

Territories in the usual way, their suspicious character making it dangerous to run the risk of irritating them by asking for too many particulars; full details therefore could not be obtained regarding their ages, conjugal condition, &c. The Government agents, however, keep a record of all Indians receiving supplies and treaty payments, and from these records the greater part of the information respecting them was obtained. For the above reasons it was decided when the census of Manitoba was taken to make no attempt to enumerate the Indians, and the particulars concerning them were obtained direct from the Department of the Interior.

97. The following table gives the numbers of the sexes, of the people, and of the occupied dwellings in the Province of Manitoba on the 31st July, 1886:—

Population of
Manitoba
1886.

CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.
POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	POPULATION.			Occupied dwellings.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Selkirk	19,501	14,855	34,356	8,580
Marquette	12,833	9,917	22,750	5,348
Provencher	7,076	6,334	13,410	2,604
Lisgar	9,578	8,308	17,886	3,508
Winnipeg City	10,606	9,632	20,238	3,831
Total	59,594	49,046	108,640	23,871

98. The last census of Manitoba was taken on the 4th day of April, 1881, when the population was 65,954. There was, therefore, an increase of 64·7 per cent. in the total population during the intervening five years; and this increase, large as it is, would undoubtedly have been larger but for the reaction after the inflation of 1882 and 1883.

Increase since 1881.

99. The proportion of females per 100 males in 1881 was

Proportions of