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CANADA (STATE-AIDED EMIGRATION).

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COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE  
between the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE  
COLONIES and the PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN  
PACIFIC RAILWAY in regard to STATE-AIDED  
EMIGRATION to CANADA; and on the same  
subject between the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR  
THE COLONIES and Mr. F. BOYD.

(*Sir Eardley Wilmot.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*11 June 1884.*

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[*Price 2½d.*]

*Under 3 oz.*

6

CANADA (STATE-AIDED EMIGRATION).

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 6 June 1884;—for,

“COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE between the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR  
THE COLONIES and the PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY in regard  
to STATE-AIDED EMIGRATION to CANADA:”

“And on the same subject between the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES  
and Mr. F. BOYD.”

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Colonial Office, }  
June 1884. }

EVELYN ASHLEY.

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(*Sir Eardley Wilmot.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
11 June 1884.

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# RETURN.

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COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY IN REGARD TO STATE-AIDED EMIGRATION TO CANADA:

And on the same subject between the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES and Mr. BOYD.

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## No. 1.

MEMORANDUM by MR. GEORGE STEPHEN, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, explaining a SCHEME for the SETTLEMENT of IRISH FAMILIES in the CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

For the sum of 1,000,000*l.* sterling, 10,000 small farmers with their families, averaging five persons to each family, say 50,000 people in all, can be comfortably brought from their homes in Ireland to the New Canadian North-West, and each family provided with 160 acres of the finest wheat growing lands, a comfortable wooden house, a cow, and the implements necessary to enable them to begin the cultivation of their land, including the cost of ploughing and seeding a few acres for their first year's crop.

The money required, to be provided by the Government and advanced, by way of loan, to the North-West Land Company of Canada, and to such other Corporations interested in the Settlement of the Canadian North-West, as might wish to join in the enterprise, and be able to furnish the Government with such security for the repayment of the loan as might be required.

The loan to be for 10 years without interest.

In consideration of this loan the Land Company to undertake the work of transplanting and settling in the North-West, under the supervision of the Government, these 10,000 families, assuming all the risks incident to the business, and the responsibility of the repayment of the money advanced by the Government.

The Land Company would take a lien on the 160 acres of land given to each family to the amount of 100*l.*, on which the emigrant would be charged interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum after the first two years of his settlement; the emigrant to have the right to pay off the principal at any time.

The chief inducement to the Land Company to undertake this work lies in the increased value that would be given to its own lands adjoining those upon which the emigrants settled.

This scheme is based on the assumption that the emigrants sent out are fit for agricultural work, and have energy and ability to take care of themselves, after getting the fair start thus provided for them.

It will thus be seen that the redundant population of Ireland may be materially reduced without any further cost to the Government than the interest of 100*l.* for 10 years for each family—say 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum or 25*l.* for the whole 10 years.

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## No. 2.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY to GOVERNOR-GENERAL THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G.

TELEGRAPHIC.

May 17, 1883. Irish Emigration. Government cannot engage with companies, but will advance up to one million, repayable without interest in 10 years, provided Dominion Government engages to secure repayment and becomes responsible for treatment of emigrants according to conditions of Stephen's scheme. Can Government obtain concurrence of Parliament or undertake without it secure repayments.

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## No. 3.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G., to the RIGHT  
HON. THE EARL OF DERBY. (Received June 7, 1883.)

Government House, Ottawa,

May 18, 1883.

MY LORD,

I HAD the honour to send to your Lordship to-day a telegraphic message as follows:—

“18th May. Your telegram yesterday\*, my Government reply as follows. Canada gives 160 acres free to each head of family on three years' residence. Pecuniary aid up to one hundred pounds operates as statutory mortgage. Government withholds grant till mortgage satisfied. Settlers under safeguard of laws, which give ample protection to all inhabitants. Insuperable objections to Government becoming directly or indirectly creditor of settlers.”

I have now the honour to enclose a copy of an approved report of a Committee of the Privy Council, on which the above telegram was founded.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LORNE.

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Enclosure in No. 3.

CERTIFIED COPY of a REPORT of a COMMITTEE of the HONOURABLE the PRIVY COUNCIL for CANADA, approved by HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL on the 18th May 1883.

THE Committee of Council have had before them a cable message from the Earl of Derby to your Excellency of yesterday's date, stating that Her Majesty's Government would advance up to one million pounds to be payable without interest in ten years, provided Dominion Government engages to secure repayment and become responsible for treatment of immigrants according to the conditions of Stephen's scheme.

After full consideration the Committee of Council would submit to your Excellency for your approval the following draft of reply by cable:—

“Canada gives 160 acres free to each head of family on three years' residence. Pecuniary aid up to one hundred pounds operates as statutory mortgage. Government withholds grant till mortgage satisfied. Settlers under safeguard of laws which give ample protection to all inhabitants. Insuperable objections to Government becoming directly or indirectly creditor of settlers.” All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. M<sup>C</sup>GEE,  
Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

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No. 4.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY to GOVERNOR-GENERAL THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G.

(Extract.)

Downing Street, June 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 18th ultimo,† enclosing a copy of an approved report of a Committee of the Privy Council for Canada on the subject of the proposed scheme of emigration from the west of Ireland to Canada.

A copy of your telegram of the 18th ultimo,‡ founded on the report referred to, having been forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for his information, he has called attention to the fact that the Canadian Government were asked to guarantee the security of the companies, not to be creditors of the settlers, and I accordingly addressed to you on the 14th instant the following telegram:—“Irish emigration. Despatch, 18th May, Dominion Government were asked to guarantee security of companies not be creditors of settlers.”

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\* No. 2.

† No. 3.

‡ See No. 3.



## No. 5.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G., to the RIGHT  
HON. THE EARL OF DERBY. (Received July 17, 1883.)

MY LORD,

Cascapedia, June 30, 1883.

I HAD the honour to send to your Lordship, on the 25th instant, a telegraphic message, as follows :—

“ June 25.—Canadian Government cannot borrow million or give guarantee without previous sanction of Parliament. They believe companies able to give satisfactory security without Government guarantee.”

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LORNE.

## No. 6.

J. F. BOYD, Esq., to COLONIAL OFFICE.

MY LORD,

London, January 10, 1884.

THE proper moment seems to have arrived for making a fresh and definite application in regard to the scheme of State-directed emigration and colonisation, which was submitted to you by a deputation on the 18th June last.

Your Lordship then recommended consultation with the Right Hon. the President of the Local Government Board and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and it was in consequence of what passed in conference upon the matter shortly afterwards with Sir Charles Dilke, that I recently prepared the enclosed experimental scheme, designed primarily to benefit London, where severe distress, caused by want of employment, notoriously prevails, yet applicable to the whole of Great Britain.

I addressed it by letter, dated November 21, 1883 (of which copy is attached), to Mr. Childers, who finally informed me that although he had followed the progress of the movement with strong interest, and was glad to receive my communication, yet any initiatory action would be, not for him, but rather within the province of the Colonial Office.

Accordingly, I beg to ask the favour of your Lordship's early re-consideration of the subject, and respectfully to inquire whether you are now prepared to recommend the adoption of this scheme in its actual shape or otherwise.

Your Lordship will observe from the passage marked X in my letter to Mr. Childers, that I was able, when it was written, to fortify the proposal with a valuable pecuniary guarantee. I am not to-day precisely in that position, but should you express a distinct readiness on the side of Her Majesty's Government to transact the business upon the bases indicated, I will, of course, do my best to complete the negotiations in the way originally intended, and anticipate no difficulty in doing so.

It may be useful to forward herewith a few out of many newspaper articles\* advocating this particular project, and I, therefore, send herewith leaders of

The "Morning Post" -	-	-	-	August 11.
The "Evening News" -	-	-	-	November 5.
The "Daily Chronicle" -	-	-	-	December 1.
The "Tablet" -	-	-	-	" "

Although the utmost publicity has been given to this scheme, which at least two London newspapers have printed in full, there has not appeared, I believe, a single notice hostile to it, whether in the Radical, the Liberal, the Conservative, the mercantile, or the religious press; and the character and real weight of such opposition as I have encountered at some public meetings are sufficiently explained by a letter in the "Times" of November 21, from the Vicar of Shoreditch, and by another bearing my signature in the "Times," of November 8.

My opponents were last night admiring listeners at St. James' Hall of the American socialist, who found himself forced to admit the fact of that over population here for which State-directed emigration is, unquestionably, an effective remedy.

In the course of your Lordship's reply to the deputation in June 18, you pointed out the necessity for satisfying the public upon certain points. I trust you will share my opinion that none of the possible objections you enumerated can be urged against the

\* Not printed.

accompanying scheme ; offering, as it does, every desirable guarantee to the emigrant-settler, the Colony, the State, and the Treasury.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby,  
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c.  
(Signed) J. F. BOYD.

Enclosure in No. 6.

The Right Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.

SIR,

You are aware that on the 18th June last, a large deputation waited upon the Earl of Derby, at the Colonial Office, in order to convey to his Lordship resolutions that, on the 6th June, had been carried with enthusiasm at a crowded public meeting in the East End, attended by about 2,000 persons. The first of these resolutions was:—

“That State-directed emigration and colonisation is, for the United Kingdom, a necessity of the time; and that Mr. Boyd’s scheme, dated February 14, 1883, is a practical method of aiding the unemployed poor, diminishing pauperism, reducing local rates, and developing our Colonial resources, deserving the most careful consideration of Her Majesty’s Government.”

The mover was Mr. H. W. Rowland, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Cab Drivers’ Society, a delegate to the Trades’ Union Congress, a Radical and land nationaliser; the seconder was the Vicar of Shoreditch, who is Liberal in politics; the mover of the amendment in opposition, for which from 20 to 30 persons in the great assembly voted, being a Mr. Aaron, a local beerseller. The same resolution was carried on the 10th August following at another public meeting, held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, being moved on that occasion by a Liberal peer, Lord Bray, and seconded by Mr. H. S. Northcote, C.B., M.P. for Exeter; while for the opposition amendment only about a dozen hands were held up. A resolution was thereupon moved by Mr. Coope, M.P. for Middlesex, supported by Mr. Alfred Simmons, Secretary of the Kent and Sussex Labourers’ Union, and Mr. George Mitchell, M.L.S.B., and carried against four opponents, to the effect that with a view, in the first instance, of aiding the unemployed London poor Her Majesty’s Government should be urged to make an experimental trial of the scheme.

The substance of Lord Derby’s reply to the deputation which was introduced by Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart, M.P. (reported verbatim in the “Times” of June 20, 1883), was that Parliament might be willing to commit itself to a large expenditure once for all if it saw a prospect of the money coming back, and being used over and over again for the like purpose; that there was now, he feared, a congestion in the labour market in the East End of London; that the difficulty to be dealt with was permanent and ever growing, since the volume of our capital and business did not increase correspondingly with the population, which grew at the rate of something like 1,000 daily, the area of the British Isles remaining a fixed quantity; that, for this, emigration was one of the best and most effective remedies; that, speaking for the Colonial Office, he did not know any great difficulty need be apprehended, while, with the Colonial Governments it would, no doubt, be possible to make arrangements; that the Local Government Board and the Chancellor of the Exchequer must be consulted; that he was prepared to express his opinion of the scheme to his colleagues; and that it would be well to keep the subject before the public.

The concluding recommendation has been followed to the best of my ability.

In submitting the project (which is applicable to the whole of Great Britain) to you, I am happy to say that it is my good fortune to be in a position now to fortify it with a proposition of a most important and an exceptional kind; one which will, I hope, both commend it especially to yourself, and invest it with very high value in the opinion of the general public.

× Provided the scheme is adopted by Her Majesty’s Government, I have every reason to anticipate I shall be enabled to furnish substantial and sufficient guarantees that the total interest payable to the Treasury for the eight years, as provided and shown in clause 13, upon the estimated sum of one million sterling to be advanced to the Commissioners, shall be paid by them, or in the event of any default not caused by *laches* on their part, shall be made good to the Treasury to the extent of such default; the guarantors, in the event of their being so called upon, to become creditors of the Emigration and Colonization Commission for the sums they may have had to make good; but such

claims on the said guarantors upon the Commission only to rank second to the first charge that the Treasury will have over the entire nett assets of the Commission (as explained in clause 14), and after such first charge shall have been fully satisfied, or provided for to the satisfaction of the Treasury. It follows that the taxpayers of the United Kingdom will be completely secured against loss, and the transactions will be conducted free of charge to them, while on the other hand, as will appear from clauses 8 and 14, a potential source of gain becomes theirs. X

The guarantors will naturally stipulate for fair and reasonably effective control over the selection of the emigrants.

The 240,000*l.* guaranteed, to be secured in any way desired by the Treasury.

In regard to the necessity for Government intervention, and to the practicability of obtaining suitable emigrants from among the unemployed in London and other British cities or towns, I may ask your attention to my letter printed in to-day's "Times," and to the following letter addressed to me on May 3rd last, by Mr. Joseph Arch, President of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union :—

"I have carefully read and considered your scheme of State-directed emigration and colonisation enclosed in your circular-letter of the 5th April. As a practical labourer, well acquainted with Canada, I am able to say that your proposals can easily be executed if Government see fit to adopt them. In the country districts of Great Britain there is, however, now no surplus labour; on the contrary, the land needs more and better cultivation (aided by adequate capital) than it receives under the existing system. My views regarding our land laws are well known to the world, so that it is unnecessary to say more here upon that important branch of a great subject. But, from towns and cities throughout the kingdom generally (whither multitudes have been driven, by the operation of bad land laws, from village and hamlet) there is no disputing a large surplus population may be taken away to our colonies with national advantage, under the machinery and methods proposed in your scheme; very careful discrimination in selecting the people who ought to go being, of course, necessary. So far then, but to that extent only, I wish well to your proposals, and am ready to support them. It is a national misfortune that the attention of Parliament is not devoted, before everything else, to the examination of these questions, on the right answers to which such momentous issues turn."

The statement that in country districts "there is now no surplus labour" is too sweeping. It would be easy to name "country districts" in Great Britain which are afflicted by an excessive population.

From another letter, written to me by the Earl of Carnarvon, on the 25th ulto., after a tour in Canada, it is proper here to append an extract extremely relevant to the matter in hand :—

"Though quite aware of the objections which can be urged against the State taking a share in the responsibilities and expense of emigration, yet, looking to the severe distress among many classes at home, to the greater opportunities still open to colonists under our flag, and, lastly, to the advantage to the colony itself from the transference to it of some of our surplus labour, provided always that that labour be of a suitable kind, it seems to me that the time has come when the State may, within certain limits and under certain conditions, give assistance towards an emigration to English colonies.

"Among these conditions there are two of such special importance that it is, perhaps, desirable to mention them: first, that security should be taken for repayment to the State, in whole, or in part, of money advanced to the emigrant for his transport and settlement, and I believe that there is no insurmountable difficulty here; secondly, that the emigrant should be, as regards health, strength, and general aptitude, likely to become a good colonist, and consequently, welcome to the land of his adoption.

"To transplant men physically infirm, or agriculturally unfit to earn their livelihood, is simply to promote an exchange from poverty and distress in England to perhaps still greater poverty and distress in another country. In British North America, at least, the principal, if not the only, chance of success is in agricultural pursuits, and an addition to the population of a colonial town is as useless as it is unwelcome.

"I believe that there is a large field of prosperity and happiness in the colonies now open to English labourers provided that they are fit for ordinary agricultural occupations, and that they have the courage and industry to face the rough work of colonial life for the first few years. In such case they are, humanly speaking, almost certain of success."

I have thought it necessary to quote the foregoing from Lord Carnarvon, not only for the sake of the principles laid down, but in order to make it clear what qualifications will be required in the emigrants under the scheme.

There remains to add the expression of an earnest hope you will be so good as to bestow upon what I am now bringing under your notice a consideration commensurate with its importance; and to mention that the *number* of persons for whom arrangements can be made in Canada next spring and summer must depend upon the *date* at which Her Majesty's Government intimate their decision to take action.

If you are willing to receive a deputation with a view to hearing what further can be urged in favour of the accompanying scheme, I shall be glad to make the necessary arrangements for as early a day as may suit your convenience, and

I remain, &c.  
(Signed) J. F. BOYD.

London, November 21, 1883.

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#### OUTLINES OF A SCHEME OF STATE-DIRECTED EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

1. The organisation to be entirely a State one, adequate for the removal, as quickly as possible, from London and other parts of Great Britain of 10,000 men (with their families), to the north-west territory of Canada, with a view to their settlement in the manner herein-after described, upon land that is offered free (*see* clause 8) by the Dominion Government.

2. The emigrants to be men under 46 years of age, of good character, and must have been at no time convicted of crime. They shall be preferentially chosen if they possess a knowledge of the cultivation of the soil; or (2) if at least they have been accustomed to out-door work; and from the unemployed. The taking single men not members of an emigrating family to be discouraged.

3. A State inspection to be organised, in order to receive applications from, select, and pass, labourers desiring to go; this inspection to be superintended by an official of the Local Government Board, or of the Local Board, as the case may be.

4. Government steamships shall, when convenient, be used for transport, and when and so often as shall be required, vessels other than those belonging to the Government shall be made use of. In both cases the subsidies offered under their system of assisted passages, by the Canadian Government Agency, are to be obtained.

5. The control of the organisation and funds to be vested in an Emigration and Colonisation Commission, consisting of three capable and salaried officials, who will make this their sole business. Two of such three officials to be appointed by Her Majesty's Government, and one to be appointed by the Dominion Government. The head office of this Commission to be in London, with a branch office at Montreal. Power shall be vested in the said Commission to appoint such local commissioners as they may deem necessary, and such local commissioners shall be subject to all such rules and regulations in receipt of such salaries as, and be stationed wherever, the said Commissioners may in their discretion deem fit.

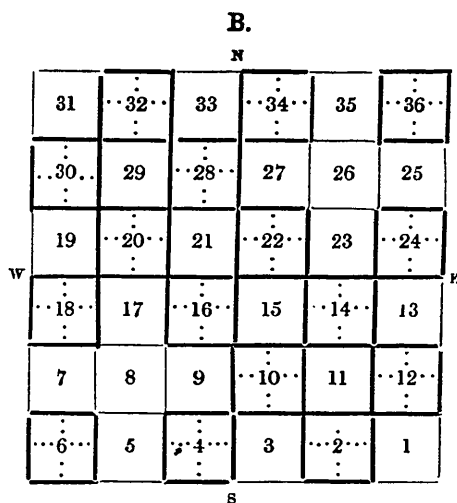
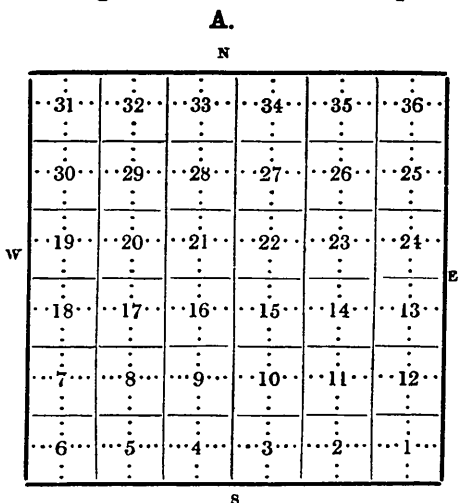
6. After arrangements with Canada have been made, a certain number of artisans and labourers might proceed there (under agreements as to rates of wages) to assist in erecting huts, cottages, &c., under supervision of the Commission, before the first batch of emigrants arrive.

7. The head of a family, before embarking for Canada, shall sign an agreement, undertaking to repay all moneys advanced on their behalf, whether for transport, or under clause 8; and also to proceed to and settle upon the land that may be allotted to him by the Commission or their agent, in accordance with the provisions herein set forth. The emigrants to be sent from the arrival port to their place of destination immediately on arrival of the steamer.

8. The Dominion Government are prepared to co-operate in this scheme by making concessions of land to the Emigration and Colonisation Commission, situated in different parts of the north-west, reasonably near to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The total amount of such free land grants, it is agreed, shall be 1,600,000 acres. Of these, it is proposed that 800,000 acres shall be absolutely reserved by the Commission, and the remaining 800,000 acres shall be appropriated to the settlement of the emigrants, on farms of 80 acres to each of the 10,000 heads of families.

The Canadian north-west is laid out in townships, six miles square, each containing 36 sections of 640 acres each, and these are subdivided into quarter sections of 160 acres.

The diagram A shows the township, with the sections numbered.

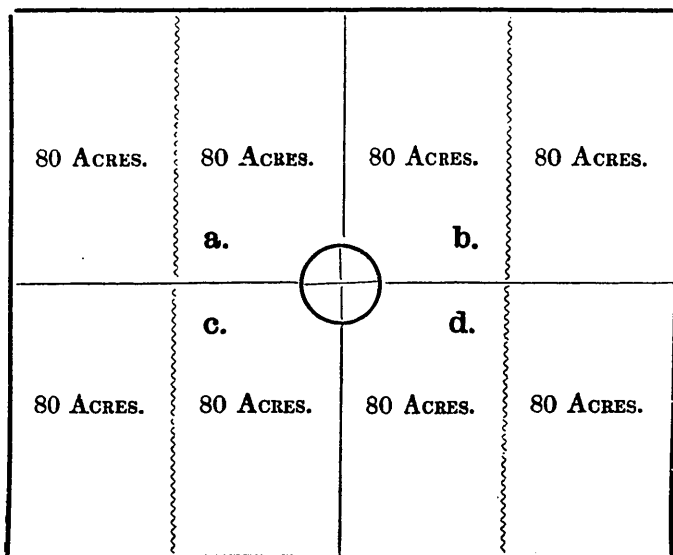


The dotted lines show the division of the sections into quarter sections.

Of the 36 sections, as shown above, the Dominion Government holds those numbered 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36, all the even numbers, in fact, except 8 and 26, for free grants and pre-emptions. The Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian North-west Land, and Hudson's Bay Companies hold the remaining sections, with the exception of Nos. 11 and 29, which are reserved by the Government solely for school purposes. It is these even numbers, in many townships, that would be conceded to the Emigration and Colonisation Commission as shown in B.

The sections marked by the thick and the dotted lines here represent the lands conceded by the Dominion Government.

The following diagram shows the system to be followed in dividing and allotting each section:—



A, B, C, D, are the settlers' lands. The four cottages and byres would be together in the centre shown by the ring. The four outside divisions are the reserved "Commission

lands." In disposing of these the original settler, next adjoining each, might have the option of pre-emption. Every man will, on reaching his destination, be set to work, at weekly wages to be fixed by the Commission, under official direction, in order to plough and sow, make roads, &c., &c. All wages paid to him in respect of work fairly chargeable to the allotment which is to be made to him, to be carried to his debit.

9. When the farm upon which a family is to be settled shall be, in the judgment of the local commissioner, ready for them, without further official direction, "possession" shall be given to the male head of such family. It is estimated by the highest authorities that the total amount which will be standing to his debit up to this point, for passage money, railway fare, a comfortable wooden cottage, necessary implements, seed, wages, in respect of his "improvements" of the virgin land, and a per-centage to cover his proportion of management expenses, will not exceed 100*l*.

Prior to being given possession of his allotment the settler shall file an acknowledgment of the debt so incurred, in the Dominion Lands Office, as required by the Act of the Dominion Parliament, 44 Vict. cap. 16. sec. 10*b*, and such debt shall be made a charge against the homestead, subject to the provisions of the said Act.

10. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum shall be payable by the settler upon all advances, except that it shall not be charged until one year after the date when he shall have taken "possession" of his allotment, the first payment of six months' interest being made 18 months after such date: or, say, under ordinary circumstances

after leaving England. - - - - - 2 years  
 During the following - - - - - 6 years,  
 interest to be payable by the settler regularly every six months.

The subjoined table, prepared by a gentleman who has himself had many years' experience as a resident in the Canadian North-west, will show \_\_\_\_\_  
 the settler's probable position at the end of these - - - - - 8 years

from the date of leaving England.

"In the following calculations, I have made use of the minimum acreage broken by a settler and the minimum yield of wheat per acre. I have taken wheat as my basis, as other grains are about equally profitable:—

1st year of settlement he would have his house and byres erected, and himself and family comfortably settled. In addition to this, if he went out in early spring, he would have 5 acres, say, broken and a partial crop to pay a portion of his first expenses. This partial crop I count for nothing.

		£
2nd year 15 acres.	Twenty bushels wheat to acre, at 3 <i>s</i> . per bushel of 60 lbs. = \$225	45
3rd " 25 "	- - - - -	75
4th " 35 "	- - - - -	105
5th " 45 "	- - - - -	135
6th " 55 "	- - - - -	165
7th " 65 "	- - - - -	195
8th " 75 "	- - - - -	225
		<u>945</u> "
Less interest at 6 per cent. per annum for 6½ years on 100 <i>l</i> .	-	39
		<u>906</u>
Deduct maintenance of self and family for 7½ years at 40 <i>l</i> . per year - - - - -	- - - - -	300
Balance to credit of settler - - - - -		<u>£606</u>

"The usual number of acres which a settler can and does break each year in the Canadian North-west ranges from 20 to 40 acres. I have only allowed 10 acres per annum in the foregoing calculations. The usual yield of wheat per acre in the Canadian North-west is from 25 to 30. I have only allowed 20 bushels in my calculations, and the price of wheat ranges from 80 cents (3*s*. 2½*d*.) upwards. I have only allowed 75 cents or 3*s*. My calculations are based on the supposition that there will be no failure of crops. There has been no failure of crops in the Canadian North-West during the past 10 years."

The capital sum represented by the mortgage on the homestead to become due and payable within six months from the end of this period of seven and a half years from entering on possession of the farm; but it may be paid off at any time previously. Until payment in full the patent for the land will not be issued.

11. In the case of the head of a family dying before conveyance of the allotment, his family might be allowed to name somebody to take his place and liabilities: to the local commissioner being reserved a right of veto. Should it be exercised, then the land to lapse into the category of "Commission lands." The cost of the labour actually expended upon such lapsed land would, as a rule, have added to its intrinsic value not less than the total amount of such expenditure. And real loss arising from death, accident, or sickness could be provided for by a special system of insurance at trifling cost, and ought to be so provided against in every case by the Commission, the premiums being carried to the debit of the assured.

12. Some training farms, in size varying up to 960 acres each, ought to be organised by the Commission, to which lads from English orphanages, and able-bodied men quite ignorant of agricultural work might be sent.

13. The funds necessary for executing these plans, according to the methods herein traced, should not exceed one million sterling. They would have to be advanced from the Treasury to the Commission as required (subject to proper control and audit, under regulations to be prescribed by the Treasury), and bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The total interest payable to the Treasury on the advance would not therefore exceed  $8 \times \text{£}30,000 = \text{£}240,000$  (see Clause 10).

The total estimated amount receivable by the Commission as interest from the settlers is  $10,000 \times \text{£}39 = \text{£}390,000$  (see Clause 10), so that there is ample margin for defaulters.

14. The security for the funds advanced would include not merely the first charges over the 10,000 farms, with the buildings and improvements, amounting only to twenty-five shillings per acre; but, in addition, the freehold of the 800,000 acres "Commission lands" (see Clause 8), together with the crops, and in fact the entire nett assets of every kind, of the Emigration and Colonisation Commission. Over these assets the Treasury would hold a first charge to secure their advance.

J. F. BOYD.

London, November 19, 1883.

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No. 7.

COLONIAL OFFICE to J. F. BOYD, Esq.

SIR,

Downing Street, January 23, 1884.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant,\* on the subject of State-aided emigration, and in reply I am to inform you that his Lordship has read with interest your proposals, and is of opinion that the principles upon which they are based are such as should afford a good prospect of success.

This department, however, is not in a position to promote actively any emigration scheme, nor could it recommend the Treasury to advance capital for that purpose as suggested by you unless on the application of some strong corporation or other organisation capable of carrying out the scheme practically, and of giving such security for repayments as might be required.

J. F. Boyd, Esq.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

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\* No. 6.

No. 8.

J. F. BOYD, Esq., to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

London, January 29, 1884.

I BEG to thank you for your letter dated 23rd instant,\* and to express the satisfaction with which I learn that my scheme of State directed emigration, dated November 19, 1883, is approved in principle by the Earl of Derby.

I gather that his Lordship is disposed to recommend its adoption subject to "some strong corporation" engaging to carry out the practical work of selecting, removing, and settling the emigrants, and I have therefore applied to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for co-operation. The directors here have no power to act in such a matter, but copy of your letter was forwarded to the President, Mr. George Stephen, at Montreal, by the last mail.

I am anxious to send him full explanations as to the requirements of the Government by the next mail, and should be much obliged if you would, therefore, be so good as to inform me as soon as convenient whether I correctly interpret Lord Derby's views in supposing that what the Canadian Pacific Railway Company would have to do would be to select, remove, and settle the emigrants under the supervision of the Commissioners to be nominated as provided in clause 5 of the scheme:—

"5. The control of the organisation and funds to be vested in an Emigration and Colonisation Commission, consisting of three capable and salaried officials, who will make this their sole business. Two of such three officials to be appointed by Her Majesty's Government, and one to be appointed by the Dominion Government. The head office of this Commission to be in London, with a branch office at Montreal."

the actual expenses incurred, and interest, being refunded to them by the Treasury.

The following extract from the Dominion Lands Act, 1883 (46 Vict. chap. 17, sec. 38), explains the mode of creating charges on the settlers' allotments in order to secure repayment (in this case, I presume, to the Treasury) of such actual expenses:—

Governor in Council may order advances to immigrants for certain purposes to be a lien upon their homesteads.

"38. If any person or persons thereunto authorised by the Minister of the Interior place immigrants as settlers on homestead lands in Manitoba or the north-west territories, free of expense to the Government, the Governor in Council may order that the expenses or any part thereof, incurred by such person or persons, for the passage money or subsistence in bringing out an immigrant, or for aid in erecting buildings on his homestead, or in providing horses, cattle, farm implements or seed grain for him, may, if so agreed upon by the parties, be made a charge upon the homestead of such immigrant; and in such case the claim for expense incurred on behalf of such immigrant, as above, together with interest thereon, must be satisfied before a patent or certificate for patent shall issue for the land: Provided as follows:—

Proviso. Conditions on which such lien be allowed.

"(a) That the sum or sums charged for the passage money and subsistence of such immigrant shall not be in excess of the actual cost of the same, as proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior;

"(b) That an acknowledgment by such immigrant of the debt so incurred shall have been filed in the office of the local agent."

So soon then as an immigrant reached his destination in the North-West, the Company would obtain from him and file in the land office an "acknowledgment of the debt" incurred up to that point for transport and subsistence, and the official certificate of claim thus "made a charge upon the homestead of such immigrant," when vouched by the Commission, might constitute the "security" against which the Treasury would reimburse the Company the amount specified in the said document; a like course being followed from time to time, in each case, as regards other outlay, for buildings, wages, &c.

Under this system of re-imbursing the Company there would be no advance of capital by the Treasury except against mortgage security.

I should be glad to know whether this modus operandi is acceptable to Lord Derby, and I remain, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Signed) J. F. BOYD.



No. 9.

COLONIAL OFFICE to J. F. BOYD, Esq.

SIR,

Downing Street, February 7, 1884.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo\* stating that you have applied to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for their co-operation in your scheme of State-aided emigration, and inquiring whether you correctly interpret his Lordship's views in supposing that what the Company would have to do would be to select, remove, and settle the emigrants under the supervision of the Commissioners to be nominated as provided in clause 5 of the scheme, the actual expenses incurred and interest being refunded to them by the Treasury.

In reply I am to inform you that Lord Derby regrets that he is not in a position to state on behalf of Her Majesty's Government whether your present scheme of State-aided emigration or any particular scheme would receive their support, and he had intended in the letter addressed to you from this Department on the 23rd ultimo,† to explain that he could not recommend any scheme to his colleagues unless it were brought forward by persons having the power to carry it into effect.

Personally, as his Lordship has said, he does not object to the general principles of your proposals, but he could not give any opinion on its details until they had been adopted by an efficient association.

J. F. Boyd, Esq.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

No. 10.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to  
COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Dublin Castle, March 7, 1884.

WITH reference to previous correspondence I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state that the attention of his Excellency has been called by members of Mr. Tuke's Committee to communications they have received from Mr. Spence, the Secretary of the Ontario Emigration Department, of which I enclose a copy.

His Excellency would be glad if you would be good enough to call the immediate attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the subject.

Lists of emigrants are now being made out, and much dissatisfaction would be caused if those who are provisionally selected for Canada should subsequently be refused.

His Excellency would be quite prepared, should the Dominion Government agree to such a course, to appoint an agent or agents to look after the emigrants on their arrival in Canada; but he desires to act entirely in accordance with the Dominion Government in the matter, and would be unwilling to take any step which has not their entire concurrence and co-operation.

It further occurs to his Excellency that some arrangement might be made with the High Commissioner, under which emigrants desiring to proceed to Canada should be personally inspected by agents of the Colonial Government before they are finally approved.

As time is of great importance in this matter his Excellency would suggest that the Canadian Government should be communicated with by telegram, or, if this is not possible, that a Despatch should be sent to them immediately by post, to which their answer might be sent by wire.

The Under Secretary of State  
for the Colonies.I am, &c.  
(Signed) R. G. C. HAMILTON.

\* No. 8.

† No. 7.

## Enclosure in No. 10.

## DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, ONTARIO.

DEAR SIR,

Toronto, February 13, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a letter sent to H. Hodgkin, Esq., in reference to the immigration of pauper immigrants. This is sent to you in order that you may see that the Government of Ontario found it necessary to withdraw any special privileges that may have been granted under an arrangement with you, to immigrants sent out under the auspices of the Imperial Government. Will you, therefore, regard this letter as addressed to yourself, and act according to contents.

I have, &amp;c.

Major Gaskell,  
Local Government Board, Dublin.

(Signed) DAVID SPENCE,  
Secretary.

## IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

DEAR SIR,

Toronto, February 13, 1884.

I HAVE the honour, under instructions from the Hon. the Commissioner of Immigration, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th October last, in reference to the prospects of Immigration for the approaching season. It was deemed advisable to wait and see how the immigrants sent out last year under the auspices of the Imperial Government, would fare during the winter, before encouraging more of the same class to follow. So far, their condition is not encouraging, as many of them are now living on charity, and public feeling has been somewhat strongly expressed, in the public press and otherwise, concerning them. This remark really applies to the people sent out by the Unions; but they are so closely associated in the public mind with those sent out by you, that it will be hard to find employment for either class next summer, as the farmers place but little value on their labour, and the people of the cities are afraid of laying the foundations of pauperism. What makes matters worse, a considerable number of families who went to the United States last summer have been sent back to Toronto, and have now to be supported by charity.

The Ontario Government has, therefore, decided that it will no longer be possible to give assistance to any class of workhouse or "union" people either in the way of meals or railway passes. This will apply to the agency at Quebec as well as to all agencies in this Province, nor will this Department assume the responsibility of settling them, or finding employment for them.

Should you send any of that class on your own responsibility, it may be well to appoint an agent here to find work for them, and pay their landing money, &c. Indeed, this would appear to the undersigned to be necessary.

The numbers of union or workhouse people sent out appear to the Commissioner to have considerably exceeded the numbers of that class suggested by Major Gaskell, when here, as likely to be forwarded. They are also inferior, as a class, to those described by him. I do not, in any sense, wish to impute to Major Gaskell a desire to mislead in any way. The difficulties arising in selection are quite understood and appreciated. For these reasons it will not be possible any longer to continue the arrangement made with Major Gaskell in reference to the workhouse or union people who may be forwarded, and therefore, the special privileges which they have been granted under that arrangement must necessarily be withdrawn.

I take the opportunity of stating, for the benefit of your Committee, that while there is ample room in this Province for all able-bodied persons of both sexes who are willing and able to work, yet these two features are essential to the procuring of a livelihood here, namely, ability and willingness to labour. Many persons in the older countries drift into the workhouse from their inability or their unwillingness to earn a livelihood by labour. It is impossible to provide a home here for such people.

I am extremely anxious that you should understand that the foregoing observations are not intended to apply to other than workhouse or union people.

I have, &amp;c.

H. Hodgkin, Esq.,  
12, Hereford Gardens,  
London, W.

(Signed) DAVID SPENCE,  
Secretary.

## No. 11.

The RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY to GOVERNOR-GENERAL THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, March 13, 1884.

WITH reference to your Despatch of the 30th of January last,\* on the subject of Irish emigration to Canada, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter† addressed to me by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland enclosing a copy of communications received by Mr. Tuke's committee from Mr. Spence, the Secretary of the Ontario Emigration Department.

I shall be glad to be informed by telegraph of the views of your Government with respect to the suggestions made by the Lord Lieutenant.

The Marquis of Lansdowne.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DERBY.

## No. 12.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., to the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY. (Received March 31, 1884.)

(Telegraphic.)

Dominion Government will give no assistance to emigrants of pauper class; policy otherwise unchanged.

## No. 13.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 2nd, 1884.

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 13th ultimo‡ on the subject of the emigration to Canada of paupers from Ireland, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the accompanying copy of a telegram§ which has been received from the Governor General of Canada in reply to the Despatch addressed to him on the 13th ultimo|| requesting to be furnished with the views of his Government with respect to the suggestions contained in your letter of the 7th ultimo.†

The Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

## No. 14.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., to the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY.

(Received April 14, 1884.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Ottawa,  
March 31, 1884.

WITH reference to your Despatch of the 13th of March|| and enclosures upon the subject of Irish emigration to Canada, I have the honour to inform you that after communication with my Ministers I addressed to you this day a telegram§ to the effect that the change in the arrangements of the Government of the province of Ontario announced by Mr. Spence in his letter to Mr. Hodgkin, of February the 13th,¶ would not affect the policy of the Dominion Government in regard to the promotion of emigration during the present season, and that these arrangements would continue in force except in regard to emigrants of the pauper class.

\* Not printed.

† No. 10.

‡ Not printed.

§ No. 12.

|| No. 11.

¶ Enclosure in No. 10.

The action of the Ontario Government in this matter has no doubt had its origin in the dissatisfaction created by the presence during the winter in the city of Toronto of a considerable number of families who have subsisted upon charity; it is also to be in some measure attributed to the jealousy with which, at a time when wages are lower than they have been, the operatives of the province view any considerable accession to the wage-earning class. The action of the province has however been entirely independent of that of the Dominion Government.

It was indeed decided as long ago as 1874 at a conference of the representatives of the various Provincial Governments that the control and direction of all matters connected with the promotion of emigration from Great Britain and Europe to Canada should be vested in and exercised by the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa.

The Provincial Governments have borne the expense of inland transport after the arrival of the emigrants at the various Dominion agencies. In cases where emigrants have been selected at the port of debarkation by agents employed by the several provinces, these have paid the railway transport from that port. Where such selection has not taken place at the port of debarkation, the Dominion Government has forwarded the emigrants to those points where work was most likely to be obtained. All emigrants are considered to be under Dominion care until they have been delivered either at the provincial agency or at the place of their destination.

In the case of the assisted Irish emigrants who came over last year, special arrangements were made and the province of Ontario assumed the responsibility for a certain number specified by it.

It is to these provincial arrangements for the reception and transmission of emigrants that Mr. Spence's letter has reference.

I have now the honour to enclose copy of a Privy Council Order in which the future policy of the Dominion Government in regard to immigrants from Ireland is stated. I would observe that the stipulation that no assisted passages will in future be given to "inmates of workhouses or persons subsisting on workhouse relief" is intended to guard against the importation, net of persons who during a time of temporary difficulty may have been relieved out of the union funds, but of persons habituated to such assistance and having the usual attributes of chronic pauperism. I have assured my Ministers that it has never been the intention of the Irish Government to send such persons to this country; it is however the case that owing to circumstances which I have already described a widespread impression prevails that persons of this class have been designedly sent here. The use of the expression "union emigrants" to distinguish those who have been sent out through the agency of the Poor Law unions from those selected by other agencies, has I think led to an erroneous impression that the whole of the former class are of the pauper type and consequently objectionable.

It would, I think, be very desirable that every opportunity should be taken of reassuring public opinion here upon this point, and that some steps should be taken, such perhaps as those indicated by Mr. Hamilton, in his letter of the 7th of March,\* in order to afford evidence of the desire of the Irish Government to meet in the fullest possible manner the requirements of the Dominion in these respects. An arrangement under which an agent of the Canadian Government would personally inspect and if necessary investigate the antecedents of the emigrants before they proceed to Canada would I think be well received. Such an arrangement might, as Mr. Hamilton suggests, be discussed with the High Commissioner on his return to London.

I observe that in the annual report of the Minister of Agriculture for this year it is stated that the charge for inland transportation from Quebec to Manitoba will be reduced from \$30 to \$12.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby,  
&c.                      &c.                      &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LANSLOWNE.

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Enclosure in No. 14.

CERTIFIED COPY of a REPORT of a COMMITTEE of the HONOURABLE the PRIVY COUNCIL for CANADA, approved by his EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL on the 31st March 1884.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Despatch dated 13th March 1884, from the Earl of Derby, covering correspondence on the subject of the settlement in Canada of assisted emigrants from Ireland.

The Acting Minister of Agriculture, to whom the Despatch was referred, reports that in view of the fact of the difficulties which were found in the way of satisfactory settlement of a considerable per centum of the assisted emigrants from the congested districts of the south and south-west of Ireland sent out last year by the Poor Law unions arising from the unsuitability or indisposition of those persons to earn a subsistence for themselves; and also in view of the fact of the prejudice which has been created from this cause against the class of assisted emigrants from the districts in question, he recommends that the dominion assisted passages should not be afforded to inmates of workhouses, nor to persons subsisting on workhouse relief, and further that the Dominion Government should not take any responsibility of settling such persons.

The Acting Minister observes if, however, the Irish Emigration Commissioners send out such persons it should be upon the understanding that they provide the expense of maintenance during the winter in Canada following their arrival, and that one or more of the members of each family, and individual emigrants, shall be of physical ability to earn a living.

The Acting Minister states that the arrangement which has hitherto existed as respects other classes of emigrants remains.

The committee concur in the foregoing report and the recommendations therein made, and they respectfully advise that your Excellency be moved to despatch a cable message in the sense of this report, if approved, to the Earl of Derby, in answer to his Despatch of the 13th of March instant.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk, Privy Council for Canada.

No. 15.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD  
LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 17, 1884.

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the emigration to Canada of paupers from Ireland, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the accompanying copy of a Despatch\* from the Governor-General of Canada, transmitting a copy of a report of a Committee of the Privy Council for Canada in which the future policy of the Dominion Government in regard to immigrants from Ireland is set forth.

I am, &c.

The Chief Secretary to the  
Lord Lieutenant.

(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

\* No. 14.