

From this estimate of expenditure, based upon the fact that the average number of the families of immigrants consists of 4 persons, it is officially calculated and published by Mr. Young, that the capital value of each individual immigrant who has entered the United States, taking the average of both poor and rich is \$800.

At this rate those immigrants who landed in the United States during 1870, added upwards of \$285,000,000 to the wealth of the country; while the value of the immigrant arrivals during the period stated, from 1820 to 1870, exceeds the enormous sum of \$6,243,880,800.

This amount is very large, but it is not by any means calculated on the highest estimate of the value of the average individual immigrant. Dr. Engel, of Berlin, Director of the Prussian Statistical Bureau, in a treatise on the price and value of labour, sets down the value of a labourer at that which it will cost to produce him. Dr. Engel computes the cost of raising a manual labourer in Germany is 40 thalers a year for the first 5 years of his life; 50 thalers for the next 5 years; and 60 thalers a year from the 11th to the 15th year; thus making an average of 50 thalers per year or 750 thalers in all.

Mr. Frederick Kapp, one of the Commissioners of Immigration of the State of New York, taking the basis of these figures, and making the cost of bringing up an American

double that of a Prussian in Germany, estimates the cost or value of an average American labourer at \$1,500.

Mr. Young against this contends that cost is not always the same thing as value, and holds that as his calculation is based on an estimate of actual values, that the capital value of the average individual immigrant, cannot be set down at more than \$800. The amount of value on this lowest calculation is enormous. We do not think that the figures are exaggerated.

A vast amount of money in the form of cash has been brought to this continent by immigrants. Mr. Kapp estimates the sum each person brings at \$100; Mr. Wells estimates it at \$80; but Mr. Young states that an investigation made at Castle Garden, New York, has established that the average sum brought by each immigrant is \$68. If we multiply this by 8,518,334 immigrants we shall have the amount of money introduced into the United States from this source, as \$579,246,712. If we take the amount estimated by Mr. Kapp we have the amount of \$851,833,400; and if we take the estimate of Mr. Wells we have \$681,466,720.

Notwithstanding these large figures, Mr. Young contends that they by no means represent all the wealth introduced into the United States by immigrants. Some of the skill they have brought is immeasurable.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The statistics of immigration to Canada are founded on the reports of the Government Immigrant Agents. They have not until recently attracted much attention. A critical examination shows that they are incomplete. In fact they are necessarily so. But the registration of arrivals of immigrants by the Government Agents at Quebec may be accepted as absolutely correct.

We subjoin a statement for a period of 20 years, compiled from the Reports of the Department of Agriculture and the Immigrant Agents. The figures do not altogether agree with those in the Imperial statement in the table at the commencement of this

article. But for the arrivals at Quebec those of the Government Agents at that port are based on actual registration, and therefore must be accepted. During the 20 years in question the emigrants from Great Britain who have sailed with intention of settling in British North America have with little exception passed through the port of Quebec. We believe there are serious errors in the classification of the English figures; but the totals for each year, of the actual departures, may be correct. The following are the figures compiled from the Canadian reports for 20 years, from 1851 to 1870 inclusive:—