

85. That females almost invariably predominate over males in cities and towns is well known, and the fact has been accounted for in numerous ways, among some of the evident reasons being the number of domestic servants, saleswomen, and female factory hands employed. That Canada is no exception to this rule is shown by the following figures:

PROPORTION of Urban and Rural to Total Population and Porportions of the Sexes, 1871 and 1881.

Province.	Rate per cent. to population of Province and Dominion.				Females to 100 Males.			
	Urban.		Rural.		Urban.		Rural.	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Prince Edward Island.....	11·5	14·1	88·5	85·9	110·15	109·97	98·22	97·25
Nova Scotia.....	14·0	13·6	86·0	86·4	109·52	114·35	98·62	98·04
New Brunswick.....	24·3	22·3	75·7	77·7	104·44	106·24	93·15	93·04
Quebec	19·5	22·8	80·5	77·2	110·99	112·04	97·47	97·34
Ontario.....	19·4	22·8	80·6	77·2	102·54	106·34	94·01	94·34
Manitoba	1·2	12·1	98·8	87·9	62·83	71·79	93·99	78·01
British Columbia	8·9	11·9	91·1	88·1	67·34	70·84	31·78	67·21
The Territories
Canada	18·8	21·1	81·2	78·9	105·90	108·09	95·47	95·05

86. The cities of Winnipeg and Victoria are the only exceptions to this rule, owing, probably, to their recent origin. In the other Provinces there was a marked increase in the female urban population, it being more than 2 per cent. higher for the whole Dominion in 1881 than in 1871. The total urban population in 1881 was 21·1 per cent., or one-fifth of the whole population of Canada, and showed an increase of 2·3 per cent. over 1871.

87. No distinction could be made in the Territories in 1881, between the urban and rural population, but females were slightly in excess, owing no doubt to the large number of Indians, among whom females are always more numerous than males.