

37. Devonport 26. York 13. Manchester 9. Leeds 6. In the District of the Woolwich Dockyard, the excess of Males is 55 per ct. In Chatham 17 per ct. In Windsor 8, and in Sussex  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per ct.

Again, the youthfulness of the population of Canada bears a striking contrast to that of Great Britain, the number in Upper Canada under one year of age is 37,732 or nearly  $\frac{1}{25}$  of the whole population. Those under 2 years of age, bear very nearly the same proportion. In Lower Canada the number of these ages form a still greater proportion of the population, being each about  $\frac{1}{22}$  of the whole. The Births.

In Upper Canada in 1851 were.....32,681

In Lower Canada,.....36,739

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69,420  
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The Females in Upper Canada between 16 and  
50 Years of age,.....162,143

Those in Lower Canada,.....124,910

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Making in all,.....287,053 Women

married or of marriageable age, showing that ten children were born in 1851, to every 43 women living in 1852 between those ages. The Census of England according to Cheshire, page 20, shows that 10 children were born in 1850 for every 58 women living in 1851 between 20 and 45. Those are the ages he has taken, and the locality, the five Counties forming the South Eastern division under the English Census.

Another singular difference, corresponding with this statement, is this, that in Great Britain "the average number of children *at home* in families, does not exceed two." [Page 24.] whilst those in Canada average more than three,  $3\frac{18}{100}$ .

Of 42,000 families in Great Britain, having each man and wife at its head, there were 12,000 having no children at home; 8,500 having one, 7,300 had each two, 5,600 had each three, 4,000 had each four, and so on in a decreasing scale, until we come to 14 families having each ten children at home, 5 having eleven, and one having twelve. (See page 24.) In this respect the Census of Canada shows a most extraordinary difference. In 42,000 families there were not half the same amount without children; instead of 12,000 there were only 4,760; instead of 8,500 having only one, there were 7,000. In Canada having two, there were 6,160; having three, 5,600; having four, 6,440; having five, 5,880; having six, 2,520; having eight, 1,680, and so on—numerous families being more predominant in Canada than Great Britain. It is quite easy to account for this, for servants being more difficult to be procured in Canada than in Great Britain, young men are obliged to marry earlier in life, and they are better able to do so; and another way of accounting for it is, that Emigrants, when transplanted, increase faster in this climate than if they