic, and the Demand for Labour. 3*d.*
- H.C. 1892.—Return showing Laws or Regulations affecting the hours of adult labour in each of the Colonies, the hours worked per day, and the wages paid.
- C. 6424, 1891.—5½*d.*—Condition of British Immigrants in Brazil.
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