British bottoms number 190 this year and foreign 85; while last year there were 249 British and 92 foreign. The foreign craft were this year under the following flags: Norway and Sweden, 78; France 2. The German, Danish, Portuguese, Belgian and United States flags boasted but one each. Of outward bound vessels from Quebec there were despatched 184 to the United Kingdom, 10 to the British Colonies, and 11 to foreign ports. The total number of vessels arriving in Quebec for the twelve months ended 30th June last was 783, as against 657 in 1880. In that time, 851 vessels left the port, 131 of which were steamers and the remainder were sailing vessels.

Total\$1,173,749,250 The total number of holders is 75,114, of whom 42,262 are males, holding \$327,185,-000; 29,325 females, holding \$90,353,000; and 1,527 are corporations. The geographical distribution of the bonds and their holders is as under: New England has 36 per cent. of the holders, but only 11 per cent. of the amount of the bonds; the Middle States 42 and 43 per cent. respectively: the Southern States but 3½ per cent. of the holders and 2 per cent. of the bonds; while in the West resided 15 per cent. of the holders, owning 8 per cent. of the honds. The corporations owned not less that 35 per cent. of the amount. Of the States severally, Massachusetts takes precedence in the number of holders, followed in order by New York. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, and ending with Oregon.

—Western American journals are gratified at the success of the experimental shipment of wheat from St. Paul, Minnesota, in barges down the Mississippi and from its mouth by s.s., the contract freight being 28 cents per bush. The Pioneer Press states that the grain did not heat while in the barges, but was in excellent condition when transshipped at New Orleans although the weather was very bad. The success of this shipment "clearly opens up to the producers of the Upper Mississippi Valley a competing route of transportation heretofore supposed to be

to them almost entirely closed." But this is not all: there is further good fortune in store for the happy settler in that favored region. The Davenport, lowa, Gazette declares that, "It is not to be supposed that the Mississippi route is the only one to which resort is henceforth to be had during the season of river navigation." Montreal and Quebec are certain to attract more attention as competitors with New York during the present decade than in the one just closed, which, it considers, is clearly forecast in the advantage of bringing ocean navigation nearer and offering, besides, a shorter ocean route. The journal quoted calls attention to the Hennepin canal, and argues that St. Paul can ship her grain to the sea wholly by water, when that canal is constructed, much better and even cheaper than via New Orleans. The work in question, which is being prosecuted by the · Illinois River and Canal Commission, is to connect Chicago with the Mississippi by forming a junction with the Chicago canal already built and utilizing the navigable Illinois.

THE CENSUS OF CANADA.

The numbering of the people has again been accomplished, and we refer elsewhere to the Census returns, and the lessons they teach. The official figures of the population of the Dominion, as obtained by the census taken on April 4, 1881, are as follow:

	1881.	1871.	1861.
Ontario1	,913,460	1,620,851	1,396,091
Quebec1	,358,469	1,191,516	1,111,566
Nova Scotia	440,585	387,800	330,857
New Brunsw'k	321,129	285,594	252,047
P. E. Island	107.781	94,021	80,861
Manitoba	49,509	11,953	
British Colum-			
bia & N. W.			
Territories	160 000	78 700	24 916

4,35 ,933 3,670,435 3,206,238

The increase during the decade was thus 680.498, against an increase of 464,197 in the preceding decade, which is equal to $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent against only 15 per cent. in 1861-71, and this in spite of five years of severe trade depression in the decade.

It will be of interest to note the present population of the cities and larger towns, compared with what it was ten years ago. The cities of to-day contain one-half a million of our people, against four hundred thousand at the last census:

			per ct.
Cities.	1881.	1871.	inc.
Montreal	140,682	107,228	31.2
Toronto	86,445	56,092	54.2
Quebec	62,447	59,699	4.6
Halifax	36,102	29,582	22.1
Hamilton	35, 96 5	26,716	34.6
Ottawa	27,417	21,545	27.3
St. John	26,128	28 805	
London	19,763	15,826	24.9
Kingston	14,093	12,407	13,6
Guelph	9,890	6,878	43.7
St. Catharines	9.642	7,864	22.6
Brantford	9,626	8,107	20.0
Belleville	9,516	7,305	30.3

Three Rivers	9,296	8,414	15.0
Sherbrooke	7,227	4,432	63.3
	504,239	400,895	25.8

Out of eighty electoral districts in Ontario and Quebec, only twelve in Ontario and eight in Quebec show any decrease of population. New Brunswick, with fourteen electoral divisions besides St. John city shows only three in which less population is shown. And, what is much more remarkable, every one of the eighteen districts in Nova Scotia shows more inhabitants than it had ten years ago.

The principal towns will be found in the list given below, and those which have gained a reputation for manufactures will be found well up on the list as to percentage of increase.

ONTARIO TOWNS.

	1881.	1871.
St. 'Thomas	8.370	5.197
Stratford	8,240	4.313
Brockville	7,608	5.102
Chatham	7,881	5,873
Windsor	6,567	4,253
Cornwall	4,468	2,033
Perth	2,467	2,375
Almonte	2,648	2,080
Arnprior	2,147	1,714
Picton	2,975	2,361
Cobourg	4,957	4,442
Peterboro'	6,815	4,293
Pembroke	2,820	1,508
Port Hope	5 588	5,114
Bowmanville	3,504	3,034
Lindsay	5,081	4,049
Oshawa	3,992	3,185
Collingwood	4,448	2,829
Barrie	4,854	3,398
Orillia	2,911	1,322
Dundas	3,710	3,135
Owen Sound	4,426	3,369
Simcoe	2,646	1,856
Paris	3,173	2,640
Galt	5,189	3,827
Berlin	4,056	2,743
Ingersoll	4,322	4,022
Woodstock	5,373	3,982
Strathroy	3,827	3,232
St. Marys	3,416	3,120
Listowel	2,684	976
Clinton	2,607	2, 016
Goderich	4,564	3,954
Kincardine	2,877	1,907
Sarnia	3,874	2,929
Petrolia	3,465	2,651
Amherstburg	2,673	1,936
Smith's Falls	2,089	1,150
Napanee	3,681	2,697
Brampton	2,920	2,090
Orangeville	2,848	1,458
1		

Taking a group of nine manufacturing towns, Brockville, Cornwall, Almonte, Oshawa, Dundas, Paris, Galt, Berlin and Smiths Falls, we find an increase in their aggregate population from 25,895 in 1871 to 36,933 in 1881, a growth of 42.5 per cent. The increase in a group of towns not especially noted for manufactures, viz: Windsor, Chatham, Arnprior, Cobourg, Port Hope, Pembroke, Collingwood, Owen Sound, Ingersoll, St. Mary's, Sarnia and Brampton has been from 41,263 in 1871 to 53,366 this year, equal to 29.3 per cent. It is not unreasonable to conclude that the impulse given to manufactures during the last few years has occasioned the difference.