

The effects brought by the 7,279 last mentioned were valued at \$257,997, so that the effects of the whole 20,674 no doubt amounted to three quarters of a million of dollars, and at \$1000 per head, which is the figure usually assumed, the value to the country of the settlers themselves was \$20,674,000. The amount of immigrant tax collected in 1866 was \$26,857, the expenditure of the Chief Emigrant Agent and his department was \$58,604, viz., \$18,146 for the Quarantine establishment, and \$14,180 spent in direct relief to immigrants, \$12,017 for agents' salaries, \$3,912 for agency expenses, \$3,200 for inspecting physicians, and \$7,419 for general expenditure. A great deal of this expense is incurred in connection with "through passengers" who land on our shores almost destitute, and expect to be forwarded by the Dominion to the Western States.

Mr. Buchanan classifies the 12,010 male steerage passengers who arrived in 1866, as under:—

Farmers, 4,896; Laborers, 3,888; Miners, 942; Tailors, 275; Artists, 121; Carpenters and Joiners, 279; Clerks and Accountants, 236; Shoemakers, 70, besides about 800 mechanics of various trades, and a few of miscellaneous occupations.

The Report of Mr. H. G. Pineo, on the immigration into Nova Scotia during 1866, is most interesting and instructive. The Nova Scotia Government resolved at the commencement of the year to force a large immigration, as the railway works and coal mines seemed to require a great deal of labor. They accordingly offered their British Agents \$10 a head on every able-bodied immigrant sent out by them and landed in the Province. The total number that thus arrived was 932, of whom 119 were women and 117 children. But Mr. Pineo reports that the great majority of them have left the Province for the States, *whither they originally intended going*, and while he says "it is no doubt essential that the most minute and extensive information of the Province, as suitable to agriculturists, artisans, miners and laborers, should be constantly represented to the British public," he also remarks that "from the experience of this year, it appears that special inducements to miners, mechanics and laborers tend to bring to the Province a number of undesirable and unworthy people, of indolent inclinations and vicious dispositions; unthriving at home and prone to think that any change would be for the better, with no higher wish than to live as comfortably as possible with the smallest amount of work." It should, however, be noticed that the emigrants were chiefly coal miners, and that the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia was temporarily depressed when they arrived. The farmers and mechanics appear to have settled and done well. Both Mr. Pineo and Mr. Campbell (a special commissioner) recommend that the Government should take steps for clearing small patches of land, building small log houses, and selling the farms, with these improvements upon them, on easy terms of credit, either in Britain to intending emigrants or in the Province to farmers and others on arrival. The cost of the Emigration services of the year was \$19,962, the principal items being: Agents in Great Britain, \$5,580; immigrant depot, \$3,079; loan to Burkner & Co., to facilitate settlement of immigrants, \$2,000; to immigrants on arrival, \$6,957.

The emigrants arriving in New Brunswick, in 1866, numbered 808, of whom 358 are supposed to have gone on to the States, leaving 450 as the increase to the population from this source, as far as ascertained. They came chiefly in steamers from Great Britain, but they are said to be chiefly Irish by origin. The expense of this immigration to the Province was \$1,150, including the cost of advertising in British papers. New Brunswick levies no emigrant tax or head money. No new measures have been recently passed to encourage emigration, but it is thought the new Crown Lands regulations will incidentally have this effect.

We may add, that there is no organized system for introducing emigrants into Prince Edward Island. Very few settlers have gone into that colony for many years past. The "head duty" payable by masters of vessels bringing emigrants, is \$2 for each statute adult. Neither is there as yet any emigrant agency established by Newfoundland, the policy of the British Government was, until recently, to discourage settlement in that Island, so that the establishments made there have been formed under great difficulties and in the face of many discouragements.

CROWN LANDS.

The Crown Lands have by the Act of Union been placed under the control of the several Provinces composing the Dominion. Connected as the question of Crown Land policy is with the subjects of settlement and immigration, which again have a direct influence, under the new constitution, on the subject of representation, this step was probably necessary, although it undoubtedly has many theoretical disadvantages which it is to be hoped will not manifest themselves in the practical working of the new system.

ONTARIO.

At the end of 1866, 25,031,838 acres of lands in Ontario had been surveyed, of which 21,746,655 had been disposed of by sale and free grant. This shewed as progress during the year 275,679 acres surveyed, and 258,313 acres sold.

The lands are divided into Crown, School, Clergy and Indian lands. The proceeds of the sale of Crown lands go into the Provincial revenue, those of the others to special funds created for the support of schools, clergy or Indians.

The value of lands depends of course on their fertility and their proximity to roads and markets. There has been a great deal of controversy as to the fertility of those still open for settlement, and the truth appears to be that while there are no large wild tracts remaining so uniformly fertile as the basin of the St. Lawrence river or the peninsula of Canada West, there is still available an immense area of richly productive land, within isothermals which will allow of the profitable cultivation of wheat and the coarser cereals and corn, and if these fertile lands are indeed in patches or in river valleys, divided from each other by rocky tracts and even hilly ranges, such formations contain rich mineral wealth which will ultimately be the basis of a branch of industry second hardly to agriculture itself.

With some few exceptions, Crown lands are sold by agents resident in various districts, at 70 cents per acre for cash, and 21 per cent on credit. The emoluments of the agents are:—5 per cent. on the first \$2,000; 2½ per cent. on next \$28,000; and 1½ per cent. on any sum exceeding \$30,000. The following table shews their names, residences, and the acres at their disposal: