the United States are anxiously seeking ways by which the pauper labor of Europe may be diverted from their shores, and for the sake of the laboring classes of those countries we sincerely hope they may be successful. If no further additions are made to the populations of those countries by immigration for the next five years it will require that time or longer in which to assimilate the objectionable people which have already drifted in upon them.

There is a great and important lesson in this matter for Canada to lay to heart. Such facts as we have alluded to regarding the immigration of pauper labor into Great Britain and the United States are being constantly published, and the reading people of Canada should not be strangers to them : and still we know that large numbers of these same paupers are being spewed upon our shores from the slums of Europe, while absolutely nothing is being done to prevent it. The same danger and disaster that now confronts the communities of Britain and the United States, particularly the laboring classes, now threatens Canada.

THE CENSUS.

THE census figures issued at Ottawa will be a wet blanket upon the N. P. men for the next ten years, assuming that the N. P. lasts as long. The percentage of increase during the ten years was only 11.52. Here are the decennial rates of increase per cent. in the population of England and Wales:

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D				

1801 to 1811	t or comb.
1801 to 1811	. 14.30
1811 to 1821 1821 to 1831	. 18.06
1821 to 1831 1831 to 1841 1841 to 1851	. 15.80
1841 to 1851 1851 to 1861	. 14.52
1861 to 1871 1871 to 1881	• 1±.93
1871 to 1881	. 13.19
	. 12.11

The figures for the last decade are not at hand. Considering that England is a perfect rabbit-warren of inhabitants and that a couple of hundred thousand of them emigrate to foreign lands every year, the comparison is a serious one for Canada. It shows that the exodus during the past decade of high protection and high debt has been greater than Liberals ever imagined it to be.—*Toronto Globe.*

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1834	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	455,899
1844	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,302,961
1851	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,802,889
1861		2.547.158
1871		3,323,292
1881		3,686,596
1891	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4,324,810
The total for	1077	4,823,344

The total for 1871 includes the population of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, although the two last named were not admitted into the Dominion until later.

The *Globe* complains that the decennial rates of increase per cent. in the population of England and Wales are not at hand. We take pleasure in supplying them, and also in correcting an error in its last quoted figures :---

1871 to 1881, increase per cent 1881 to 1891, """"		14.01
1881 to 1891, " " "	•••••	14.31
In the IInited States 11		11.65

In the United States the population increased from 50,155,-783 in 1880 to 62,622,250 in 1890, the percentage of increase during the decade being 24.85 per cent

We share with many others a great disappointment in the fact that the increase in population in Canada since the last census, ten years ago, has been so small. But this disappointment does not mean discouragement by any means, for when the census returns of other countries are considered it will be seen that we are not worse off than some, and not as badly off as others. The following statement as regards some of these countries and Canada illustrates this fact.

	Increase per cent. 1871 to 1881.	Increase per cent. 1881 to 1891.
Canada		11.52
United States	30.08	24,86
United Kingdom	10.8	8.2
England and Wales	14,31	11.65
Scotland	11.05	7.9
Ireland (decrease)	4.4	(decrease) 9.1

By which it will be seen that the decrease in Canada's percentage of increase is almost precisely the same as in the United States, while our increase of percentage of population is larger than that of the United Kingdom, larger than that of Scotland, and about equal with that of England and Wales. This means that during the past ten years our population has grown as rapidly as that of England and Wales, fifty per cent. faster than that of Scotland; forty per cent. faster than that of the United Kingdom, and nearly half as fast as that of the United States.

The returns show that while the rural population has increased but slightly, there has been large accessions of population to cities and towns. This fact is quite noticeable in other countries, notably the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. With the exception of Liverpool, where there is a decrease, the drift of population in Britain is towards large cities, and only those countries in which are such cities show any increase at all. In nine out of the twelve counties in Wales there is a decrease. The decline in the rural districts is no more singular in Canada than in England, France, Germany or the United States. It was very marked in the case of Germany. It has attracted attention in the French census returns lately made public, and is noticed even in Australia. The London Daily News, commenting on this phase of the situation, says :—

Even in the Australian colonies, where land is abundant and agricultural labor in request, the cry is raised of the tendency of population to desert the country for the towns. Mr. Strangways ex-premier of Western Australia, has been endeavoring to determine the cause of this constant movement. The reasons, he tells us, are more than one. Everything that tends to draw the money into the towns brings the working masses there also, though some of them may be destined to The centralization of fall into the "submerged tenth." government has also something to do with it. But there is a last and not least reason, founded deeply in our human nature, and Mr. Strangways does not hesitate to put it plainly. It is that man in the colonies, as elsewhere, "is a gregarious animal." "The men," he observes, "run after one another, and the women run after the men. The young of both sexes want society; they want to see for themselves something of the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and are not content to be guided by the experience and opinions of their elders, many of whom had probably in their day thoroughly enjoyed those amusements and excitements which they have renounced and denounced in their later lives.

Whether Mr. Strangways' theory is sufficient of itself to account for a movement so general is doubtful; but it will be admitted that man's gregariousness is an element in the