

where, he believed, the finest timber territory in the Confederation was to be found. In 1865, the amount received from this source was \$323,000. Then, another source of revenue needed amendment. He referred to licenses—such as auctioneers and tavern-keepers licenses—particularly the latter. Control over these ought, he thought, be taken out of the hands of the municipalities. The Government would deal far better with licensed and unlicensed houses. Another source of revenue to the Province was the Municipal Loan Fund. In 1854, he found that \$7,300,000 had been withdrawn from that fund by different municipalities. Borrowing from that fund, instead of benefitting municipalities had, in fact, become a great source of evil. He believed that the interest at least of the sums borrowed from that fund ought to be paid, and if attention were given to this fund it would prove a great source of revenue. Then there was the Canada Building Fund, \$24,524; municipalities fund, \$131,511 60; education fund, \$22,392; common school fund, \$73,722; revenue from the Penitentiary, \$21,316 28; revenue from the Law Society, at least, \$20,216 89. These figures made up \$2,886,773 07; and he found that the total revenue from all sources reached the large sum of \$258,578 82—a sum quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the country. In reference to emigration, though he expressed his pleasure at the large share of attention it was likely to occupy, reviewing the previous systems of wild lands settlement, he held that had a policy similar to that in existence in some of the Western States, particularly Illinois, been adopted in Canada, the population of the Province would be much greater than it is to-day. In further discussing the question, he referred to the report of the Chief Agent of Emigration for 1866. In that report he found a letter containing valuable suggestions by Mr. Donaldson, and from the large experience that gentleman has had, and the unremitting attention he has given the subject, these suggestions, he (Mr. Coyne) considered worthy the attention of the House. Mr. Donaldson's policy, the speaker continued, was that we should improve a portion of each township, say ten acres, put up a log house and offer it to the settler. Let the land thus be separated and give the intending settler the option of selecting the improved lots or the unimproved lands between, duly paying back to the Government the cost of the actual improvements effected. He did not think the Government should go lavishly into such a scheme, but if they improved 20 lots in a township, it would not cost more than \$1,000. This plan would not only encourage emigration from Europe, but a large portion of our own young men would be retained in the country. He believed also that there were gentlemen in the country that had made a proposition to stock it in this way. If the Government would give them a township, they would settle it within a limited time in the way he had stated. He thought that under the circumstances the scheme was worthy of the consideration of the House as tending to the good of the Province. It had been a matter of regret to us to see from year to year, a large portion of the immigration of the continent passing over our lines of railway and taking settlement in the neighbouring country. In 1865, of those who came to the country by Quebec, 1,500 were cabin and 19,795 steerage passengers. Out of that number, of the latter class of passengers, 9,875 were only in transit to take up settlement in a foreign country. It must be a matter of regret that such is the case, and he would not advise the curtailment of the efforts to the working out of a proper system by any plans of false economy or reduce the efficiency of the department, which in the end would be peralmony. The next paragraph regarding the appointment of arbitrators between the Provinces of Quebec