

ladies' nights at the theatre, five o'clock teas progressive euchre parties, strong dash of poker from time to time; and evening bridge whilst had taken hold of the people during last winter. In the 1895 there was only one white child in the Yukon which had been born there and outside of a notable few there were almost no respectable women.

All these changes have occurred in three or four years. There are hundreds of matters affecting the northern country which are interesting to myself and with which I might bore you in great detail, but the above perhaps are some of the most important.

The Census.

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—The first official bulletin of the census was issued today. The population of the Dominion is given at 5,338,883, an increase of 505,644 over the census of 1891. The population of the provinces is as follows:

Province	1891	1901
British Columbia ..	98,173	190,000
Manitoba ..	152,566	246,464
New Brunswick ..	321,263	331,093
Nova Scotia ..	450,390	459,110
Ontario ..	2,114,321	2,167,978
Prince Edw. Island.	109,078	103,238
Quebec ..	1,488,535	1,620,974
Territories ..	91,799	145,000
Unorganized districts	32,108	75,000

Population of Cities.

The population of the cities of Canada by municipal boundaries is as follows:

City	1891	1901
Montreal ..	220,181	266,826
Toronto ..	181,220	207,971
Quebec ..	130,090	138,334
Ottawa ..	44,154	59,002
Hamilton ..	48,980	52,550
Winnipeg ..	28,033	42,336
Halifax ..	38,495	40,787
St. John ..	39,179	40,711
London ..	31,977	37,083
Victoria ..	16,841	20,821
Kingston ..	19,263	18,043
Vancouver ..	13,709	26,196
Brantford ..	12,753	16,035
Hull ..	11,384	13,988
Charlottetown ..	11,373	12,680
Valleyfield ..	5,515	11,055
Sherbrooke ..	10,007	11,765
Sydney ..	2,474	9,908
Moncton ..	5,105	9,026
Calgary ..	3,870	12,142
Brandon ..	3,778	5,738

Population by Families.

The population by families compared with 1891 is as follows:

	1891	1901
Canada ..	921,643	1,042,782
British Columbia ..	20,718	33,000
Manitoba ..	31,780	43,560
New Brunswick ..	58,462	62,700
Nova Scotia ..	83,730	89,106
Ontario ..	414,789	451,639
Prince Edw. Island.	18,001	18,748
Quebec ..	271,991	303,301
Territories ..	14,415	29,500
Unorganized districts	32,108	75,000

Dwellings.

The dwellings are as follows:

	1891	1901
Canada ..	877,580	1,003,944
British Columbia ..	20,016	38,006
Manitoba ..	30,790	47,903
New Brunswick ..	54,718	58,227
Nova Scotia ..	70,102	85,032
Ontario ..	406,948	440,410
Prince Edw. Island.	18,369	18,530
Quebec ..	246,044	287,533
Territories ..	14,129	28,342

The bulletin says. In a few districts the records of the present year are incomplete and the figures for them have been estimated in part. The returns for the extreme northern portions of Quebec and Ontario, and for the unorganized territories of Athabasca, Franklin, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Ungava and Yukon have not been received. Bulletin II will give the population by sex and social conditions.

Details in Manitoba.

The details of Manitoba are as follows:

Counties.	Families.	Dwellings.	Population.
Brandon.	1891-1901.	1891-1901.	1891-1901.
Lisgar.	5870-8134	6638-8038	23575-35742
M'Donald.	4907-7418	4850-7203	28385-43506
Marquette.	2845-7033	2784-6966	22776-30690
Provencher.	2739-4128	2614-4333	15460-24578
Selkirk.	4033-5335	4050-5149	21339-29038
Winnipeg.	4974-7980	4544-7480	25630-42330

Reduction in Members.

The result of the census will be cut down in the Maritime provinces' representation in parliament by four and Ontario by five. Manitoba will likely get three more members and the Northwest also three; British Columbia one, which would reduce the pres-

ent parliamentary representation from 213 to 211. The census of 1891 reduced it from 215 to 213.

Percentages.

The percentages of increase in 1901 over 1891 are as follows: British Columbia 54, Manitoba 62, New Brunswick 32, Nova Scotia 2, Ontario 2, Prince Edward Island 5, Quebec 9, Territories 12.

The percentage of increase for the whole Dominion, namely from 4,833,239 in 1891 to 5,338,883 now, or 505,644, is about 10½ per cent. The per cent increase shown by the recent census of the British Isles was over 12, despite a loss of a million and a half of people by emigration during the ten years. The per cent. of increase in Australia for the decade was 11. The per cent in the United States was 21.

The cities of over 20,000 showing the greatest percentage of increase are Vancouver, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal, Victoria and London in the order named as follows: Vancouver, 91, Winnipeg, 68; Ottawa, 36; Montreal, 21; London, 19; Victoria, 17.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—The following are some of the towns in Manitoba as taken from the recent census compared with 1891:—

	1891.	1901.
Virten ..	608	901
Portage la Prairie ..	3,303	4,141
Neepawa ..	1,074	1,418
Morris ..	286	407
Emerson ..	960	841
Rapid City ..	543	660
Gladstone ..	378	731
St. Boniface ..	1,553	2,424
Minnedosa ..	614	1,052
Birtle ..	338	400
Carberry ..	1,023	1,233

The following are Northwest towns where there was no census taken in 1891:—

	1891.	1901.
Lethbridge ..	2,326	2,625
Edmonton ..	2,625	797
Bathford ..	797	1,554
Prince Albert ..	1,554	2,625
Regina ..	2,625	2,625

Ontario Towns.

Following is the population of some of the cities, towns and villages of Ontario which was not contained in the first census bulletin:

Names.	1901.	1891.
Almonte ..	3,023	3,068
Ashburnham ..	1,047	1,074
Barrie ..	4,894	5,650
Bellefleur ..	9,117	9,914
Berlin ..	9,747	7,425
Bracebridge ..	2,480	1,410
Bowmanville ..	2,783	3,877
Brampton ..	2,748	3,252
Carleton Place ..	4,059	4,435
Chatham ..	9,075	9,052
Cobourg ..	4,239	4,829
Collingwood ..	5,765	4,039
Cornwall ..	6,704	6,805
Dundas ..	3,173	3,540
Fort William ..	3,633	.....
Galt ..	7,866	7,835
Georgetown ..	11,496	10,539
Gravenhurst ..	2,151	1,818
Ingersoll ..	4,572	4,101
Lindsay ..	6,994	6,801
Merriton ..	1,710	1,813
Newmarket ..	2,125	2,143
North Bay ..	2,532	.....
Orillia ..	4,908	4,752
Oshawa ..	4,894	4,066
Owen Sound ..	8,777	7,497
Paris ..	3,220	3,094
Peterborough ..	11,224	9,717
Perry Sound ..	2,884	.....
Port Hope ..	4,188	5,042
Port Arthur ..	3,214	.....
Rat Portage ..	5,203	.....
St. Catharines ..	9,840	9,170
St. Thomas ..	11,486	10,370
Sault Ste. Marie ..	5,638	.....
Sarnia ..	8,176	6,603
Sandwich ..	1,460	.....
Sudbury ..	2,027	.....
Simcoe ..	2,627	2,674
Stratford ..	9,959	9,501
Thorold ..	1,079	2,273
Toronto Jct. ..	1,563	.....
Toronto North ..	1,852	.....
Toronto E. (village) ..	1,563	.....
Walkerville ..	1,595	.....
Waterloo ..	3,537	2,941
Welland ..	1,863	2,036
Whitby ..	2,110	2,780
Windsor ..	12,154	10,322
Woodstock ..	8,833	8,012
Niagara Falls, town ..	4,244	3,349
Niagara Falls, village ..	1,468	.....

Limestone Situation.

Importers here have been notified of a further advance in the price of limestone in Sicily, and quotations have consequently been marked up half a dollar per ton. It would be idle to speculate on the cause of this advance, as the conditions are such that the price may be arbitrarily advanced

or reduced at the pleasure of the syndicate which has practical control of the production. What the reason may be for advancing the price at this time may be guessed at, but the controlling interest has given no hint of the motives actuating it or of its policy regarding the regulation of prices. But it may be fair to assume that prices will be kept at as high a level as the syndicate finds it can maintain them without causing material decrease in consumption or resort by consumers to the use of pyrites. The shipments from Sicily during the month of June were some seven thousand tons; smaller than during the corresponding month last year, but the total shipments during the fiscal year ended June 30 show an increase of over 32,000 tons. While the total shipments during June showed a decrease of over seven thousand tons, those to the United States showed a decrease of 830 tons, and during the fiscal year an increase of 9,245 tons.—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Pacific Salmon Run.

Fisheries Inspector Sword is taking prompt action regarding the United States poaching fishermen, says the Victoria Colonist. It is understood that men have been posted along the line with instructions to seize any United States boats that are caught in Canadian waters. The United States gill net is not limited as to length, and consequently the Yankee fisherman can follow a shoal over into the muddy water on the Canadian side and scoop enormous numbers in with his immense drift.

The catch on the Fraser river fell off last night, averaging between 40 to 50 to the boat. One canner stated that it looks as if the Yankee traps were getting all the sockeyes this season, only a few stragglers getting by the blockade of traps. The most plausible reason of there being a glut of salmon in United States waters and very few in the Fraser is owing to the fact that the Fraser river is still cold, and the fish are waiting for still warmer temperature.

A telephone message from the A. P. A. cannery this morning was to the effect that that cannery had a sockeye in their traps according to the estimate of the manager. They were unable to pack fast enough, and the fish had thus accumulated until they had to liberate thousands to give breathing space to the rest.

The Winch & Bower cannery at Anacortes telephoned that they never saw such a salmon spectacle before. Traps were all chock full, and the fish in many instances had to be liberated in thousands. The pack of the Winch & Bower cannery to date is - cases.

The Gulf is reported alive with salmon.

More than half of the sockeye salmon now flocking by immense schools in the waters of Puget Sound are let go because the capacity of the canneries is not equal to the run of fish, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Hundreds of thousands of plump, prime fish are liberated from the traps down Sound and make their way to the Fraser river, where they are either taken in by the nets of the British Columbia fishermen or else go on to the upper tributaries of the stream, there to die after spawning.

Never before in the history of the salmon packing on the Sound has there been such an enormous run. While the pack so far this year is not as great as it was four years ago, the chances are all in favor of it exceeding all records. This, of course, is based on the presumption of cannery men that the present unprecedented run of sockeyes will continue for several weeks.

Henry Fortmann, president of the Auska Packers' Association, is here watching developments. He is registered at the Butler Hotel, and yesterday told a Post-Intelligencer reporter that the three canneries owned by his company were not able to pack more than a third of the salmon caught in the traps owned by the corporation. These are located on some of the best fishing grounds in America.

On Sunday last men in the employ of the association lifted the traps at Point Roberts. Here the company owns seventeen traps. The catch in two of the traps sufficed to supply the two canneries. The company's canneries at Point Roberts, Semiahmoo and Anacortes are working overtime and yet thousands of fish are turned loose from the traps every day.

Mr. Fortmann said yesterday that the traps of his company would yield approximately 500,000 salmon a day if the fish were all taken and used. He said further that because of the inability of the packers to get sufficient help to properly work their establishments, more fish were allowed to go free than were packed.

Every salmon cannery on the Sound is working overtime where there are men enough to operate them. The packers find it difficult to get white men to do the butchering work now performed by Chinese. After the fish are killed and cleaned they are cooked, packed in cans, labeled and placed in wooden cases by machinery.

It is stated that as fast as the traps in the lower Sound are emptied they immediately fill up with fish, so that the supply does not diminish. The salmon are worth on an average from 12 to 15 cents each. The traps pay at the rate of from \$1,200 to \$2,500 a day on this basis. This would be doubled if the canneries could take care of the fish, which they cannot do under present circumstances.

Cheese and Butter.

Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner, who recently returned from Great Britain, stated at a recent meeting of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association that complaints were heard to the effect that in Canada more attention was often paid to the body than to the flavor of the cheese. The cheese which sold best was that which had been cured at a low temperature. With regard to transportation he found in some shipments that while the main body had firmness and solidity it had begun to ooze at the edge of the boxes. This was largely due to the heat experienced on the railway cars. Then there was also a generated heat to be contended against, and which made the cheese rancid on the top. In this connection he stated that not only was a perfect and complete ventilation required, but a forced circulation of air in every part of the ship where apples, eggs, butter or cheese were carried. All the steamship lines, with one exception, were putting in electric fans, with this object in view, as a result of representations made by the department. He also urged the necessity of better boxes and the proper stenciling of the weight.

Speaking of butter, he urged that it should be shipped in exactly 56-pound packages. Prof. Robertson said that it was in a very satisfactory condition. At present there are thirty-three ships in the Canadian trade which are fitted with cold storage for butter. A crying fault, however, is the manner in which butter is left on the wharves on the other side exposed to the heat. He had known of cargoes of butter being dumped on a wharf and left there for upward of twenty-four hours in order that a direct delivery might be made. Every pains had been taken to have this butter arrive on the other side in prime condition, and then all efforts were frustrated by having those who received it on the other side of the ocean fail to use ordinary precautions to preserve it.

Cotton Cultivation in Persia.

The Belgian minister at Teheran reports that cotton cultivation is a source of wealth which is as yet very imperfectly exploited in Persia. The cotton-tree grows everywhere up to an altitude of 5,000 feet above sea level in Persia, but the production of cotton is most advantageously carried on near Khorassan, owing to the proximity of the Trans-Caspian railway, which facilitates export to Russia. The proximity of the sea and the humidity of the atmosphere are unfavorable to the plant. On the other hand the salt soil sensibly increases the yield of the crop. The quality of the native cotton is mediocre. An attempt has been made to substitute some American varieties noted for firmness and length of the fibre, and for the beauty and uniformity of its color. Although these varieties yield staples three or four times longer and more numerous, the Persians prefer to adhere to the self-styled national plant, which is more robust and requires less care. The seed is sown at the end of April, and the crop gathered in October and November. Ginning is done usually by hand, the seeds serving as food for cattle. In several districts screw-presses have been introduced for baling the cotton.