

## HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN EACH PROVINCE AND IN CANADA—1881.

PROVINCE.	HUSBANDS.			WIVES.		
	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	27	15,336	15,363	278	15,121	15,399
Nova Scotia.....	122	67,639	67,761	1,720	66,173	67,893
New Brunswick.....	131	49,230	49,361	1,412	47,930	49,342
Quebec.....	1,107	217,437	218,544	8,099	209,699	217,798
Ontario.....	759	308,802	309,561	9,234	300,240	309,474
Manitoba.....	76	10,872	10,948	686	9,857	10,543
British Columbia.....	138	8,357	8,495	561	6,765	7,326
The Territories.....	21	10,190	10,511	212	11,550	11,762
Canada.....	2,381	688,163	690,544	22,202	667,335	689,537

Wives, it will be seen, exceeded husbands only in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the Territories; in Ontario and New Brunswick the numbers were nearly equal.

123. The following were the proportions of wives to husbands in each Province:—

## WIVES TO EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS IN EACH PROVINCE—1881.

The Territories.....	11,190	New Brunswick.....	9,996
Prince Edward Island...	10,023	Quebec.....	9,965
Nova Scotia.....	10,019	Manitoba.....	9,630
Ontario.....	9,997	British Columbia.....	8,624

Proportions of wives to husbands in the Provinces.

In proportion to husbands, wives were fewest in British Columbia and Manitoba, a state of things always to be expected in new countries, though the disproportion in British Columbia is particularly large. The polygamous habits of the Indians explain the excess of wives in the Territories.

124. According to the ages of the married, it will be seen from the following table that males were more inclined to marry at an early age in British Columbia and Manitoba, this being due to the comparative scarcity of marriageable women. Among the older Provinces the tendency was

Husbands under and over 21 years.