

increasing at the rate of 125,000 annually. If it continues to grow at the same ratio during the next century, there will then be over forty millions of people gathered around Charing Cross. In the city of Chicago we have another very remarkable example of rapid growth. In the year 1837 it contained only 4,170 people, while to-day it has over a million, an increase of about two hundred and thirty fold. In 1850 Berlin had only 400,000; now she has about 1,400,000. And similar increase may be seen in other European cities.

Not only are the cities growing very rapidly, but we see by comparison that their growth far exceeds the ratio of general increase. Between 1780 and 1880 the population in the United States increased thirteen fold, but during the same period the urban population increased eighty-six fold. In 1800 there were only six cities in the Union with a population over 6,000 each, while in 1880 there were 286. In France one in 7.5 of the people live in cities; in the United States one in 7, and in Great Britain one out of every 2.5, while in Scotland three out of every four live in cities or towns. Dr. Strong has formed a table showing the relative increase since 1790:

In 1790 one-thirtieth of the population in the U. S. lived in cities over 8,000				
In 1840 one-twelfth	"	"	"	"
In 1860 one-sixth	"	"	"	"
In 1890 one-fourth	"	"	"	"

In our own Dominion, young as it is, we see two cities already containing nearly one-tenth of the whole population, and sufficient to form a new city is being added to each of them every year.

These few figures will make clear to the most obtuse the fact of the rapid growth of our modern cities. It may not be out of place to inquire into the reasons for this very remarkable growth of modern cities. The ancient reasons for city building have scarcely any force in the 19th century. One reason why people built and lived in cities two or three thousand years ago, was for protection. The law of right was not recognized then as now; the only principle they knew was—

" Let him take who has the power,
And let him keep who can."

Hence the cities were all walled and strongly fortified. A walled city to-day is an archaeological curiosity. The days of feudal castles