

# 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 shafts 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 increased, or 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—

Province	1891	1901
British Columbia	98,175	190,000
Manitoba	152,506	246,464
New Brunswick	321,268	351,093
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 Territory	32,168	75,000

The gains thus indicated are as follows—

Province	1891	1901
British Columbia	98,175	190,000
Manitoba	152,506	246,464
New Brunswick	321,268	351,093
Nova Scotia	450,896	457,116
Ontario	2,144,326	2,167,078
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Ontario	2,144,326	2,167,078
Quebec	1,488,535	1,620,974
Territories	66,799	145,000
Unorganized Territory	32,168	75,000
Prince Edward Island	109,078	103,258

### ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

The enumeration was made by electoral divisions, and the result is thus given—

Province	1891	1901
British Columbia	98,175	190,000
Manitoba	152,506	246,464
New Brunswick	321,268	351,093
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 Territory	32,168	75,000

Province	1891	1901
Alberta	10,971	10,925
Carleton	22,529	21,616
Charlotte	23,572	22,421
Gloucester	24,897	27,935
Kent	23,845	25,954
Kings	23,087	21,655
Northumberland	25,713	28,543
Restigouche	8,908	10,586
St. John City	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

Province	1891	1901
Annapolis	19,350	18,842
Antigonish	16,114	18,617
Cape Breton	34,244	48,361
Colchester	27,160	24,899
Cumberland	34,529	38,169
Richmond	19,897	20,322
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
Pictou	34,541	33,450
Richmond	14,399	13,510
Shelburne	25,566	24,420
Queens	12,432	10,576
Victoria	22,216	22,860

Province	1891	1901
Addington	24,151	24,495
Algonia	37,570	56,590
Bothwell	25,593	25,232
Brant	23,859	25,232
Brookville	15,853	15,902
Bruce, E.	21,655	19,310
Bruce, N.	20,871	20,802
Bruce, W. O.	22,377	17,025
Carleton	15,882	13,063
Carleton Place	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	41,857	47,258
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, S.	26,341	27,073
Grey, W.	23,672	22,125
Haldimand & Parry	21,463	20,053
Halton	21,982	19,573
York, W. O.	20,284	18,787
York, W. O.	41,857	53,744
Hamilton	48,980	52,550
Hastings, E.	18,050	16,472
Hastings, N.	22,070	24,077
Hastings, W. O.	18,964	17,771
Huron, E.	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.	24,268	23,048
Lambton, W. O.	23,444	22,119
Lanark, N.	19,260	18,174
Lanark, S.	19,862	19,507
Leeds and Grenville	13,521	13,644
Leeds	22,449	21,185
Lennox	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	18,689
London, W. O.	17,288	15,847
Muskoka and Parry Sound	26,515	33,723
Nipissing	17,970	18,500
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	18,794
Ontario, W. O.	18,792	16,895
Ottawa	42,481	57,614
Oxford	26,131	25,368
Oxford, S.	22,421	21,797
Oxford, W. O.	15,466	18,686
Peel	26,907	27,147
Perth	19,400	17,877
Peterborough, E.	21,919	22,313
Peterborough, W. O.	15,808	16,840
Prescott	24,173	27,055
Prince Edward	18,889	17,864
Renfrew	23,484	23,201
Russell	23,972	22,677
Simcoe, E.	31,645	35,206
Simcoe, S.	23,205	26,948
Simcoe, W. O.	20,824	19,272
Toronto, C.	26,832	28,746
Toronto, W. O.	48,564	45,707
Toronto, E.	73,827	81,676
Toronto, N.	36,849	40,557
Victoria	26,455	26,580
Waterloo, N.	25,325	27,160
Waterloo, S.	25,139	25,480
Welland	25,132	16,091
Wellington, C.	23,387	20,868
Wellington, N.	24,956	23,800
Wellington, S.	24,373	24,767
Wellington, W. O.	21,629	18,710

Province	1891	1901
Canada	9,216,443	10,427,782
British Columbia	20,719	39,000
Manitoba	31,786	48,590
New Brunswick	58,462	62,700
Nova Scotia	414,798	414,798
Ontario	2,144,326	2,167,078
Prince E. Island	109,078	103,258
Quebec	1,488,535	1,620,974
Territories	66,799	145,000
Unorganized Ter.	32,168	75,000

Province	1891	1901
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	440,473
Prince E. Island	18,389	18,580
Quebec	246,644	287,538
Territories	14,129	28,300

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### 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 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 columns, 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 mass, chanted by candlelight, while the congregation knelt devoutly in the dark nave.

The foundations of all the ancient Norwegian 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 are of a peculiar shape, those that cling to the 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 nicely covered with beautiful flowers. It is really not good to have a flower garden on top of your house, and it adds so much to the attractiveness of the Norwegian landscape.

You find the same flowers over here in the north, but the northern part of the United States, where they seem larger, fuller and more brilliant in color. Botanists tell me that this is actually true, and account for it by the long days. The flower season is short but luxuriant, and when the sun is shining for twenty hours of sunshine it ought to grow larger as well as lovelier. The daisies, harebells, dandelions, forget-me-nots, coxcombs, golden rod, bachelor's buttons and ragged robins, hollyhocks and other old-fashioned garden flowers that you find in New England, can be seen here in their greatest glory. The roses seem to have thicker leaves and richer tints, the violets are of all colors, the lilacs are of a deeper pink, the tint they call old rose, and what is stronger than I have ever known. Snowdrops, syringas and other large shrubs make the best of the short summer, but there is nothing in all the flora that compares to the buttercup. That humble but beautiful denizen of the field and forest grows double here, with a dozen or twenty petals of good form, but is as full as a peony. The meadows are crimson with clover and the air is loaded with its fragrance. Wild roses climb nimbly over the great stone fences, and bluebells nestle in the shadows. Either side of the road is lined with truant flowers and wild strawberries.

Horticulture does not play a prominent part among the agricultural industries of Norway, but in every farm and garden you find apples, pears, cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and other large and small fruits which, like the flowers, have a more pronounced and stronger aroma than the same species cultivated in milder climates. The cherries, currants and gooseberries are particularly good and strawberries are served upon the tables of the hotels. Every meal we have no less than three or four kinds of preserved fruits offered us, and the wild strawberries and cream are worth coming all the way to Norway for. The water does not bring a stinky little jug with five teaspoonfuls of cream, but a great pitcher that will hold a couple of quarts and lets you help yourself. They serve the strawberries in soup plates, so that those who like that sort of thing—and I have no respect for a man who doesn't—can just wallow in the greatest of luxuries. Dean Swift must have been in Norway when he said: "Doubtless God might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless God never did."

Comparatively little modern machinery is used by the farmers. Here and there upon the larger farms you find an American mower or reaper or thrashing machine, but the greater part of the work upon the small farms is done by women, and they use heavy and awkward home-made tools. On account of the necessity of a persisting economy, the low price of labor and their isolated situation, to do anything that is necessary about the place, and the Norwegian farmer is a jack-of-all-trades. He grinds his own rye, and barley, shoes his own horse, makes his own handles during the long winter evenings, and is usually able to replace or repair both household and outdoor utensils. In this respect the country is a hundred years behind the age.

It is common, too, for shoemakers, tailors, cabinet-makers, chimney sweepers, tinkers and other mechanics to travel on the frontier. These itinerants have a regular circuit and carry stocks of goods as well as tools.

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 to be sure that his examples can do no hurt.—Lord Clarendon.

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SATURDAY, August 24, 1901.

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61 pieces Fancy Dress Plaids in beautiful range of colorings, medium weight, suitable for ladies' and children's wear, regular value 27c to 35c. Special Sale 18c.

38 pieces Summer Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, English Fabrics, all selected shades and designs, regular 55c. Special Sale 19c.

21 pieces Fancy Dress Grenadines, black grounds, colored stripes, lace insertion 2 1/2 inches apart, regular 55c. Special Sale 38c.

73 pieces Fancy Dress Materials, 40 inches wide, French weave, worth 67c to 95c. Special Sale 38c.

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50000 Yards of Fancy Silks.

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9 only Office Desks in Oak finish, fitted with four drawers, regular value \$10.00. Special \$7.75.

5 only Roll Top Office Desks in Solid Oak, golden finish with pigeon holes and drawers, highly polished, worth \$21.00. Special \$17.30.

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10 only Tilting Office Chairs, well made and strong, the regular value of this line is \$7.75. August. Special price \$5.20.

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pair tools on their backs. They go from house to house, and, being expected once in so often, work is kept for them. If a pair of boots needs mending they are laid aside until the shoemaker comes, if there is anything the matter with the clock, if the tinware in the kitchen leaks, if any of the china is broken or any other article of household use cannot be mended by the folks at home, it is laid one side until the peddler comes around. He is a journeyman in fact as well as in theory, and receives his board and lodging at whatever house he happens to be at bedtime or when the dinner bell rings.