

## BULLETIN NO. 10, OF CENSUS BUREAU.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—Mr. Blue issued another census bulletin to-day. It is Bulletin No. 10. In the tables of the bulletin the ages of the people are grouped to show for the Dominion and for the provinces and territories.

1. The number of males and females by single years under five years of age and by five-year periods from five years and upwards to 15 years, together with the totals of both sexes shown in the several periods and the portion which they bear to the whole population per 1,000 of the population in the four census years, 1871, '81, '91, 1901. There is also a table to show the proportion of married persons per 1,000 of the whole population in the four census years.

2. Compared by periods of ten years from birth, the proportion per 1,000 of the population for each period to 70 years and from 70 years and upwards in the following table for the whole Dominion, and for the provinces and territories:

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99
Canada.....	234.71	219.90	253.73	278.12	288.22	290.90	293.90	296.90	299.90	302.90
British Columbia.....	234.71	219.90	253.73	278.12	288.22	290.90	293.90	296.90	299.90	302.90
Manitoba.....	234.71	219.90	253.73	278.12	288.22	290.90	293.90	296.90	299.90	302.90
New Brunswick.....	234.71	219.90	253.73	278.12	288.22	290.90	293.90	296.90	299.90	302.90
Ontario.....	234.71	219.90	253.73	278.12	288.22	290.90	293.90	296.90	299.90	302.90
Prince Edward Island.....	234.71	219.90	253.73	278.12	288.22	290.90	293.90	296.90	299.90	302.90
Quebec.....	234.71	219.90	253.73	278.12	288.22	290.90	293.90	296.90	299.90	302.90
P. W. Territories.....	234.71	219.90	253.73	278.12	288.22	290.90	293.90	296.90	299.90	302.90
Unorganized territory.....	234.71	219.90	253.73	278.12	288.22	290.90	293.90	296.90	299.90	302.90

The largest proportion per 1,000 persons under ten years of age is here shown to be found in the Northwest Territories, with Quebec and Manitoba closely following. But taking persons under twenty years of age it is found to lead with 400.292 per 1,000, followed by Manitoba with 385.27, and that the Northwest Territories with 476.007 per 1,000, while of the older provinces, Ontario stands with 418.941 per 1,000. British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are the regions of young men, as shown by the large proportions from the age of twenty years and under 45. British Columbia, however, rates exceptionally high because her population under twenty years of age is low. For the same reason, apparently, the proportion of persons in Ontario from twenty and under 45 years is relatively high.

The provinces showing the largest proportion over 70 years are Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, while those showing the lowest are Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. The number of persons whose ages are not given constitutes less than one per cent of the whole population, the great majority of whom are in the unorganized territories. It has often been stated and generally believed, that while the birth rate in Quebec is high, the death rate of children is also high. This statement does not appear to be borne out by the census figures.

## Decrease in Children.

The number of children under five years of age in Quebec is larger than in Ontario by 13,021, although the

population of the latter province is one-third more than the former, and the number under twenty of the age in Quebec is \$400,292 per 1,000 of the population, whereas in Ontario it is only 418.941. The following table of comparative ages by provinces for the four censuses, 1871 to 1901, reveals a remarkable decrease in the proportions of persons under the age of one year in Ontario and Prince Edward Island, and then also a slight rise of the census of 1901 are published, it will afford some interesting statistics on the ages of the people, especially along the lines of race and religion. Whatever the cause of the decrease in the number of children may be, it is obviously not a decrease in the number of the population.

## Ages.

The ages of the people in Canada are as follows:

	Years.	Proportion per 1,000
0-4 months.....	2,509.90	2,509.90
5-10 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
11-15 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
16-20 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
21-25 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
26-30 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
31-35 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
36-40 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
41-45 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
46-50 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
51-55 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
56-60 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
61-65 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
66-70 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
71-75 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
76-80 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
81-85 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
86-90 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
91-95 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90
96-100 months.....	6,401.90	6,401.90

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## In Manitoba.

In Manitoba there are 138,661 males and 138,661 females. They are divided as follows in regard to age:

	Years.	Male	Female	Proportion per 1,000
0-1		3,674	3,675	28,404
1-2		3,680	3,695	28,153
2-3		3,629	3,518	28,081
3-4		3,629	3,518	28,081
4-5		3,626	3,569	28,128
5-9		16,286	16,241	128,944
10-14		14,883	13,965	112,925
15-19		18,498	12,673	102,106
20-24		19,481	10,967	97,159
25-29		12,765	9,286	78,243
30-34		11,070	8,139	70,773
35-39		10,484	7,084	68,084
40-44		8,656	6,074	56,728
45-49		6,196	4,281	41,427
50-54		4,246	2,941	28,241
55-59		2,679	2,841	21,852
60-64		2,846	1,747	16,838
65-69		1,683	1,181	10,246
70-74		964	784	6,030
75-79		610	441	3,603
80-84		368	281	2,185
85-89		87	58	566
90-94		16	11	102
95-over		1	1	13
Not given.		228	19	1,828

## Officials of Federal Life Visiting the West.

David Dexter, of Hamilton, president and manager of the Federal Life Co., and Lieut.-Col. Kerma, of Burlington, vice-president of the same concern, are in the city, having come West in their official capacities, on a mission of inspection of Western securities. The company is very heavily invested in Manitoba and the Territories, and the gentlemen anticipate a gratifying trip, having heard of the bumper crop in prospect.

Lieut.-Col. Kerma is visiting the West for the first time, and while business connections led him to expect much, he was greatly and pleasantly surprised at the growth of Winnipeg. He expected to see buildings of the hasty, pioneer description in-

stead of the magnificent and substantial blocks and residences and well-paved streets everywhere in evidence. He could suggest only one improvement, and that was placing the sidewalks next the curb, and leaving the boulevard thoroughfares for residential streets, as is now the most approved custom, and one giving an extremely pretty and pleasing effect.

Mr. Dexter has been here before, but the interval of three years that has elapsed since his last visit, he sees many evidences of phenomenal progress, and like several other businessmen, sees a magnificent future ahead of Winnipeg. He believes that it will be the Montreal of the West.

The gentlemen spent yesterday in company with Mr. Grant, of the company's representative here, looking over their Winnipeg securities. They leave to-day to visit all important centres between here and the coast.

## Steel Companies May Amalgamate.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—The latest rumor about the Dominion Iron and Steel and Coal companies foreshadows a gigantic combination with an English company to fight the United States Steel corporation. Senator Cox was here to-day and had conferences with Messrs James Ross, Senator Forget and Mr. H. B. Angus. The English corporation referred to has works in all the principal mining areas in England, and it is said its terms have reached a position which renders a powerful combination a probability in the near future. It is not easy to get the steel company directors together to discuss the possibility of this magnitude, but it is not entirely new to the boards of either the steel or the coal company for representatives of the British corporation have been to Canada and have been over the works of the Dominion Steel and Coal companies, and also of the Nova Scotia company which, it is said, may be included in the combination.

The difficulty which at the moment stands in the way of carrying through this amalgamation is the valuation of the respective concerns, whose properties are to be put on the English value placed upon the English undertaking is considerably higher than that of the underdeveloped state, which they require for treatment by their own machinery can be imported more cheaply from Canada than can be obtained in England. It can be ob-

when once satisfied. There is a great deal of lead used, and with the government bounty now in force she should now get her share of this market. Lumber can also be sold in much larger quantities if transportation facilities are improved."

Commercially Japan has been making enormous strides," said Mr. Matthews. "In 1891 their total foreign trade, both exports and imports, was 14,243,540 yen; in 1901 it reached 508,168,187 yen, an average growth per year of 30.47 per cent. During the four years of 1897 to 1901 the tonnage of Japanese vessels increased 2,287,700 tons, bringing it up to a total of 3,861,550 tons, while Great Britain has 4,080,583 tons and Germany 1,192,153. Their currency is on a gold basis, the standard coin being the yen, worth fifteen cents in European or American gold, with paper money as a circulating medium, and a monetary silver coinage. The country is well governed by an ideal lot of men, full of progressive ideas which they cannot always carry out for want of funds, as they have been spending money in excess of their revenue, and are now trying to raise a foreign loan."

"Their motto is evidently 'Japan for the Japanese,'" said Mr. Matthews, "and while they made use of foreigners in starting their railways, telegraphs, etc., they have now dispensed with them entirely, and everything is done by their own people. There is a considerable amount of manufacturing in timber, lumber, flour, fish and coal, but it will have to be gone about systematically, and may require more expenditure of some time and money before satisfactory returns are reached."

## A Trout Catch in Southern Alberta.

ed; but the field is a good one and the business worth working for."

Mr. Matthews stated that wherever he went in the Orient Canada was a frequent source of conversation. The contingents to the South African war had advertised the country greatly, and he had just returned from a month's trip to the Orient, came to a representative of the Toronto Globe and Mail on board the Empress of India, for Vancouver, said they were coming that way to see a country that could turn out such a fine body of men.

## Our Trade With China.

W. C. Matthews, Canadian general manager for R. O. Dun & Co., who has just returned from a month's trip to the Orient, came to a representative of the Toronto Globe and Mail on board the Empress of India, for Vancouver, said they were coming that way to see a country that could turn out such a fine body of men.

"The Empress Line of steamers," said Mr. Matthews, "are acknowledged to be the finest on the Pacific Ocean. They are manned by the best European crews, are ably officered by thoroughly competent men, their discipline is excellent, and every attention is paid to even the smallest detail affecting the comfort or pleasure of their passengers."

Mr. Matthews returns from his long and interesting trip more fully satisfied than ever that there is no better place to live in than Canada, that her resources are almost inexhaustible, and that in the next few years will witness an enormous development of her great natural resources.

"No, sir," declared Gassan, as he was about to be subjected to the never be happy so long as you are in debt. Pay your debts. Swayback; pay your debts."

"But I have no money," said Swayback.

"Then borrow it"—Detroit Free Press.