

Reported with Settler's  
goods by Custom  
Houses ..... 11,134 11,759 11,435

Total Settlers .. 25,633 27,082 29,807

It thus appears that there was, in 1878, an increase of arrivals of immigrants from beyond the sea, at all points, the decline at Portland being found in the figures for Halifax since the arrival of the steamers at that port.

These immigrants brought with them in money \$763,000, and in ascertained value of effects \$434,563—in all \$1,197,563. This is so far as was ascertained. There was, besides, considerable value in tools, implements and effects, brought by immigrants of which there were no means of taking any account. These figures indicate, what the Minister besides tells us, that there was a large increase in the arrivals of the tenant-farmer class, with some capital, whom the depression of farming interests in the United Kingdom is driving out. These people bring their capital and industry, and make a very desirable class of settlers.

The movement of immigration through and to Canada is given in the following table, from 1866 to 1878 inclusive:

YEAR.	Immigrant Passengers for United States.	Immigrant Settlers in Canada.
1866.....	41,704	10,091
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
1873.....	49,059	50,050
1874.....	40,649	39,373
1875.....	9,214	27,382
1876.....	10,916	25,633
1877.....	5,640	27,076
1878.....	11,226	29,807

Totals for 13 years .. 466,375 344,530

We are informed that all immigrants are now brought by steamers; the greatly superior speed of these, and the increased comfort and good condition in which they bring steerage passengers, having driven sailing vessels completely out of the field. The average time of the Mail steamers during the season of 1878, from Londonderry, was nine days.

We find that nine of the agents employed in promoting immigration in the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe, have been recalled by the present Minister, not from any want of confidence in their ability or energy, but as a matter of policy. The Sherbrooke, Q., agency has also been closed.

The expenses of the three years we have specially alluded to were as follows:

In 1876 ..... \$284,065 92  
" 1877 ..... 183,672 76  
" 1878 ..... 177,044 53

The net result of the last year's operations is recapitulated as follows:

Total number of settlers in Canada 29,807  
Total amount of money and effects brought by immigrants during the year, so far as ascertained. \$1,197,563 00  
Total cost of immigration, including all establishments in Canada, the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, the U. States, and all immigration propagandism. 177,044 53  
Per capita cost (including arrivals with customs, entries of settlers' effects) ..... 5 94

There is a new feature of the immigration to Canada and the emigration of its own inhabitants to the new Provinces of the North-West. It appears that upwards of 11,000 entered Manitoba last year, of whom 7,401 went by way of Duluth and the Great Lakes, and the remainder by the American railways via Chicago and St. Paul, and this movement promises to increase in volume. A number of these returned, with the intention to go back with their families; and a further number, about 7 per cent. of the whole, because they could not find employment and were not adapted to settle on land.

#### STOCK GAMBLING AND GRAIN GAMBLING.

Following upon the letter respecting stock gambling, its allurements and dangers, to which we replied a few weeks ago in our answers to correspondents, comes one enclosing a circular of a Chicago house, Denton & Co. This is sent ostensibly to the "capitalists" of Canada calling attention to the recent rise in pork and lard, and the money that *might have been* made by an investment therein through Denton & Co. These seductive gentlemen now allege that, wheat and corn are very low, and feel that they must, before long, bring higher prices, *ergo*, they insinuate, "go in" for a lot through the instrumentality of Denton & Co. These solicitations are as dangerous as those of the New York stock gambler; more so indeed, for people who have a dread of operations in stock would think it no harm to dabble in grain or pork. One cannot, of course, prevent "capitalists" from burning their fingers, as Canadians have done already, by "taking flyers" or "deals" in Chicago commodities. But we do advise our readers, especially the inexperienced and sanguine, to keep out of the temptation.

It is doubtless true that, as 'Collingwood' says, mercantile employes, merchants, and even bank officers, are led into the worst kind of gambling, and thereby tempted to use funds other than their own, by just such allurements to speculation as are scattered over the Dominion by this and other firms. We can only repeat the warning we gave in this column some weeks since in reply to an enquiry about a New York firm of the same kind, who were offering to take the money of Canadians, and promising to double or quadruple it by buying stocks. The right way to make money, is by hard work in a legiti-

mate sphere, and not by "chancing it" on such vain assurances as those of speculative American brokers. The folly of venturing one's own cash in so dangerous a species of gaming often leads, in case of loss, to the crime of taking other peoples' cash in the hope of making up the loss.

#### "PROVIDENT" SCHEMES.

Copies have been sent us by several different correspondents, of the prospectus of a company recently projected in London, bearing the proud, not to say beneficent, title of "The Provident Association of America." A reason for the diffusion of its blessings over a whole continent is, as its pamphlets state, that "a society confining its membership to Ontario, or to a State, has not sufficient territory to draw their (*sic*) members from." The "objects" and the "advantages" of this scheme are set forth in many pages of type, among the latter being the consideration that, 1st, if any member dies, his family shall receive \$500, or upward, in proportion to his payments; and that, 2nd, in case of death \$100 shall be paid over immediately to cover funeral expenses; or 3rd, if overtaken by accident, shall receive medical attendance and from \$5 to \$10 weekly; then, 4th, from \$250 to \$500 if permanently disabled by accident or laid aside from work.

Esteeming it important that the authors of such a scheme, and their responsibility should be known, especially as its emissaries were really taking risks in some country places, we have made some enquiries about it. The prospectus is of itself enough to convince us that the scheme is a "wild-cat" one, but the result of our enquiries goes to show that the apparent projectors, or if you will, directors of the scheme, all men of straw, having no *locus standi* in London. One of them only is quoted as a business man, in an agency book, and one of the others is a laborer in a machine shop, and without means. The fact that so-called "trustees" of life and accident funds and affairs are all but unknown in a business community is enough to prove the hollowness of the enterprise.

The very first "regulation" is, as may be expected from the style of the scheme, that "the membership fee and *advance* deposit must accompany the application." In other words: it is the money we want. True, the advance deposit is to be returned if the application for membership is rejected; but those who pay in advance to this concern take a great many chances against ever getting value for it.

#### MARITIME COURT DECISIONS.

The inauguration of a court is attended with considerable difficulty, and no matter how carefully the statute creating the court may be framed questions are sure to arise in practice about the nature and extent of the jurisdiction conferred upon it. The Maritime Court for Ontario is no exception to this rule, and it is probable that some of the most important points which will come before it will be ques-