

Great Britain are comparatively insignificant:—

	Totals for all parts in 1873.	Totals for all parts in 1874	For the U. States.	For Canada.
May.....	35,364	17,293	13,583	3,502
June.....	18,603	14,669	10,564	3,279
July.....	17,398	13,497	9,891	3,173
August ..	15,131	14,394	11,801	2,424
Sept .....	19,602	14,011	11,505	3,229
Oct.....	15,732	10,377	8,628	1,51
Nov.....	7,761	5,893	5,113	684

The decline in the number of immigrants who left the port of Liverpool for the first eleven months of 1874 was 86,901 as compared with the corresponding months of 1873.

From the United States we have official returns published by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington for the fiscal years ended June 30th, 1873 and 1874, and the following statement shows the comparative results.

Total immigrant arrivals in the United States:

For the year ending June 30th, 1873... 459,803  
do do June 30th, 1874... 313,339

Decrease..... 146,464

We have not the figures to make the comparison for the calendar years named, but if we had, the ratio of decrease would be much larger, for the reason that the decline continued during the whole of 1874, while 1873 was throughout a year of unusually large immigration.

We have not the figures to make a comparison between the same years as respects immigration to Canada, but from statements which have been made in the Ontario Legislature, it is certain that the proportion of decline is not nearly so great. The greater part of all the immigrants who came to Canada in 1874 staid in Canada, and there has also been a larger immigration from the United States to Canada, as there was in 1873. It is known that the arrivals at the port of Quebec in 1873 were 36,911; while in 1874 they were only 23,894, showing a decrease of 13,017. The decrease in the total number of arrivals at other ports may be said to be in the same proportion. But the proportion of settlers in Canada will be far greater for 1874, as nearly all who came were settlers, except those who entered at the Suspension Bridge as passengers for the Western States. The official figures necessary for comparison of the years cannot be obtained till after session of Parliament of 1875.

The following statement gives the imperial figures of the emigration from Great Britain for the years named:

Years.	To North American Colonies.	To the United States.	To Australia and N. Zealand.	To other Places.	Total.
1856	17,966	108,414	52,809	8,118	176,807
1858	16,378	111,887	44,684	2,756	176,554
1859	21,001	126,906	61,248	8,21	212,875
1860	9,704	68,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1861	6,689	70,303	31,013	1,427	120,434
1862	9,786	87,600	24,302	6,881	118,469
1863	12,707	49,761	23,738	5,501	91,779
1864	16,522	67,706	41,818	6,143	121,214
1865	18,083	146,818	58,054	5,808	223,768
1866	17,211	147,258	40,912	8,195	218,900
1867	13,255	161,000	37,283	8,049	209,801
1868	15,603	159,275	21,097	6,580	204,884
1869	21,064	155,532	14,463	6,709	195,863
1870	33,591	203,001	12,809	6,924	196,325
1871	36,295	196,075	14,901	6,234	258,027
1872	32,671	194,843	17,065	8,505	252,940
1873	32,205	238,747	12,227	8,694	252,435
1874	37,248	233,073	15,878	13,883	295,213
1875	37,248	233,073	26,428	13,903	310,612

These figures require some explanation to prevent them from misleading. They do not alone represent the natives of the United Kingdom who have emigrated, but also the foreigners who have sailed from British ports. The number of these in 1872 was over 28 per cent. of the whole. It may further be remarked that the above figures do not distinguish those who went to Canada via United States ports nor those who went to the United States via the Australian ports. These corrections would alter the whole face of the figures. They are made as far as possible in those published by the Canadian Government, and it is from these that the statements in the Year Book are compiled.