to their parents; and the climate being doubtless salubrious in the extreme, the increase of population

to their parents; and the chinace being doubt-said said and a said and a said a table, showing the extent of land to each inhabitant in European countries and in ours. According to the resolutions of frequent statistical congresses, the metric hectare (2.47 of an English acre) is used as the common measure of surface :-

Inc common income or currence :				
	Population,	Extent in Hectares	Females	Extent in Hectares to
Countries.	year	in	to	
"	1,000 S	1,000 S	1,000 Males.	inhabitants.
Daine in English				
Russia in Europe	59,300	477,888	1,020	8,059
Austria	37,451	66,518	1,004	1,776
France	31,3	53,028	1,001	1,418
		31,729	1,039	1,082
Italy		25,932	998	1,191
Prussia		28,955	1,007	1,566
Spain	15,659	50,704	1,020	3,244
Bavaria	4,690	7,565	1,026	1,613
Belgium		2,946	994	650
Sweden		39,924	1,059	10,344
Portugal		8,600	1.111	2,328
Netherlands	31-73	3,284	1,038	997
Roman States	3,124	4,129	953	1.338
Denmark	2,605	5,838	1,009	2,241
Switzerland	2,510	4,142	1,031	1,650
Saxony		1,501	1,044	674
Hanover		3,846	1,001	2,037
Wurtembu.g	1,721	1,945	1,075	1,130
Norway		31,832	1,040	21,363
Greece	1,097	4,543	933	4,142
Saxe Meningen	172	236	1,047	1,369
Saxe Altenburg		132	1,032	960
Saxe Gotha	112	142	1,047	1,262
Saxe Cobourg	47	55	1,077	1,168
Ontario	1,396	31,406	924	22,500
Ouebec		54,395	, , ,	49,000
New Brunswick	252	7,020	757 939	27.800
Nova Scotia	331	4.833	939	14,600
The Dominion	3,000	97,054	945	31,601
The United States†	110	444,962	958	14,100
T		. C.C. 1		1000

In the above table is also given a statement of the proportion of females and males. In old countries, as is well known, the females are the more numerous - the proportion in all Europe being 1,015 females as is well known, the reliance that the case, owing, we think principally to the fact that it is the men who emigrate., leaving the women, at least for a time, behind them. Strangely enough, though, and physiologists may examine its causes, the following disproportionate numbers of the sexes appear to have been born in the Dominion in the census year:—

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
Males	27,301	20,957	\$ 4,521	5,140	57,919
Females	25,877	19,831	4,200	5,102	55,018

Under the new political system of the Dominion, population has a great influence on the relative political power of the Provinces composing it, and the more rapid the increase of the population of any Province, the greater its influence in the Parliament at Ottawa will be.

We show in the following table the number of members of the House of Commons and the proportionate influence each Province now has, and contrast it with what the number and proportionate

influence are expected to be after 1871 :-

Members now.	Proportionate influence.		Members after 1871.	Proportionate influence.
82 65 15	45.3 35.9 8,3 10,5	Ontario Quebec New Brunswick Nova Scotia	98 65 15 18	50,0 33,2 7,6 9,2
181	100,0	The Dominion	196	100,0

This change within 10 years is quite sufficiently rapid for those holding conservative views, but in the future, it may be even more so. A singular table of the fluctuation of the representation of the United States in the House of Representatives has been compiled, and shows that Virginia, first in 1790, 1800 and 1810, fell to the second place in 1820, the third in 1830, the fourth in 1840 and 1850, and the fifth in 1860, being supplanted by (1) New York, which was fifth in 1790; by (2) Pennsylvania, which was second in 1790, fell to be third in 1810 and 1820 and then regained its place; by (3) Ohio

Adding the area of Prince Edward Island 2.100 square miles, Newfoundiard, 4(,2°0, Bri-tish 'olumbia, 220,001 (including Vancouver's Island 2),000) and Labrador, the Hudson's Bay and North West territories, say 2,753,00 square miles, we shall have a total for British North America of 3,389,345 square miles.

377,045

Quebec..... New Brunswick..... 27,105 18,660 ** Nova Scotia.....

⁺ The States only, not the territories, as processus of 1860.

1 Out of 5,062,414 "alien passengors" who arrived in the United States between 1820 and 1860, both inclusive, 2,977,603 wore males and b ± 2,035,536 females. The sex of the remaining 40,275 was not stated.

3 Assumed, the census for New Brunswick not dividing males from females born.