

as many as one third of these were born on the other side of the Atlantic, while the parents of a large number of the remainder were among the early immigrants.

The aggregate number of immigrants who arrived in the United States, between October 1st, 1819, and December 31st, 1870, was 7,523,865; and if to this number is added the 250,000 estimated as arriving previous to the first named date, the total number of aliens who have been permanently added to the population since the formation of the United States Government may thus be stated at 7,803,865.

As regards nationality the [number of 3-, 851,830, or little more than half, are stated to be of British origin.

The number of Germans is stated to be 2,267,500, about two-thirds of the remainder, after deducting the British.

The Scandinavians number 153,928. The Scandinavian immigration only began to set in a few years ago.

The number from France during the period mentioned was 245,812.

The Asiatic immigration is stated at 109,502. A peculiarity of the Chinese emigration is the small number of women, it not being more than seven per cent. of the whole, a fact which so far does not seem to indicate the permanency of a pure Mongolian race in America. It is, however, true that the family as such may come in process of time to emigrate. And in this event a regular exodus of the Mongolian race to this continent would be fraught with very serious consequences, for they would come like locusts.

Besides the large numbers we have given, there has been a thick scattering of immigrants into the United States from Paraguay, Barbary, Iceland, Syria, Abyssinia, Egypt, and the Canary Islands.

But the large numbers of the arrivals are not the only remarkable features of this large movement of population. Of course in so great a mass of people the widest contrasts in kind and value to the country to which they have gone are presented. It is calculated by Mr. Young that those who engage in agriculture have been of the greatest value.

But on the other hand it is impossible to conceal the enormous value to the new world of large masses of skilled labourers who have given it the benefit of their education and training received in the old world without repayment of any of the cost.

It is calculated (deducting the women and children who pursue no occupation) that about 46 per cent. of the whole of the immi-

grants had been trained in the various pursuits of life; and this has constituted an immense army of workmen.

Nearly one half of these were skilled artisans who had acquired their several trades under the regular system of close apprenticeship of the old world, giving to the new the advantages of this valuable education. The aggregate amount of that cost to them under the system by which they attained their education cannot be accurately estimated, but it is undoubtedly very large. And this amount the new world has obtained for nothing. It is one great cause of its rapid prosperity.

About ten per cent. of the arrivals within the period mentioned, consisted of merchants and traders, who brought with them in the aggregate a very large amount of capital; together with very valuable business experience.

There were a smaller number of professional men and artists, embracing architects, engineers and inventors, men of thorough training and high talents, who have contributed, not only material, but artistic and intellectual wealth; and so have brought another kind of value that cannot be estimated, but undoubtedly a very great value to the new world.

Twenty-five per cent. of the whole were under the age of 15 years, and about 15 per cent. over 40 years; leaving upwards of 60 per cent. in the prime of life at the time of their arrival, and prepared to enter at once on their several industrial, artistic or mercantile pursuits.

About 60 per cent. of the whole of the arrivals were males; but the sexes of the Irish immigrants were more equally divided, the females being over 45 per cent. of the whole of these.

It is calculated by Mr. Young, that in the United States, the average wages of unskilled labourers amount to about \$400 for each individual per annum.

The annual expenditure of the family of a labourer consisting of two adults and two small children is officially estimated by the same authority, to be for tea, coffee, sugar, &c., (which pay about 60 per cent. duty to the Government) \$60; for flour, milk and butter about \$150; for rent \$50; for fuel and light \$30; for vegetables \$30; for eggs, &c., \$20; leaving \$60 for clothing. Most of these expenditures are for articles of domestic produce, that pay a succession of profits to dealers; the aggregate of these profits being the amount which the average family of the labourer contributes to the wealth of the country.