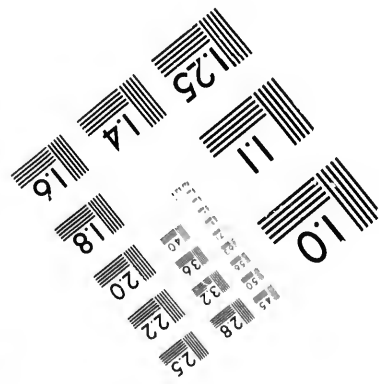
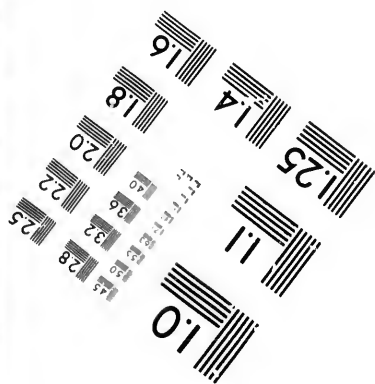
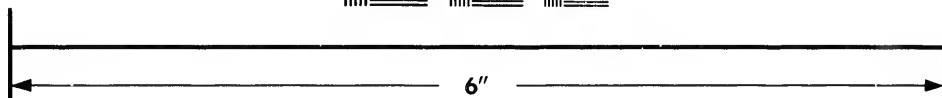
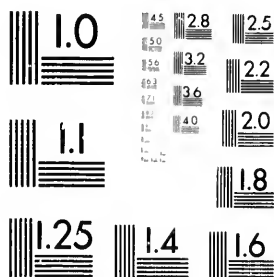


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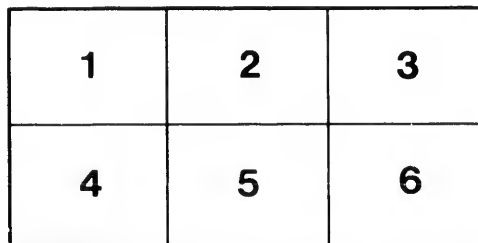
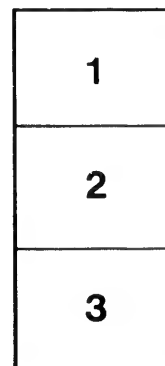
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mons.
These papers by me
were written by the date
at the request of the Hon.
Hon. Thomas White M.P.
the year before he was
appointed Minister of the
Interior

Paper read before Section F, Economic Science and Statistics, of the
British Association, at its meeting in Montreal in 1884.

[REPRINTED FROM "CANADIAN ECONOMICS."]

XVII.

POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, AND PAUPERISM
IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

By JOHN LOWE.

The facts bearing upon the first two divisions of my subject are sufficiently clearly defined in the records of the Department of Agriculture, which is also the Department of Statistics of the Dominion Government. Pauperism, however, as it is understood in the United Kingdom and among European nations, has, fortunately for Canada, no existence. I do not mean to say that we have no poor needing assistance. No considerable communities are without orphans, whose parents have left them without means of support; or old and infirm men and women, who have passed the period of life in which they can work for themselves, yet who have not succeeded in making provision from their savings for their declining years; or even some men who, from lack of energy or thrift, or evil habits, seem to prefer to be fed than to work. But the proportion borne by these classes to the population is very small.

A detailed record of the main facts in regard to the population of Canada, from the earliest European settlement to the present time, may be found in the volumes of the Canadian census for the two decennial periods of 1871 and 1881, compiled under the careful and learned superintendence of Dr. Taché. I am also indebted for notes on the population of Canada used in this paper to the able and painstaking Historical Archivist of the Dominion of Canada, Mr. Douglas Brynner.

Under the French Régime, Canada was part of *La Nouvelle France*, the larger title including Louisiana and other territories on the continent of America.

The Provinces composing the Dominion of Canada may be thus described :

(1) QUEBEC. After the conquest by Great Britain (1759-60), ratified by treaty in 1763, Canada included the Province of Quebec and part of the Province of Ontario. This territory in 1791 was divided into the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Reunited in 1842, they were known as Canada West and East. At the confederation of the Dominion (1867) they were again divided into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

(2) ONTARIO is thus co-extensive with the old Province of Upper Canada or Canada West.

(3) NOVA SCOTIA is the English name for part of *Acadie*, which included, speaking generally, the three Maritime Provinces, its territorial extent, however, shifting with the vicissitudes of warfare.

(4) NEW BRUNSWICK, at first a part of Nova Scotia, and subsequently called the County of Sunbury, was separated and constituted as a distinct Province in 1784.

(5) PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, originally named St. John's Island, having been ceded by France in 1763, was separated into a distinct Province in 1770.

(6) BRITISH COLUMBIA, including Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland, remained until a recent period under the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company.

(7) THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, covered by the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, comprise Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabasca, Saskatchewan and Keewatin.

(8) MANITOBA was organized into a Province from these territories immediately after their transfer to Canada.

These several Provinces and Territories are now united in the Dominion of Canada, which embraces all British North America, with the exception of the Island of Newfoundland.

The area of the Dominion (not including Newfoundland) according to the census measurements, is 3,470,275 square miles, with a water area of about 140,000 square miles, making a total of over 3,610,000. The Dominion thus extends over the larger half of the continent—the area of the United States, without Alaska, being 2,933,598 square miles; that of Alaska, 577,390: making a total of 3,510,978. The extent of the territories of the Dominion of Canada, of the United States, and of the continent of Europe, is therefore nearly equal.

I. POPULATION.

The most convenient method of presenting the facts bearing upon the population of Canada, is to give a table of the several settlements and censuses from 1605 to 1881, with the authorities in each case, in reliance upon which the figures are given.

I think it is also advisable to add to this table a further statement of the populations and ratios of increase in certain districts of the United States, for the purpose of comparison with the provinces of the Dominion, for the reason that there has probably been no fact in our history more grossly misunderstood, not only among our own people, but also in the United States and in the United Kingdom, than the actual relative progress which has taken place in the provinces of Canada, as compared with similar progress in those of the United States having fairly corresponding positions.

I think that the New England States and their progress may fairly be compared with the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; while, proceeding further west, the prosperous State of Ohio would make a fair subject of comparison with the Province of Ontario. The fact will appear from the tables which I subjoin, that, when this selection is made, the comparisons are in favour of the Provinces and against the United States.

I think it should also be pointed out, when comparisons are made between the increases of the population of Canada and

the very remarkable increases of that of the United States, that these last include the several annexations of Louisiana and Texas, and the subsequent cession of New Mexico and California, with their considerable populations—the comparisons of increases being always made with the original population of the thirteen old States only.

In considering the facts established by the comparisons of increases and ratios, in the tables hereinafter given (page 10), it is important to bear in mind, in order to appreciate their full significance, the extent of territory which is now open in Canada for settlement, and with which connection has been made by rail, from the sides of both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The total area of the Dominion, as appears from the census figures, is 3,470,257 square miles, not including the water areas, which would add about 140,000 square miles, making a total of over 3,610,000 square miles; in other words, an area nearly as large as the whole of the Continent of Europe, and larger than that of the United States and Alaska combined. Out of this extent of territory the comparatively newly settled provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the provisional districts and unexplored territories, comprise no less than 3,049,505 square miles, the southern frontier of which is in the latitude of Paris, having an isothermal line crossing the continent diagonally in a north-westerly direction from the south-east frontier of Manitoba to the height of land. Roughly speaking, this line also divides two great geological formations, as well as climatic conditions, the southern half of which offers attraction to the agriculturist, while the northern undoubtedly contains much mineral wealth. Vast coal measures underlie both, as the Rocky Mountains are approached. The climatic conditions are favourable for the growth of the cereals and the grasses, the conditions of northern European industry, and also for the vigorous development of the northern European races.

The following is a tabulated statement of the records of the population of Canada from the earliest times, with the authorities:

TABLE OF POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES, COMPOSING THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS IN 1605 TO THE CENSUS OF 1881.

LA NOUVELLE FRANCE.

Year.	ACADIE.	CANADA.	NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.	REMARKS AND AUTHORITIES.
1605	44			Champlain.
1606	33			Do.
1608		28		Do.
1620		60		Do.
1628		76		Do.
1629		117		Do.
1641		210		Do. (90 of these English.)
1653		2,000		Dollier.
1663		2,500		Estimate in "Lettres His-
1665		3,215		toires."
1667		3,918		Le Clerq.
1668		6,282		Census.
1671	441			Do.
1673		6,705		Estimate.
1675		7,832		Census.
1676		8,415		Estimate.
1679	515	9,400		Do.
1680		9,719		Do., Acad.; Census, Can.
1681		9,677		Estimate.
1683		10,251		Census.
1685		12,263		Estimate.
1686	885	12,373		Census (1,538 of these
1688		11,562		Do., Acad.; Estimate,
1692		12,431		Census. [Can.
				Do.]

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TABLE OF POPULATION OF PROVINCES (Continued).

Year.	ACADIE.	CANADA.	NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.	REMARKS AND AUTHORITIES.
1693	1,009			Census.
1695		13,639		Do.
1698		15,355		Do.
1701	1,134			Do.
1703	1,244			Do. (N. part).
1706		16,417		Census.
1707	1,484	17,204		Estimate.
1712		18,440		Do.
1713		18,119		Do.
1714	1,773	18,964		Census (N. part.) Acad.; Estimate, Can.
1716		20,531		Estimate.
1718		22,983		Do.
1719		22,530		Census.
1720		24,434		Do.
1721		24,951		Do.
1722		25,053		Estimate.
1723		26,749		Do.
1724		26,710		Do.
1726		29,396		Do.
1727		30,613		Do.
1730		33,682		Do.
1731	6,000	35,164		N. part, Acad.; Estim., Can.
1732		37,716		Estimate.
1734		39,063		Census.
1736		39,970		Estimate.
1737	7,598 (French only.)	42,701		Archives, Halifax; Estimate, Can.

LOWE ON POPULATION.

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	British, 2,549; 13,000 French		P. E. I.			Do.
	1752	1753				
1749	17,828	9,200				Census.
1752					55,000	Do.
1753						Haliburton.
1758					80,000	Estimate.
1759					82,000	Conquest by English.
1760					70,000	Estimate.
	NOVA SCOTIA.		P. E. I.			Archives, Halifax.
1763	11,980		4,000			Do. (not complete.)
1764	12,998					Do. (Acadians expatriated P. E. I.); Census Can.
1765	12,280		1,400		69,810	Archives (not complete); (Acadians expatriated P. E. I.)
1767	11,779		1,270			Estimate.
1772	19,100					Do.
1775					90,000	Haliburton.
1781	12,000 (British.)					
	NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.		UPPER CANADA.	LOWER CANADA.	
1784	32,000 (B.)	11,235		10,000	113,012	Do. U. F. Loyalists, Morse, N.B.; U. E. Loyalists, Upper Canada; Census, Lower Canada.
1790	30,000 (B.)				161,311	Haliburton, not including Cape Breton; Estimate, L. Can.
1793	11,000 (F.)					
	2,000					(Cape Breton only.)

TABLE OF POPULATION OF PROVINCES (Continued).

Year.	ACADIE.			CANADA.		NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.	REMARKS AND AUTHORITIES.
	NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	P. E. I.	UPPER CANADA.	LOWER CANADA.		
1798	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	Estimate.
1806	.....	35,000	.....	70,718	250,000	.....	Bouchette; Estimate.
1807	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Estimate.
1811	.....	.....	.....	77,000	.....	.....	Assessment Roll.
1814	.....	.....	.....	95,000	335,000	.....	Estimate.
1817	81,351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Census.
1822	.....	.....	24,600	.....	427,465	.....	Estimate.
1824	.....	74,176	.....	150,066	.....	.....	Census.
1825	.....	.....	.....	157,923	479,288	.....	Do.
1826	.....	.....	.....	166,379	.....	.....	Do.
1827	123,630	.....	23,000	177,174	473,475	.....	Do.; Estimate, P. E. I.;
1828	.....	.....	.....	186,488	.....	.....	Census, Can.
1829	.....	.....	.....	197,815	.....	.....	Do.
1830	.....	.....	.....	213,156	.....	.....	Do.
1831	.....	.....	.....	236,702	553,131	.....	Do.
1832	.....	.....	32,000	263,554	.....	2,390	Do.
1833	.....	.....	32,292	295,863	.....	.....	Estimate, P. E. I.; Census,
1834	.....	119,457	.....	321,145	.....	.....	U. Can.
1835	.....	.....	.....	347,359	.....	3,356	Do.
1836	374,049	3,513	Do.
1837	199,906	397,489	Do.
1838	202,375	399,422	3,675	Do.
1839	409,018	4,280	Do.

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STATES AND PROVINCES.	1824 POPULATION.	1830		RATE PER CENT.
		POPULATION	INCREASE.	
Maine.....		399,455	101,120	34.
New Hampshire.....		269,328	25,167	10.
Massachusetts.....		610,408	87,121	16.
Rhode Island.....		97,199	14,140	17.
Connecticut.....		297,675	22,473	8.
Vermont.....		280,652	44,888	19.
Ohio.....		937,903	356,469	61.
Illinois.....		157,445	102,234	185.
Michigan.....		31,639	22,743	255.
Quebec.....				
Ontario.....	150,066			
Assiniboia (Man.).....				
New Brunswick.....	74,176			
Prince Edw. Island.....				

STATES AND PROVINCES.	1831		RATE PER CENT.	1834		RATE PER CENT.
	POPULATION.	INCREASE.		POPULATION.	INCREASE.	
Maine.....						
New Hampshire.....						
Massachusetts.....						
Rhode Island.....						
Connecticut.....						
Vermont.....						
Ohio.....						
Illinois.....						
Michigan.....						
Quebec.....	553,134	125,669	29.			
Ontario.....	236,702	86,636	57.			
Assiniboia (Man.).....						
New Brunswick.....				119,457	45,281	61.
Prince Edw. Island.....						

STATES AND PROVINCES.	1840		RATE PER CENT.	1841		RATE PER CENT.
	POPULATION.	INCREASE.		POPULATION.	INCREASE.	
Maine.....	501,793	102,338	26.			
New Hampshire.....	281,574	15,246	6.			
Massachusetts.....	737,699	127,291	21.			
Rhode Island.....	108,830	11,631	12.			
Connecticut.....	309,978	12,303	4.			
Vermont.....	291,948	11,296	4.			
Ohio.....	1,519,467	581,564	62.			
Illinois.....	476,183	318,738	202.			
Michigan.....	212,267	180,628	571.			
Quebec.....						
Ontario.....				455,688	218,986	92.
Assiniboia (Man.).....	805					
New Brunswick.....	156,162	36,705	30.			
Prince Edw. Island.....				47,042		

www.libtool.com.cn STATES AND PROVINCES.		1844		RATE PER CENT.
		POPULATION.	INCREASE.	
Maine				
New Hampshire				
Massachusetts				
Rhode Island				
Connecticut				
Vermont				
Ohio				
Illinois				
Michigan				
Quebec		697,084	143,950	26
Ontario				
Nova Scotia				
New Brunswick				
Prince Edward Island				

STATES AND PROVINCES.	1850		RATE PER CENT.	1851		RATE PER CENT.
	POPULATION.	INCREASE.		POPULATION.	INCREASE.	
Maine	583,169	81,376	16			
New Hampshire	317,976	33,402	12			
Massachusetts	994,514	256,815	35			
Rhode Island	147,545	38,715	35			
Connecticut	370,792	60,814	19			
Vermont	314,120	22,172	7			
Ohio	1,980,320	460,862	30			
Illinois	851,470	375,287	79			
Michigan	397,654	185,387	88			
Quebec				890,261	193,197	28
Ontario				952,004	496,316	109
Nova Scotia				276,854	95,499	117
New Brunswick				193,800	37,638	24
Prince Edw. Island						

STATES AND PROVINCES.	1860		RATE PER CENT.	1861		RATE PER CENT.
	POPULATION.	INCREASE.		POPULATION.	INCREASE.	
Maine	628,279	45,110	8.0			
New Hampshire	326,073	8,097	2.0			
Massachusetts	1,231,066	236,552	24.0			
Rhode Island	174,620	27,075	18.0			
Connecticut	460,147	89,355	24.0			
Vermont	315,098	978	.3			
Ohio	2,339,511	359,182	18.0			
Illinois	1,711,951	860,481	101.0			
Michigan	749,113	351,459	88.0			
Quebec				1,111,566	221,905	25
Ontario				1,396,091	444,087	46
Nova Scotia				330,857	54,003	19
New Brunswick				252,047	58,247	30
Prince Edw. Island						

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STATES AND PROVINCES.	1870		RATE PER CENT.	1871		RATE PER CENT.
	POPULATION.	INCREASE.		POPULATION.	INCREASE.	
Maine.....	626,915	1,364	0·2			
New Hampshire....	318,300	7,773	2·			
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	226,285	18·			
Rhode Island.....	217,353	42,733	24·			
Connecticut.....	537,454	77,307	17·			
Vermont.....	330,551	15,453	5·			
Ohio.....	2,665,260	325,749	14·			
Illinois.....	2,539,891	827,940	48·			
Michigan.....	1,184,059	434,946	58·			
Quebec.....				1,191,516	79,950	7·
Ontario.....				1,620,851	224,760	16·
Nova Scotia.....				387,800	56,943	17·
New Brunswick.....				285,594	33,547	13·
Manitoba.....	12,228	11,388	1,415·			
British Columbia..	10,586					

STATES AND PROVINCES.	1880		RATE PER CENT.	1881		RATE PER CENT.
	POPULATION.	INCREASE.		POPULATION.	INCREASE.	
Maine.....	648,936	22,021	4·			
New Hampshire....	346,991	28,691	9·			
Massachusetts.....	1,783,085	325,734	22·			
Rhode Island.....	276,531	59,178	27·			
Connecticut.....	622,700	85,246	16·			
Vermont.....	332,286	1,735	0·5			
Ohio.....	3,198,062	532,802	20·			
Illinois.....	3,077,871	537,980	21·			
Michigan.....	1,636,937	452,878	38·			
Quebec.....				1,359,027	167,511	14·
Ontario.....				1,923,228	302,377	19·
Nova Scotia.....				440,572	52,772	13·
New Brunswick.....				321,233	35,639	12·
Manitoba.....				65,954	53,726	107·
British Columbia..				49,459	38,873	367·

RECAPITULATION.

New England States.....	From 1850 to 1880 increased	47· per cent.
The four Provinces—Ont., Que., N. S., N. B.....	“ 1851 “ 1881 “	75· “
Ohio.....	“ 1830 “ 1880 “	241· “
Ontario.....	“ 1831 “ 1881 “	712· “
Massachusetts.....	“ 1790 “ 1880 “	371· “
Quebec.....	“ 1790 “ 1881 “	743· “
Massachusetts.....	“ 1830 “ 1880 “	192· “
Quebec.....	“ 1831 “ 1881 “	146· “
Maine.....	“ 1840 “ 1880 “	29· “
Nova Scotia.....	“ 1851 “ 1881 “	59· “
New Brunswick.....	“ 1851 “ 1881 “	66· “

I may observe that in the selection of States and periods, for the purpose of this comparison, very great care has been taken to select such as would make as exact analogies as possible. The populations of the States given are taken from the volumes of the United States' census, and those of the Provinces from the Canadian census. This comparison shows that the relative increase of the Canadian Provinces has not only been as rapid as that of the several States compared, but in many cases much more rapid. The Province of Ontario, as I have already intimated, may be fairly compared with the State of Ohio; and Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, with the New England States.

If we take the population of Massachusetts, the largest and most prosperous of the New England States, and the centre, so to speak, of their manufacturing industry, we have the fact that the rate of increase during the last census decenniad was 18 per cent., while that of the old Provinces of the Dominion, excluding the North-West, was 18.07. This is, therefore, a most favourable showing, the comparison being with a State so pre-eminent, the manufacturing industries of which have attracted a considerable French Canadian immigration.

The cases of large increase of population in the United States, which have outstripped all previously known facts, have occurred in the settlements on the Western prairies; but we have, even now, our beginnings of this kind of marvellous increase in the Province of Manitoba, as may be seen by the short table on page 15, which gives a comparison between Manitoba and the States of Colorado, Kansas, Dakota, Minnesota, and Illinois.

I subjoin also, on page 16, an abstract of the two censuses of Canada that have been taken since the Confederation of the Dominion, giving the Area, Population and Increase. They also show the division of the Population into Males and Females, from which it may be seen that the number of males preponderates.

The abstract that follows on pages 17 and 18 includes the

Religions and Origins and Birthplaces, with the Increase of the People. On page 19 I subjoin a table of comparison of the Population of Cities and Towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants, for the decennial period from 1871 to 1881.

POPULATION OF MANITOBA COMPARED WITH CERTAIN STATES OF THE UNION.

	YEAR 1856 FOR MANITOBA.		1870.	INCREASE.		YEAR 1881 FOR MANITOBA.		INCREASE.	
	1850.	6,691		NUMERICAL.	Per Cent.	1880.	65,954	NUMERICAL.	Per Cent.
Manitoba		6,691	12,228	5,537	82	65,954	53,726	439	
Colorado	34,277		39,864	5,587	16	194,327	154,463	387	
Dakota	4,837		14,181	9,344	193	135,177	120,996	853	
Kansas	107,206		364,399	257,193	239	996,096	631,697	173	
Minnesota	172,023		439,706	267,683	155	780,773	341,067	77	
Illinois	1,711,351		2,539,891	827,940	48	3,077,871	537,980	21	
	2,030,294		3,398,041	1,367,747	67	5,184,244	1,786,203	53	

CENSUS OF CANADA—1871 AND 1881 COMPARED.

PROVINCES.	Area in Miles.	Persons—		INCREASE.		1871.		1881.	
		1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Per Cent.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Prince Edward Island...	2,133	94,021	108,891	14,870	15·8	47,121	46,900	54,729	54,162
Nova Scotia	20,907	387,800	440,572	52,772	13·6	193,792	194,008	220,538	229,694
New Brunswick	27,174	285,594	321,233	35,639	12·5	145,888	139,706	164,119	157,414
Quebec.....	188,688	1,191,516	1,359,027	167,511	14·0	596,041	595,475	678,175	680,892
Ontario.....	101,733	1,620,851	1,923,228	302,377	18·6	828,590	792,261	970,470	946,798
Manitoba	123,200	18,995	65,954	46,959	247·2	9,750	9,245	37,207	28,747
British Columbia.....	341,305	36,247	49,459	13,212	36·4	20,532	15,715	29,503	19,956
The Territories.....	2,665,252	52,000	56,446	4,446	8·5			28,113	28,333
Total.....	3,470,392	3,687,024	4,324,810	637,786	17·3			2,183,854	2,135,956

PROPORTIONS.

PROVINCES.	Proportion Per Cent. to each Province.		Persons to Sq. Mile.	Acres to a Person.		Acres of unoccupied land to a Person.		INCREASE, MALES AND FEMALES.		Females to 100 Males.
	Persons.	Acres.		Persons.	Acres.	Numerical.	Per Cent.	Numerical.	Per Cent.	
Prince Edward Island.	·06	2·51	51·0	12·5	2·2	7,608	16·1	7,262	15·4	98·9
Nova Scotia	·60	10·18	21·0	30·3	18·1	26,746	13·8	26,026	13·4	99·7
New Brunswick.....	·78	7·42	11·8	54·1	42·2	18,231	12·5	17,408	12·4	95·7
Quebec.....	5·44	31·42	7·2	88·8	79·5	82,184	13·7	85,377	14·3	100·4
Ontario.....	2·93	44·47	18·9	33·8	23·8	147,880	17·8	154,497	19·5	96·9
Manitoba	3·55	1·32	·53	1,159·3	1,159·3	27,457	281·6	19,502	210·9	77·2
British Columbia.....	9·83	1·14	·14	4,456·9	4,409·5	8,971	43·7	4,241	26·9	67·6
The Territories.....	76·80	1·30	·02	30,219·3	30,213·7					100·7
Total.....	99·99	99·96	1·24	513·5	503·0					

Note.—The areas of the great waters, such as the great lakes of the Upper Provinces and the bays and arms of the seas in the Maritime Provinces, may be estimated at 100,000 square miles.

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RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

PROVINCES.	Baptists.	Catholics (Roman).	Church of England.	Congregational.	Disciples.	Lutherans.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	No Religion.	Other Denominations.
Prince Edward Island	6,236	47,115	7,192	20	594	4	13,485	33,835	14	396
Nova Scotia	83,761	117,487	60,255	3,506	1,826	5,639	50,811	112,488	121	4,078
New Brunswick	81,092	109,091	46,768	1,372	1,476	324	34,514	42,888	114	3,594
Quebec	8,853	1,170,718	68,797	5,244	121	1,003	39,221	50,287	432	14,351
Ontario	106,680	320,839	366,539	16,340	16,051	37,901	591,503	417,749	1,756	47,870
Manitoba	9,449	12,246	14,297	343	102	984	9,470	14,292	16	4,755
British Columbia	434	10,043	7,804	75	23	491	3,516	4,095	180	22,798
The Territories	20	4,443	3,166	.....	.....	4	461	531	1	47,820
Totals	296,525	1,791,982	574,818	26,900	20,193	46,350	742,981	676,165	2,634	146,292

ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE.

PROVINCES.	African.	Chinese.	English and Welsh.	French.	German and Dutch.	Scandinavian.	Indian.	Irish.	Swiss.	Scotch.	People of other Origins.
Prince Edward Island	155	.....	21,568	10,751	1,368	38	281	25,415	1	48,933	381
Nova Scotia	7,092	.....	131,383	40,141	42,101	735	2,125	66,067	1,860	146,027	3,071
New Brunswick	1,638	.....	94,861	56,635	10,683	932	1,401	101,284	41	49,829	3,929
Quebec	141	.....	81,866	1,075,130	8,409	648	7,315	123,749	254	54,923	6,385
Ontario	12,097	.....	542,232	102,743	210,537	1,578	15,325	627,262	2,382	378,536	30,494
Manitoba	25	.....	11,966	9,949	8,804	1,023	6,767	10,173	10	16,506	733
British Columbia	274	.....	7,596	916	932	236	25,661	3,172	40	3,892	2,370
The Territories	2	.....	1,375	2,896	32	33	49,472	281	.....	1,217	1,138
Totals	21,394	4,383	892,841	1,299,161	282,906	5,223	108,547	957,403	4,588	699,863	48,501

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

PROVINCES.	British Isles and Possesions	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba	British Columbia	Territories.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries
Prince Edward Island ..	8,814	95,234	2,507	1,346	177	105	.....	.....	.....	609	99
Nova Scotia	23,839	1,639	405,687	4,482	441	333	.....	6	1	3,004	1,440
New Brunswick	25,133	2,719	6,160	277,643	3,127	310	1	3	2	5,108	1,027
Quebec	52,015	586	813	1,272	1,269,975	10,379	33	19	48	19,415	5,372
Ontario	353,904	686	3,706	2,801	50,407	1,453,647	62	42	158	45,454	30,361
Manitoba	8,233	154	820	341	4,085	19,125	18,020	25	6,422	1,752	6,977
British Columbia	5,994	23	379	374	396	1,572	24	32,175	14	2,295	6,213
The Territories	303	6	16	6	101	517	1,450	5	51,785	116	2,141
Totals	478,235	101,047	420,088	288,265	1,327,809	1,467,988	19,590	32,375	58,430	77,753	53,380

INCREASE PER CENT. IN POPULATION.

Leaving out the estimate of the Territories for 1871, the whole Dominion has increased in population 187 (nearly) per cent.

The four Provinces which first formed the Dominion—viz., Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—have increased during the decenniad 16 per cent.

The increase for the same Provinces in 1871 over 1861 was 12·8 per cent.

The census of Canada, the same as that of the United States, is taken on the system known as *de jure* or *de droit*, as being the best adapted to the circumstances of the Provinces of a Confederation and Territories of very wide extent, in which portions are necessarily very sparsely settled. The entries are made by sworn enumerators, who go from house to house—the system of leaving schedules to be filled up by individuals, the subjects of the information, not being adapted to the circumstances of the population. The last census was taken with reference to the 1st day of April, 1881, and includes a variety of statistical information besides the simple enumeration of population. The census of the Dominion is taken decennially.

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POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS HAVING OVER FIVE THOUSAND INHABITANTS COMPARED.

NAMES.	PROVINCES.	POPULATION.		N'umericl increase or decrease.	Per- centage.
		1871.	1881.		
Montreal.....	Quobec.....	107,225	140,747	33,522	31·21
Toronto.....	Ontario.....	56,092	86,415	30,323	54·05
Quebec.....	Quebec.....	59,699	62,446	2,747	4·60
Halifax.....	Nova Scotia....	29,582	36,100	6,518	22·03
Hamilton.....	Ontario.....	26,716	35,961	9,245	34·60
Ottawa.....	Ontario.....	21,545	27,412	5,867	27·23
St. John.....	New Brunswick	28,805	26,127	*2,678	*9·29
London.....	Ontario.....	15,826	19,746	3,920	24·76
Portland.....	New Brunswick	12,520	15,226	2,706	21·61
Kingston.....	Ontario.....	12,407	14,091	1,684	13·57
Charlottetown.....	P. E. Island....	8,807	11,485	2,678	30·40
Guelph.....	Ontario.....	6,878	9,890	3,012	43·79
St. Catharines.....	Ontario.....	7,864	9,631	1,767	22·46
Brantford.....	Ontario.....	8,107	9,616	1,509	18·61
Belleville.....	Ontario.....	7,305	9,516	2,211	30·26
Trois Rivières.....	Quebec.....	7,570	8,670	1,100	14·53
St. Thomas.....	Ontario.....	2,197	8,367	6,170	280·83
Stratford.....	Ontario.....	4,313	8,239	3,926	91·02
Winnipeg.....	Manitoba.....	241	7,985	7,744	213·27
Chatham.....	Ontario.....	5,873	7,873	2,000	34·05
Brockville.....	Ontario.....	5,102	7,609	2,507	49·13
Levis.....	Quebec.....	6,691	7,597	906	13·54
Sherbrooke.....	Queb c.....	4,432	7,227	2,795	63·06
Hull.....	Quebec.....	**.....	6,890	.....	.....
Peterborough.....	Ontario.....	4,611	6,812	2,201	47·73
Windsor.....	Ontario.....	4,253	6,561	2,308	54·26
St. Henri.....	Quebec.....	**.....	6,415	.....	.....
Fredericton.....	New Brunswick	6,006	6,218	212	3·49
Victoria.....	Brit. Columbia.	3,270	5,925	2,655	81·19
St. J. Baptiste (village)	Quebec.....	4,408	5,874	1,466	33·25
Sorel.....	Quebec.....	5,636	5,791	155	2·75
Port Hope.....	Ontario.....	5,114	5,585	471	9·21
Woodstock.....	Ontario.....	3,982	5,373	1,391	34·93
St. Hyacinthe.....	Quebec.....	3,746	5,321	1,575	42·04
Galt.....	Ontario.....	5,827	5,187	1,360	35·53
Lindsay.....	Ontario.....	4,049	5,080	1,031	25·46
Moncton.....	New Brunswick	**.....	5,032	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	494,699	641,703	147,004	29·71

* The indicated decrease of the population of the city of St. John is attributable to the great fire which occurred in the year 1877, when half of the city was laid in ashes. Great numbers were thereby driven into the surrounding districts, and those business and social ties were thus severed, did not return to the city.

** The limits of the city of Hull and the towns of St. Henri and Moncton not having been defined in 1871, no comparison can be made. Leaving out the above city and towns, the total increase and rate per cent. are as represented in the table.

NOTE.—In 1871 there were in Canada twenty cities and towns of 5,000 inhabitants and over, with a total population of 430,013. In 1881 the number of such cities and towns had increased to thirty-seven, having a total population of 660,010.

www.libtool.com In IMMIGRATION.

The Europeans who have come to Canada within a few generations, and their descendants, may in the largest sense be termed the Immigration to Canada. The numbers and times of arrival of those who came in our earliest history are unfortunately not matters of exact record, and the regular registration of arrivals at Quebec commenced at a comparatively recent date. The records of the population, however, fairly indicate the periods and the volume of the distinctive early immigrations. The features of the several great immigrations to Canada, and the motives which induced them, are very clearly defined and have made a very distinct impression upon the character of the present population.

The first movement in point of time was that of the French immigration. Its motive was twofold: first, the spread of the Christian Religion among the Indians, or, as they were called, the Savages of Canada; and secondly, Commercial Adventure.

The first settlement took place in the Province of Acadie, now Nova Scotia, in 1605. It commenced with hope, which was, unfortunately, soon to give place to the reality of disaster. The first French colonists numbered not more than forty-four, and being ignorant of the rigour of the climate were totally unprepared for a North American winter. They consequently suffered severely and lost a quarter of their number. The cruel misfortunes which befel these first colonists in Acadie appear to have had a deterrent effect on further settlement for nearly half a century. We find from the census taken in 1671 that the population was then only 441.

In Quebec, the first French settlement was made in 1608, three years after that in Acadie, the numbers at first being very small, and only increasing very slowly for over forty years, when the population took a leap from 240 in 1641, to 2,000 in 1653. From this period, there appears to have been a gradual and rapid augmentation of population from immigration and natural increase, very little broken by leaps and

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bounds till the time of the Conquest by the English in 1759, when the population was estimated to be 82,000.

It is to be remarked that, from the time of the Conquest, immigration to Canada from France may be said to have nearly ceased, the numbers which came afterwards not being of a nature to affect the volume of the population. But the increase of the French speaking population in Canada, under British rule from that period, is one of the most noticeable and clearly marked facts in the natural history of mankind. The population of French origin, in the Dominion, is stated in the census of 1881 at 1,298,929; and in addition there has been a French Canadian emigration to the United States of from 300,000 to 500,000—certainly a large aggregate to have sprung from the first few settlers on the banks of the St Lawrence and in Acadie. This fact affords a remarkable proof of extremely favourable conditions of life, and of the prosperity enjoyed by the French Canadians under the parish system, which has been a prominent feature in their social life from the first settlement, and which was in fact guaranteed at the Conquest.

The next large and clearly marked immigration was that of the U. E. Loyalists, from the thirteen revolted colonies to the Maritime Provinces, chiefly New Brunswick; to the Eastern Townships of Quebec; and to the great Province of Ontario, of which they formed the nucleus of the population in as marked a manner as did the French settlers in the Province of Quebec.

There does not appear to have been any exact record of the statistics of this movement; but according to an estimate of Governor Parr in a despatch to the Imperial Government, the total numbers of those who arrived in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were, in 1784, 20,000. They continued to arrive in small bodies for several years after.

The number of those who came to the Province of Quebec in the same year (1784), according to the careful compilation of Dr. Taché, accompanying the first census of the Dominion

(1871), was 10,000; and Dr. Ryerson, in his account of the U. E. Loyalists, states that there was an actual count made of 10,000 who settled in Ontario, in 1783 and 1784, to which were added accessions more or less numerous for several years. In round numbers, therefore, more than 40,000 U. E. Loyalists settled in Canada during the years immediately following the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The three main immigrations to Canada are, therefore, the French, the U. E. Loyalists, and that from the United Kingdom, and they have been of such a nature as to plant the roots in Canadian soil of a distinctively separate political system or existence from that of the Republic of the United States on our southern frontier; and furthermore, these roots have, for the future, the larger half of the continent in which to grow.

It is to be remarked, in considering this point of the nature of the population planted by these first and main immigrations, that, in view of the more rapid and early development of the agricultural, industrial and commercial resources of the United States in the past, those early prosperous fields have been considered by many to be more favourable for settlement than Canada, and have had in consequence a larger immigration, although a comparison of the figures of immigration undoubtedly shows that now the balance of advantage of this nature is being very rapidly redressed. The desire to better the conditions of life has been the cause of immigration alike into Canada and the United States. But, while those who have felt sympathy with the Republican institutions have settled in the States, sympathies in favour of British institutions and the British flag have led to the Canadian immigration. It has thus happened that the frontier line has to a large extent operated as a political sieve—the result being shown in what may be called the national sentiment of the people of Canada to-day. It was remarked by the first Napoleon, as reported by Las Cases in the “*Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène*,” that while there is nothing more intangible or difficult to describe and

define than this kind of sentiment, yet there was nothing which he had found so difficult to meet and overcome.

It will appear on reference to the statistical tables that there was a large and steady increase of population in the Province of Quebec, over any possible natural increase, from the time of the U. E. Loyalist immigration to 1822. From that period to the present moment there does not appear to have been any large immigration in any one year, but a small, steady increase over the natural increase of the population.

In Ontario, from the date of the U. E. Loyalist settlement, the increase of population to 1841 was exceedingly rapid. The census taken in that year gives the population as 455,688, showing an average yearly increase during this period of more than 7,800, thus proving a very large increase by immigration. Again, from the date of the Union (1841) to that of the first census after Confederation (1871), the average annual increase of the population of Ontario was 38,838, again proving a large immigration.

In New Brunswick, from the date of the U. E. Loyalist settlement to the time of the first census in 1824, the population increased from 11,235 to 74,176. In the next sixteen years (to 1841) the census returns show an increase of 81,986 or 5,124 annually—an increase that must have been largely due to immigration. Since that period the annual increase has been less, showing a less rapid influx of immigration into the Province.

The population of Nova Scotia in 1784 is given as 42,347 of British origin, besides the French Acadians, estimated by Dr. Taché to have numbered about 14,000. The first complete census of the Province was not taken until 1817, when the number of inhabitants was found to be 81,351. In the next ten years to 1827, the population had increased by one-third but the immigration in the next decenniad must have been still larger, the increase of population having been more than 7,000 a year, or five-eighths in eleven years. The immigration after this date does not seem to have been marked by the

same degree of increase, the figures showing the population to have doubled in about forty years, and at the date of the last census (1881) it was 440,572.

The first census of Prince Edward Island was taken in 1798, when the total population was 4,372. No accurate return of the population was again obtained until 1841, when another census gave the number of inhabitants as 47,042. Since that time there does not seem to have been any large immigration, the population at the first census taken after Confederation (1871), thirty years later, being 94,021, *i.e.*, not quite double.

We come next to the period when the actual figures of immigration began to be taken. The first records I find of immigrant arrivals by the St. Lawrence route at the port of Quebec were between the years 1819 and 1825. The numbers recorded are large for the population and the facilities of transport then existing; and it appears from the published details that, even at that early period, the St. Lawrence route was used as offering facilities to passengers destined for the Western United States. The following is a tabular statement of the arrivals :

1819	12,907
1820	11,239
1821	8,050
1822	10,468
1823	10,258
1824	6,515
1825	9,097

Of these it was estimated, as appears from the records of the time, that one-third settled in Quebec, one-third in Ontario, and that one-third were passengers to the United States. This division, however, into equal parts, could have been only a very rough approximation.

We now come to the records kept by the Quebec Immigration Agency of the Government, which begin with the year 1829 and continue to the date of this paper; they will be found on page 26.

This table is interesting as containing an exact record of immigrant arrivals by the St. Lawrence for a period of fifty-

five years. We must, however, remark with respect to it, that the numbers given were not all settlers in Canada, large numbers of immigrants from Europe to the United States, especially those from Germany and Norway, having used the St. Lawrence route on account of the facilities it afforded. Neither is it, on the other hand, a record of the total immigration to Canada in the period named, since many immigrants came in at the ports of the Maritime Provinces, while others again came by the United States ports of Boston, Portland, New York, Baltimore, etc.

There are no means of determining with accuracy the numbers of Canadian immigrants in the following table by the St. Lawrence route, nor the exact number of passengers for the United States. This separation has, however, been attempted from the year 1866. It is based upon the reports of the agents of the Department of Agriculture, who have taken the declarations of immigrants with respect to their intention of settling in Canada. The table will be found on page 27.

I have no doubt of the carefulness with which this work has been done, and therefore of the approximate accuracy of the statement. There are, however, no means of keeping any record of the further movements of these immigrant arrivals, which, with the facility afforded by a long line of frontier and the contiguous territory of the United States, have been affected by the fluctuations of the demands for labour and rates of wages, and also by the attractions of the opening up of new lands for settlement. There has been, from this cause, a considerable movement from time to time, from both sides of the frontier line.

In order to show the manner in which the figures in the table on page 27 are made up, I have subjoined, on page 28, a statement from the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, giving the number of immigrant settlers at different points in the Dominion for the years named.

The immigration to Canada, since the special great immigrations to which we have referred, has been mainly from the

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TABLE OF IMMIGRATION AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

YEARS.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829 to 1883.	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,699
1834 " 1838.	28,561	54,904	11,061	485	1,346	96,357
1839 " 1843.	30,791	71,981	16,311	.....	1,777	123,860
1844 " 1848.	60,458	112,192	12,767	9,728	1,219	196,364
1849....	8,980	23,126	4,984	436	968	38,494
1850....	9,887	17,976	2,879	849	701	32,292
1851....	9,677	22,381	7,042	870	1,106	41,076
1852....	9,279	15,983	5,477	7,256	1,184	39,176
1853....	9,585	14,417	4,745	7,456	496	36,699
1854....	18,175	16,165	6,446	11,537	857	53,180
1855....	6,754	4,106	4,859	4,864	691	21,274
1856....	10,353	1,688	2,794	7,343	261	22,439
1857....	15,471	2,016	3,218	11,368	24	32,097
1858....	6,441	1,153	1,424	3,578	214	12,810
1859....	6,481	417	793	2,722	.....	8,778
1860....	4,846	376	979	2,314	.....	10,150
1861....	7,780	413	1,112	10,618	.....	19,923
1862....	6,877	4,545	2,979	7,728	47	22,176
1863....	6,317	4,949	3,959	4,182	12	19,419
1864....	5,013	3,767	2,914	7,453	.....	19,147
1865....	9,296	4,682	2,601	4,770	6	21,355
1866....	7,235	2,230	2,222	16,958	3	28,648
1867....	9,509	2,997	1,793	16,453	5	30,757
1868....	16,173	2,585	1,924	13,607	11	34,300
1869....	27,876	2,743	2,867	9,626	2	43,114
1870....	27,183	2,534	5,356	9,396	6	44,457
1871....	23,710	2,893	4,984	5,391	42	37,020
1872....	21,712	3,274	5,022	4,414	321	34,743
1873....	25,129	4,236	4,803	2,010	723	36,901
1874....	17,631	2,503	2,491	857	412	23,894
1875....	12,456	1,252	1,768	.....	562	16,038
1876....	7,720	688	2,131	.....	362	10,901
1877....	5,927	663	829	.....	324	7,743
1878....	7,500	913	1,425	.....	457	10,295
1879....	14,113	1,088	1,602	.....	448	17,251
1880....	18,647	2,485	2,845	.....	1,020	24,997
1881....	24,426	2,480	2,861	.....	471	30,238
1882....	33,650	5,992	4,476	.....	732	44,850
1883....	29,003	10,638	5,460	.....	865	45,966
	644,005	534,697	174,346	184,284	19,564	1,556,896

Yearly Average, 28,307.

United Kingdom. The figures, however, are now beginning to show a considerable percentage of Germans and Scandinavians, and there have been three special immigrations within the last ten years of Mennonites, Icelanders, and Russian Jews.

The Icelanders who came in 1875, to the number of 285, were followed by others, and in 1877 numbered 1,500. At first they suffered hardships in a special colony on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, but they have since mingled more generally with the population around them, becoming successful settlers, and attracting year by year fresh accessions of their countrymen, with a well-marked prospect of continued increase. They number now about 2,500.

YEARS.	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	27,082
1878	11,226	29,807
1879	20,560	40,492
1880	47,112	38,505
1881	69,025	47,991
1882	80,692	112,458
1883	72,274	133,624

The German Mennonites who emigrated to Canada from the north shore of the Sea of Azov in Southern Russia, because of restrictions upon their liberties arising from military regulations and educational laws, numbered, in 1874, 1,532; in 1875, 3,285; and three years later, 6,394. These people have found in Canada the freedom they desired. They are thrifty and industrious, and are rapidly increasing.

The Russian Jews numbered 1,375, and came in 1882. A large proportion of these were at first unsuccessful as settlers,

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
At Quebec	4,201	5,804	11,017	14,359	15,614	31,032	36,084
Suspension Bridge.....	6,453	7,022	7,565	5,770	5,466	5,779	7,247
Halifax, N.S.	930	1,970	3,430	2,265	948	1,431	7,484
St. John, N.B.	141	276	.....	90	36	564	29
Portland, Me.	1,513	161	.....	124	348	4,369	4,455
Montreal, <i>via</i> Boston and New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,424	.....
*Manitoba and North-West, settlers entering at ports other than those above enumerated, and other than those from the old Provinces, viz.: Emerson (12,119), Gretna (1,879), <i>via</i> Port Arthur (3,415), and Duluth (2,200), and across frontier from Gretna to Benton (1,406)	2,084	3,139	7,905	4,936	3,757	14,525	21,019
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,862	9,060
<i>From United States.</i>							
At Algoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,185
Coaticook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	470
Ottawa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	215	.....
Toronto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	1,269	1,538
Kingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	70	.....
London.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	464	.....
Prescott.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	876
North of Lake Superior .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,250
Reported with settlers' goods by Custom Houses.....	15,322	18,372	30,717	27,544	32,587	81,004	98,637
Total Settlers.....	11,759	11,435	9,775	10,961	15,404	30,554	34,987
Total Settlers.....	27,082	29,807	40,492	38,505	47,991	112,458	133,624

* The total immigration into Manitoba and the North-West in 1883 was about 51,214, ascertained as follows:—Reported at Emerson, 41,223; along the frontier, 1,406. The nationalities were: from Europe, 8,339; Canada, 25,301; United States, 13,998. From the total, 51,214, apart from the 1,406, deduct 17 per cent. for floating population (8,172), making total settlers 42,772.

apparently from having acquired habits of trading rather than agricultural industry, but they have now been placed on lands in the Qu'Appelle valley by their more wealthy brethren, and the reports since received of them are favourable.

It is to be observed that the immigrants who come to settle in Canada from the United Kingdom or parts of the continent of Europe, bring with them the skill and education as well as the habits which they have acquired at home, together with very considerable means, the average of which per head is found to be about \$60. People who emigrate voluntarily with the motive of bettering their condition have naturally more than the average of energy. It follows that immigrant settlement in Canada is, to a large extent, what may be called a natural selection of energy, and one effect of this is seen in the force of character which is developed by the people.

It is found that successful immigrants are a source of great wealth to the country, in that they immediately become producers and also consumers of dutiable goods, thus at once contributing to the wealth of the country by their production, and to its commerce and internal industry by their consumption, as well as directly to the revenue in duties. An ordinarily successful immigrant family would earn and spend from \$400 to \$600 a year; \$500 would not be an excessive average. Such families would thus be each contributors of from \$50 to \$60 per annum to the revenue. An immigration, therefore, of 10,000 of such families in one year would mean a very large accession to the whole wealth of the community. It has not been found that either poverty or large families are any hindrances to the success of the immigrant. Where there are ability and willingness to work, a large family, so far from being a weakness or a burden, is a source of strength.

It was remarked by Buckle that, in the earlier migrations of mankind, settlement generally took place along the banks of rivers which afforded means of communication, and the same fact is to be noticed in the first settlements in America. But the steel rail has taken the place of the navigable rivers,

opening up communications and promoting settlement over vast areas on this continent that would otherwise remain uninhabited, at least in so far as relates to Europeans or their descendants. We have seen striking examples within the last twenty years in the great civilizations that have suddenly sprung up on the Western and South-Western prairies of the United States.

A similar policy is now being pursued in the Canadian North-West, and similar results are rapidly following. Within one year, or eighteen months from this date, there is reason to believe that there will be transcontinental railway communications within the Dominion of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The construction of this great line has, so far, been prosecuted with an energy hitherto unequalled in the railway construction of the world, and a territory as large as Europe, from the latitude of Paris to the extreme north, having almost illimitable resources, agricultural, industrial and commercial, to be developed, is now being opened up for settlement.

The Government of Canada, in its care to foster immigration, has established effective immigration agencies at the principal seaports and also at important points in the interior, at Quebec, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Victoria, B.C., as well as at Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London (Ont.), Port Arthur, Emerson, Winnipeg, Brandon, Qu'Appelle, Medicine Hat and Calgary. All possible assistance and direction are afforded to the immigrant at these Government agencies, and settlement is thereby facilitated. The sick are cared for and the absolutely indigent temporarily assisted; care, however, is taken to prevent, as far as possible, any pauperization of the recipients.

III. PAUPERISM.

There is little to be said about the third division of my subject. Pauperism, as already stated, in the sense in which the term is used in the United Kingdom and other parts of

Europe, is without significance among us. We have no paupers in Canada: no class of people unable to earn their own subsistence and supported by taxes imposed by the State. There is, of course, a certain proportion of infirm persons, and persons, from whatever cause, unable to work among us, but this proportion is very small, and such persons are mainly supported by relatives and friends.

There are many charitable institutions, such as Hospitals, Orphanages, Lunatic and various other Asylums, Houses of Industry, etc., supported by voluntary contributions, by properties which they possess, and by grants from the Provincial Legislatures. The total number of inmates of such institutions in the whole Dominion is given in the census enumerations of 1871 and 1881. The enumerations include the servants and attendants, in many institutions forming a considerable portion of the whole, and from these figures can be gathered the relative proportion to the total population at the two periods:

KINDS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1871.		1881.	
	No. of Institutions.	No. of Inmates.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Inmates.
Hospitals	38	1,816	83	5,118
Orphanages	23	1,317	46	2,770
Lunatic Asylums	7	2,823	13	4,655
Various Asylums, Charitable } Industrial Houses. }	80	4,305	85	4,431
TOTALS	148	10,321	227	16,974

The figures for 1871 refer to the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; while those for 1881 include as well Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, and the North-West Territories.

The number of the inmates of these several institutions in 1871, including all servants and attendants, had a relation to the whole population of nearly three-tenths of one per cent., and in 1881, of nearly four-tenths. A large part of the

inmates of the Hospitals and Asylums pay for their board as well as for their medical and other attendance. In the Industrial Houses many of the inmates earn a large proportion of the whole cost of keeping them; and the inmates of Orphanages are placed in situations as soon as they become of age. If, therefore, we had any means of ascertaining the numbers of those who live simply on eleemosynary aid in the institutions referred to in the above table, they would be found to form a much more insignificant fraction of the whole population than that above stated.

In addition to these classes of institutions, there are national societies, such as St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, Irish Benevolent, St. Jean Baptiste, etc., which afford temporary aid to distressed persons of their several nationalities, and fill a very useful place in the cities where they exist. Such institutions are entirely supported by voluntary contributions. The absolute amount of aid afforded by them, however, measured by money value, is very small, having in view the extent of the population and the wealth of the communities in which they exist. Each society keeps its own accounts; and there are no general accounts of the total expenditure. It is further to be observed that, although the operations of these societies are charitable, they cannot be properly classed as pertaining to pauperism.

The very general distribution of wealth in the Dominion; the almost universal extent to which the cultivators of the soil are owners and masters of their acres; the generally high rate of wages paid to the working classes, both artisans and labourers; and the relative cheapness of living;—all these influences are happily inimical to the existence of pauperism in any large degree in Canada.

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