

179,707 in 1909 and exports to the United States were \$113,709,074 as compared with \$105,811,265 in 1909.

Revenue of
Canada.

For the fiscal year ended March 31 1911 the revenue of Canada on consolidated fund account reached the total of \$117,780,409.78, the highest record for any year in the history of the Dominion. The expenditure amounted to \$87,773,998.32, so that there was a surplus of \$30,006,411.46. Out of this surplus it was possible to provide for all the capital and special expenditure of Canada for the year 1910-11 other than that of the National Transcontinental Railway, for which, however, out of the surplus revenue a sum of \$18,506,086.19 was also available.

Immigration
statistics.

For the fiscal year ended March 31 1910 the number of immigrant arrivals was 208,794, as against 146,908 in 1908-09 and 262,469 in 1907-08. Of the total number who arrived in 1909-10 59,790 were from the United Kingdom, 103,798 from the United States and 45,206 from other countries. The total number of immigrants during the calendar year 1910 was 303,091 as against 184,281 in 1909, and they comprised 112,638 from the United Kingdom, 124,602 from the United States and 65,851 from other countries. For the fiscal year ended March 31 1911 the number of immigrants was 311,084, including 123,013 from the United Kingdom, 121,451 from the United States and 66,620 from other countries. The figures for the past fiscal year are the largest yet recorded, and it is also satisfactory that the proportion of British and American immigrants remains high, being over 78 p. c. of the total. The standard of immigration has been raised by the regulations now in force, and the class of immigrants from the United Kingdom is superior to what it used to be. From the United States there continues a large annual influx of desirable settlers who, experienced in prairie farming and familiar with our climate, customs and general conditions, are likely to add materially to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

Homestead
entries.

The total number of ordinary homestead entries for the calendar year 1910 was 48,257 as compared with 37,061 in 1909, 38,559 in 1908 and 29,414 in 1907. In 1910 3,132 entries were made in Manitoba against 2,526 in 1909, 26,878 in Saskatchewan against 19,354 in 1908, 18,013 in Alberta against 14,907 in 1909 and 234 in British Columbia against 274 in 1909. The number of pre-emptions under the Dominion Lands act was 18,352 in 1910 (10,795 in Saskatchewan and 7,557 in Alberta) against 14,613 in 1909 (8,570 in Saskatchewan and 6,043 in Alberta). The number of purchased homesteads under the act was 1,863 in 1910 (1,357 in Saskatchewan and 506 in Alberta) against 997 in 1909 (695 in Saskatchewan and 302 in Alberta). The entries for South African volunteer homesteads numbered 2,186 in 1910 (17 in Manitoba, 1,259 in Saskatchewan, and 910 in Alberta) against 2,624 in 1909 (10 in Manitoba, 1,434 in Saskatchewan and 1,180 in Alberta).