

Proportions of urban and rural population, 1871-1891.

124. The proportions of the urban and rural populations respectively to the total population, in each of the census years, 1871, 1881 and 1891 are given below.

PROPORTION OF URBAN AND RURAL TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1871, 1881, 1891.

Provinces.	1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Ontario	19·4	80·6	22·8	77·2	33·2	66·8
Quebec	19·5	80·5	22·8	77·2	29·2	70·8
Nova Scotia	14·0	86·0	13·6	86·4	21·2	78·8
New Brunswick	24·3	75·7	22·3	77·7	19·4	80·6
Manitoba	1·2	98·8	12·1	87·9	22·5	77·5
British Columbia	8·9	91·1	11·9	88·1	42·5	57·5
Prince Edward Island	11·5	88·5	14·1	85·9	13·0	87·0
The Territories	5·6	94·4
Canada	18·8	81·2	21·1	78·9	28·7	71·3

Increase in urban population.

125. The increase in urban population in Ontario and Quebec must be, to a large extent, attributed to the reason given above; in Nova Scotia the increase is principally accounted for by the fact that in 1881, several places that really were towns, could not be treated as such, owing to their limits not having been defined. New Brunswick is remarkable for the steady decline in urban population during the last 20 years. In Manitoba and British Columbia, the increase has, of course, been considerable, especially in the latter province, where the growth of the city of Vancouver has been phenomenal, as it had no existence in 1881 and now forms 14 per cent of the population of the province.

Males and females, and proportion of sexes, 1881 and 1891.

126. The population of Canada in 1881 consisted of 2,188,778 males and 2,136,032 females, and in 1891 of 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females, and the following table gives comparative particulars of the proportions of the sexes in each province in 1881 and 1891.