

## Census.

## FACTS FROM THE CENSUS.—COMPARISONS.

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In all comparisons of the increase of population between the United States and other countries, it is specially necessary to take into consideration the well known fact, that there has been no appreciable emigration from the Republic. The country is so extensive, new, and thinly settled, and labour is so scarce, that all who desire it can find abundant employment of one kind or another. To supply this demand, the British Provinces in North America, before Confederation, contributed their full share; they were continually drained of their population, whether native or born in the British Isles; and the neighbouring country was the ultimate destination of all who left us. In an article in the *Year Book* for 1873, the writer of this paper showed that not less than 150,000 left the Province of Quebec between 1861 and 1871; and from the last census of the United States, it can be fully established, that over 100,000 persons emigrated from Ontario during the same period, and similarly from all the maritime provinces. This single fact will fully account for the low ratio of increase, in all our provinces, between 1861 and 1871, as compared with that of our neighbours south of us.

But Confederation has created for us a new

era; it has united the several detached provinces, each having separate interests, into one great country; and since its inauguration, many millions of square miles of the most fertile soil have been added to our Territory, affording ample room for many millions of people. And under the influence of the new ideas diffused among us since Confederation, a further exploration of the older provinces, especially of Ontario and Quebec, has been made, and has fully established the fact, that not only are there still millions of acres of fine land for the industrious settler, but also, that the mineral resources of all the provinces are almost inexhaustible. The hindrances to our prosperity are entirely removed by the combined influences of these favourable events; and it is confidently hoped that our next census, in 1881, will show that we have fully overtaken our southern neighbours in the race for prosperity.

But even under the great disadvantages of our position in the past, the increase of the principal cities, in the British Provinces, between 1861 and 1871, has not lagged far behind that of the chief cities of the United States, between 1860 and 1870, as the following comparison will clearly show:

Canadian Cities.	Per ct.	U. States Cities.	Per ct.
Charlottetown, Pr. Ed. ....	31.3	Albany, N. Y. ....	11.3
Frederickton, N. B. ....	34.3	Baltimore, Md. ....	28.0
Halifax, N. S. ....	18.3	Boston, Mass. ....	41.0
Hamilton, Ont. ....	39.9	Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	48.5
St. John, N. B. ....	36.6	Buffalo, do. ....	45.0
*Kingston, Ont., (decrease.) ....	9.7	+Chicago, Ill. ....	178.6
London, Ont. ....	36.9	Cincinnati, O. ....	34.2
Montreal, Que. ....	18.7	Cleveland, O. ....	13.9
Ottawa, Ont. ....	46.9	+Detroit, Mich. ....	74.4
*Quebec, Que., (decrease.) ....	.5	+Milwaukee, Wis. ....	57.9
Toronto, Ont. ....	25.1	Newark, N. J. ....	46.1
Three Rivers, Que. ....	24.9	New Orleans, La. ....	13.4
		New York, N. Y. ....	16.9
		Philadelphia, Pa. ....	19.8
		+Pittsburg, Pa. ....	74.9
		Providence, R. I. ....	36.0
		Rochester, N. Y. ....	29.4
		+St. Louis, Mo. ....	93.3
		+San Francisco, Cal. ....	163.1
		+Washington City. ....	78.6

\*The apparent decrease in Kingston and Quebec arises from the fact that the troops stationed in these cities were included in the census of 1861, but omitted in the enumeration of 1871.

+The important geographical positions of the cities thus marked (+) make them great commercial centres, and their increase is, in consequence, quite exceptional, even in the U. States.

The older provinces of the Dominion of Canada, present stronger points of resemblance to New England than to any other subdivision of the United States. Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are similar to the Eastern States, in their geographical position, (on the Atlantic sea board,) in their climate, productions, and early settlement. In population also, there is nearly an equality. That of New England in 1860 was 3,153,283, and in 1870, it was 3,490,924. The population of the four provinces constituting the Dominion was 3,090,561, in 1861,

and 3,485,761 in 1871. The increase in New England during the ten years was 355,641, in the Dominion, 395,200.

But these are not the only points of resemblance. There is a still more striking one, in which similarity of circumstances produced similarity of results on the people of the two countries. Both were comparatively old, that is, long settled. In New England, there was little room for expansion, for increase of population, or for the profitable investment of capital. Dissatisfaction with their poor, "pent up Utica"