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Reddite quæ sunt Cæsaris, Cæsari; et quæ sunt Dei, Deo.—Matt 22: 21.

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DOMINION CENSUS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—Hon. Mr. Haggart to-night presented to Parliament the first census bulletin. It is as follows:

The work of taking the census of Canada has difficulties peculiar to the country which, apart from the system adopted, cause delay in obtaining the returns from enumerators. In densely populated countries, under the de facto system, the distribution and collecting of schedules are accomplished in a few days. In England 40,000 enumerators obtained the householders' schedules in a day or two, each having to collect an average of 700 schedules. The vast population of British India, 284½ millions of people, was taken by nearly one million enumerators in 25 days. In Canada the staff of enumerators numbered 4,300 persons. These had to traverse the immense area of Canada by every imaginable method of locomotion. A steamer, with enumerators on board, traversed the deep indents of the Pacific coast line as far as Alaska, thence to Queen Charlotte's islands, to enumerate the people. Pack horses were required in the mountain regions of the same province to carry the enumerators and their portfolios through the valleys which run among the hills of the Rockies. Dog trains were a necessity in Saskatchewan. To obtain the population on the northern slope of the height of land in Ontario and Quebec a canoe expedition started from the head waters of the Lievre river to go by lake and river and portages to Albany river at James Bay. Camping outfit and canoes were needed to enable the enumerators to take the population in the Nipissing district just beyond the "height of land." The enumerators in Manitoba had now to foot it, now to go by buckboard, and now by boat, and in one instance the man losing himself had to save his own life by slaying and eating his horse. Many townships in Algoma had to be taken by slow and toilsome pedestrianism. For the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence a schooner had to be chartered, the enumerators put on board, and dropped at different points till the Straits of Belle Isle were reached, from which point the schooner was directed to the Isle of Anticosti, the census of which having been taken the schooner returned to the straits, and sailed along the coast, picking up the enumerators and returning to the mouth of the Saguenay river. Delay is therefore inevitable, and no time limit can be given the enumerators.

In the census of 1881 the public demand for early information was met by an estimate of the population published at the end of July. In this estimate British Columbia and the North-West altogether and many districts in Ontario and Quebec were guessed.

This year the work was so nearly completed by the 1st of August that it seemed advisable to delay publication for a few weeks, and thus reduce the unsatisfactory task of estimating population to its narrowest dimensions. While waiting for the enumerators' returns yet to come in we have prepared for publi-

cation the population returns of the cities, towns and villages of Canada. The tables are given below.

The following preliminary observations are necessary:

1. In order to prevent confusion in making comparisons I have to state that in many cases additions to populations have been caused by the annexation of adjacent territory since 1881, notably in the cases of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London and St. John. In such instance the population of the annexed region, as it was in 1881, has been added in the tables to the population of that year as given in the census volumes of 1881, in order that the comparison of growth may be exact.

2. The urban population of Canada has been divided in these tables into three groups; (a) cities and towns of population of 5,000 and upwards, (b) of 3,000 or 5,000, (c) of 1,500 to 3,000. The object of this division is to show the growth of our cities and towns and villages separately, or, that those interested may at once ascertain the development of urban life in each of the three grades.

3. In limiting the urban population to aggregation of not less than 1,500 souls, we have followed as near as possible the English idea of the line of demarcation between urban and rural population based upon sanitary districts.

The result of the census and a comparison with those of 1881 are these:

1. The urban population of Canada shows an increase of 377,917 souls, equal to an increase of 38.2 per cent.

2. The several groups show the following increases:—Cities and towns over 5,000 inhabitants, 40.8 per cent.; towns over 3,000 inhabitants, 40.9 per cent.; villages over 1,500 inhabitants, 22.3 per cent.

3. In 1891 there were 47 cities with a population of over 5,000 as against 35 in 1881, an increase of 12 in number.

4. In 1891 there were 43 towns with a population of from 3,000 to 5,000, an increase of five over 1881.

5. In 1891 there were 83 villages with a population from 1,500 to 3,000, and in 1881 these numbered 55, an increase of 28.

In comparison with the growth of city population in other countries Canada's urban development shows favourably. The 28 large cities of England increased their population during the decennium by 942,497 souls, equal to 11.3 per cent. London increased 10.4 per cent.; Birmingham, 71 per cent.; Newcastle, 28.2 per cent.; Cardiff, 55.7 per cent. The increase in the 1,006 urban districts of England amounted to 15.3 per cent. in the ten years. The larger growths in India were: Calcutta, 13.29 per cent.; Madras, 10.87 per cent.; with highest recorded increase that of Mirzapur, 46.6 per cent. In the United States the limit of urban population is placed at 8,000 souls. The highest percentage of increase, excluding two or three cities which had no existence in 1880, are Chicago, 11.86 per cent., Minneapolis, 25.14 per cent.; St. Paul, 22.11 per cent., Kansas City 13.79 per cent. It will be seen that Winnipeg shows an increase of 22.11 per cent., New Westminster 34.29, and Toronto 8.94 per cent. If the annexations of territory were disregarded in the case of Toronto, as has been done in the case of Chicago, Toronto's increase would be, for purposes of comparison with that of Chicago, 10.86 per cent. If all the population in what popularly constitutes Montreal were municipally united that city would show an increase of 46 per cent. However, Montreal with her increase of 39.5 per cent. as given below compares with Boston and its 23.60 per cent. of an increase. The city of Vancouver has grown from nothing in 1881 to 13,685. There is but one instance of a similar growth in the United States, the city of Roanoke, Virginia.