

1873. OCTOBER. 1873

**Bryce McMurrich & Co.****FURTHER SHIPMENTS**

RECEIVED, AND

**Stock in all Departments**

STILL

**FULLY ASSORTED.****34 YONGE STREET, Toronto.**

Toronto, 2nd October, 1873.

**THE MONETARY TIMES,  
AND TRADE REVIEW.****TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1873****MAKING PROGRESS.**

Full returns in regard to immigration into Canada during 1872, were some time ago published, and they contain much that is of interest. Within the twelve months no less than \$261,963 were spent upon immigration and quarantine, of which the Dominion expended \$150,317 and the different provinces \$111,646. About one-third only of the latter amount came out of provincial revenues, for in accordance with the expressed wish of the emigration conference held at Ottawa, the Government divided \$70,000 among the four provinces for this purpose. The amount granted to each province and the amount each spent, was as follows:

	Gov. grant.	Expenditure
Ontario .....	\$25,000	\$57,678
Quebec .....	20,000	30,373
Nova Scotia.....	10,000	(not given)
New Brunswick ...	10,000	20,294
B. Columbia.....	5,000	(not given)
Total .....	70,000	111,646

Deducting the Government grant from the total expenditure made by the provinces, it will be seen that the Dominion really spent \$220,317 and the provinces \$41,646. This is a large increase upon the amount formerly devoted to this service, and was spent in employing numerous agents, in assisted passages, in publishing information about the country, and for assistance and transport to indigent immigrants. Now, let us see what were the results produced? The total number of im-

migrants who entered the Dominion during 1872, was 89,186, and as there is a somewhat singular variation in the routes by which they entered, we append the statistics for the past three years:

Route.	1870.	1871.	1872.
St. Lawrence .....	44,475	37,020	34,743
Sus. Bridge, &c ..	23,857	27,365	49,130
Mar. Provinces ...	687	1,337	5,313
Total.....	69,019	65,722	89,186

These figures show that for three years past, the number arriving by the St. Lawrence has decreased, whilst *via* Suspension Bridge and other ports, they have as steadily increased. This is a rather curious fact, considering that the New York press complains so loudly that our St. Lawrence is attracting all the trade of the great west to its bosom; and it is not satisfactorily explained by the official reason given, that agents of American steamship lines were unusually active last year. Considering the increased number of steamships entering the St. Lawrence last year, it is not likely that, relatively considered, the efforts of Canadian agents fell off, and one would naturally expect, in the face of the increased number of immigrants who settled in Canada, the arrivals by the St. Lawrence would have increased. That they did not do so, must, we are inclined to think, have arisen from reasons—whatever they may be—other than the one given.

The number of immigrants who during each year since confederation, remained in Canada, and the number which passed through to the United States, is set down by the immigration agents as follows:

	United States.	Canada.
1867 .....	47,212	14,666
1868 .....	58,683	12,765
1869 .....	57,202	18,630
1870 .....	44,313	24,706
1871 .....	37,949	27,773
1872 .....	52,608	36,578

These returns testify that we are making some progress in attracting population into the Dominion. and we are inclined to be satisfied with the results for 1872, which show an increase of 8,805 over the previous year, or 35 per cent. The cost of each immigrant to the country was a little over \$7, which sum is considerable when taken as an average, but which, if the person remains in the country, must soon be returned to the Government in taxes, not to speak of the advantage arising from his labor. For some years past, the English and Scandinavians have been the most numerous among the different nationalities arriving in the Dominion. Those who arrived at Quebec during the past two years gave in their nationalities as follows:

	1871.	1872.
English .....	17,915	14,867
Irish.....	2,986	3,410
Scotch .....	3,426	4,165
German .....	9,300	764
Scandinavian.....	2,999	10,148
French and Belgians..		1,366
Other origins.....	4,000	23

We are glad to notice that among the able-bodied men who settled among us in 1872, the mechanics numbered most, being 6,809, laborers coming next with 6,189, and then farmers, 2,336. The clerks, traders and professional men numbered less than 100. What the country wants is not those who follow the lighter occupations—we are always stocked with them—but those who are prepared to *work* and add to the production of the country.

Whilst we note these marks of progress, we maintain that there still remains ample room for further progress. Considering the free lands offered to immigrants, our bracing, healthy climate, our moderate taxes and cheap living, we ought speedily to attract at least 100,000 immigrants per annum. Parliament has shown great liberality in voting money for immigration purposes. This has been particularly the case during the past two years, and the country has a right to expect that the immigration department will manifest increased activity, and that the result will be a large and steady annual increase in the number of persons who make Canada their home.

**A DAY OF TRIAL.**

While life insurance in the United States is in a great measure exempt from the crisis which has overthrown or rudely shaken so many financial firms, it is passing through a period of trial scarcely less severe. We do not now refer specially to the general shrinkage of assets, which according to present appearances will greatly affect the balance sheets of the companies when the reckoning for the present year is made. Where investments have to be found for two hundred and seventy millions of dollars it is not reasonable to suppose that first-class securities would be always at hand for such an enormous sum. In looking over the schedule of assets of some of the companies recently we were struck with the large amounts of town, county and township bonds and stock held, the school debentures, the railway stock and bonds, manufacturing, insurance and mining stock, in which some of the best companies have placed an amount that would, if lost, much more than make the difference between solvency and insolvency. How important this consideration is will appear from the