

	1891.	1901.	Increase.	Per cent.
British Columbia	89,175	190,000	91,827	93.5
Manitoba	152,506	246,464	83,858	61.3
New Brunswick	321,263	331,093	9,830	3.6
Nova Scotia	450,396	457,116	8,720	1.9
Ontario	2,114,326	2,167,978	53,657	2.5
P. E. Island	109,078	103,258	*5,820	5.3
Quebec	1,488,535	1,620,974	132,439	8.9
The Territories	66,799	145,000	78,201	117
Unorganized Territory	32,168	75,000	42,832	133.1

*P. E. Island loses 5,820.

There are other places, whose progress deserves notice. In Ontario, Peterboro, for instance, whose growth has been from 9,717 to 11,224; Windsor, from 10,322 to 12,154; Guelph from 10,539 to 11,496; Berlin from 7,425 to 9,747; Sarnia from 6,693 to 8,176; Owen Sound from 7,497 to 8,777. Stratford, St. Thomas and St. Catharines all show a respectable rate of progress. Many of these, notably Peterboro and Berlin, have grown in population because of their increasing manufacturing importance. In other provinces, Sydney's coal and iron boom of course accounts for its quadrupled number of residents. The growth of Winnipeg and Vancouver is something to be proud of. Ottawa and Brantford make good showing, as also Victoria and London, but Quebec city might have been expected to show a larger gain than nine per cent., which is barely more than that of the province at large.

The following table will show the growth in population of some of the leading towns in Quebec province:

	1891.	1901.	Increase.
Joliet	3,372	4,220	848
Shawenigan	1,320	3,810	2,490
St. Jerome	2,868	3,619	751
Frazerville	4,175	4,569	394
Magog	2,100	3,516	1,416
Granby	1,710	3,773	2,063
St. Hyacinthe	7,016	9,210	2,194
Windsor Mills	1,591	2,149	558
Sorel	6,677	7,057	380
Nicolet	1,932	2,225	293
Farnham	2,822	3,114	292
Maisonneuve	1,226	3,958	2,732
Chicoutimi	2,275	3,826	1,551

The growth of Magog and Granby is attributable to manufacturers in their midst, and the paper pulp industries at Chicoutimi and Shawinigan account for the increase of their population. Maisonneuve is a new and active suburb of Montreal. Valleyfield, "the cotton town," shows a very remarkable rate of growth, having more than doubled in ten years.

QUEBEC PROVINCE FINANCE.

We have received from the capital of the province a statement of receipts and disbursements of the province of Quebec for the year ended 30th June, 1901, as published in the official Gazette. What may be termed the regular receipts were \$4,566,391, as compared with \$4,451,578 in the preceding year, and \$4,177,656 in 1898-99. As against these, the regular expenditure for this year is put down at \$4,519,317 (leaving a surplus of \$47,000), as compared with \$4,433,385 in the previous year, and \$4,364,686 in

1898-99. There are additional sums put down as received from trust funds and proceeds of inscribed stock, also expenditures on debt conversion and on railway subsidy account, but we need not complicate matters with these, which amount to some \$200,000 each way.

In looking at the items, which make up the revenue of Quebec, the main item is usually the subsidy received by the province from the Dominion. This is ordinarily about \$1,278,000, though last year it was a little more. Receipts from lands, forests and fisheries show an increase of \$420,000 over the \$1,043,000 from this source in the preceding year. Crown land sales, especially pulp-wood forests, account doubtless for much of this. More was raised from hotel and shop licenses, and more from the direct taxes, so strenuously disliked, on commercial corporations, but less from succession dues. The item of \$300,117, interest on price of Q. M. & O. Railway sold, does not vary. But we observe that the revenue from reformatory schools and from insane asylums has increased.

The large items of expenditure are, of course, first interest on the provincial debt, which is practically the same as in the previous year, a million and a half. An aggregate of \$1,048,017 has been paid out for legislation, civil government, and the administration of justice, each of the items mentioned exceeding that of the preceding year. The sum of \$50,000 has been added to the expense of public instruction during the year, still there were probably good reasons for this, as doubtless there were for a like increase in outgo for mines and colonization purposes. General progress demands and justifies these outlays. Lunatic asylums cost as much as before, but as we have said, there is an offset in increased receipts from these institutions.

A statement of the funded debt of Quebec and her temporary loans accompanies the above statement. The funded debt is \$35,007,898, off which must come \$10,074,453, the amount of the sinking fund invested, leaving the net debt \$24,933,444. This differs but the merest trifle from the \$25,022,381 of twelve months ago; and it is to the credit of the holders of the provincial purse strings that a stop has been put to the disturbing increases of some previous years. The temporary loans, etc., amount this year to \$1,138,974, which is only some \$90,000 more than in 1900.

Receipts and expenditures, province of Quebec, for the year ended with June, 1901:

RECEIPTS.

Dominion of Canada	\$1,278,987
Lands, forests and fisheries	1,465,003
Mines	6,000
Administration of justice, building and jury fund, law stamps, fees, etc.	249,182
Licenses—Hotel, shops, etc.	661,968
Duties on successions	163,511
Maintenance of Insane	71,338
Reformatory and industrial schools	23,595
Quebec Official Gazette	16,635
Legislation	14,084
Registration stamps	64,445
Interest on price of Q. M. & O. Railway	300,117
Interest on loans and deposits	10,557
Minor revenues	26,480
Railway subsidies tax	320

\$4,566,391