

reported as making a settlement in the Dominion was but 12,765, again entering in 58,683 going through to the United States. For the year just closed at 10,000 the statistics of immigration into the Dominion at large are not yet attainable. Within a few days, however, the Ontario Commissioner of Agriculture, who has charge of immigration, has published his report from which it appears that the measures adopted in that province have not only attracted settlers from Great Britain, and to assist their removal, but have largely increased the arrivals in Ontario during the past twelve months. The commissioner reports the number for the year ending December 31, 1870, at 25,290. Although to a great extent this does not represent the natural movement of immigration, but is the result of systematic efforts that are being made in England by various societies to deport some of the more suffering classes of the poor population of that country, so far as concerns Ontario, it produces a considerable change in the face of the heretofore existing. But if Ontario is making some gain of population from foreign immigration, that province, in this as in most matters, is a favored exception. Without much reasonable doubt the other provinces and especially Quebec, are steadily losing more by emigration to the United States than they gain by immigration from abroad.

I am indebted to Mr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, for the following statement, compiled from returns made of immigrants arriving in the United States from the British North American possessions in the eleven years past:

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1860.....	4,514	1867.....	6,100
1861.....	2,069	1868.....	10,500
1862.....	3,275	1869.....	30,000
1863.....	3,464	1870.....	40,000
1864.....	3,636		
1865.....	21,586	Total.....	158,000
1866.....	32,150		

But these are more than doubtful statistics; nor does it appear possible to secure any trustworthy enumeration of the persons who come into the United States from the British provinces with intent to make this country their home. The figures given above are obtained, I believe, from returns made by the officers of customs, in connection with the entering of household goods, which are admitted free as "settlers' effects." If exact to that extent, they would only represent the class of immigrants who come with families and household effects, wholly omitting the perhaps larger class of young men from the provinces who seek their fortunes in the United States, and who, as they cross the frontier, are in no way to be distinguished from ordinary travelers. But even for what they purport to exhibit, I fear that our statistics of provincial emigration are not to be trusted. I have reason to know that some of the returns of immigration from frontier crossing points are almost entirely, if not wholly, founded upon careless guessing on the part of railway agents and clerks, as to the number of persons likely to have accompanied a given quantity of "settlers' effects." Perhaps these are exceptional cases, but more probably not, since there is nothing to compel the taking of the trouble which accuracy would require. It is possible, too, that the aggregate result of such estimating may be not far from the true fact, but that is a matter of no certainty.

As for the large class of immigrants of whom no account can possibly be taken when they cross the frontier, Mr. Young, who has been gathering