

is very large, while the wealth which they have created is enormous. There have been cases of great individual hardship, but these have mainly arisen from want of individual adaptation. The great bulk of all that have come have done well, and a large proportion of them have become wealthy. Mr. Young, of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, estimates the value of the immigrants to the United States for the period, from 1820 to 1870, at \$6,243,880,800. This is a vast amount, but it is not over the reality, and it is under the estimate of Mr. Kapp, one of the New York Immigration Commissioners.

Whatever, however, may be the value of immigrants, *per capita*, to a new country (and we do not think there is any mode of making this calculation with accuracy) the value of the aggregate of immigrants and their descendants, within a comparatively few years, in what may be termed the life of a nation, is the enormous wealth that has been created, both in the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Immigration is, therefore, in fact, the very greatest interest of a country, with large tracts of land to settle, and industrial resources to develop.

IMMIGRATION TO THE DOMINION.

We learn from the last Report of the Minister of Agriculture that the total number of immigrant arrivals in 1871 was 65,722. This shows a decrease, as compared with 1870; the gross numbers in that year being 69,019, which figures, as compared with those of 1869, also showed a considerable decrease, the immigration of that year being 74,365.

The total number of immigrant arrivals during the first nine months of 1872 was 68,958; and of these the number of passengers for the United States was 31,617 so far as ascertained. There, therefore, remained in Canada during the nine months (to September 30) 37,341; or 9,506 more than in the whole year 1871. The three unexpired months will add very considerably to these figures. The return of 1872, will, therefore, show much better for the Dominion than that of 1871.

The number of immigrant arrivals by the St. Lawrence route in 1871, was 37,020, against 44,475 in 1870. A comparison of these figures shows a larger proportionate decrease in the immigration by the St. Lawrence than in that of the whole Dominion, the whole decrease in the year being 3,297, or 15.01 per cent.; while that by the St. Lawrence was 7,455, or 20.13 per cent.

The number of immigrant arrivals, *via* the Suspension Bridge, and the inland ports of Ontario and Quebec was 27,365, shewing an increase over the previous year of 3,508. The number of arrivals, however, by these sources, not being so large as in 1868 and 1869, the figures in those years being, 36,511 and 30,326 respectively.

The arrivals of immigrants at ports in the Maritime Provinces, during 1871, were 1,337, showing an increase of 650 over the previous year.

On this state of things the Minister remarks: "the decline in the total immigration in 1870, as compared with 1869, was attributed in the report of my predecessor to the revival of trade in Great Britain, and to the disturbed state of the continent of Europe. In 1871, the revival of trade in the United Kingdom was still more marked; and to this cause may be attributed the continued check in the stream of emigration from that source."

We still further gather on the authority of this Report that the numbers of Immigrants who arrived by the St. Lawrence and passed through the Dominion in proceeding to the United States, during the last six years, as reported by Dominion Government Agents, were as follow:—

1866	41,704
1867	47,212
1868	58,683
1869	57,202
1870	44,313
1871	37,949

The numbers of those reported by the Dominion agents to have settled in Canada during the same period of six years, were as follow:

1866	10,091
1867	14,666
1868	12,765
1869	13,630
1870	21,706
1871	27,773

It thus appears from a comparison of these statements, that while there was a large decrease in the numbers of those who went through Canada to the United States in 1871, as compared with 1870, or any of the years since 1866, there was a large increase in the numbers of those, who announced to the Dominion agents that they had come to settle in Canada. The decrease in the numbers of those who went through Canada to the United States in 1871, as compared with 1870, was 6,361, or 14.36 per cent. As compared with the average of the previous five years, it was 19,873, or 23.83 per cent. On the other hand the increase in 1871, as compared with 1870, in the immigrants who came to settle in Canada, was 3,067, or 12.41 per cent.; and as compared with the average of the previous five years, was 11,602, or 71.72 per cent.

The national origins of the immigrants who landed at the port of Quebec during 1871, as compared with the previous year, were as follow:

	1870.	1871.
English	20,934	17,915
Irish	2,858	2,980
Scotch	3,279	3,426
German	595	9,300
Scandinavian	16,780	2,999
Other Origins	29	4,000
	44,475	37,020

The following statement exhibits the trades and callings of the steerage male adults who landed at Quebec during the two years, 1870 and 1871:

	1870.	1871.
Farmers	4,144	2,989
Laborers	12,248	11,465
Mechanics	1,717	1,674
Clerks and Traders	146	89
Professional Men	10	4
	18,265	16,221

There is no classification of national origins and trades and callings of immigrant arrivals, except at the port of Quebec.

The total expenditure for the immigration and quarantine services during 1871, was \$85,321.28 against \$73,440.23 for the previous year, showing an increase of \$14,881.05.

The total amount of capitation tax collected in 1871 was \$58,109.07. But this tax