

more, as I propose to show. There may be room for question, as to whether these figures do not, in many cases, include the whole of the members living in the family, that is, including those born in the United States. But without raising this question, and assuming the figures to be correct, we have the fact that the net difference between the two decennial periods referred to would be 12,660 a year, without allowing for a decrement by deaths. If, however, the figures are held to represent simply the enumeration under the heading of "place of birth," it is necessary to allow for a considerable decrement by deaths, and to assume that there must have been an immigration of about 18,000 a year in the ten years, in order to leave the difference stated between the two Censuses.

The Port Huron figures of immigration, however, as shown by an official letter from the Collector's office (quoted on page 4 of my Report for 1880), set forth that the immigration at that port alone in one year and four months, was 155,098. We have thus in sixteen months a claim for a numerical extent of immigration which very nearly approaches the utmost extent of immigration in nineteen States (covering the utmost extent of territory that could receive immigration from Port Huron), as established by the United States Censuses in ten years, which is an impossible position.

This, however, is not the only view. If anyone will glance at the names of the nineteen Western and South-Western States, included in the figures I have stated, and look at their relations to the point of Port Huron, on a map of the United States, on which the railway and steamboat lines are marked, he will see that communications with them are open by more than a dozen important routes of travel, and that if an allowance of one-fourth of the whole annual total of 18,000 (if these figures are assumed) were made for the entries at Port Huron, it would give an average of immigration from Canada, at that point, at 4,500 a year, an average which nearly agrees with the differences between the ins and the outs for the last three years, as shown in my Report.

I give this as an approximate generalisation based upon figures of which every one can see the value at a glance. There are no means in existence by which the exact figures of this movement, that is of the emigration, immigration, and re-emigration on both sides of the frontier between the United States and Canada, can be obtained and stated. The best, if not the only test which exists, is the difference between the ins and the outs on the routes of travel.

The proportion of the numbers of Canadian "nativities" to the population in the nineteen States referred to, in 1880, was 21 per thousand. The proportion of the same in the whole of the United States to the whole population in the same year, was 14 per thousand. The proportion of persons of United States birth in the Province of Ontario in 1881 was 23.6 per thousand; in the Province of Quebec, 14.2; and in the whole population of the Dominion, 18.