

movements to which we should be awake. First, we may observe that the population is fast crowding into cities and towns, and, while the establishment of railways is one great cause of this, it is also the mark of a transition period, during which manufacturing industries are becoming of importance. The cities of Ontario have increased from 103,884 to 132,586.\* Those of Quebec from 151,185 to 179,084†. Those of the Lower Provinces from 57,995 to 77,096‡. The towns show even a more remarkable increase—Brockville, in Ontario, and Levis, in Quebec, have risen to the rank of cities (placing at 10,000 the population which should confer this rank)—while Brantford, St. Catharines, Belleville, and several others are fast following suit. The city and town population may be set down at half a million, to which it has increased from four hundred thousand in 1861, an increase of 25 per cent. The rest of the population has only increased 11 per cent. In this connection we should consider that if the *de jure* system works unjustice anywhere it is in the towns and cities. The travellers staying at hotels, the young lads at schools and boarding houses, the servants in families—all these are referred to their homes, which are chiefly in the country, while foreigners passing through the Dominion who are not enumerated at all, are almost altogether in cities and towns.

	1861	1871
*Toronto.....	44,821	56,092
Hamilton.....	19,096	26,716
Ottawa.....	14,669	21,545
London.....	11,555	15,826
Kingston.....	13,743	12,407
	1861	1871
†Montreal.....	90,323	107,225
Quebec.....	51,109	59,699
Three Rivers.....	6,058	8,414
St. Hyacinthe.....	3,695	3,746
	1861.	1871.
‡St. Johns, N.B. (and Portland).....	27,317	41,508
Halifax.....	25,026	29,582
Fredericton.....	5,652	6,006

The next thing to be remarked is that the old settled counties are the most stationary. This was to be expected, but if the census figures in 1861 and 1871 are both correct, many of them are actually retrograding. We may with instructive results subdivide Ontario into the following heads:—Front, or old settled counties on the rivers and lower lakes; Central counties, or those early settled, though not on the great water-ways; and New counties, which group themselves into two parts, the counties on the upper lakes, and the back counties, or those in rear of the old settled districts, almost all northward from them. Following out this view, we have:—

1. Front counties:—

	1861.	1871.
Glengarry.....	21,187	20,524
Stormont.....	18,129	18,987
Dundas.....	18,777	18,777
Leeds and Grenville.....	59,941	57,918
Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington.....	55,349	54,018
Hastings.....	44,970	48,364
Prince Edward.....	20,869	20,336
Northumberland.....	40,592	39,085
Durham.....	39,115	37,381
Ontario.....	41,604	45,890
York.....	59,674	59,882
Peel and Cardwell.....	33,608	32,869
Halton.....	22,794	22,606
Wentworth.....	31,832	30,883
Haldimand, Welland, Monck and Lincoln... ..	76,321	80,759
Norfolk.....	28,590	30,763
Elgin.....	32,050	33,666
	645,402	652,108

2. Central or interior counties, midway between old and new ones:—

	1861.	1871.
Oxford.....	46,226	48,237
Perth.....	38,083	46,522
Waterloo.....	38,750	40,251
Wellington.....	49,200	63,290
Brant.....	30,338	32,259
Lanark.....	31,639	33,020
Prescott.....	15,499	17,647
	249,735	281,226