

exhibit covered one-half of the available area and consisted principally of minerals, forestry, food products, fruit (natural and in antiseptics), and a small agricultural display. It was non-competitive and solely gotten up as a means of educating the average city man as to the possibilities and resources of the colonies. It was a great success.

WOLVERHAMPTON ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1902.

The Wolverhampton Art and Industrial Exhibition, which was open for about six months, was opened on May 1 by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and remained open till November 8. Canada was the only country represented officially, and the exhibit was contained in a building erected by the Canadian Government for its own use. The principal features were agriculture, horticulture, food products, forestry and minerals. The exhibition was non-competitive. The Canadian portion was the best there and caused many enthusiastic and favourable comments.

CORK INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1902.

The Cork International Exhibition was open from May 1 to November 1, a period of six months, and while international in name it was not so in character, for although there were many stallholders of different nationalities, Canada was the only country officially represented. The Canadian exhibit was in a separate building erected by the Canadian Government for the purpose, and consisted principally of agriculture, horticulture, food products, forestry and minerals. The display was much admired, many competent and favourable opinions being offered, such as the following from a very prominent Irish Parliamentarian: 'In my opinion the Canadian Pavilion is one of the chief attractions of the Cork Exhibition.' There were no awards.

CENSUS.

The Census of 1901, taken according to the *de jure* system, gives the following results. For the purposes of comparison the electoral districts of 1901 have been taken as the basis, and the electoral districts of previous censuses rearranged so that the development or decrease in population in each district can be compared.

The first column gives the names of the electoral divisions; the second the population as ascertained by the census of 1901; the third the percentage of increase or decrease of population in 1901, as compared with the population in the same boundaries in 1891; the fourth gives the population of 1891, and the fifth the percentage of development or diminution in each electoral district when compared with the population in the same boundaries in 1881. The sixth column gives the population of 1881 by electoral divisions within the same boundaries as those of 1891 and 1901, and the seventh column gives the percentage of increase or decrease in 1881 compared with 1871.