POPULATION.

wick 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.

Table 12 shows the percentage proportion of females to males in the rural and urban divisions of the population, respectively, for the census year 1911. Amongst the rural population the masculine element is in defect for Canada by 16.48 per cent., but amongst the urban population it is so by only 5.05 per cent. The defect is most marked in the western provinces. Of the urban population, in two out of the three Maritime provinces, in Quebec and in Ontario, there is actually an excess of the female population, such excess being as high as 17.68 per cent. in Prince Edward Island. But in the west the female deficiency is again apparent, though (except as regards Saskatchewan) not to the same extent as in the rural population.

11.-Population of Canada by Sexes, 1901 and 1911.

	1901.			1911.		
Provinces.	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males.	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males.
Alberta	41,019	32,003	9,016	223,989	150,674	73,315
British Columbia	114,160	64,497	49,663	251,619	140,861	110,758
Manitoba	138,504	116,707	21,797	250,056	205,558	44,498
New Brunswick	168,639	162,481	6,158	179,867	172,022	7,845
Nova Scotia	233,642	225,932	7,710	251,019	241,319	9,700
Ontario	1,096,640	1,086,307	10,333	1,299,290	1,223,984	75,306
Prince Edward Island.	51,959	51,300	659	47,069	46,659	410
Quebec	824,454	824,444	10	1,011,502	991,730	19,772
Saskatchewan	49,431	41,848	7,583	291,730	200,702	91,028
Yukon	23,084	4,135	18,949	6,508	2,004	4,504
Northwest Territories.	10,176	9,953	223	9,346	9,135	211
Canada	2,751,708	2,619,607	132,101	3,821,995	3,384,648	437,347

Number of Females per 1,000 Males.

Provinces.	1901.	1911.	Provinces.	1901.	1911.
Alberta British Columbia Manitoba New Brunswick Nova Scotia Ontario	780 565 643 963 967 990	560	Quebec Saskatchewan	987 1,000 847 179 978 952	991 980 688 308 977