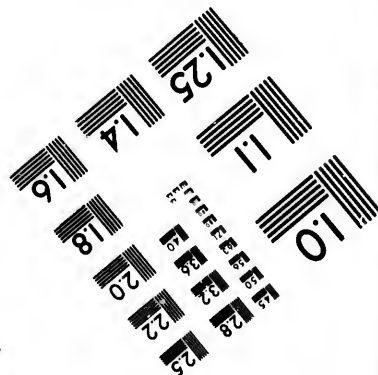
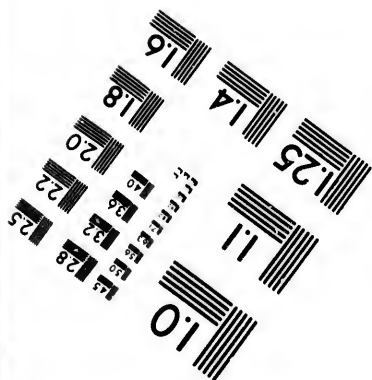
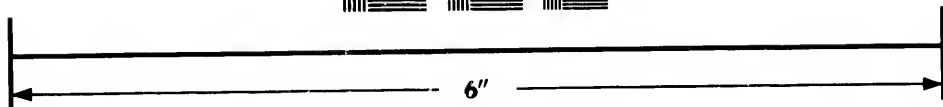
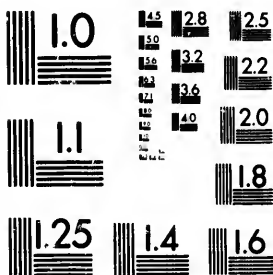


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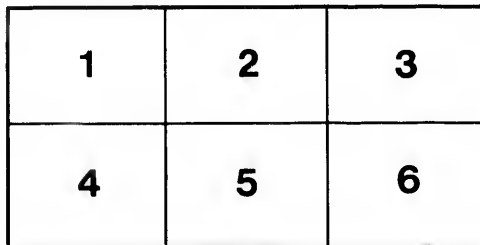
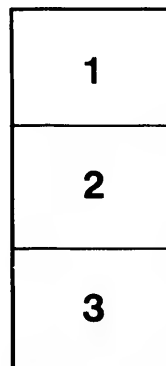
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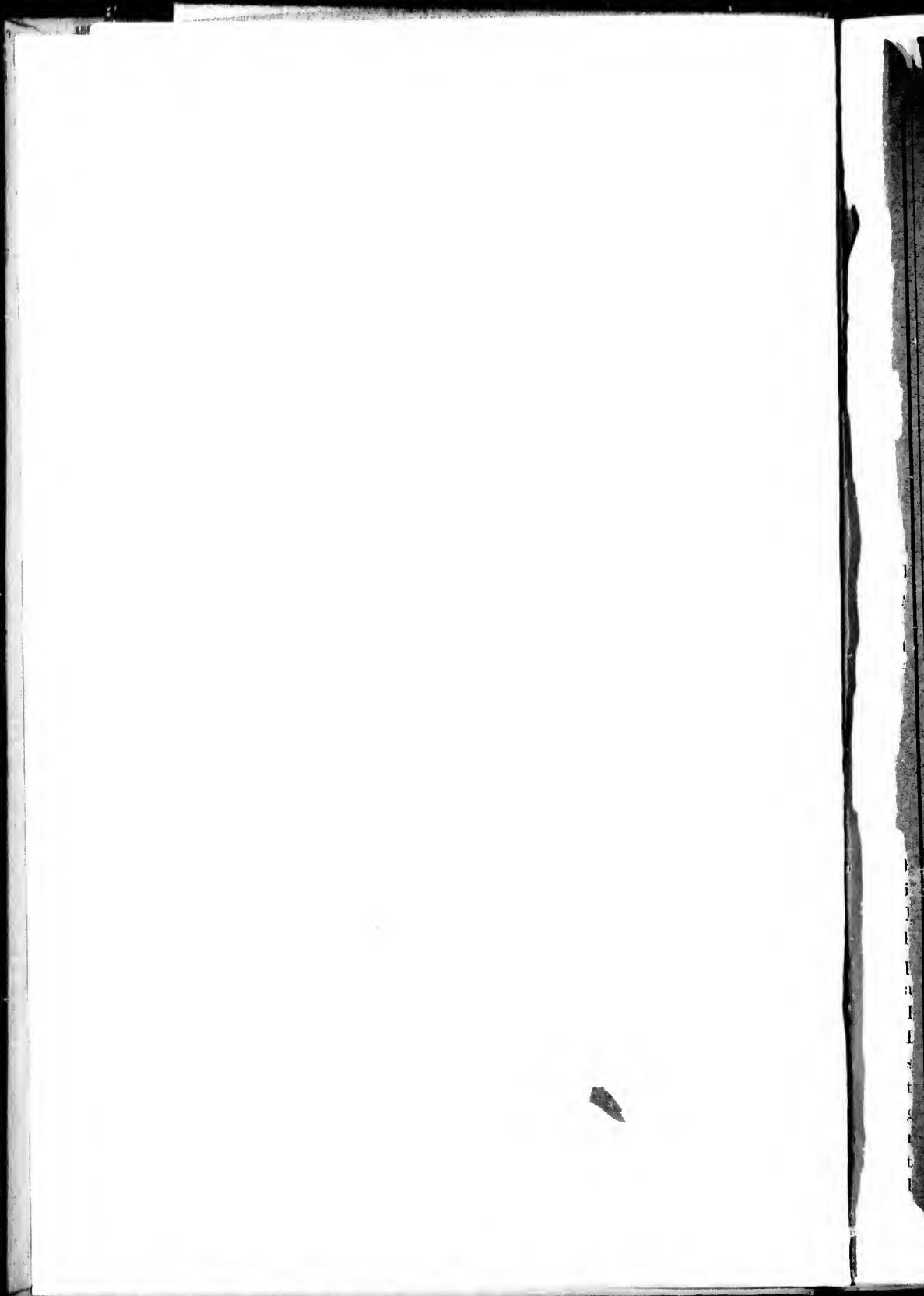
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EMIGRATION

A Paper Read at Conference, Indian and Colonial
Exhibition, London, July 23rd, 1886.

BY

ALEXANDER BEGG

LONDON

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EMIGRATION.

By ALEXANDER BEGG.

WITHOUT overlooking the fact that I am chiefly interested in the subject of Emigration to Canada, it may not be amiss for me to say a few words on the subject of Emigration generally. Mr. J. G. Colmer, in a paper which he read the other day before the Conference of the Imperial Federation League, said that "Emigration is just as necessary to Great Britain as immigration is to the colonies." This is true; but I would even go a step further, and say that emigration from Great Britain to her colonies is of greater importance to her than to them. Emigration from the over-crowded countries of Europe to the vast unoccupied tracts of land in Australasia and America is a necessity; is, I may say, a law of nature which cannot be checked by any human agency or despotic Government regulations. Germany may endeavour by strict laws to keep her sons within the boundaries of the Vaterland, but if there is not room for them to expand and improve their position at home they will go abroad in spite of all that may be done to stop them. So it is with England—her surplus population must find new fields of labour; and so it is with every over-crowded country in Europe. The colonies are bound, therefore, eventually to obtain their quota of immigration; and if it does not come from Great Britain, it will come from other countries. If British emigrants go elsewhere than to our colonies, their places will be filled by foreigners, and Great Britain will then find the outlying portions of the empire populated chiefly by people of strange tongues, and with little if any sympathy with the development and protection of British interests. It is clearly therefore of more importance to Great Britain than it is to her colonies that emigration should go from her shores to them than to foreign lands. I do not mean to infer, however, that it would not be better for British colonies to receive British emigrants, but it is not really necessary for the development of their resources that they should do so; for if they do not receive the British, they will assuredly receive the foreign element, and in that case it will be so much the worse for the unity of the empire.

I cannot understand why it is that so many of our foremost statesmen of the present day appear to pay so little heed to this all-important question of emigration. They see around them depression in almost every branch of trade; they know that with our limited area our population is increasing year by year at a tremendous pace—a recent investigation showing that in this country for every sixty deaths there are one hundred births. They see the foreign markets gradually but surely closing against our manufactures, and it cannot but be apparent to them that the only way open is to create markets of our own, independent of the foreign demand.

The idea of educating the British workman to a better and more scientific knowledge of his trade to enable him to compete with foreign artisans, is a good one and necessary; but while this may not of itself give us back the trade we have lost, nor open foreign markets to us, it may prevent further loss in our commerce of the future, and enable us to keep the foreign manufacturer out of our colonies. What Great Britain has to do, therefore, is to create new markets for herself, weed out the surplus mouths she has to feed at home and send them forth to the outlying portions of the empire to become producers of food for the use of the mother-country, and consumers of those articles of British manufacture which, previous to their emigrating, they were unable in most cases to purchase, simply because they had not the means to do so.

The saying that Trade follows the flag is exemplified in a striking degree by an examination of the import and export returns of our colonies. I am unable, of course, to give any array of figures within the compass of this paper to prove my case, but they are obtainable by those who care to look into the matter, and to aid them I have attached a few particulars as an appendix. Taking, however, the colonies to which British emigration is chiefly directed, we find that in the case of the Australasian group the imports from Great Britain, in round numbers, amount to about £32,000,000 as against £29,000,000 from foreign countries, but in the case of the latter, they consist principally of raw material and other produce not coming under the head of manufactures, while the imports from Great Britain are almost entirely manufactured goods.

In the case of Canada, that colony, in 1879-80, was, in the opinion of most Canadians, compelled to adopt a stricter policy of protection to save herself from ruin. The United States, with their population of 50,000,000, as against Canada's $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions, while forcing Canadian manufactures to pay a high duty on entering American territory, enjoyed the privilege of sending American articles into Canada at a very low rate, and in consequence Canada was inundated with American goods too frequently of a very inferior quality. An almost complete suspension of some of the principal manufactures in the Dominion was

the result, with much misery to the working classes. There was, however, no feeling of hostility to British manufactures, and, as a point of fact, the import of British goods into Canada is to-day larger than it was then in what have been termed the free-trade days of the Dominion. Taking about the last year of Canadian low tariffs, namely, 1877-8, we find that the imports of manufactured goods from the United States amounted to nearly £6,500,000, while in 1884 they had dwindled down to about £3,000,000. In breadstuffs Canada imported from the United States, in 1877-8, £2,696,984 8s. 6d., as against £941,775 2s. 8d. in 1884. The imports of raw material into the Dominion from the United States in 1877-8 for manufacturing purposes was only £1,414,606 7s. 8d., while in 1884 they had risen to nearly £7,000,000. These figures speak for themselves, and prove conclusively that Canada's present policy was forced upon her as a means of protection against her powerful neighbour, and not from any feeling of antagonism to British goods, and it certainly has brought life and energy into her manufacturing interest, and also secured for her farmers an inducement for increased agricultural production. But, taking the case of Great Britain, we find that the import of goods, chiefly in manufactures from the United Kingdom into Canada in 1880, about the time when the present policy was inaugurated, amounted to £7,552,874, while in 1884 they came to £9,055,232, or an increase of about £1,500,000 in favour of the present system. It does not appear, therefore, that the change of policy brought about a decrease in British imports into the Dominion, and, as a point of fact, I know that British goods enjoy a very much higher character in the minds of Canadians than goods of a like nature imported from other countries.

On the other hand, we find that in the case of the military stations and trading settlements of Great Britain the imports from the mother-country is only £6,000,000 as against £37,000,000 from foreign countries. It would seem therefore, from these few figures, that for trade to follow the flag the standard-bearer must be emigration. A military post or mere trading settlement is not, it seems, imbued by any patriotic sentiment, nor is it influenced by any partiality for British goods, but rather the contrary.

It is not my intention at this time to discuss what ought or ought not to be the fiscal policy of our colonies. I think in such matters they must be left to choose for themselves, unless some arrangement on a commercial basis for a freer interchange of commodities between the mother-country and her colonies can be entered into—and why not? The outcome of this Colonial and Indian Exhibition is certainly calculated to bring about a closer connection for commercial purposes between the mother-country and her colonies. Imperial Federation will never, I

fear, be brought about by Act of Parliament. Federation, in the light in which it is at present regarded by some, may or may not take place, but a closer union of interests—a more common bond of sympathy between all parts of the empire, and a more united action for its defence and for the development of its vast resources will, I have no doubt, take place. Already the value of the colonies to Great Britain is more of a popular belief with the British public than it was ever before. The fact cannot be ignored that the more we people our colonies with British settlers the more likely are we to find an increased market for our manufactures among them, because their tastes are more in favour of the British as against the foreign article, whereas if we allow our colonies to be populated by foreigners, the case will be reversed. Of some £240,000,000 worth of domestic produce exported from the United Kingdom, the British possessions took nearly half. Sink these possessions beneath the sea to-morrow, and what would it mean to Great Britain?—ruin and starvation for her millions of workmen; and yet not so long ago it was the policy of some of our most eminent statesmen to cut our colonies adrift, on the plea that they were a source of weakness and expense to the mother-country. A short-sighted policy, indeed! which no public man would dare to propose at the present time. But are we altogether free from short-sightedness in dealing with our colonies? I fear not. Take, for instance, our mode of dealing with emigration. It is held, I believe, by some of our chief statesmen that it is beyond the province of the Government to take up the question of emigration on any extended basis. They do not ignore it altogether, however, for the enormous sum of £500 has recently been voted towards the establishment of an emigration bureau in London. The most charitable view I can take of this most generous action on the part of the Government is to console myself with the idea that it is the very thin edge of the wedge which the authorities will ere long be forced to use in opening up the great question of emigration. To make our empire great, to make it strong, to bind our colonies closer and closer to the mother-country, the question of emigration must not be treated so lightly by our statesmen in the future as it has been in the past.

There is nothing that I can see to prevent emigration being undertaken on a purely commercial basis, in which case emigration and colonisation would have to be combined, and the aid of the Government evoked merely as a guarantor, and not as a principal in the arrangement. We will suppose a company formed, with a capital of £1,000,000, to be employed in making advances to emigrants wishing to settle, say in the Canadian North-West. The whole capital employed would send out and settle 10,000 families, or about 50,000 souls. The security would be 1,600,000 acres, which, with buildings and improvements, would be worth

at least £1,600,000. The interest which the company would expect we will put at the lowest rate, say 6 per cent., or £60,000 per annum for their investment; and of this sum the Imperial Government might guarantee half. The Canadian Government would give the land, and, by recent amendments to the Dominion Lands Act, have provided for the protection of the company finding the means and the Imperial Government in guaranteeing the interest. Appendix B to this paper will give full particulars of the amendment I refer to. The settler would be required to pay in all within ten years of his first settlement, including capital and interest, £133, or an average of £13 6s. annually, supposing the advance made him in the first place to be £100, and that he made his payments regularly. It is probable that for the first three years he could not make his full payments, and here it is that the guarantee of the Imperial Government would come in. I verily believe that, with the co-operation of the Canadian authorities, the Imperial exchequer would not lose one farthing in the end; and the question of State-aided emigration would be solved without an atom of expense to the taxpayers of Great Britain. The scheme would not be a stationary one, for as the money was repaid by the settlers it could be re-invested in sending out others to swell the number of British colonists, producers of food and consumers of our manufactured goods; helping to feed our artizans, and assisting to keep our looms and workshops busy. This is merely a rough outline of what could be done—details as to the mode to be adopted in advancing the money and in arranging for the repayment of capital and interest would occupy too much time; but that such a scheme can be successfully carried out has been already proved by ventures of a lesser degree on the part of private individuals in the person of Lady Gordon Cathcart, Baroness Burdett Coutts, and others. Let the Imperial Government agree to become the guarantor of a stipulated sum in interest, and I do not suppose there would be any difficulty in finding capitalists to embark upon the scheme. That some such plan for aiding colonisation is necessary no one who has studied the subject will dispute; and that Great Britain would be the gainer by it is not difficult to prove.

I have heard various reasons put forward from time to time against emigration, and amongst others that it would tend to take away our best workmen, and leave behind the indolent and worthless. The colonies, it has been said, do not want the scum of our cities, and we cannot afford to give them the bone and sinew of the country, the industrious mechanic, farmer, and labourer.

This is no fair argument to use. In the first place, let me ask what produces, to a large extent, the scum of the cities in any country wherever you go? Is it not the overflow of the working classes in

the country and various minor manufacturing districts driven out by a scarcity of work and attracted to the great city by the hope of bettering their condition, only to end in disappointment, despair, and moral ruin? Is it not true that this great London of ours is adding 100,000 or more each year to its population, derived in a great measure from the various industrial and agricultural districts of Great Britain? If this is so, is there any wonder that there are so many idle men in our midst, or so much suffering to be seen on all sides? Would it not lessen this ever-increasing misery if the overflow centring in our great cities were to be directed to our colonies to thrive and prosper where there is plenty of room, instead of to languish and die where space and opportunities are so contracted? Where is the soundness of our present policy if we tinker and doctor with the intention of bettering the condition of the nation, and yet refuse to minister to the cure of a cankering sore which is undermining its very life? If we cannot get rid of the scum of our population, we have it in our power to prevent its increase, and, in assisting to do so is, I take it, a worthy part for the Government to play. No nobler work do I know of than that of the philanthropists who are engaged in transplanting our children—the waifs of our cities—to our colonies, where they can have pure air and the opportunity to become good, industrious citizens, instead of growing up in the path of sin and misery here at home. This is one way, and a noble one, by which the misery of our cities is being reduced, but it is only part of the great scheme for directing our surplus population not yet touched by the demoralising effects of want and misery to a land where they can have the opportunity to play the part of good citizens and assist in sustaining the influence, the wealth, and the power of the empire. But to carry out this scheme it is necessary to unlock the nation's cash box and employ some of the mouldering millions lying here in this great city, the wealthiest centre of the universe, and yet the spot of all others on the face of the earth where most misery and suffering can be found.

I look upon emigration, therefore, as the safety valve of the nation. If we had a larger territory at home, and less density of population, it would merely be a question of migration to relieve over-crowded districts; but England, Scotland, and Ireland contain only 76,750,218 acres, with, in 1881, a population of 36,193,424, or a little over two acres to each soul; and when we deduct for mountain, moor, forest, lake, and river, there are but 47,840,977 acres of cultivable land, or about $1\frac{1}{3}$ acre to each inhabitant. A general system of migration to relieve the congestion of population is, therefore, out of the question, and consequently emigration is again proved to be a necessity. It is calculated that the *per capita* consumption of bread in Great Britain is equal to $5\frac{2}{3}$ bushels

of wheat, and this, in a population of 36,193,424, is 205,096,067 bushels; but Great Britain on an average does not produce over 75,000,000 bushels, leaving 130,000,000 bushels to be supplied by foreign countries, and of this India and the colonies combined do not contribute as yet much more than 30,000,000 bushels. Taking the whole of the annual food imports of Great Britain, we find them to be about as follows:—

Live cattle, sheep, and pigs	... ..	£10,504,877
Beef, mutton, pork, bacon, ham, fish, eggs, butter, cheese, &c.	... ..	39,736,081
Wheat and wheat flour	... ..	30,065,577
Oats, Indian corn, barley, rye, meal, hops, rice, &c., &c.	... ..	43,090,450
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	... ..	6,519,290
		£129,916,275

or not quite one-third of the whole imports of the United Kingdom. It is evident, therefore, that the food supply of Great Britain is a very important question, and one that bears very strongly on the trade of the country. Next to food is the importation of the raw material for manufacturing purposes, and it will be seen by a glance at the tables appended to this paper, and bearing in mind that the total imports of Great Britain are over £390,000,000, that while our colonies are capable of supplying the mother-country with nearly everything she requires in both food and raw material, they only supply us with a small proportion at the present time. Why, then, should we be dependent on foreign countries for those supplies which our own empire can produce? The answer is, because we do not pay sufficient attention to emigration; because our Government do not deem it part of its duty to see that our surplus population at home is directed to our colonies, to till the soil, and produce what is necessary to enable the mother-country to sustain her population. A glance at the tables will also show you that our colonies can produce, with few exceptions, all that is required by Great Britain. The only thing wanting to bring this about is population and the introduction of capital—men and money—both of which the United Kingdom has plenty of and to spare.

A glance at the appended tables will also show that our colonies are incomparably our best customers for our manufactures, and that, while we are large purchasers in foreign marts for both food and raw material, we do not find there corresponding markets for our goods. If the population of our colonies should increase it is reasonable to suppose that in a corresponding degree the home demand for British manufactures would also increase, for I must again repeat that trade follows the flag, and the British emigrant will always prefer the British as against the foreign article. Let me give a notable instance where the balance of trade is against us. We import from the United States £86,278,541

and in return they take from us £32,738,533. The greater part of what we purchase from the American people we could obtain from our colonies—that is, they are capable of producing the articles if they had the population wherewith to do so. Let Britain, therefore, send them the people and save the £53,000,000 which we are annually contributing to the wealth of the American Union. Next year the Americans, with praiseworthy enterprise, intend having an exhibition of their own here in London. It is certainly enterprise, and I am not surprised at our transatlantic cousins paying some attention to this market for their produce, when we already pay them £50,000,000 per annum for what we might just as well procure from our own colonies.

It has been proposed recently to cut up the country here, or a large portion of it, into small holdings, in order to create a peasant proprietorship, and to get rid of large estates and landlords. Landlordism does not come within my province to treat, but the creation of small farms throughout the country simply means a deterioration in the value of the agricultural interests of Great Britain. Far better reduce the number of agriculturists, and increase the acreage of the holdings. But by this I do not mean that I am in favour of farming large estates, but rather of farms ranging from 200 to 500 acres. It is well known that agriculture in this country does not pay at the present time, especially in the raising of wheat. Ask any practical farmer whether small farms of ten, twenty, or even thirty acres will pay the proprietors, or give them more than bread and butter, if even that. When they are required to pay a good price for their land, and when we consider the outlay in manures, and other necessary expenses, and the competition from abroad bringing down prices, how much is there left of a profit to the wheat grower in England? I believe in small allotments to labourers to enable them to raise necessaries and better their condition; but I do not believe in a numerous class of small farmers, because experience teaches that under such a condition of affairs agriculture does not attain satisfactory results. Take 200 acres, and let them be farmed under one management, where capital is employed to obtain the best possible results—they will be evenly cultivated, and produce the utmost they are capable of. Let these 200 acres, however, be divided into ten or twenty farms—one may be perfect in cultivation, the next medium, and another miserable. Each small farm will be cultivated according to the ability and knowledge of the occupier, but the whole production of the 200 acres will very likely fall far short of what it would be under one management. This any experienced farmer will bear witness to.

This peasant proprietorship, so much talked of lately, simply means dwarfing instead of expanding the agricultural knowledge and experience of British farmers, and of confining instead of extending their useful-

ness. Why not send the surplus agricultural population to our colonies, where their experience and knowledge could be exercised for the benefit of the empire, instead of keeping them at home to be unremunerative toilers of the soil?

Now, sir, let me suggest an idea. We have a colonial territory of 4,458,078,080 acres, of which we will say, at an extremely low calculation, there are 1,000,000,000 acres of arable land. There may be much more, but we will take one billion as a safe estimate, and in the midst we have the parent islands containing less than 50,000,000 acres of good soil. Convert the islands into an immense stock and seed farm, to supply the colonies with pure bred animals and pure seed grain. Instead of cutting up the country into small farms, let the attention of farmers be given as much as possible to the breeding of stock and cheapening of pure breeds, and also to cultivating the best varieties of seed grain to supply our colonies, and thus improve the quality of the beef and grain we import for the sustenance of our manufacturing population. To start a stock farm, it may be said, needs capital. Let, then, capital be employed; the same with seed grain culture. In other words, with all the knowledge and experience we have here at home, let us be seedsmen and stock breeders for our colonies. This course will be more profitable for us. Well-bred stock will become cheaper and more easily obtained by our colonists who have immense areas, which we have not, for raising vast herds of stock. Our cultivated and improved seeds will also be valuable and find ready market, and then Great Britain will not only be the supply mart to her colonies for manufactured goods, but will also become the seed garden and stock farm of Greater Britain. Our surplus agriculturists, instead of clamouring for small holdings and hand to mouth existence, will go forth to till the broad acres of our colonies and send home food to our working people here, which is now supplied in a large measure by foreigners who do not take in return the production of our manufacturing industries, but which our own colonies would.

I do not deny that I have very strong feelings on the question of emigration; but I am not alone in this, for I observe that those who really once set themselves to study the subject in all its bearings become so imbued with its importance that they are ever afterwards to be found among its advocates. Who can pass through the courts of this great exhibition, witness the wealth of the resources possessed by the British empire, and fail to be impressed with the importance of cultivating them to the utmost? This can best be done by utilizing the knowledge, handicraft and power of the people to the best advantage. I would like to see these fair islands, our mother-country, as we love to call them, the nursery of the empire, the school as it were from whence

the colonies can obtain knowledge, experience, and power for the development of the vast resources of Greater Britain.

To this paper I have attached a few tables to show that our colonists are not behind in social advantages and that they are law abiding, industrious and able to take care of themselves. What better foundation can we have for building up an empire with such a nucleus to work from and such a vast territory to work upon?

The late Right Hon. W. E. Forster, in an article published in the *Nineteenth Century* last year, wrote as follows:—"Emigration is becoming more and more a necessity, not for the working class only, but for all classes. It cannot be doubted that the facilities for a fresh career are already greater in our own colonies than elsewhere; and these facilities admit of great extension and improvement.

"Nor must we forget that we are now fed from abroad. It is useless, nay, foolish, to lament this fact. It could only have been prevented by stinting the natural growth of our population and starving it down; but I suppose no Free-trader will deny that it is better and safer that our food should be grown as much as possible in our own dominions rather than in foreign countries, with whom, until the millennium, war will be possible; and there is another economical consideration which the least sentimental of politicians cannot afford to ignore. Where should we be without our carrying trade, not merely for the import of our requirements and the export of our manufactures, but for that supply of the wants of other nations, which, by reason of our insular position, has fallen so largely to our share, and by means of which such large numbers of our people earn their living?

"Coaling-stations are now necessary to a mercantile marine. Our steamships bring us our luxuries, our comforts, our necessaries, our food, and the materials which we manufacture. What coaling-stations would an Elizabethan England have? and where would our steamships be without them? It will mean poverty in many a home, want of wages, and want of food, both because it is dear, and because there is no money wherewith to buy, should England's ships cease to crowd the seas; and they will cease to do so if they lose their colonial harbours for refuge in time of war; if, in short, to put the matter in as few and as plain words as possible, they cannot find well-defended English coaling-stations on every sea."

No better argument could have been used to show the importance, nay, the necessity, of sustaining our colonies, and cementing together, by the bonds of consanguinity and mutual interests, all the portions of our vast empire.

There has been in the past a lamentable indifference as to whether emigration should be directed to our colonies or to foreign parts, and it

is now but too apparent how great has been the loss of trade influence and power to the empire occasioned by that indifference. The danger, indeed, is not over, our colonies have a spirited and energetic competition to contend against on the part of the United States, who, knowing as they do the value of British immigration, are not likely to slacken their efforts to obtain it. I have already noted their action in having an Exhibition of their own here in London. This is but one step towards inducing emigration to their shores, while they are also busy putting their house in order to receive as many of our farmers and mechanics as they can induce to come to them. Their public lands having been nearly all taken up in one way or another, the Government of the United States are arranging to take back the wild lands belonging to companies and private individuals for the purpose of throwing them open to settlement. They have powerful British Steamship Companies running steamers from Great Britain to their ports, and working hard here in England through their agents to induce emigrants to go to the United States. All this shows that Great Britain has to be up and doing to protect her interests, and through her public men, and by means of her press, the surplus population of the British Isles should be taught to look to the colonies as their future home, instead of a foreign country where they have to sever all British connection in order to enjoy the ordinary rights of citizenship.

While, however, the mother-country has been asleep to this all-important question, the colonies themselves have been active. They have spared neither labour nor money so far as their means would allow to attract British immigrants to their shores, but they have been under the disadvantage of working in the face of the indifference of the British Government, and in too many instances the hostile criticisms of the press of this country, as well as having to contend against opponents not over scrupulous in their method of detracting our colonies and singing the praises of their own land. This, however, thanks to this great Colonial Exhibition, is, I am happy to say, rapidly changing. Our colonies are now becoming popular with the British people, and no pains should be spared to sustain and strengthen this state of public opinion. A great change too has taken place of late in the popular feeling towards emigration. Not so many years ago it was regarded very generally as a species of banishment—the outcome of misfortune. The inadequate accommodation on board ship before the time of steamships—the long voyages—the indifferent measures taken for the reception of emigrants on their arrival in the new land, and the idea of great distance from home and friends, which the long voyages across the ocean helped to intensify, together with the ill treatment too often, I fear, accorded to emigrants on board

ship, gave the masses a very unfavourable idea of emigration, which is even yet hardly eradicated from the minds of many. Now, however, all this is altered. Splendid and commodious steamships have taken the place of the emigrant ships of old, and the Government in one way, at least, has assisted the cause of emigration by framing laws to ensure the protection of the emigrant during the voyage from ill-treatment, want of proper accommodation, and contact with disease, and to the credit of the steamship companies be it said that they have in every way endeavoured to fulfil the requirements of the law in this respect.

The emigrant can now embark we will say at Liverpool, and in a fortnight's time he can be in the very heart of British North America, the Canadian North-West, with its millions of acres of arable land, which, by a wise provision on the part of the Dominion Government, is open in a very large measure to free settlements. On board the steamer the emigrant is furnished with good, plain, comfortable quarters; well-cooked food; the attendance of a doctor in case of sickness, and civility instead of harshness from the officers. On arrival at Quebec he has the use of comfortable sleeping carriages on the railway, and is whirled to his destination without loss of time or money. The cost of the journey, thanks to the liberality of the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway, is £5 9s. 3d. from Liverpool to Winnipeg, a distance of 4,084 miles, or a little over a farthing per mile—cheap travelling I think it will be admitted. Everywhere along the route he finds courteous and accommodating agents to give him necessary information and assistance, and he need not be many days in the new land ere he has chosen his homestead of 160 acres, and set to work to build his house and cultivate his land. His own master in his new home, with no rent to pay, he is able to keep all the profit of his own work and energy to himself, without having to hand it over to others.

This is a rude sketch of what the emigrant of to-day, bound to the Canadian North-West, may expect; but how different it was in former days. A long sea voyage of four or five weeks penned up in narrow badly ventilated quarters, and but very poor accommodation for travelling inland after landing from the ship, probably over rough roads in rude waggons instead of a comfortable railway carriage as at present. It may be said that the sea voyage to some of our colonies is long. I grant it; but I understand that the accommodation on board ship is excellent, and that emigrants have no reason to complain. I would point out, however, that where long sea voyages constitute the objection to emigrate, we have Canada as close and as easily reached as the United States of America.

And now, Sir, I would say one word more before I close about the Colony which is my own native land—the largest, the richest, and the most important outside India of all Her Majesty's possessions—the

Dominion of Canada with its seven confederated provinces and its immense North-Western Territories, the latter capable of sustaining a population larger than that of Great Britain to-day. I will speak more particularly of that portion of Canada known as the North-West Territories. Some idea may be formed of the extent of this part of the Dominion when I tell you that its area equals that of four of the largest countries in Europe, namely: Russia, Germany, France, and Italy. The district however which I would draw particular attention to is that portion lying along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and extending south to the American boundary line, and north to the Saskatchewan river; from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of about 900 miles in length, and from 250 to 300 miles in breadth, containing over 150,000,000 of what is now acknowledged to be some of the finest agricultural land in the world. Traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, branch lines are being built in every direction. Cities, towns, and villages, centres of trade are springing up with wonderful rapidity, affording ready and convenient markets for farm produce and constituting depots where necessary supplies can be obtained. Midway between the Atlantic and Pacific on the great future highway to the east from the west, the produce of this great country will have an outlet for its products at either end. In addition to this its close proximity to the Pacific, and therefore its advantageous position for supplying the market of the east with goods—together with its wealth of minerals (especially coal), and other resources will ere long make it a great manufacturing as well as agricultural country. This vast district, containing chiefly prairie land, some level, some rolling, interspersed here and there with wood, rivulets, and lakelets in every direction, and good water to be found everywhere. What more could a farmer wish for, with soil the most productive probably in the world? The country has been thoroughly surveyed, and the Canadian Government, with wise liberality, offers to each settler a free grant of 160 acres in any part of the country not already taken up; and, moreover, agencies are established here and there in the various districts to facilitate the granting of these free homesteads to settlers. The climate, which has been represented as trying, is not as much so as that of the British Isles. It is a healthy climate, as thousands of settlers will testify—cold, sometimes very cold, but not so much so as to prevent tender women and children from living there, enjoying it, and experiencing the best of health. The seasons represent four and a half months' winter and seven and a half months of spring, summer, and autumn. Producing grain of every description, and possessing the finest pasture grounds in British North America, covered with a never-failing supply of wild, nutritious grasses, on which large herds of stock

are already thriving, this part of Canada is capable of furnishing alone all the meat and bread required for the use of Great Britain for all time to come. Grapes, melons, cucumbers grow and ripen there in the open air ; wild fruits abound and vegetables of every description grow to wonderful perfection, both in size and quality. Game in great variety, large and small, abound everywhere, and the lakes and rivers are well stocked with fish.

This land of promise is within a fortnight's travel of Great Britain, why then should over-burdened and disheartened farmers hesitate to go there, where they will have room and opportunity to expand and prosper? My time is, however, up. I have only been able to refer to that Great North-West of Canada, but if you desire the fullest information about that part of the Dominion I would recommend you to go to the offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster ; and I will be happy also to give any further particulars at my office, 88, Cannon Street. I do not think there will be any difficulty in proving to you the great opportunity that exists out there for an industrious and energetic and persevering man. If you are contented and prosperous here, stay where you are ; if not, go there to that land across the sea where prosperity and contentment await you.

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APPENDIX A.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

THE Canadian North-West is laid off in townships six miles square, containing thirty-six sections of 640 acres each, which are again sub-divided into quarter sections of 160 acres. A road allowance, having a width of one chain, is provided for on each section-line running north and south, and on every alternate section-line running east and west. The following diagram shows a township with the sections numbered and apportioned:—

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM.

640 ACRES. N.

I MILE SQUARE.	31 C. P. R.	32 Gov.	33 C. N. W. or C. P. R.	34 Gov.	35 C. P. R.	36 Gov.
	30 Gov.	29 Schools.	28 Gov.	27 C. P. R.	26 H. B.	25 C. N. W. or C. P. R.
	19 C. P. R.	20 Gov.	21 C. N. W. or C. P. R.	22 Gov.	23 C. P. R.	24 Gov.
	18 Gov.	17 C. P. R.	16 Gov.	15 C. P. R.	14 Gov.	13 C. N. W. or C. P. R.
	7 C. P. R.	8 H. B.	9 C. N. W. or C. P. R.	10 Gov.	11 Schools.	12 Gov.
	6 Gov.	5 C. P. R.	4 Gov.	3 C. P. R.	2 Gov.	1 C. N. W. or C. P. R.

W. E.

S.

C. P. R.—Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Land. GOV.—Government Homestead and Pre-emption Lands. SCHOOLS.—Sections reserved for support of Schools. H. B.—Hudson's Bay Company's Lands. C. N. W.—Canada North-West Land Company's Lands for as far west from Winnipeg as Moose Jaw only. Sections 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, and 33, from Moose Jaw westward, still belong to the Canadian Pacific Company.

It will thus be seen that the sections in each township are apportioned as follows:—

Open for Homestead and Pre-emption.—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 30, 32, 34, 36.
Canadian Pacific Railway Sections.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.
 Nos. 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, 33 along the main line, Winnipeg to Moose Jaw, sold to Canada North-West Land Company, their balance of the land being in Southern Manitoba.
School Sections.—Nos. 11, 29 (reserved by Government solely for school purposes.)
Hudson's Bay Sections.—Nos. 8 and 26.

The following township diagram will give an idea of how the lands are situated outside the Railway Belt, except in cases where any of the sections have been appropriated for railway purposes, in which case full information will be given at the Dominion Lands Office of the District.

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM.

640 ACRES.

N.

1 MILE SQUARE.	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.
	Gov.	29 ----- Schools.	Gov.	Gov.	26 ----- H. B.	Gov.
	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.
	W.	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.
	Gov.	8 ----- H. B.	Gov.	Gov.	11 ----- Schools.	Gov.
	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.	Gov.
	S.					

E.

HOW TO OBTAIN FREE GRANTS, PRE-EMPTIONS, &c., IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Dominion Lands Regulations.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations all Surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

Homesteads.—Homesteads may be obtained upon payment of an Office Fee of £2, subject to the following conditions as to residence and cultivation.

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead, and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof, within six months from date of entry, or if entry shall have been made on or after the 1st day of September, before the 1st day of June following.

2. And shall within the first year from date of entry break and prepare for crop five acres of his homestead quarter section; and shall within the second year crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop ten acres additional—making fifteen acres. That he shall erect a habitable house on his homestead before the expiration of the second year after his homestead entry, and shall *bona fide* reside therein, and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months subsequent to date of homestead entry, and in case entry was made after the 25th day of May, 1883, has cultivated thirty acres thereof.

Pre-emptions.—Any homesteader may, at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, but not at a later date, should there be available land adjoining the homestead, enter an additional quarter section of and as a pre-emption on payment of an office fee of £2.

The pre-emption right entitles a homesteader, who obtains entry for a pre-emption, to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent; but should the homesteader fail to fulfil the homestead conditions he forfeits all claim to his pre-emption.

The price of pre-emptions, not included in Town Site Reserves, is 10s. an acre. Where land is North of the northerly limit of the land grant, along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is not within twenty-four miles of any branch of that Railway, or twelve miles of any other Railway, pre-emptions may be obtained for 8s. per acre.

Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or Police or Military Bounty Warrants.

Timber.—Homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 2s., procure from the Crown Timber Agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of wood, 1,800 lineal feet of house logs, 2,000 cubic rails, and 400 roof rails.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity available for the purpose, the homestead settler whose land is without timber may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of £1 per acre cash.

Licences to cut timber on lands within surveyed townships may be obtained. The lands covered by such licences are thereby withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entry, and from sale.

How:-
32, 34, 36.
31, 33, 35.
North-West Land

outside the Railway
purposes, in which

Gov.
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WHERE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

With regard to Government Free Grants, Pre-emptions, and other Lands.

- Winnipeg.**—West Boundary, township 1, range 1 east; township 2-4 meridian line; township 4, 5, 6 and 7, range 4 west; township of and including 8 to range 8. Agent, A. H. Witcher.
- Dufferin.**—Township 1, range 1 east to 14 west; township 2, 3, 4, range 1 to 14. Agent, W. H. Hiam, Manitou.
- Souris.**—Township 5, range 13-18; township 6, 7, range 13 to second meridian; township 8-12, range 9 to 2nd meridian. Agent, E. C. Smith, Brandon.
- Turtle Mountain.**—Township 1-4 range 15 to 2nd meridian; township 5, range 19 to 2nd meridian. Agent, J. A. Hayes, Deloraine.
- Little Saskatchewan.**—Townships north of and including 13, range 9 to 22. Agent, W. M. Hilliard, Minnedosa.
- Birtle.**—Townships north of and including 13, range 23 to 2nd meridian. Agent, W. G. Pentland, Birtle.
- Coteau.**—Township 1 to 9, range 1 to 30, west to 2nd meridian. Agent, J. J. McHugh, Carlyle.
- Qu'Appelle.**—Township 10 to 23, range 1 to 30 west to 2nd meridian. Agent, W. H. Stevenson, Regina.
- Touchwood.**—Township 24 to 31, range 1, 30 west to 2nd meridian; township 32 to 36, range 1 west 2nd meridian to 16 west 3rd meridian; township 37, 38, range west 2nd meridian to range 5 west 3rd meridian. Closed for winter.
- Swift Current.**—Township 1 to 30, range 1 to 30 west 3rd meridian; township 31, range 1 to 6 west 3rd meridian. Closed for winter.
- Calgary.**—Township 1 to 30, range 1 west 4th to British Columbia; township 31 to 42, range 8 west 4th to British Columbia. Agent, Amos Rowe.
- Edmonton.**—Township 43, near range 8, west 4 to British Columbia. Agent, P. V. Gauvreau.
- Battleford.**—Township 31 to 36, range 7 west 4th meridian to 7 west 5th meridian; township 37 to 38, range 6 west 4th meridian to range 7 west 5th meridian; township 39 northwards, range 11 west 4th meridian to range 7 west 5th meridian. Agent, E. A. Nash.
- Prince Albert.**—Township 39 northwards, range 13 west 2nd meridian to 10 west 3rd meridian. Agent, J. McTaggart.

At the office in these districts detailed maps will be found showing the exact homestead and pre-emption lands vacant. The Agents are also ready to give every assistance and information in their power, while a staff of Land Guides is attached to the office to accompany settlers to vacant lands, and aid them to make a desirable choice.

APPENDIX B.

AMENDMENTS TO DOMINION LANDS ACT, SECURING ADVANCES
MADE TO SETTLERS ON HOMESTEADS.

"If any person or company shall be desirous of assisting by advances in money intending settlers to place themselves on homestead lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, and of securing such advances, such person or company may make application to the Minister of the Interior, stating the plan or project intended to be acted upon, the steps to be taken in furtherance thereof, and the amount to be advanced to such settlers; and the Minister of the Interior may sanction and authorize such plan or project, or refuse his sanction and authority thereto.

"If such plan or project be so sanctioned, and such person or company shall thereupon place any settler upon a homestead, a statement of the expense incurred by such person or company in paying the actual *bond fide* cost of the passage and of providing for the subsistence of such settler and his family, of erecting buildings of his homestead (to which purpose at least one-half of the advance made shall be devoted), and of providing horses, cattle, farm implements and seed grain for him, together with an amount in money sufficient to cover the interest on the amount advanced for a time to be agreed upon, to enable such settler to obtain a return from the cultivation of such homestead, shall be furnished to him, and upon his approval thereof, shall be submitted with proper vouchers in support thereof to the local agent, who shall examine and verify the same both by such vouchers and by an examination of such settler, and of such person or company, or their representative; and shall certify the result of such verification by a writing upon such statement signed by him, and thereupon such settler may make and execute an acknowledgment in writing of the amount so advanced to him, and may by such writing create a charge upon such homestead for the amount of such advance, not exceeding the sum of six hundred dollars, and for the interest thereon, at a rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum.

"Such acknowledgment and charge shall be deposited with the local agent, and thereafter the holder of such charge shall have the right to enforce payment of the amount so advanced and of the interest thereon by ordinary legal proceedings; provided always, that the time to be fixed for the payment of the first instalment of interest upon such advance shall not be earlier than the first day of November in any year, nor shall it be within less than two years from the establishment of such settler upon such homestead; and provided also, that such settler shall not be bound to pay the capital of such advance or any part thereof within a less period than five years from the date of his establishment upon such homestead.

"Upon such acknowledgment and charge being duly executed and duly registered in the Registry Office for the Territorial Division in which such homestead shall be situated, the same shall constitute and be and remain a first charge upon such homestead after the issue of the patent or certificate of patent for such homestead, until duly satisfied and extinguished according to law.

"If such settler shall not perform the conditions of settlement required to entitle him to a patent for such homestead within the time and in the manner provided by the Dominion Lands Act, and shall thereby forfeit his right to obtain a patent, the holder of the charge created thereon may apply to the Minister of the Interior for a patent of such homestead, and upon establishing the facts to the satisfaction of the Minister shall receive a patent in his name therefor; and such patentee shall be bound to place a *bond fide* settler on such homestead by the sale thereof to such settler or otherwise within two years from the date of such patent,

and in default of so doing within the said period shall be bound and obliged on demand to sell the said homestead to any person willing to become a *bond fide* settler thereon for such sum of money as shall be sufficient to pay the amount of such charge and interest, and the expenses incurred by the patentee in obtaining such patent and in retaining the homestead, on pain, in case of refusal, of an absolute forfeiture of the said property and of all claims thereon and of the patent or other title thereto. But if the settler has acquired a right to receive a patent for the land so charged and does not apply for the issue of the same, the holder of such charge may obtain such patent, or certificate for patent, in the name of the person entitled to receive the same or of his legal representatives, and thereafter the said charge shall become a statutory mortgage on such homestead."

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APPENDIX C.

IMPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	Canada.	Newfoundland.	West Australia.	South Australia.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Fiji Islands.	Bermuda.	British West India Islands.	British Guiana.	British Honduras.	Falkland Islands.	Mauritius	Norfolk
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alkali	39,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals	1,429,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asphalt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacon and Hams	593,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,615	...	...	...	...	...
Beef, fresh... ..	65,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beef and Pork, salted	23,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bones ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter and Butterine	255,767	...	...	...	...	8,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cacouache ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese	1,496,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,192
Cocoa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490,736	11,992	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,223	...	3	...	3	...
Copper Ore and unwrought Copper	...	13,460	...	182,964	730	410,182	1,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corlago and Twine... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corn and Corn Products	1,902,669	...	...	861,258	853,070	6,837	...	...	593,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw	573	...	...	...	...	4,294	381	...	8,662	1,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs ... ..	...	3,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dye Stuffs and Dye Woods	39,455	...	...	45,413	52,292	...	...	14,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eggs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168,260	...	79,793	...	...	...
Feathers, ornamental ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish	349,047	118,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruit	90,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,328	3,072	...	...	...	...
Gum, of all sorts ... ..	...	...	...	688	...	...	...	...	181,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gutta Percha ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides, raw... ..	...	...	...	...	597	152,211	6,008	...	9,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hops ... ..	...	...	...	...	44,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,170	4,330	11,331
Horns and Hoofs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	10,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isinglass ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory, Teeth, Elephants', &c.	97,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead Ore	88,451	...	3,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather	52,370	...	...	12,584	320,141	162,058	...	1,817	93,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manures, Guano, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,386	...	...	...	...	...
Meats, unenumerated, preserved otherwise than by salting	36,057	...	...	530	60,176	165,739	19,924	...	62,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal, unenumerated, unwrought	...	...	...	...	3,180	207,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutton, fresh ... ..	...	...	...	...	90,799	72,659	...	...	653,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuts for expressing Oil therefrom	...	...	...	...	...	64,949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil, and Oil products	10,267	191,518	...	...	3,300	...	...	14,648	2,962	39,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,690
Ore, unenumerated ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,394	29,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plumbago ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sago and other Farinaceous substances unenumerated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,388	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds, unenumerated, for expressing Oil therefrom ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells of all kinds ... ..	...	...	22,544	...	...	37,157	36,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk, Raw and Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins and Furs of all sorts	266,666	306,891	...	95,653	188,145	84,632	...	...	177,844	...	...	...	...	...	2,364	...	...
Stones, rough or manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sponge ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115,333	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits, Rum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271,018	293,055	...	...	6,466	...
Succades ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and Molasses... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,399	...	...	...	...	...	1,107,480	2,014,249	17,599	...	234,439	...
Tallow and Stearine ... ..	...	...	...	26,998	204,433	380,542	26,802	...	255,970	...	...	...	...	...	13,214	...	...
Tea ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin Ore and Ingots, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	850	23,568	757,213	505	9,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetables, raw and Roots	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,142	...	...	...	4,774	...
Wine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and Timber, hewn, sawn, or split, Staves	3,354,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,453	...	...	...	...
Wood Furniture, Hardwoods unenumerated	16,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,743	...	168,821	...	...	...
Wool, Sheep and Lambs	2,608	...	242,790	1,978,003	5,731,209	6,317,624	1,517,765	318,525	3,787,091	...	...	...	...	...	50,470	...	474,200
„ Goat's Wool or Hair ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	£ 10,212,712	633,367	268,725	3,202,741	7,579,081	3,882,513	1,610,134	358,937	5,948,941	41,054	5,714	2,401,018	2,349,821	266,231	9,218	330,157	629,000

No particulars of articles given.

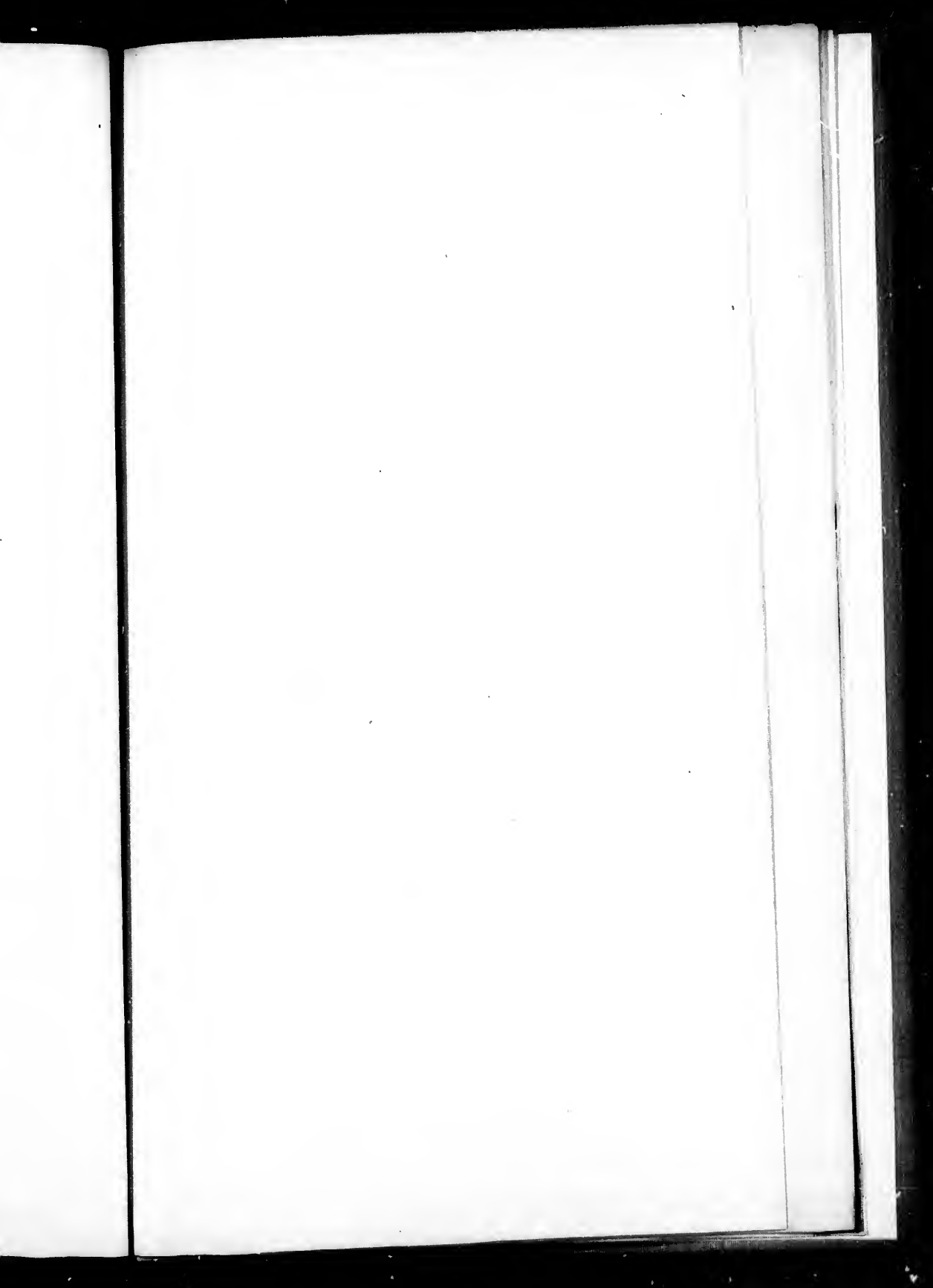
Articles enumerated above are those which appear in the original returns.

THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH COLONIES IN 1884.

	British Honduras.	Falkland Islands.	Mauritius.	Natal.	Cape of Good Hope.	St. Helena.	The Gold Coast.	West Africa Settlements.	Malta and Gozo.	Gibraltar.	Adon.	Ceylon.	Hong Kong.	Straits Settlements.	Channel Islands.	TOTAL.	PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
																39,061	Alkali
															64,870	1,494,395	Animals
																11,615	Asphalt
																593,988	Bacon and Hams
																65,953	Beef, fresh
																23,735	Beef and Pork, salted
																8,533	Bones
															5,285	265,796	Butter and Butterine
			14,192		8,061		13,139	127,283			27,972			89,980		280,627	Caoutchouc
																1,496,564	Cheese
992																502,728	Cocoa
																1,122,521	Coffee
																1,011,433	Copper Ore and unwrought Copper
																77,454	Cordage and Twine
																4,221,624	Corn and Corn Products
			18,156	282	2		13,926		3,835			9,274				69,652	Cotton, raw
	65		29,176						4,606		1,680		579,014	24,959		640,912	Drugs
	79,793						1,150							538,902		941,691	Dry Stuffs and Dye Woods
																3,574	Eggs
											11,019					1,358,696	Feathers, ornamental
																467,453	Fish
																4,264	Flax
																233,667	Fruit
								20,310			32,998					57,412	Gum, of all sorts
																416,394	Gutta Percha
																163,861	Hemp
													141,677			665,077	Hides, raw
																44,128	Hops
												2,316				55,986	Horns and Hoofs
																48,578	Isinglass
				2,004	9,143		9,261	3,079	12,055		19,684					55,226	Ivory, Teeth, Elephants', &c.
																97,505	Lard
																3,391	Lead Ore
																889,905	Leather
					18,189	750					7,784					115,695	Manures, Guano, &c.
																	Meats, unenumerated, preserved otherwise than by salting
																345,246	
																210,980	Metal, unenumerated, unwrought
																817,092	Mutton, fresh
																513,775	Nuts for expressing Oil therefrom
			6,890		60		218,892	66,518						124,098		2,910	Oil, and Oil products
							575,196	17,006	31,134							20,578	Ore, unenumerated
																51,121	Rice
																46,108	Plumbago
																26,354	
				2,536													Sago, and other Farinaceous substances unenumerated
																391,305	Seeds, unenumerated, for expressing Oil therefrom
																2,134	Shells of all kinds
																96,693	Silk, Raw and Manufactured
		2,364		5,480	491,654	65	4,950							127,286		130,366	Skins and Furs of all sorts
																4,218	Stones, rough or manufactured
															134,617	134,617	Sponge
																8,465	Spices
8,055			6,466	8,072	1,704			15,068			4,605	81,477	16,109	888,351		1,122,647	Spirits, Rum
																583,611	Succades
2,240	17,599		234,439	65,073	3,916								22,423			22,423	Sugar and Molasses
		13,214											43,206			3,617,544	Tallow and Stearine
																907,959	Tea
													158,969	445,459		606,347	Tin Ore and Ingots, etc.
																1,993,489	Tobacco
																7,121	Vegetables, raw and Roots
																26,961	Wax
																495,201	Wine
			4,774		26,755			2,326								16,242	Wood and Timber, hewn, sawn or split, Staves
2,453																38,608	Wood Furniture, Hardwoods unenumerated
																3,376,832	Wool, Sheep and Lambs
	168,821															195,510	Goat's Wool or Hair
		50,470		474,340	2,421,505	373					114					22,844,418	
				20,526	283,510											304,056	
8,821	266,231	10,218	330,157	629,387	5,228,221	1,512	838,063	251,590	148,621	9,173	202,744	2,191,147	897,920	4,364,219	779,145	59,602,367	

ted above are those which appear in the Government return.

OFFICE USE ONLY - ESPACE RÉSERVÉ AU BUREAU



EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	Canada.	New- foundland.	West Australia.	South Australia.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Fiji Islands.	Bermudas.	British West India Islands.	British Guiana.	British Honduras.	Falkland Islands.	Manritius.	Natal.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel and Haberdashery ...	807,032	114,780	44,358	304,611	494,765	896,665	204,541	77,206	474,837	...	13,567	285,611	58,180	10,770	3,555	13,332	202,23
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	...	...	3,232	34,584	71,498	139,889	28,986	12,303	38,961	502	...	...	...	2,770	...	...	...
Bags and Sacks, Empty ...	8,500	...	306	2,894	2,135	7,823	...	...	14,171	...	...	19,061	17,659	...	...	...	...
Beer and Ale ...	31,804	4,916	19,481	34,265	126,361	188,382	73,092	5,319	55,248	1,922	12,867	74,096	25,501	1,742	1,206	11,907	45,36
Books, Printed ...	79,580	...	...	...	187,420	130,815	...	9,192	60,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter ...	...	...	...	38,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,168	1,040	...	...	...	...
Candles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,983	...	...	15,720	1,408	...	...	...	1,89
Cement ...	...	...	...	8,291	...	80,657	...	...	39,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical Products and Preparations, including Dye Stuffs ...	36,807	...	...	...	43,916	34,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,369	...	1,481	...	...
Coal Cinders and Fuel ...	41,792	7,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,034	52,447	53,845	...	471	19,094	...
Cordage and Twine... ..	93,061	7,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,432	7,394	1,443	...	...	...
Corn, Grain, Meal, &c. ...	...	...	...	19,603	8,507	100,326	14,951	...	...	...	...	6,748	2,877	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cottons ...	926,053	54,756	15,346	236,694	1,035,556	840,381	139,582	39,244	401,749	7,599	4,687	548,307	104,417	32,305	...	100,455	118,82
Earthenware and China Ware	93,061	7,582	...	31,761	103,873	104,510	...	7,190	34,228	...	...	21,765	5,107	2,074	...	1,199	8,56
Furniture, Cabinet & Upholstery Wares	...	...	...	...	58,496	137,881	...	8,158	52,254	...	...	...	...	...	376	...	12,86
Glass Manufactures ...	56,332	...	4,160	24,635	100,013	115,757	...	4,576	37,759	...	...	23,686	8,891	...	...	2,058	...
Hardware and Cutlery ...	110,897	17,228	5,406	44,669	174,975	199,736	57,344	13,262	106,327	4,536	...	43,356	16,250	4,599	414	4,829	18,16
Hats of all sorts ...	96,990	5,844	...	42,038	110,056	158,608	39,442	7,828	61,986	...	...	33,604	8,425	...	...	2,598	14,21
Implements and Tools ...	...	...	3,095	33,094	...	65,549	...	...	32,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought Saddlery and Harness ...	72,947	9,311	6,632	83,558	162,013	453,694	42,106	14,279	164,288	...	3,854	104,505	32,701	1,396	1,891	870	75,52
Linens ...	199,781	9,030	3,735	34,071	148,967	153,669	48,928	6,258	58,859	...	504	35,594	11,438	2,814	...	3,171	7,72
Machinery ...	93,218	7,705	13,964	126,914	263,352	608,848	221,767	21,593	170,153	58,144	...	130,031	145,825	1,978	1,156	21,385	36,90
Manures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117,919	85,288	...	...	78,981	...
Medicines, Drugs, & Medicinal Prepa- rations ...	44,103	...	3,384	28,169	58,994	98,004	29,586	4,297	...	...	...	32,241	19,493	...	...	...	...
Metals ...	1,362,297	40,812	46,580	320,337	938,718	1,352,610	384,061	124,367	542,274	30,633	640	136,528	48,219	4,725	2,351	37,056	105,50
Musical Instruments ...	...	...	...	...	26,227	34,137	...	2,362	25,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil Seed ...	51,901	...	...	...	34,323	34,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painters' Colours and Materials	58,825	...	...	...	90,789	89,241	...	...	40,690	...	...	13,997	7,421	...	...	4,998	...
Paper of all Sorts, including Hanging	62,371	...	4,368	62,030	257,256	218,080	52,401	13,272	107,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,61
Pickles, Vinegar, Sauces, &c. ...	70,760	13,145	...	31,536	88,987	182,123	61,061	10,803	72,733	...	3,928	...	...	...	1,629	...	23,57
Provisions, including Meat ...	...	...	...	...	9,275	...	...	...	13,339	...	...	23,950	5,796	...	435	...	16,25
Salt ...	45,493	3,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk Manufactures ...	148,428	...	...	23,572	86,066	70,246	...	...	27,686	...	...	...	...	1,916	...	...	...
Soap ...	...	3,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,952	8,455	3,772	...	...	21,28
Spirits, British and Irish ...	45,718	...	...	46,616	125,900	97,063	52,577	...	71,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,71
Stationery, other than Paper	44,119	...	...	13,801	63,141	68,913	...	6,751	30,972	...	...	15,934	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Refined ...	42,959	17,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphic Wires and Apparatus	1,333,991	51	...	7,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	915	5 11	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas and Parasols ...	40,010	...	...	...	...	37,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactured, of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,776	10,339	...	...	...	...
Woolen Manufactures ...	1,519,190	74,764	13,428	187,204	834,183	629,517	113,592	37,398	310,409	...	4,313	90,893	24,765	4,990	394	10,018	63,8
Other Articles ...	1,820,417	225,652	89,996	589,694	1,861,102	2,102,325	669,876	135,447	996,693	26,500	23,476	518,445	213,969	47,133	12,539	116,141	352,1
	£9,055,232	631,505	278,848	2,421,767	7,598,811	9,391,148	2,300,276	565,307	4,118,747	129,836	70,870	2,463,705	931,031	124,427	27,898	428,092	1,163,6

Only such Colonies are included in the above Table of which r

DIX D.

THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH COLONIES IN 1884.

British Honduras.	Falkland Islands.	Mauritius.	Natal.	Cape of Good Hope.	St. Helena.	Ascension.	The Gold Coast.	West Africa Settlements.	Malta and Gozo.	Gibraltar.	Aden.	Ceylon.	Hong Kong.	Straits Settlements.	Channel Islands.	TOTAL.	PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
10,770	3,555	13,332	202,237	618,786	2,981	...	9,432	26,900	17,114	19,040	...	27,855	23,957	36,559	60,898	1,819,399	Apparel and Haberdashery		
2,770	...	...	...	50,493	...	...	15,787	13,132	2,981	...	...	4,729	139,399	19,436	...	578,622	Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	
...	...	...	...	18,841	...	...	3,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,231	Bags and Sacks, Empty	
1,742	1,206	11,907	45,360	47,076	1,742	424	...	1,654	59,405	55,083	3,313	17,880	19,014	21,314	29,239	969,643	Beer and Ale		
...	...	...	...	35,313	...	...	...	...	7,418	14,211	...	...	...	...	...	511,369	Books, Printed	
...	...	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,577	Butter	
...	...	...	...	1,897	11,543	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,504	89,472	Candles	
...	...	...	...	17,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,190	...	...	7,772	169,643	Cement	
...	1,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,361	...	8,104	132,480	Chemical Products and Preparations, including Dye Stuffs	
...	471	19,094	...	73,852	381	618	...	5,803	297,544	229,696	94,039	102,988	58,752	218,755	42,318	1,303,328	Coal Cinders and Fuel		
1,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,342	50,266	Cordage and Twine
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,942	...	28,296	...	4,211	9,086	492,191	169,686	...	208,387	208,387	Corn, Grain, Meal, &c.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373,599	213,343	282,849	199,827	10,414	275,264	1,549,136	1,358,529	...	708,412	708,412	Cotton Yarn
32,305	...	100,455	118,826	378,200	505	...	6,636	...	6,080	...	...	10,159	...	22,438	...	9,307,372	9,307,372	Cottons
2,074	...	1,199	8,569	23,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,226	503,021	503,021	Earthenware
...	376	...	12,860	42,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,906	337,655	337,655	Furniture, Caromet & Upholstery Wares
...	...	2,058	...	23,830	117	51	...	3,040	...	...	...	4,297	...	...	10,544	429,287	429,287	Glass Manufactures
4,599	414	4,829	18,160	50,538	...	...	15,692	11,008	7,547	5,518	...	13,843	18,187	32,821	33,197	1,010,339	1,010,339	Hardware and Cutlery
...	...	2,598	14,211	50,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631,663	631,663	Hats of all sorts
1,306	1,891	870	75,529	260,367	...	...	...	3,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155,616	155,616	Implements and Tools
...	...	...	16,474	28,505	783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,493,719	1,493,719	Leather, Wrought and Unwrought
2,814	...	3,171	7,725	14,707	...	...	...	...	2,643	1,633	...	...	9,952	13,664	...	226,723	226,723	" Saddlery and Harness
1,978	1,156	21,385	36,902	71,865	...	...	...	...	11,290	...	...	13,661	39,512	65,943	8,013	2,033,219	2,033,219	Linens
...	...	78,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,940	321,128	321,128	Machinery
...	...	...	...	30,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,831	...	...	2,534	359,425	359,425	Manures
4,725	2,351	37,056	105,500	306,081	187	...	12,724	11,638	33,779	9,589	7,202	44,908	240,342	149,170	24,464	6,317,792	6,317,792	Medicines, Drugs, & Medecinal Preparations	
...	...	...	...	12,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,245	100,245	Metals
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,662	120,662	Musical Instruments
...	...	4,998	...	20,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,248	11,588	363,635	363,635	Oil Seed
...	...	...	13,615	39,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,716	...	...	...	841,049	841,049	Painters' Colours and Materials
...	1,029	...	23,576	100,801	844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	661,926	661,926	Paper of all Sorts, including Hanging
...	435	...	16,253	65,276	1,555	...	10,125	...	...	8,541	...	7,276	...	14,165	13,407	188,393	188,393	Pickles, Vinegar, Sauces &c.
1,916	...	...	...	14,980	...	...	2,867	4,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,975	55,975	Provisions, including Meat
3,772	...	...	21,287	79,837	380	...	4,974	...	...	2,878	...	...	...	...	...	375,722	375,722	Salt
...	8,766	32,884	4,181	...	11,154	5,921	209,870	209,870	Silk Manufactures
...	...	...	...	30,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,066	...	...	...	485,029	485,029	Soap
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,647	51,515	26,181	...	...	...	...	3,912	288,935	288,935	Spirits, British and Irish
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,524	591	131	...	...	...	...	144,227	144,227	Stationery, other than Paper
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,924	46,355	...	1,183,423	1,183,423	Sugar, Refined
4,990	394	10,018	63,803	162,991	211	...	14,150	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184,030	184,030	Telegraphic Wires and Apparatus
47,133	12,539	116,141	352,105	633,025	13,283	902	120,080	88,402	252,715	186,972	91,665	193,904	677,866	474,866	350,268	12,886,489	12,886,489	Umbrellas and Parasols	
...	Wood, Manufactured, of all kinds
...	Woolen Manufactures
...	Other Articles
124,427	27,898	428,092	1,163,675	3,369,274	23,810	1,995	594,852	405,845	1,146,282	796,370	211,675	782,053	3,587,487	2,816,298	804,338	56,241,454			

led in the above Table of which reliable Statistics are available.

Revenue,

Canada ...
Newfoundland
New South W
Victoria
South Austr
West Austr
Tasmania
New Zealand
Queensland
Cape of Good
Natal ...
Mauritius
Jamaica
Windward
Leeward Is
Trinidad
British Gu
British Ho
Turks' Isl
Gibraltar
Malta ...
Cyprus ...
Bermuda
St. Helen
Gold Coast
Sierra Le
Falkland
Labuan
Hong Kong
Fiji
Straits
Ceylon
Bahama

APPENDIX E.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Public Debt of the British Colonies, 1884.

	Area.	Population.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Debt. £
Canada	3,470,392	4,324,810	6,542,497	6,387,619	37,404,897
Newfoundland	40,200	197,382	244,000	263,000	448,000
New South Wales	310,700	921,268	7,118,000	8,906,000	18,921,268
Victoria	87,834	862,346	5,935,000	5,715,000	28,325,112
South Australia	908,690	312,781	2,024,928	2,399,191	15,474,000
West Australia	1,060,000	32,958	290,000	291,000	765,000
Tasmania	26,215	130,541	549,000	584,000	3,202,300
New Zealand	104,403	564,304	3,707,000	4,101,000	32,860,982
Queensland	668,497	309,913	2,674,000	2,752,000	16,419,850
Cape of Good Hope	213,636	1,027,168	2,949,951	3,504,588	20,658,266
Natal	18,750	424,495	610,937	746,808	3,215,445
Mauritius	713	361,094	741,054	698,320	749,000
Jamaica	4,133	580,804	473,306	469,681	1,243,899
Windward Islands	784	316,486	286,000	275,000	37,900
Leeward Islands	665	119,546	118,496	110,927	67,000
Trinidad	1,754	153,128	476,058	471,189	590,640
British Guiana	109,000	252,186	460,932	449,785	169,600
British Honduras	6,400	27,000	52,000	54,000	...
Turks' Island	169	4,732	10,478	7,978	...
Gibraltar	2	18,000	45,000	51,000	...
Malta	119	157,000	213,000	210,000	408,000
Cyprus	4,000	136,000	194,000	112,000	...
Bermuda	19	15,000	29,000	30,000	6,000
St. Helena	47	5,000	10,000	11,000	7,000
Gold Coast and Lagos	19,853	726,000	184,000	158,000	...
Sierra Leone and Gambia... ..	537	75,000	76,000	85,000	58,000
Falkland Islands... ..	6,500	1,550	10,000	8,000	...
Labuan	30	6,000	5,000	4,000	...
Hong Kong	32	160,402	268,635	279,645	...
Fiji	7,740	129,000	92,000	98,000	254,000
Straits Settlements	1,472	423,068	644,570	593,639	55,900
Ceylon	25,365	2,763,984	1,163,000	1,155,000	2,193,274
Bahamas	5,390	44,000	45,000	46,000	48,000
	7,099,151	15,632,896	38,242,837	41,027,370	183,583,333

APPENDIX F.

Imports and Exports—British Colonies, 1883 and 1884.

COLONY.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.
Canada	16,709,000	10,844,000	10,613,000	9,822,000
Newfoundland	1,224,000	678,000	1,126,000	345,000
New South Wales	10,125,000	1,156,000	9,407,000	7,310,000
Victoria	9,034,000	8,710,000	9,028,000	7,371,000
South Australia	2,818,000	3,492,000	2,361,000	2,522,000
Western Australia	286,000	231,000	169,000	278,000
Tasmania	1,202,000	631,000	1,352,000	380,000
New Zealand	2,732,000	5,242,000	1,749,000	5,347,000
Queensland	3,461,000	2,772,000	3,347,000	1,930,000
Cape of Good Hope	1,782,000	4,899,000	434,000	4,400,000
Natal	366,000	1,385,000	139,000	693,000
Mauritius	1,882,000	884,000	3,452,000	378,000
Jamaica	650,000	942,000	668,000	801,000
Windward Islands	965,000	712,000	873,000	891,000
Leeward Islands	259,000	231,000	263,000	278,000
Trinidad... ..	1,785,000	878,000	1,873,000	814,000
British Guiana... ..	959,000	1,266,000	1,582,000	1,590,000
British Honduras	120,000	149,000	126,000	177,000
*Malta	22,637,000	114,000	13,823,000	8,148,000
*Bermuda	178,000	61,000	89,600	1,400
*St. Helena	29,000	27,000	12,600	1,400
*Gold Coast and Lagos	289,000	609,000	448,000	510,000
*Sierra Leone and Gambia	260,000	392,000	435,000	215,000
*Falkland Islands	4,000	49,000	...	85,000
Fiji ... ..	...	...	327,000	25,000
*Straits Settlements	14,039,000	4,769,000	14,839,000	3,926,000
*Ceylon	3,241,000	1,288,000	1,448,000	1,883,000
Bahamas	179,000	54,000	113,000	35,000
Turks' Islands	22,000	3,000	32,000	1,000
	97,236,000	62,468,000	80,129,200	60,157,800

* Thus marked are Trading Settlements or Military Stations.

APPENDIX G.

Colonial Railways and Telegraphs, 1883-84.

COLONY.	Area in square miles.	Miles Railway.	Miles Telegraph Wire.
Canada	3,470,392	9,949	47,306
Newfoundland	47,200	...	...
New South Wales	810,700	1,688	9,755
Victoria	87,884	1,624	8,055
South Australia	903,690	1,059	5,292
West Australia	1,060,000	138	1,885
Tasmania	26,215	239	1,403
New Zealand	104,403	1,479	4,264
Queensland	669,497	1,207	6,979
Cape of Good Hope	213,686	1,344	8,663
Natal	18,750	116	...
Mauritius	713	...	...
Jamaica	4,193	25	...
Windward Islands	784	...	...
Leeward Islands	665	...	...
Trinidad	1,754	51	...
British Guiana	109,000	21	...
British Honduras	6,400	...	...
Turks' Islands	169	...	...
Gibraltar	2	...	...
Malta	119	...	...
Cyprus	4,003	...	...
Bermuda	19	...	...
St. Helena	47	...	...
Gold Coast and Lagos	19,853	...	...
Sierra Leone and Gambia	537	...	...
Falkland Islands	6,500	...	...
Labuan	30	...	...
Hong Kong	32	...	...
Fiji	7,741	...	...
Straits Settlements	1,472	...	...
Ceylon	25,365	177	...
Bahamas	5,380	...	...
	7,109,152	19,117	93,602

APPENDIX H.

Shipping and Shipping Interests of the British Colonies, 1884.

	Tonnage Shipping Inwards.	Tonnage Shipping Outwards.	Tonnage Shipping Registered
Canada	3,986,500	3,986,500	1,253,747
Newfoundland	374,529	352,195	...
New South Wales	2,284,517	2,376,441	22,334
Victoria	1,569,162	1,582,425	5,215
South Australia	909,335	925,197	6,172
West Australia	227,881	215,005	...
Tasmania	304,574	309,624	18,284
New Zealand	529,188	534,242	8,055
Queensland	572,124	579,988	23,248
Cape of Good Hope	2,651,006	2,671,111	3,614
Natal	210,181	212,604	1,221
Mauritius	274,702	275,869	...
Jamaica	494,058	475,491	...
Windward Islands	1,024,622	1,030,945	40
Leeward Islands	198,933	198,079	...
Trinidad	531,770	517,189	5
British Guiana... ..	346,895	351,343	32
British Honduras	118,418	123,269	...
Turks' Islands	129,037	127,325	...
Gibraltar	4,610,629	4,609,280	...
Malta	4,517,498	4,518,819	...
Cyprus	187,989	186,826	...
Bermuda	122,021	119,493	...
St. Helena	116,175	12,396	...
Gold Coast and Lagos	626,871	640,808	...
Sierra Leone and Gambia	260,388	272,728	...
Falkland Islands	33,086	31,421	...
Labuan	23,959	23,959	...
Hong Kong	5,301,667	5,264,807	...
Fiji	63,246	64,731	...
Straits Settlements	3,634,174	3,576,493	4,527
Ceylon	1,758,445	1,752,121	...
Bahamas	109,412	112,710	...
	38,103,192	38,031,034	1,323,494

APPENDIX I.
Military Strength of Colonies, 1883-84.

Tonnage Shipping Registered	COLONY.	Population.	Militia Strength.	Militia Enrolment.
1,253,747	Canada	4,324,810	540,602	37,033
...	Newfoundland	197,332	24,666	...
22,334	New South Wales	921,268	115,158	2,540
5,215	Victoria	862,346	107,918	2,471
6,172	South Australia	312,781	39,097	2,156
...	West Australia	32,958	4,119	...
18,284	Tasmania	130,541	16,317	493
8,055	New Zealand... ..	564,304	70,538	6,697
23,248	Queensland	309,913	38,739	1,206
3,614	Cape of Good Hope	1,027,168	128,396	4,022
1,221	Natal	424,495	53,061	1,068
...	Mauritius	361,094	45,136	...
...	Jamaica	580,804	72,600	...
40	Windward Islands	316,486	39,560	107
...	Leeward Islands	119,546	14,943	142
5	Trinidad	153,128	17,891	...
32	British Guiana	252,186	31,523	538
...	British Honduras	27,000	3,375	...
...	Turks' Islands	4,732	591	...
...	Gibraltar	18,000	2,250	...
...	Malta	157,000	19,625	...
...	Cyprus	186,000	23,250	...
...	Bermuda	15,000	1,875	...
...	St. Helena	5,000	625	...
...	Gold Coast and Lagos	726,000	90,750	...
...	Sierra Leone and Gambia	75,000	9,375	...
...	Falkland Islands	1,550	193	...
...	Labuan	6,000	750	...
...	Hong Kong	160,402	20,050	...
...	Fiji	129,000	16,125	...
...	Straits Settlements... ..	423,068	52,883	45
1,527	Ceylon	2,763,084	345,498	1,909
...	Bahamas	44,000	5,500	...
404		15,632,896	1,952,989	60,433

APPENDIX J.
Educational and Criminal Statistics, 1884.

COLONY.	Population.	School Children.	Criminals.
Canada	4,324,810	968,193	*1,067
Newfoundland	197,332	26,313	*414
New South Wales	921,268	189,952	2,444
Victoria	862,346	222,054	...
South Australia	312,781	56,282	*442
West Australia... ..	32,958	3,052	...
Tasmania	130,541	18,804	*219
New Zealand	564,304	114,770	...
Queensland	309,913	60,701	*497
Cape of Good Hope	1,027,168	52,763	2,899
Natal	424,495	8,957	800
Mauritius	361,094	11,887	7,270
Jamaica	50,804	50,464	3,365
Windward Islands	316,438	27,296	5,557
Leeward Islands	119,546	13,374	1,891
Trinidad	153,123	7,551	4,250
British Guiana... ..	252,196	...	4,045
British Honduras	27,000	2,240	1,739
Turks' Islands	4,732	728	38
Gibraltar	18,000	3,319	1,044
Malta	157,000	12,730	12,418
Cyprus	186,000	5,705	1,788
Bermuda	15,000	1,197	161
St. Helena	5,000	898	214
Gold Coast and Lagos... ..	726,000	9,767	3,351
Sierra Leone and Gambia	75,000	9,204	1,316
Falkland Islands	1,550	150	79
Labuan	6,000	599	88
Hong Kong	160,402	5,674	3,486
Fiji	129,000	84,046	2,935
Straits Settlements	428,068	9,418	8,384
Ceylon	2,763,984	102,062	24,753
Bahamas	44,000	4,452	1,590
	15,632,896	2,083,902	103,464

* These represent numbers of prisoners in Penitentiary at close of year.

Criminals.

*1,087

*414

2,444

...

*442

...

*219

...

*407

2,800

800

7,270

3,365

5,557.

1,891

4,250

4,045

1,739

88

1,044

2,416

1,786

161

214

3,351

1,316

79

88

3,486

2,985

3,384

2,753

,590

,464

