

est yearly would be £297,500, the cost of 50,000 paupers at £40 sterling per annum, would be £2,000,000 per annum. It is not necessary to take more than two years into account, as the works would be directly productive after the first year, indirectly from the moment they were undertaken. It is evident that the advantage would be altogether on the part of the British people, relieving them of 93 p. c. of actual outlay, and of 50,000 paupers annually, without taking families into account.

The first proposition contemplates what must be evident to every one who pauses to consider the difference of soil and climate, that experience is necessary to make a good or profitable Canadian farmer, and such can only be obtained by watching or engaging in practical agriculture, under those already qualified and acclimatised.

Moreover, the Canadian Government would have a guarantee in the drawback that actual settlement would take place. The second proposition involves no obligation. It will promote settlement, but not to the same extent, while it is abundantly evident that nothing less than a well-devised system of Public Works will serve to promote immigration. The grants of alternate sections of land to the various Railways of the States have been the means of diverting emigration from the British Isles to that country, thus building up a hostile power, while an immense extent of territory rich in agricultural and mineral wealth, as much a portion of the Empire as Yorkshire, remains undeveloped and almost inaccessible. It is the positive duty of the Imperial Government to afford facilities for developing these territories, because it will aid in relieving her of the incubus of pauperism, add to her wealth by opening new markets for her manufactures, to her strength by the growth of a population whose principles are loyalty to her institutions and connections and the best possible guarantee against the arrogant pretensions of her rival, and to her safety by furnishing a constant supply of breadstuffs for her surplus population, which would not be affected by political exigencies, while it would add stability to her wealth by regulating the supply of labor. The Council of the Board of Trade are of opinion that measures should be taken by the Canadian Government to lay the whole of this subject, in all its details, before the Imperial Government.

The question of Reciprocal Trade with the United States has occupied the attention of the Council, and they see no reason to depart from the resolution adopted on the 6th March, 1866, which is printed in this Report. Under no circumstan-