

With respect to single persons of both sexes, Canada has fewer to each 100 of the population than Scotland and Ireland and more than England and Wales, but approaches closely to the average for the whole United Kingdom, showing that the characteristics of the race are perpetuated on this side of the Atlantic. The number of married persons in the United Kingdom is one less in the 100 persons than in Canada, and is the same in Canada as in the two northern countries of Norway and Sweden. The proportion of widowed is less in Canada than in any other of the countries named, being due to the lower proportion of widows in Canada—since in five other countries the proportion of widowers is the same as in Canada. A study of the table will suggest many interesting conclusions.

162. In 1891 out of a total population of 4,833,239 only 63,116 were unspecified as to age. Of these 31,535 were males and 31,581 females.

163. In 1881 out of a total population of 4,324,810 there were 58,769 persons whose ages were not given, 28,921 being males and 29,828 females.

164. The unspecified were 1.30 per cent of the total population in 1891, and 1.36 in 1881.

165. Divided by sex there were 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females in 1891, and 2,188,845 males and 2,135,950 females in 1881.

166. The increase in males in 1891 was 12.4 per cent, and in females 11.9 per cent. Males, therefore, increased slightly more than females in the decade, forming, in 1891, 50.9 per cent of the whole population, and 50.6 per cent in 1881.

167. The men of working age (15 to 55) numbered in 1891, 1,301,407 against 1,157,667 in 1881, an increase of 143,740, excluding in both cases those whose ages were not given.

168. The men over the working age (55 and over) numbered 244,140 in 1891 and 214,895 in 1881, an increase of 29,245.

Boys under 15 years numbered 883,389 in 1891, and 787,296 in 1881, an increase of 96,093.

169. The women of working age (15 to 55 years) numbered 1,260,959 in 1891, against 1,100,906, an increase of 160,051.