

which first appeared among the States in the census of 1800; and by (4) Illinois, which appeared for the first time, and was then last but one, in 1810. Who can tell what will be the relative position of our four Provinces half a century hence, or how many fair new ones may be added to our roll? Some may say "let another generation see to that," but the writer cannot but hold that it is our duty to begin that care at present, and to attract by judicious political measures that emigration which is the chief source of the progress and the civilization of the new world.

The increase of population has also an important bearing on the public finances. For a country like France, with a stationary population, it is in the highest degree dangerous to increase the public debt by unproductive expenditures. In a country like the United States, with an increasing population, such an enormous increase as that caused by the late civil war will be easily bearable in a few years, if only the debt can be patiently supported without augmenting it for so long. It is in fact principally due to the increase of population in the Dominion that the Provinces have been able to bear, without severe pressure, the large increase in their debts, which they have incurred during the past twenty years.

The Dominion commenced its career on the 1st July, 1867, with a debt of \$77,500,000, (see *Year Book* for 1868, page 58,) with a population of about 3,800,000 souls, or \$20.39 per head. The annual increase of population being now about 140,000, it follows that we can, without having a heavier burden of debt to bear than we had then, increase our liabilities by \$2,856,000 *per annum*; which, by the way, there is no doubt whatever we shall do for some time to come.

The origin, creed and occupations of the people of the Dominion are investigated at some length in previous volumes of the *Year Book*. We briefly recapitulate the statements made: the numbers being for the census year 1861:—

Origin.

Born in the Dominion.....	2,430,624	Natives of French origin.....	926,466
		Natives of other origins.....	1,504,168
Born out of the Dominion.....	659,937	Born in England and Wales.....	136,832
		“ Ireland.....	281,260
		“ Scotland.....	133,690
		“ other countries.....	108,145
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	3,090,561		3,090,561

Creed.

Roman Catholics.....	1,372,913	Congregationalists.....	17,757
Presbyterians.....	471,946	Miscellaneous Creeds.....	76,176
Anglicans.....	465,572	Of no religion.....	18,860
Wesleyans and Methodists.....	431,924	No creed stated.....	16,682
Baptists.....	189,080		
Lutherans.....	29,651		
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			3,090,561

Occupations.

Farmers owning land, including their adult sons.....	450,000	Traders, Storekeepers, &c.....	60,000
Laborers on farms.....	100,000	Fishermen and Mariners.....	30,000
Lumberers, &c.....	40,000	Professional.....	15,000
Laborers in cities, &c., male and female	50,000	Servants and Miscellaneous.....	55,000
Mechanics of all kinds, including Sempstresses, &c.....	200,000		
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			1,000,000

* The municipal census of Ontario, taken last fall by the municipal assessors, being the first, and therefore in many respects inaccurate, should nevertheless be alluded to here. It enumerates 300,000 ratepayers. There are certainly more than five, probably more than six, persons to each enumerated ratepayer throughout the Province. The latter figure would give 1,800,000 souls in Ontario in 1867, which is probably not far from the truth. A municipal census is always far below the truth in matters relating to property, owing to the general but absurd reluctance of people to give the assessors correct figures, and to the numerous omissions which the assessors' statements aim at invariably show. The following figures, which we collate with those of the census of 1861, must, therefore, be taken with some qualification:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.	Dogs.
Census of 1861.....	1,015,000	1,179,000	776,000	380,000
Municipal census of 1867.....	950,000	1,800,000	650,000	350,000	100,000

It is to be hoped that the municipal authorities in Quebec will hereafter pay more attention than they have yet done to their municipal statistics; and that municipal organization will progress in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from which provinces it is now almost impossible to gather any trustworthy details.