

POPULATION.

Population by Age-periods.—In Tables 26-30 is shown the distribution of the population of Canada by age-periods, the information being abstracted from Census Bulletin XVIII. Table 26 shows the male and female population of Canada by age-periods of under five years and in different periods from 5 to 64. This classification corresponds generally with recognized age-periods of life. Thus the years under five are those of infancy, 5 to 14 of school life, 15 to 24 of apprenticeship, etc., 25 to 44 of the prime of manhood, 45 to 64 of middle life, and 65 years and over of old age. Table 27 gives the male and female population in quinquennial age-periods by provinces. Table 28 gives the proportions per 1,000 of the population in age-periods by provinces for 1911 and for Canada only for 1901. From this table it will be seen that the largest proportion per 1,000 of persons under ten years is in the province of Quebec with 273.508 as compared with 271.456 in 1901, when it also held the premier position. The lowest proportion is found in British Columbia with 166.345, followed by Ontario with 200.316 per 1,000; these two provinces occupied the same relative positions in 1901, the former having 169.374 and the latter 208.393 per 1,000. The provinces which show an improvement at this age are Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. The greatest falling off is shown by Manitoba, which has dropped from 270.094 to 248.677, and by Prince Edward Island, which has fallen from 232.086 to 214.450 per 1,000. The western provinces are the regions of young men and women, as is shown by the large percentage of the population between the ages of 20 and 45. It is an interesting fact that the highest proportion for this age-period is to be found in British Columbia, and that as we come eastward the proportion assumes a constantly decreasing figure. The provinces showing the largest proportion over 70 years of age are Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, with 52.9, 46.6, 38.1, and 34.7 respectively per 1,000, while those showing the lowest are Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Manitoba, with 8.2, 8.8, 12.3 and 13.3 per 1,000 respectively. That Canada is pre-eminently a country of young people is shown by the fact that 812.9 persons in every 1,000 of the population of known age are under 45 years. As there are only five persons in every 1,000, or 0.5 per cent. of the total population for whom an age is not given, the numbers of unknown age were not eliminated in making the computations.

Table 29 shows the proportion per 1,000 of the population by age-periods for the census years 1871 to 1911.

Table 30 deals with the conjugal condition of the people 15 years of age and over. As the proportion of divorces for both sexes is only about six in every 10,000, the percentages for them are not worked out. Of the total male population 62 per cent. are single, 34.85 per cent. are married and 2.33 per cent. are widowed; of the total female population, 57.37 per cent. are single, 36.97 per cent. are married and 5.31 per cent. are widowed. The records show that one male and 30 females under the age of 15 had assumed the cares of married life. The one adventurous male was a foreigner in Alberta, while the females comprised seventeen Canadian-born, five British-born and eight foreign-born. Of the native-born four resided in New Brunswick, four in Ontario and nine