Immigration to Canada.

The following statements are compiled from the report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Domlnion of Casada, who is also the Minister of Immigration:

ture for the Dominion of Caoada, who is also the Minister of Immigration:— The numbers of immigrants who passed through the Dominion and proceeded to the United States, during the last seven years, as reported by the Dominion Government

1873. 49,059
The numbers of those reported by the Dominion Agents at the several ports to have settled in Canada during the same period of seven years, were as follows:—

 1866
 10,091

 1867
 14,6,6

 1868
 12,765

 1869
 18,630

 1870
 24,706

 1871
 27,773

 1872
 36,578

 1873
 50,050

As regards the first of these statements, it may be remarked that the numbers of immigrants passing through Canada for the United States were simply passengers whose destination, before leaving home, was the United States. There is, as appears from the figures a tendency to decline in the numbers of these passengers; while on the other hand there is very large and steady increase in the numbers of these titlers in the Dominion. The numbers of these in 1873 being about five times those in 1863.

The nationalities of the immigrants who came to Canada can only be taken in the case of those who arrive by sea at the port of Quebec. The nationalities cannot be taken at the Inland Ports. The following statement shows a comparison for three years:—

	1871	1872.	1873.
English	17,915	14,867	18,004
Irish	2,980	3,410	4,336
Scotch	3,426	4,165 764	4,665
German	9,300	764	739
Scandinavian	2,999	1 ,148	6,447
French & Belgians.		1,366	2,634
Other Origins	400	23	76
Totals	37 020	31,743	36 901

The trades and callings of the adult males who landed at Quebec may be classified as follows for three years:—

1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. Farmers......4,144 2,989 2,836 6,189 1,470 6,202 7,662 Laborers......12,248 11,465 1,674 6,809 79 89 62 Professional n.en... 14

18,265 16,221 15,427 15,403 The bulk of all the immigrants by the St. Lawrence route in 1873 came by steamships, as appears by the following statement:—

 The same fact has been apparent for a number of years past. Emigrants from the United Kingdom and the European continent show a most decided preference for steamships over sai ing vessels. Steamships bring them in much shorter time, and in much healthier condition. The ordinary fare by steamships, with the exception of the assistance afforded to immigrants in certain cases by Passenger Warrants, is much higher than that by sailing vessels. But in the case of a mechanic or laboring man earning wages, the saving of his time is of much more value than the difference of the fare, to say nothing of the superior comfort and better means provided by the steamships, together with greater immunity from sickness.

The following table, brought down from a previous Year Book, for which it was compiled from the reports of the Department of Agriculture and those of the late Chief Emigrant Agent at Quebec, shows the movement of Immigration to and through the Dominion from 1851 to 1873 inclusive:—

Years.	Arrivals by	Via the	Settled in	Went to the
	the M. Law-	United States.	Vanada.	Unit. States
1851	41,076		22,515	22,231
1852	39 176		29,943	12,733
1853	36,699		32,295	11,404
1851 1855 1856	53,18 21,274 22,439	7,000	33,8001 23,000	21,383 8 274
1853	12,099 12,810	41,994 26,860	24,816 33,663 12,840	8,352 40,428 27,330
1859	8,778	13,179	6,300	15.657
	10 150	4,829	7,827	7,152
	19,923	23,723	12,486	19,249
1862	22,176	40,450	28 798	34,828
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 1869 1870	\$4,300 43,114	37,148 32,718	12,765 18 630	58,683 57,202 44,313
1871 1872	41,475 37,020 34 743	24,544 27,365 54,443	24,706 27,773 36,578	37,949 52,608
1573	36,901	62,207	50,050	49,059
Tctals	669 670	543,468		690,093

A feature on the returns of 1873 to which the Minister of Agricultura draws attention in his report is that they contain a number of 8,971 persons who immigrated to Canada from the United States. These figures are obtained from entries at the Custom Houses, and may be accepted as another proof of the depression which has prevailed in the United States since the fall of 1872.

The effect of this depression has been to check emigration as a whole from the continent of Europe to America during 1874.

The following statement of sallings from the Port of Liverpool of emigrant for all parts during the emigrating months of 1873 and 1874, taken from figures published by the Imperial Authorities, may be accepted as a barometer of the emigration movement, as the sailings from all other ports in