

CANADA'S POPULATION.

First Return of the Census.

Never before, in the history of Canada, did the census returns cause so much commotion. Below we publish the report as it has been given out. So far the work is not completed; and until such time as the last touch is given to it we cannot fairly base a judgment upon it. But sufficient is now known to create general disappointment. The small increase in Quebec, and the still smaller increase in Ontario—the two largest provinces, as far as population goes, in the Dominion—have created no end of discussion and fault-finding. It is evident that both political parties are anxious to make all the capital they can out of the unpromising condition of affairs. They are not sparing in their shots at each other; each is trying to shift the blame upon the other's shoulders. The Liberals, now in power, feel keenly the unsatisfactory character of the results; and they say that the fault lies with their opponents who, for political reasons, caused the census returns of 1891 to be unduly augmented. On the other hand, the Conservatives, who were then in power and who have been in Opposition since 1896, claim that the present census has been badly taken, that the returns are erroneous, and that whatever real falling off there may be, is due to the policy of the present Government. With all these contradictory claims we have nothing to do, nor do they interest us to any appreciable extent.

But what does affect us is the plain fact that, during the past decade, Canada's population has not augmented as it should have, considering all the advantages offered by the country and all the efforts made to swell our numbers. Be the cause what it may this fact remains, and cannot be gainsaid. The aim, at present, should be to discover the real truth in regard to the increase of our population; and, when the source of the discouraging result is made known, to strain every nerve to remove that cause.

It will be seen by the returns that we have a general statement of the changes in population, as to numbers, effected in the various provinces, in the different cities, and in the divers sections of country. But, that which most concerns us at this moment, is the status of our own people in the Dominion. We are anxious to learn the percentage of increase in each religious section of the population.

As in the past, we suppose, we will have no means of knowing whether the Irish Catholic element has, on the whole, augmented or decreased; much less can we ascertain our standing in the various centres in which we have generally been the most numerous. Long since, away back in the years of the last decade we called, and repeatedly called the attention of our representatives to this question; but no attention seems to have been paid to the representations then made. The result is that, as far as we are concerned, the whole census return is a blank.

However, we repeat, that it is not an easy matter to yet get at the exact truth.

The taking of the census and the compiling of the returns demand the manipulation of an enormous amount of figures; in such a vast undertaking the calculations required are beyond our conception. In consequence, it is no easy matter to arrive at perfect returns immediately after the handing in of the various and multitudinous reports. To avoid errors is almost impossible. It would need more than one careful revision of all the figures before exactness could be assured. Therefore, we are not inclined to base any serious judgment of Canada's progress or condition upon the returns as they now exist. Time may yet change their aspect.

BY PROVINCES.—The count in the provinces as compared with 1891 shows as follows:—

	1891.	1901.
British Columbia	98,175	190,000
Manitoba	152,506	246,464
New Brunswick	321,268	321,093
Nova Scotia	450,896	457,116
Ontario	2,144,326	2,167,078
P. E. Island	109,078	103,258
Quebec	1,488,535	1,620,974
The Territories	66,799	145,000
Unorganized Ter.	32,168	75,000

The gains thus indicated are as follows:—

British Columbia	91,827
Manitoba	88,858
New Brunswick	9,830
Nova Scotia	6,220

Ontario	58,657
Quebec	132,439
Territories	78,201
Unorganized Territory	42,832
Prince Edward Island loses 5,820.	

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.—The enumeration was made by electoral divisions, and the result is thus given:—

British Columbia.

Burrard, New West-	1891.	1901.
minster, Vancouver,		
Victoria, Yale and Cariboo	98,175	190,000
Manitoba.		
Brandon	25,575	38,742
Lisgar	28,585	43,505
MacDonald	22,776	36,090
Marquette	13,123	31,458
Provencher	15,460	24,578
Selkirk	21,389	29,755
Winnipeg	25,639	42,336

New Brunswick.

Albert	10,971	10,925
Carleton	22,529	21,621
Charlotte	23,572	22,416
Gloucester	24,897	27,935
Kent	23,845	23,954
Kings	23,087	21,655
Northumberland	25,713	28,543
Restigouche	8,908	10,586
St. John City and County	49,574	51,756
Sunbury & Queens	17,914	16,906
Victoria	18,277	21,136
Westmoreland	41,477	42,059
York	30,979	41,601

Nova Scotia.

Annapolis	19,350	18,842
Antigonish	16,114	18,617
Cap Breton	34,244	48,361
Colchester	27,160	24,899
Cumberland	34,529	38,169
Gloucester	19,897	20,322
Guysboro and Halifax City	17,195	18,320
County	71,358	74,167
Hants	22,052	20,056
Inverness	25,779	24,746
Kings	22,489	21,930
Lunenburg	31,075	32,380
Richmond	34,541	33,450
Shelburne	14,399	13,510
Queens	25,566	24,420
Victoria	12,432	10,576
Yarmouth	22,216	22,860

Ontario.

Addington	24,151	24,495
Algoma	37,570	56,500
Bothwell	25,593	26,232
Brant	23,859	26,729
Brockville	15,853	15,902
Bruce, E.	21,655	19,310
Bruce, N.	20,871	20,802
Bruce, W. O.	22,377	17,025
Caldwell	15,882	13,063
Carleton	16,534	19,375
Cornwall & Stormont	27,152	26,804
Dundas	20,132	19,757
Durham, E.	17,053	14,464
Durham, W. O.	15,374	13,109
Elgin, E.	26,724	27,258
Elgin, W. O.	39,925	22,865
Essex	31,523	33,435
Essex, S.	24,022	25,327
Frontenac	13,345	12,598
Glengarry	22,447	22,131
Grenville	12,929	12,832
Grey, E.	26,225	25,095
Grey, N.	26,341	27,073
Grey, S.	26,672	22,125
Haldimand & Monck	21,463	20,553
Halton	21,982	19,573
York, W. O.	20,284	18,787
Hamilton	41,857	53,744
Hastings, E.	48,980	52,550
Hastings, N.	18,050	16,472
Hastings, W. O.	22,070	24,077
Hastings, N. O.	18,964	17,269
Huron	18,968	17,269
Huron, S.	19,184	17,462
Huron, W. O.	20,021	18,778
Kent	31,434	31,873
Lambton	19,233	18,043
Lambton, E. O.	24,268	23,048
Lambton, W. O.	23,446	22,019
Lanark	19,260	18,174
Lanark, S.	19,862	19,507
Leeds and Grenville	13,521	13,644
Leeds	22,449	21,185
Leeds, S.	14,900	13,422
Lincoln & Niagara	27,043	27,589
London	22,281	24,417
Middlesex, E.	25,569	26,615
Middlesex, N.	19,090	17,455
Middlesex, S.	18,806	18,639
Nipissing	17,288	15,847
Muskoka and Parry Sound	26,515	33,723
Nipissing	17,970	33,500
Norfolk, N.	19,400	18,658
Norfolk, S.	22,702	20,889
Northumberland, E.	21,965	20,500
Northumberland, W. O.	14,947	13,055
Ontario, N.	20,723	20,716
Ontario, S.	19,033	16,794
Ontario, W. O.	18,792	16,895
Oxford	42,481	57,614
Oxford, S.	26,131	25,368
Oxford, W. O.	22,421	21,797
Perth	15,466	13,686
Perth, N.	26,907	27,147
Perth, S.	19,400	17,877
Peterborough, E.	21,919	22,313
Peterborough, W.	15,808	16,840
Prescott	24,173	27,055
Prince Edward	18,889	17,864
Renfrew	22,484	23,201
Russell	23,972	22,677
Simcoe, E.	31,645	35,206
Simcoe, N.	28,205	26,963
Simcoe, S.	20,824	19,272
Toronto, C.	26,832	28,746
Toronto, E.	48,564	45,707
Toronto, W.	73,827	81,676
Victoria	16,849	16,276
Waterloo	25,325	27,160
Waterloo, S.	25,139	25,480
Welland	25,132	16,091
Wellington, C.	23,387	20,563
Wellington, N.	24,956	23,800
Wellington, S.	24,373	24,707
Wellington & Brant	21,629	18,719

Wellington, S.	24,373	23,707
York, E.	25,148	40,342
Quebec.		
1891.	1901.	

Argenteuil	15,158	15,963
Beauce	19,522	16,363
Beauharnois	16,662	17,722
Bellechasse	18,368	18,702
Berthier	18,449	19,022
Bonaventure	20,835	24,490
Brome	14,709	13,397
Champlain	29,267	34,951
Charlevoix	19,038	19,334
Chateauguay	15,800	15,093
Chicoutimi and Saguenay (?)	32,281	38,281
Compton	22,779	26,460
Doux Montagnes	15,022	13,996
Dorchester	19,017	21,013
Drummond and Arthabaska	48,823	44,712
Gaspé	26,875	27,680
Hochelaga	35,766	55,869
Kingston	14,385	13,203
Jacques Cartier	14,582	25,967
Joliette	22,921	22,143
Kamouraska	20,454	19,101
Labelle	24,779	30,906
Laprairie and Napierville	19,065	18,227
L'Assomption	14,661	14,993
Levis	16,504	17,428
Lotbinière	26,905	26,210
L'Islet	13,823	14,403
Maskinonge	20,688	20,039
Megantic	32,514	64,169
Montcalm	17,829	15,773
Montmagny	19,456	18,484
Montmorency	14,796	12,998
Montreal, St. Ann's	12,309	12,278
Montreal, St. Antoine	24,685	23,366
Montreal, St. James	44,626	47,651
Montreal, St. Laurent	35,830	42,926
Montreal, St. Mary's	42,808	48,808
Nicolet	34,746	40,432
Pontiac	28,735	26,590
Quebec, C.	22,084	24,184
Quebec, E.	25,813	27,102
Quebec, W. O.	17,649	20,365
Quebec, Co.	19,326	39,326
Richelieu	9,241	9,326
Richmond & Wolfe	19,503	20,751
Richmond & Wolfe	31,347	34,137
St. Hyacinthe	38,430	40,157
St. Jean and Iberville	19,354	15,990
St. Jean and Iberville	21,135	21,543
St. Lawrence	23,268	18,814
Sherbrooke	23,268	23,628
Sherbrooke	16,088	18,466
Shuswap	9,608	9,928
Temiscouata	18,067	19,185
Terrebonne	25,608	29,185
Trois Rivières, St. Maurice	23,128	26,185
Vaudreuil	21,101	26,129
Wright	10,792	10,446
Yamaska	38,781	48,564
Yamaska	16,058	16,204

THE TERRITORIES.

Alberta, Assiniboia, E., Assiniboia, W.	66,799	148,000
Saskatchewan	32,168	75,000
Unorganized Territories		

CITIES.—The population of the principal city municipalities is as follows:—

1891.	1901.	Inc.
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Montreal	220,181	266,826	46,645
Toronto	151,220	207,971	56,751
Quebec	64,090	68,264	4,174
Ottawa	44,154	59,902	15,748
Hamilton	48,980	52,550	3,570
Winnipeg	25,439	42,336	16,897
Halifax	38,495	40,788	2,293
St. John	39,179	40,711	1,532
Victoria	31,977	37,983	5,906
Kingston	19,263	20,821	1,558
Vancouver	13,709	26,196	12,487
Brantford	12,753	16,631	3,878
Hull	11,264	13,988	2,724
Ch. a. Lotte			
Valleyfield	11,373	12,080	607
Sherbrooke	5,515	11,055	5,540
Sydney	2,427	9,908	7,481
Moncton	5,165	9,026	3,861
Calgary	3,876	12,142	8,266
Brandon	3,778	5,738	1,960

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.—The population by families compared with 1891 is as follows:—

1891.	1901.
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Canada	921,643	1,042,782
British Columbia	20,719	39,000
Manitoba	31,786	48,590
New Brunswick	58,462	62,700
Nova Scotia	58,462	62,700
Ontario	414,798	451,839
Prince E. Island	18,601	18,746
Quebec	27,991	30,301
Territories	14,415	29,500
Unorganized Ter.	32,168	75,000

The dwellings are as follows:—

1891.	1901.
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Canada	377,586	1,003,944
British Columbia	20,016	38,000
Manitoba	30,790	47,903
New Brunswick	54,713	58,227
Nova Scotia	79,102	85,092
Ontario	406,948	440,413
Prince E. Island	18,389	18,580
Quebec	246,644	287,533
Territories	14,129	28,300

SOME RECORDS INCOMPLETE.—The bulletin says: In a few districts the records of the present year are incomplete, and the figures for them have been estimated in part. The returns for the extreme northern portions of Quebec and Ontario and for the unorganized territories of Athabasca, Franklin, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Ungava, and Yukon have not been received.

There was a very little boy wading up to the ankles in muddy water one afternoon. "Why aren't you at school, young man?" asked a passing gentleman. "Cos I've got the whooping cough," he explained.

No man is so insignificant as the one that his examples can do no hurt.—Lord Clarendon.

NOTES FOR FARMERS.

FARMING IN COLD NORWAY.

Many of the farms in this part of Norway have been cultivated for a thousand years. The buildings on some of them are seven and eight hundred years old. Anything built within a century or two is considered modern. The other day an Englishman who was looking at a house built to rent for the fishing season complained that it was too old. The owner was astonished at such presumption, and assured him that every building on the place had been erected since 1815. But they are built to stay.

At Borgund, a few miles west of this place, is a church that was built in 1150 or earlier. The antiquarians cannot determine the exact date, and it is mentioned in the official records of the diocese as far back as 1360. They are carefully preserved for all the intervening years. It is a singular piece of architecture, but there are twenty or more in Norway like it, although I believe this is the best preserved. It is built of logs, thickly covered with tar both on the inside and the outside, which accounts for its preservation. The interior consists of a nave and aisles, with twelve pinnacles, a choir and a semi-circular apse. When the doors are shut the interior is almost in total darkness, as light is admitted only through tiny openings pierced through the roof of the dome. The use of window glass was unknown in Norway at the time of its erection, and the service probably consisted solely of the Mass, chanted by candlelight, while the congregation knelt devoutly in the dark nave.

The foundations of all the ancient Norway buildings are of heavy stone. Some of them five or six feet thick. The timbers of both the barns and the houses are of the full size of the tree squared off. The roofs are of slate, trimmed by hand, half or three-quarters of an inch thick, and there are sometimes tiles of baked clay resembling those of Spain and Italy. The roofs, highly polished, especially those that climb the steep mountain sides, are thatched with straw or have dirt roofs—a covering of boards and then a layer of earth and sod a foot or eighteen inches thick. At this time of year they are usually covered with snow, but when it is really not good form, but it is exceedingly picturesque to have a flower garden on top of your house, and it adds so much to the attractiveness of the Norwegian landscape.