These figures may, to the casual reader, seem enormous, but they are not so. The actual progress of the United States has been as great. There have been eight decennial census there, and the results shew the population to have been :-

In 1790	3,929,827	In 1830	
1800	5,305,925	1840	17,069,453
1810	7,239,814	1850	23,191,876
1020	9,638,131	1860	31,445,089

Placed as we are beside the United States, it becomes of interest to compare our position with theirs, and the preceding figures shew that the Dominion now contains a population about equal to that which the States possessed when they achieved their independence. Our cities are also at least equal now to theirs at that time, the figures being

Population of British American Cities.	Population of Cities of the United States
1861. 1861	1790. 1790
Hamilton 19,006 Ottawa 14,669 Kingston 13,743 London 11,555 Three Rivers 6,058 Fredericton 5,652 St. Hyacinthe 3,636	Salem 7,927 Providence 6,380 Portsmouth 4,720 Richmond 3,761 Albany 3,498
St. Johns, Nfid 24,851 Charlottetow, P. E. I 6,706	1

Looking at the rate of progress of the Cities of the United States, we may fairly expect that by the end of the century—only a generation hence—Montreal will boast 300,000 people, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, St. John, N.B., and Halifax at least 100,000 each; while on the Pacific Coast, on Lake Winnepeg, or on the plains, some new cities will be rising destined to be the San Franciscos, St. Louis or Chicagos of our side of the line, though now as little thought of as were the last named cities a century ago.

How many of the people of the Dominion are native to the soil, is a question of much interest, and by the aid of the census tables we answer it as follows:--

Where Resident.	Natives of Canada.	Natives of N. Brunswick:		Total Natives of The Dom'n.	
Ontario	902,879 1,015,564 300 353	3,214 852 199,445 2,251	4,383 977 5,700 294,706	910,476 1,017,393 205,445 297,310	485,615 94,173 46,602 33,547
Total	1,919,096	205,762	305,766	2,430,624	659,937

It is only natural that in new colonies, like Ontario and New Brunswick, the proportion of immigrants should be larger than in older settled districts, but these figures are so dissimilar that they also appear to point to a difference in the inducements that have been held out to emigrants by the several Provinces. At the beginning of a new system, under which oppulation is to be the basis of representation, that Province will most rapidly increase in power which offers most attractions to the settler. Quebec must freely open up its fertile township lands and rich mineral tracts; Nova Scotia must more boldly bid for men and women in the emigration markets of the world; Ontario and New Brunswick must in no way relax their endeavors to bring population to their shores; for although the natural rate of increase here, unchecked as yet by Mathusian doctrines, is rapid as compared with the densely settled countries of the old world, nevertheless the wealth, the vigor and energy, the progress, the power which we admire over the borders, and which we hope to realize for ourselves hereafter more than we have yet done, principally depend upon a full stream of foreign immigration.

what is the religious belief of the people of the Dominion? Mainly Roman Catholic; next Presbyterian;* then English Catholic, Wesleyan and Baptist. Afterwards follow in the far distance all the other denominations, familiar and unfamiliar. The figures are:—

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	Church of Rome.	Presbyte- rians.	Church of England.	Wesleyans and Method'ts	Baptists.	Lutherans	Congrega- tionalists.	Miscella- neous Creeds.	Of no religion.	No Creed stated.	Total.
Quebec N. Brunswick Nova Scotia	943,253	43,735	63,487	25,637	7,751 57,730	857	4,927 1,290	9,691 2,664	1,477	5,728	
Totals	1,372,913	471,946	465,572	431,924	189,080	29,651	17,757	76,176	18,860	16,682	3,090,561
Or per cent	444	154	151	141	6	1	1	21/2	1/2	1/2	100

^{*} If the total population of British America be taken, the Presbyterians and Anglicans exchange places, other denominations preserving the same relative rank.