

POPULATION

9.—Rural and Urban Population of Canada 1901 and 1911 by Provinces and Electoral Districts, and the increase in the decade.—concluded.

Provinces and Districts.	POPULATION 1901.		POPULATION 1911.		INCREASE.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Saskatchewan	73,729	17,550	361,067	131,365	287,338	113,815
Assiniboia.....	5,938	3,394	31,291	11,265	25,353	7,871
Battleford.....	5,562	609	38,830	8,245	33,268	7,636
Humboldt.....	2,166	—	45,221	6,974	43,055	6,974
Mackenzie.....	12,837	700	36,164	4,394	23,327	3,694
Moosejaw.....	3,700	2,061	67,326	20,399	63,626	18,338
Prince Albert.....	10,709	2,086	27,465	8,854	16,756	6,768
Qu'Appelle.....	12,705	4,473	25,865	9,743	13,160	5,270
Regina.....	4,241	3,462	33,554	37,002	29,313	33,540
Saltcoats.....	9,302	177	22,983	5,712	13,681	5,535
Saskatoon.....	6,569	588	32,368	18,777	25,799	18,189
Yukon	18,077	9,142	4,647	3,865	-13,430	-5,277
Northwest Territories.	20,129	—	18,481	—	-1,648	—

The male population of Canada was returned as 3,821,995 and the female as 3,384,648; so that the excess of males over females is 437,347, which is in the ratio of 1.13:1,—an excess percentage of 13 or of 130 males per 1,000 females. Reciprocally the number of females per 1,000 males is 886, the deficiency of females as compared with males being greater in Canada than probably in any other country. Amongst other countries showing a similar female deficiency per 1,000 males are Ceylon (888), the Dominion of New Zealand (896), the Commonwealth of Australia (926), the Union of South Africa (941), the United States (943) and India (953). Excepting India and Ceylon, where female infanticide has prevailed, the countries named are new, and the proportions are affected by immigration in which the male element predominates. In England and Wales the number of females per 1,000 males was 1,068 both in 1911 and 1901, and only Norway shows a greater proportion, viz., 1,069. In other European countries the number of females per 1,000 males is, Scotland 1,063, Denmark 1,061, Sweden 1,046, Austria 1,036, France 1,033 (in 1901), Switzerland 1,031, Germany 1,026, Holland 1,021, Hungary 1,019, Belgium 1,017, Italy 1,010 (in 1901) and Ireland 1,004.

The proportions by provinces in Canada are shown in Table 10 for the two census years 1901 and 1911. For the latter year the number of females per 1,000 males for each province was, British Columbia 560, Manitoba 622, Alberta 673, Saskatchewan 688, Ontario 942, New Brunswick 956, Nova Scotia 961, Quebec 980 and Prince Edward Island 991. It will be seen that the disparity is especially marked in the western provinces.