

Years.	Arrivals by the St. Law- rence.	From the United States.	Settled in Canada.	Went to the United States.
1851. . . .	41,076	3,670	22,515	22,231
1852. . . .	39,176	3,500	29,943	12,733
1853. . . .	36,699	5,000	30,295	11,404
1854. . . .	53,183	7,000	38,800	21,383
1855. . . .	21,274	10,000	23,000	8,274
1856. . . .	22,439	10,729	24,816	8,352
1857. . . .	32,099	41,994	33,663	40,428
1858. . . .	12,810	26,860	12,340	27,330
1859. . . .	8,778	13,179	6,300	15,657
1860. . . .	10,150	4,829	7,827	7,152
1861. . . .	19,923	23,723	12,486	19,960
1862. . . .	22,176	40,450	28,798	33,828
1863. . . .	19,419	23,948	26,118	17,249
1864. . . .	19,147	27,048	21,738	24,487
1865. . . .	21,355	28,853	19,413	30,795
1866. . . .	28,648	23,147	10,091	41,704
1867. . . .	30,757	31,121	14,666	47,212
1868. . . .	34,300	37,148	12,765	58,683
1869. . . .	43,114	32,718	18,630	57,202
1870. . . .	44,475	24,544	24,706	44,313
	560,996	399,461	418,910	550,397

The numbers of those stated to have arrived from the United States, and those having gone to the United States, are simply estimates. There have not been and probably never will be any means of stating them with accuracy. There will always be a considerable movement of population from both sides of a very long line of open frontier of contiguous countries, of which it is impossible to obtain any record. The greater number of those set down in the preceding statement as having come from the United States were passengers *via* the Suspension Bridge for the Western States from the port of New York; and those set down as having gone from Canada to the United States, were for the most part,—in fact they were altogether, passengers *via* the St. Lawrence for the Western States, who had chosen that route as the shortest and best to reach their destination. They were not, in either case, as we have seen represented, persons who had come to Canada for settlement; and who afterwards, on becoming dissatisfied, had left for the United States. No record of shiftings of this nature from either side of the frontier has or can be kept.

The 418,910 immigrants stated, in 20 years, to have settled in Canada, were persons who announced their intention so to settle to the Government Agents. But many more may have come from the United States to settle; while on the other hand others may have gone from Canada to the United States.

If we apply the principle of valuation of Mr. Edward Young to the 418,910 persons stated to have arrived, we have by that means an added value to the wealth of the country of \$335,128,000.

But whatever mode of valuation may be taken it is abundantly clear that immigration is the greatest of the Dominion interests; and if we take the period since the settlement it is clear that whatever wealth there is in the country has been produced by immigrants and their descendants since that time.

To Great Britain the question is scarcely less important. It is calculated that the natural increase of population in the United Kingdom is 240,000 per annum beyond the usual rate of emigration (and this is in the neighbourhood of quarter of a million a year). The emigration of the people therefore, serves at once the double purpose of lightening the labour market at home and creating a colonial demand for the products of labour, in the form of British manufactures. In this view it becomes a question of interest to the whole empire, and to modern civilization itself.

According to the Report of the Hon. Christopher Dunkin, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, the total number of immigrants who entered Canada during the year 1870, was 69,019. Of these 44,475 came by way of the St. Lawrence, and the remainder by the Suspension Bridge and other ports.

A very large number of these, however, came simply as passengers, *en route* for the United States. The number of those who announced their intention of settling in Canada during 1870, was 24,019.

The Minister states that the number of immigrants who passed through the Dominion to proceed to the United States during the last five years, as ascertained by the Dominion Government agents is as follows:

1866	-	-	-	-	41,704
1867	-	-	-	-	47,212
1868	-	-	-	-	58,683
1869	-	-	-	-	57,202
1870	-	-	-	-	44,107

And he gives the number of those who announced their intention to settle in Canada during the corresponding five years thus:

1866	-	-	-	-	10,091
1867	-	-	-	-	14,666
1868	-	-	-	-	21,765
1869	-	-	-	-	18,630
1870	-	-	-	-	24,019

Passengers from Europe select the St. Lawrence route, because it affords the most direct, and shortest line to the very heart of the American continent. The Canadian