

by which the people best adapted to the wants of Canada could be sent out. It wants farm servants, laborers and household servants; it gets clerks, professional men, gentlemen,—that is men brought up to no profession or industrial pursuit, and skilled mechanics in the nicer department, which the sub-division of labor in Great Britain has created—not that men of all these classes are not wanted, but it is in very limited numbers, as compared with simple laborers. Now what is to give Canada the class of people she wants is simply a good system by which only the right class will be sent out, and for those ample employment should be provided. That the great social difficulty in Great Britain is over-population is so well known that it is hardly necessary to mention it, that any means which would relieve her of the pressure would be most gladly accepted, and it requires but little trouble on the part of the Dominion Government to make such an arrangement as would secure that object, at the same time getting the Imperial guarantee for the money necessary to carry on the great work which will be required to develop the country and give employment to the immigrants who should be transported here free of cost, under the following arrangement: the Imperial Government should pay the Dominion Government a stated sum per head of every immigrant from Great Britain or Ireland, who should be selected by the agents of the Dominion from amongst those unable to pay their own passage, and engage to provide them in work for two or three years, and afterwards give them a free grant of 100 acres of land. Some such scheme as this must be undertaken to meet the exigencies of the case at home and in Canada. The opening of the North-West Territory will involve the building of at least 1,200 miles of Railway,—the work of this importance cannot be entrusted to a private company or companies without a large bonus in the shape of land or money. It is possible it might be more economically constructed by the Government for the benefit of the people.

The Reciprocity question between ourselves and the United States has made no progress during the past years. Our interests have not suffered, but wonderfully prospered since the abrogation of the treaty of 1854, and we should be in no hurry to revive negotiations for another.

It would probably be within the boundaries of prudence to put a corresponding tax on the produce and manufactures of the United States to withdraw the privilege of the Fisheries and the navigation of our internal waters till corresponding equivalents were exacted from them; but, in any case, the negotiation of any treaty of commerce that will not secure the abolition of the coasting laws of the United States and insure the free navigation of all its internal waters, will be doing considerable injustice to the interests of Canada.

The quantity of lumber manufactured and exported during the year 1869 from Ottawa, is as follows:

SQUARE TIMBER.

White Pine,.....	14,337,000 c. feet.
Red “	2,279,000 “

ESTIMATE of Sawn Lumber manufactured for the season of 1869, at the Chaudiere and River Gatineau Mills. Compiled by R. W. CURTIS, Com. Merchant.

Wright & Batson.....	20,000,000	Ottawa
E. B. Eddy.....	30,000,000	“
Crandall & Co.....	10,000,000	“
S. E. Booth.....	30,000,000	“
Perley & Pattee.....	30,000,000	“
A. H. Baldwin.....	15,000,000	“
Baldwin & Co.....	8,000,000	“
Levi Young.....	15,000,000	“
Bronson & Weston.....	30,000,000	“
McLaren & Co.....	15,000,000	“
Gilmour & Co.....	30,000,000	Gatineau
Stephens & Whitcomb.....	10,000,000	LaLievre
John A. Cameron & Co.....	15,000,000	“
Hamilton Bros.....	30,000,000	Hawkesbury.

Ottawa, December 31st, 1869.

288,000,000