

The Quebec agent remarks:—"The mortality which occurred amongst the emigrants of 1869, bears a marked decrease in per centage to that of former years. This may be chiefly accounted for by the fact that the greater bulk of the emigration came out by steamers carrying duly qualified medical practitioners, and on board of which proper hygienic discipline is, as a rule, observed."

In 1869, the number of 5,221 emigrants to the St. Lawrence, were assisted by the Hon. F. Hobart's Committee; the Clerkenwell Emigration Committee; Hertfordshire Reformatory; British and Colonial Emigration Society; Model Farm, Surrey; Vicar of Portsmouth; Miss Logan's Committee; Miss Rye; South Dublin Union; Dublin by Lamplight Institution; Poor-Law Guardians; Clerkenwell Emigration Club; Workmen's National Emigration Society; National Emigration Aid Society; St. Joseph's House, Sheffield; and the Bristol and Clifton Emigration Society.

Mr. Stafford states the sum of £1,613 18s. 3d. stg.,—equal to \$7,840.35—was remitted to him, at various times, for the use of these people. A portion of each remittance was paid to them on landing—the balance remitted to the inland agents, to be handed them. The emigrants in H. M. transports received 10s. stg. per adult, and 5s. per child, over 1 year, from the paymaster of the vessel. We make the following further extracts from Mr. Stafford's report:

"The general destinations of the steerage passengers to Canada, in 1869, compiled from the usual returns furnished to me by the Grand Trunk authorities, may thus be given:

Eastern Townships, .....	171
Montreal, .....	1,615
Central Districts, .....	1,621
Toronto, .....	5,014
West of Toronto, in Canada, .....	1,824
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Lower Provinces, .....	10,245
	12
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Remained in Canada, .....	10,257
Went to Eastern States, .....	3,761
Went to Western States, .....	18,908½
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	22,669½
	1,334
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Adults, .....	34,260½

"Of the 10,257 adults, reported as booked for Point Levi for places in Canada, nearly all came out by steamers; and out of the 1,334 adults unaccounted for, a large proportion also may fairly be set down as having remained in the Dominion, some of them having stopped over at Point Levi, for a day or two, to clean and rest themselves, whilst others crossed over to Quebec, and went on to their destinations by steamers, and these, of course, are not included in the returns handed to us by the Grand Trunk agents. We may, therefore, conclude that fully 11,000 adults of the arrivals at this port, during the past season, proceeded to places in Canada, showing an increase over 1868 of upwards of 6,000 adults. According to reports received from the inland agents, these people all found ready employment—many of the mechanics having accepted work at farm labour. The prospect of an increased demand for farm labourers, skilled and unskilled, for female domestic servants, and for a limited number of mechanics, are, as usual, exceedingly good; and the various lines of railway projected in Ontario, as well as the Intercolonial, now in course of construction, will afford employment to large numbers."

In another table, Mr. Stafford shews that the total number of immigrants, who have arrived at Quebec, since the year 1829 to 1869, inclusive, is 1,171,584—being a yearly average of 28,575. Of the grand total, 375,108 came from England; 493,058 from Ireland; 128,293 from Scotland; 162,216 from Germany, Norway, and Sweden; and 12,819 from other countries.

Mr. J. J. Daly, the Government Immigration Agent at the port of Montreal, reports that he gave aid to 153 indigent immigrants in 1869; that he assisted 313 immigrants in Montreal and its vicinity, of the class of farm labourers and mechanics, whom he has reason to believe are well off. He states that there has been a greater demand for skilled farm labourers than he has been able to supply—especially of married couples; that he has placed many boys, from 14 to 18 years of age, as in-door servants, and that more of this class could find employment; that the demand for female domestics, cooks, and housemaids, has been in excess of the supply. The class of mechanics, he states, have generally done well; but of clerks, etc., he says:—"Professional men, clerks, drapers' assistants, and others of such classes, are not in demand here; and unless provided with means, in addition to good introductions or engagements, previous to leaving home, more especially if married, should be advised not to emigrate." He adds, that the disposition among immigrants to proceed to the United States has been markedly less than usual. He says he has been in correspondence with British workmen in the United States, who are anxious to remove to Canada.

Mr. W. J. Wills, the Government Immigrant Agent at Ottawa, reports that he received and disposed of 752 immigrants in the city, and neighbouring counties, and gave assistance to 177 adults. He states that he could have disposed of a very much larger number of agricul-