

taken place within the last twelve months; the number going to school; the number of adults unable to read or write; the number of deaf and dumb, of blind or of unsound mind. The number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the Dominion and each Province in it; of houses inhabited or empty, or in course of construction, are to be sought. The number of churches, schools, hospitals and public buildings, and public institutions of every kind; the number of acres owned and occupied; the description and amount of the produce of these acres; the details of different kinds of real estate and agricultural implements, are all to be ascertained. We will thus get at the aggregate yield of the farm and of the forest, of the mine and the factory. The Census will make known to us the aggregate amount and value of our various industries, both by sea and on land. It will tell us the number and value of our manufactures, our live stock, our animal products, our shipping, our fisheries and minerals; and enable us to make a comparison with our condition, in all these respects, ten years ago.

It is thus evident that the undertaking must be not only a vast but laborious and most responsible one, of the very highest importance to the country, and of great interest to every person in it. We trust therefore that it will be well and carefully taken, and that every facility and assistance will be given to the enumerators charged with taking it, in their arduous and important work.

We will illustrate what we mean by giving a few of the results yielded by the Census of 1861 in Nova Scotia. By that Census we ascertained that ten years ago our population was 330,857; of whom 165,584 were males and 165,273 were females; that the number of families was 54,469, so that each family averages about six persons. It was found that 46,755, or one-seventh of the whole, were under 5 years of age; 84,964 were between 5 and 15, representing the schoolable proportion of the population. From 15 up to 60 years, which may be said to represent the working period of the life of man, the number was 165,329, or 86,790 males and 88,602 females. There were 21,525 of the 330,000 who were upwards

of 60 years of age; only 7,854 above 70; 1,810 above 80, and 21 who were said to have reached or exceeded 100 years.

Of the whole population 97,966 were married, being considerably above a fourth, while it was found that between the ages of 30 and 40 one-fourth of the males and one-third of the females were unmarried. There were then in the Province 30,500 women above 40, and of these 2,610 were single, or about one in twelve. There were 8,368 widows, but only 3,155 widowers, shewing whether from choice or necessity a vast disparity against the female side. The number of deaths was said to be 4,679 and of these, 1,568 or one-third were under five years of age, 2,441 or more than half were under 15.

As regards religious persuasion, 47,744 were Church of England; 86,261 Catholic; 69,456 Presbyterians of Lower Provinces; 55,000 Baptists; 34,009 Methodists; and 19,000 Church of Scotland. It will be interesting to learn what the relative numbers of the above religious bodies now are. In 1861 there were in the City of Halifax 25,026 people, and of these 6,078 were Church of England, 11,649 Catholic, 1,953 Presbyterian Lower Provinces, 933 Church of Scotland, 1,505 Baptists, and 1,970 Methodists. How stand matters now in these respects?

Of the 330,000 people in Nova Scotia in 1861, 295,000 were native born, while there were 16,000 of Scotch, 9,000 of Irish, and about 3,000 of English birth. We have not time or space to enter into the subject more fully at present. The illustration might be extended almost indefinitely, but we think we have shown enough to satisfy every one of the great interest and value which must be attached to the present Census. So far very little has been said about it in the press, but that has not arisen from any indifference either to its objects or its results, in which all of whatever party have a deep and sincere interest. We trust and believe that that result will be eminently satisfactory, and that it will turn out that the progress of the Dominion both in population and material wealth within the last ten years, has been far in excess of that of the New England States. We may mention that