

## AN IMMIGRATION STUDY.

Consideration of the Value of  
Good Settler.

SIR RICHARD'S FIGURES INCORRE

Crit Statements Fought by Sm

**Facts and Figures.**

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**THE IMMENSE MONEY VALUE OF IMMIGRATION.**

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*From Our Own Correspondent.*

OTTAWA, May 26.—The statistics given by THE MAIL recently showed: 1st, that if the death toll established in Scotland

When her population was the same as that of Canada in 1870, and when the births were the same per thousand of the population, the result was that the five provinces of the West and east of Lake Superior lost during the years between 1870 and 1880 not less than 256,000 persons, who went out to those five provinces; 2nd, that, of the 256,000, 228,000 went to the States and balance to the North-West; 3rd, that since 1881 the country had turned the corner, and that in consequence of the fourfold policy

the present Government, viz., fiscal policy, Canadian Pacific policy, North-West land policy, and immigration policy, the depletion of our population had ceased, as was proved by the returns supplied by the Grand Trunk officials covering the whole ground from Gaspé to Sarnia, and by investigations made by experts in the Maritime section; that under the old policy, the result would have been that Canada lost 228,000 persons in 18 years, who went to swell the population of the United States, the country lost \$228,000,000.

Some of your local contemporaries think that the "idiots" to value a man's life at \$100,000.

dollars. And also aver that the evidence of their senses proves to them that more people go to the United States from Canada than come to Canada from the United States. Whether it is "idiotic" or not, it is a fact that the best statisticians in the world after a study of the question aver that the value of an able-bodied immigrant, male or female, is equal to \$1,000, if not very much greater. Engel estimated the value at £200 sterling, or about \$1,000. In the United States the value of an immigrant man above many of our

down at \$830, and more recent investigations have led statisticians to increase the value to \$2,000 ahead. Dr. Farr placed the value at \$1,230. Professor Hayter, of Australia, one of the ablest statisticians of the age, has arrived at the conclusion that the value of an unskilled immigrant, male or female, to the Australian colonies is \$1,300. In Australia, where the facilities for obtaining an accurate estimate are the best possible, each immigrant, big and little, is calculated to increase the revenue by \$16.50 on an average.

for those between 20 and 60 years of age. Your local contemporary cannot

**DODGE THE QUESTION**

by averring that it is "idiotic" to count that the 228,000 persons who went from Canada to the United States between 1870 and 1880 were worth \$1,000 a head to the country to which they went, and were consequently a loss of the same amount to the country from which they went. Mr. Bliss is a somewhat fantastic calculation ar-

At the conclusion that 340,000 persons  
gone out of Canada during the ten y  
ended 1880. If we take those figure  
make the average value only \$800 there is

A LOSS

of \$272,000,000. If we take only two ou  
every five to be able-bodied and accept  
Australian standard of value we have  
Mr. Blake's calculation to admit a loss, un  
the old policy of the country, still adhered t  
Mr. Blake, Sir Richard Cartwright and t  
collaborers, of \$205,000,000. Very

ary may call it "idiotic" to attach the average value of \$1,000 per head or to attach value per head to the population of a country, but vastly wiser men have attached and continue to attach a per head value to the population, and what is more they attach a higher value per head than statistics did twenty years ago.

John, and appeals to the evidence of his senses. Any individual's senses will tell that people come and go in the immediate neighbourhood within which his senses work. The sense of seeing is limited, the sense of touch won't help your contemporaries outside of his own neighbourhood. He can smell whether the people are going away or no. There remain as much better guides than his eyes or nose, the facts of the returns, the facts of the statistics of the Department of Agriculture, and the facts

the railway returns. The Customs returns, which are a registration, name by name, persons taking oath of their intention to remain in Canada, show that the movement of population from the United States into Canada has assumed large dimensions during recent years. In 1880 there were 10,248 persons who thus signified their intention to sojourn permanently in Canada; in 1881 there were 15,504; in 1882 there were 30,544; and in 1883 there were 34,987 persons. The returns of the Department of Agriculture show

while, in the whole ten years up to 1880, twenty-five thousand persons from the older provinces and but

**A HANDFUL**

from the United States went into Manitoba and the North-West, no less than 25,000 Canadians and 13,998 people from the United States have gone to that part of Canada in the single year 1883. The Grand Trunk stretches from Quebec City to Sarnia, in connection with the Intercolonial affords

great medium for movement from Bailiwick of Chaleur to Windsor. The statements of the traffic superintendent of the Grand Trunk during twelve months ending June 30, 1883, established beyond controversy that there was a net gain to Canada in difference between persons going out and persons coming into Canada of 4,692. This fact is utterly inconsistent with the notion of a large outward movement of population from Canada to the United States without a corresponding inward movement. It is thoroughly

in accord with the fact established by Customs returns and by the returns collected by the Department of Agriculture of a inward flow of population. Nothing can be better established than these facts:

1. The population of Canada at the census was 228,000 less than it should have been;
2. That the four-fold policy of the MacDonald Administration began to bear fruit in 1881;
3. That in consequence the outward

ment of population to the United States ceased to have the proportions it had under the policy still advocated by the Opponents.

4. That a return movement of greater extent than the outward movements has been produced by the adoption of a general policy the main features of which are development of the North-West, opening of new regions in older provinces through railway subsidisation, good immigration arrangements, and a general industrial policy calculated to give varied employment.

5. That the value of an immigrant to United States is calculated at from \$33,000.

6. That taking \$1,000 as a fair mean value the policy of Sir John has undoubtedly, in four years in which it has been working, that only partially working, because the sent is the only season that we have had an

**SONS OF TE**

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Semi-Annual Session  
Division of

REPORTS OF THE OF

UXBRIDGE, May 27.—  
of the Sons of Temperance  
annual session to-day  
"Sons" hall in this  
good attendance of rep  
Among others from a d

McCollum, of St. Catharines;  
Scribe of the National D.  
Robert Craig, Past G. W.  
W. Manning, of Almonte,  
of Ottawa; Rev. D. S.  
Thos. Webster, of Paris;  
O'Hara, John McMillan,  
Toronto; P. Hinman,  
Robbins, of Orillia, etc.,  
Patriarch, Mr. John Mc  
After the usual re-  
new representatives of

REPORT OF THE WORK  
The Grand Worthy P.  
following report :—  
*To the Officers and Members  
of the Sons of Temperance*  
OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES  
The great pleasure and honor  
this semi-annual session, I  
and enjoy with you the h  
extended to us by the bre  
also pleased that we w  
able to attend this session

report the order in a very old divisions increasing to divisions springing up as full of life, vigour and harmoniously for the advantage of temperance and prohibition.

THE SCOT

In response to a call to the Antio Alliance at its last a five counties in this preliminary step towards the Act to a vote, in their view as early a date as possible counties willing to pursue

every reason to expect us engaged in the contest, but gross mismanagement since on the part of those who can defeat the measure grouped by the alliance.

I desire that the attention should be given to such action may be taken to strengthen the hands of the Ontario Alliance and put successfully the work

THE OPPONENTS OF  
At no time in the his

cause of this necessary for wise con-  
sideration. The whole po-  
sition in arms to oppose the  
wherever submitted.  
money has been submitted  
in the traffic towards a  
secure the defeat of the  
The verdict is with the  
our duty too educate the  
give an intelligent vote  
submitted.  
I would recommend the  
to the careful consider-  
the Grand Division, viz

**Alliance** in order to enable a successful issue the war taken, and that the Gr. be authorized to issue Subordinate Divisions of duty to make a regular to the funds of the Alliance which has, in this, been here only requiring the divisions be drawn to it hearty response.

**ENCOURAGE**

Briefly then, brethren affairs in regard to tem

strong assurance that the order of the Sons of Tem thirty-five years has not when the reaping time that while the distillers making money, we have, that the ballot in the electorate will speedily all complicity in a trail all its influence, and a denials.

In the past the order v been found ever foremost in the people in "a pure" tion of for zeal and en

we have obtained a free  
the present crisis is not  
not bring discredit on the  
obtained, but that each  
willing to do all that in his  
ment of the good cause.

In conclusion, I hope  
liberations may be guided  
and that the cause of be  
advanced by the business  
sion.

Yours  
John  
G.

Toronto, May 26th, 189

Mr. THOS. WEBSTER followed with his harangue, in which we extract the following:

The order, within this year, to say is in a prosperous condition. We have been considering the organization of several new divisions, and also new members, and also slumbering energies of divisions have been aroused. of our Grand Wortham, several of his efficient divisions, the strength of the order will

have prepared and forwarded to the  
Scribe, for the year on  
January and ending  
ber, 1883, of which the  
tract:—

No. of Divisions last year	do	now in
No. of members last year	do	admitted
	do	reinstated
	do	withdrawn
	do	in Discharge
		surrendered

	do	expelled
	do	of the
	do	expelled
	do	cause
	do	dict.
	do	violates
Whole number of men		
Whole amount of rece		
nates.....		
Paid for benefits.....		
Cash on hand and		
nate divisions.....		
Per capita tax to Grand		
Per capita tax N. D. 50		

vision.....  
Number of representatives  
Division.....  
Number of papers filed  
Number of temperance  
In comparing the above  
the year 1832 it is encon-  
crease of 1,224 in the nu-  
mber of "Cash and In-  
dinate Divisions." does it  
amount, all the returns  
amount reported in 1832

QUARTERLY

The returns for the qu

ions having failed to  
time to be included in the  
The following is a syn  
turns made by 162 Divis  
No. of members admitted  
do reinsta  
do withdr  
do suspen  
do expelle  
do the  
do expelle  
do died...  
do violate  
do in Divi  
From the above it

pared with returns reported last year, as we quarter, there has been divisions making returns of members.

**NEW AND RESUSC**

Since the close of our efforts have been making and resuscitating instances this has been a result of lectures delivered by Sister Mrs. Susanah through the efforts of zealous workers and a

Name.	No.
Niagara .....	78. Re
Cartwright .....	127. J.
Unionville .....	211. Joh
Milton .....	188. G.
Forks road .....	67. Ni
Minne Ha Ea. ....	5. G.
Landsdowne .....	369. Joh
Rideau .....	335. W.

Just in time ..301.. 7  
Scott Act .....130.. W  
In all twenty-two in  
organised and it's ac  
An application for a