

Death rate, 1875	12,977
Population, 1st January, 1876.....	635,887
Immigration, 1876	26,636
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Death rate, 1876	662,523
Population, 1st January, 1877	13,850
Immigration, 1877.....	649,173
	24,085
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Death rate, 1877.....	673,238
Population, 1st January, 1878	13,464
Immigration, 1878.....	659,774
	27,204
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Death rate, 1878	686,978
Population, 1st January, 1879	13,739
Immigration, 1879.....	673,239
	33,025
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Death rate, 1879	706,264
Population, 1st January, 1880	14,125
Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ of 40,911, emigration of 1870, prior to 1st June	692,139
	17,045
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Add $\frac{1}{2}$ of 98,317, emigration of 1880, to cover prior to 1st June	675,094
	40,965
Estimated Canadian population, 1st June, 1880.....	716,059
Census returns, same date.....	712,368
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Balance of error.....	3,691
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Continuation of calculation on basis of American immigration statistics and death rate of 20 to 1,000.	
Canadian population in United States, 1st June, 1880, as per United States Census of 1880.....	712,368
$\frac{1}{2}$ of immigration of 1880, 98,317.....	51,352
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$\frac{1}{2}$ death rate of 1880, from 1st June	769,720
	8,974
Population, 1st January, 1881	760,746
Immigration, 1881.....	118,623
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Death rate, 1881	879,369
Population, 1st January, 1882	17,587
Immigration, 1882.....	861,782
	98,295
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Death rate, 1882	960,077
Population, 1st January, 1883	19,200
Probable addition in 1883, less death rate.....	940,877
	50,000
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Immigration from Canada, American statistics :—	
Immigration, 1870	40,911
do 1871	47,031
do 1872	30,172
do 1873	37,871
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	155,985
do 1874	35,339
do 1875	26,142
do 1876	26,636
do 1877	24,065
do 1878	27,204
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	139,366
do 1879	33,025
do 1880	98,317
do 1881	118,623
do 1882	98,295
do 1883 (9 months) ..	49,135
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	397,395
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Increase of Canadian population from 1st June, 1870, to 1st June, 1880, as per United States Census of 1880.	222,337

Death rate, 20 to 1,000 on yearly population, for a period of 10 years.....	126,298
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	248,625
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Immigration, 1st June, 1870, to 30th June, 1880, as per American returns.....	352,316

Any person who visits that section of country or travels through the country, cannot but be struck with the great emigration which is constantly going on from this country. A person who visits Michigan, or Minnesota, or Dakota, or other portions of the Western States, will be struck with the great number of Canadians to be found there—in fact, some districts of these States seem to be peopled almost exclusively by Canadians; and I have no doubt at the present moment, following up these calculations, on the basis I have shown, that there are between 900,000 and 1,000,000 native-born Canadians in the United States. Now, the hour is late and the House is impatient, and I will not detain them much longer. I believe, with reference to this question of immigration, that the proper policy for this Government to adopt is that which has been followed by the United States Government for many years past. The policy of the United States is to lay before the leading people of Europe the claims that America presents as a home for the immigrant, and to circulate information to the utmost extent possible, to place people in possession of all the facts which would induce them to immigrate, and then to allow them to come or remain on their own free will. The United States has never directly assisted immigrants; it has induced them to come by giving information concerning the country, and the result is that immigrants have swarmed there by millions. If a man does well in this country he naturally assists his friends to come out, and in this way passages are assisted, not by the Government, but by the friends of people at home who are thus induced to come to the United States. Millions and millions of dollars have been sent from the United States by Irishmen to assist their fellow-countrymen to come to that country—

Mr. CURRAN. And to this country, too.

Mr. CHARLTON. Perhaps so; but at any rate it is a proper system, and in such a state of things as exists now with the labour market over-stocked, I hold that the Government can make a better use of their money than in bringing people to this country, to compete with those who are here and unable to obtain employment. The hon. member for Cardwell (Mr. White) says we only assisted 1,800 mechanics to come to this country last year, but we brought 16,000 labourers, who came here as competitors with the labour of this country, to carry mortar and brick, and to engage in various occupations, aside from working on the farm, so that he will have an increase of very considerably above 1,800, if he sums up those who come to the country to compete with those who are out of employment, and are vainly seeking for employment. I believe the amendment is one which is based on correct principles. It may be possible that in times past it may have been necessary and proper to pursue such a policy as the present, but I believe the time for that has past. I believe in placing before the people of Europe the claims and advantages which Canada possesses as a home for the immigrant, and letting them come or remain as they may themselves decide. The surplus population of Europe is seeking homes, and it will come to this continent, and the question is that we should offer them inducements which they cannot prudently overlook; but I do not believe we should induce people to come here to strive for the employment which cannot be obtained by those who are now in the country by assisting their passages here.

Amendment (Mr. Paterson, Brant) negatived on the following division:—