

foot, or that the local authorities in counties and townships have been at all communicated with.

Some requests were made by agents to be allowed to visit their districts and seek to ascertain by personal canvas how many immigrants might be likely to be absorbed in the various localities, and while these requests have not been absolutely refused they have been received in such a way, that nothing in the way indicated has been done. Even apart from personal visits, a great deal surely could be done by correspondence, if that were set about with something like heartiness and energy, but we are not told that this has ever been attempted. Even so early as the 6th of May, Mr. Donaldson, of Toronto, tells the Minister of Agriculture that the farmers around this city had been pretty well supplied with labourers, and suggests that a notice should be put into the journals inviting those at a distance to send in a statement of their wants; but we are not aware that such a notice has been to this day given in any paper in the western section, if indeed in any part of the Dominion. In short, with the exception of Miss Rye's female emigrants, which was not a Government undertaking at all, no attempt has been made to establish anything like a LABOUR EXCHANGE, or to bring those who wish to hire and those who wish to be hired into contact and communication with each other.

IN THE REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE, some rather interesting facts are given. The relation of the Dominion Government to the whole business of immigration is somewhat ill-defined and anomalous, inasmuch as the whole disposal of lands, minerals, &c., in each of the Provinces is entirely at the disposal of the local authorities. The first thing, accordingly, which the committee did was to issue a circular to the heads of the various Provincial Governments, asking their opinion on the point. To this circular, the answers of the Attorneys-General of Ontario and Nova Scotia are given, the latter, by the way, a production whose main object appears to be a display of the writer's dislike to confederation.

We are then informed of the SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS for the reception of immigrants at Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, and Halifax. The Quarantine expenses at Quebec were in 1866, \$21,346 07. In New Brunswick for the same year, \$518 65. In Halifax the expense, which is not specified, has been met by a tonnage on vessels.

The AGENCIES AT WORK IN 1866 are next noticed. In that year the salaries paid to the local agents in the Province of Canada were as follows:—

Quebec.....	\$6,319.72
Montreal.....	1,500.00
Ottawa.....	800.00
Kingston.....	800.00
Toronto Agent and Assistant.....	1,817.00
Hamilton.....	780.00

Total, \$12,016.72

The total expenditure in the Immigration Department for the year in the above mentioned province was as under:—

Quarantine Establishment.....	\$18,146.07
Inspecting Physicians.....	3,200.00
General Expenditure.....	7,148.81
Emigration, indirect relief.....	14,180.36
Contingencies of Agencies, Rents, Printing, &c.....	3,911.72
Salaries of Agents.....	12,016.72

Total, \$58,603.68

Foreign immigrants during the same period paid to railway and forwarding companies for their inland transit alone over \$100,000, besides the outlay for provisions, &c.; while the amount of immigrant tax collected in Quebec and Montreal amounted to \$26,857, or nearly one-half of all the official expenditure on immigration.

In New Brunswick, there was in 1866 only one immigration agent, at an expense of about \$1,000. About 808 persons arrived during the year in that province, of whom about 450 became permanently resident.

In Nova Scotia there was also one immigration agent, at a salary of \$800. The number who came into Nova Scotia in the year specified was 932, of whom most of those who were agricultural labourers remained. The vote for 1867 was \$4,000.

In 1866, in Quebec and Ontario, 3,393 immigrants were assisted to their destinations, at an expenditure of \$14,180 36. What has been done in this way in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia cannot be ascertained, or at least is not given. A large portion of the report is taken up with a description of the terms on which lands can be acquired in the different Provinces, either by free grant or by purchase.

The system inaugurated at the beginning of the year in Ontario is described, and, with certain differences in detail, those of the other Provinces. We are glad to learn that the plan of Free Grants in this Province, though far less liberal than it ought to have been, is likely to have considerable success. It is mentioned that the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario has sometimes had as many as 300 applications in a single day. The conclusions at which the committee arrived, and the recommendations they suggest to Parliament, are given in the following extract. Mr. Dixon, the agent in England, it will be observed, is blamed for sending out persons quite unsuitable for the country, though the evidence in support of this is not very convincing. It is recommended that his agency be suppressed, and in short that the whole system be reorganized, as it very much needs to be.

"The system," says the Committee, "which has been in existence for furthering and aiding immigration to Canada, has not been productive of satisfactory results, neither is it, in the opinion of your Committee, adapted to be so under the law which has placed the public lands under the control of the Provincial Legislatures.

"In order to avoid a conflict of authority, and to secure the efficiency of any general immigration scheme, it is necessary that there should be an understanding, and, consequently, co-operative action between the General and Provincial Legislatures. In the meantime, and before any such concurrent action can be agreed upon, your committee recommend that such care and assistance be extended to emigrants arriving seaward as may be necessary.

"Your committee recommend a discontinuance of the agency at Wolverhampton, in England, and such a reduction of the staff at Quebec, Toronto, and other agencies, as can be made consistently with the recommendation in the preceding paragraph, with a view to the early reorganization of these agencies.

"As the success of the emigrant depends greatly upon his willingness and ability to adapt himself to the conditions to which alone success is to be expected, your committee suggest that great caution and circumspection should guide any public effort to induce persons to emigrate. While Canada offers health, prosperity, and freedom to the industrious labourer and mechanic, she cannot assume any responsibilities on behalf of persons whose occupations or habits have been unfavourable to self-reliance, or to the practical exercise of intelligent efforts.

"Your committee have received a number of letters containing suggestions on the subject of emigration, and offers, on the part of the writers, to place their services at the disposal of the Government, as writers or lecturers on the resources of Canada, in Europe. It is not incumbent upon your committee to express any opinion in reference to the suggestions themselves, or to the gentlemen by whom they are made; for, if the views to which your committee have given expression, in this report, are in accordance with those entertained by your Honourable House, it will be the obvious duty of the Government, in conjunction with the Provincial Governments, to adapt the agencies in Canada, and elsewhere, to existing circumstances.

"The prospective acquisition by Canada of the fertile lands in the valley of the Saskatchewan and its tributaries is, no doubt, interesting to thousands who purpose to migrate from the Parent Country to one of its dependencies. In the present state of the relations between the North-West Territory and Canada, no precise plan for its settlement can be recommended or even considered by your committee, but they submit that, without any unnecessary delay, as much of these lands as are fitted for agricultural purposes should be made accessible, through the British territory, and offered on such terms as will be attractive to a class of settlers who desire to enjoy the fruits of their industry under the security of British laws and institutions.

"Coincident with the construction of the Intercolonial Railway a large quantity of land hitherto inaccessible will be available for settlement. During its progress the labourer will earn the means of sustaining himself in the early stages of his settlement. The chief drawback to settlement hitherto has been the difficulty of obtaining employment at a convenient distance, and then of conveying produce to market over a long line of almost impassable road. On the line, and within the influence of the Intercolonial Railroad, these difficulties will not exist; therefore your committee urge upon the Government of the Dominion the necessity of co-operating with the Provincial Governments, through whose territory the road will pass, in the adoption of a well considered and liberal policy with regard to settlement.

"The Legislatures of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, respectively, have passed homestead exemption laws. The former has also devoted large tracts of land for the behoof of actual settlers, in free grants of one hundred acres each, with permission to purchase an additional one hundred acres at fifty cents an acre. Though these terms are not precisely similar to the Homestead Exemption and Free Grant system of the United States, they are presumed to be equally favourable. Your committee doubt not that the terms will be altered or modified, should it be found in the interest of settlement to do so. The new policy, so far, appears to be liberal and progressive, and may be held as justifying a claim for adjustment by persons in arrears to the Government, on account of purchased lands in the comparatively recent settlements, but which lands, for various reasons, are of little real value."

"The mode in which the mineral lands in the Dominion are to be disposed of, and the obligations imposed by the Governments, with regard to the manner of working these lands, will very much affect the number of mining immigrants, as well as the flow of capital necessary for the development of our mineral resources.

"The mode of disposing of these lands should be at once inviting and encouraging; therefore your committee desire to express the hope that the public policy in regard to them will be quite as liberal as that which appears to have succeeded in the United States. By the investment of capital in extracting the treasures of the mines, a consuming population necessarily follows, so that, besides giving value to that which has no value while hidden in the earth, a home market is opened for the produce and manufactures of the country."

Beet Root Sugar Making

THE *Mark Lane Express* of June 15th, 1868, contains an exhaustive paper on the beet sugar question, occupying nearly six columns, and written by the "Old Norfolk Farmer," a well known and able contributor to that influential journal. We cull a few particulars, bearing chiefly on the practicability and profit of beet sugar-making in Britain.

It would appear that there are two kinds of sugar possessing different characteristics and requiring different processes in their manufacture. The first and best of these is extracted from the cane, the Silesian beet-root, and the maple. The manufacture of sugar from these plants is purely a mechanical process. The second kind, termed "a facitious" sugar, is obtained from the grape and other ripe fruits, and starch or farina. To procure it, chemical agents and processes are necessary. The beet, therefore, ranks among the highest and best of the sources whence sugar is obtained.

Actual experiment has demonstrated that beets grown in Britain yield as large a proportion of saccharine material as those grown on the continent of Europe. The report of an investigation undertaken by Sir Robert Kane, director of the Museum of Irish Industry, and presented by order of Her Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, is most conclusive on this point. No fewer than 118 specimens of Irish-grown beet roots, from various localities, were carefully analyzed, when it was found that the quantity or percentage of sugar they contained ranged from 3½ to 14½, the low average being from large, and the high from small roots. It was also found that condition and quality of soil have much to do with the proportion of saccharine, but on all soils, the small roots yielded a larger proportion than the large ones. Comparison of the Irish beet with the Belgian beet shows that the former is fully equal to the latter.