

AREA AND POPULATION

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

Table 24 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 p.c. are single, 34.85 p.c. are married and 2.33 p.c. are widowed; of the total female population, 57.37 p.c. are single, 36.97 p.c. are married and 5.31 p.c. 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 in Quebec. Of the British-born two lived in Alberta, and one each in British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while of the foreign-born married females under 15 years of age three were in Alberta, one was in British Columbia, two were in Ontario and two in Saskatchewan. It will be observed that only 1.2 p.c. of males and 6.9 p.c. of females between the ages of 15 and 19 were married. Of the total male and female population between the ages of 20 and 40 years of age 45.8 p.c. of the former and 63.6 p.c. of the latter were married. The percentage of the widowed is greater for females at every age-period, starting with those in the 15-19 group, and the disproportion becomes more marked as the years advance. This apparently shows that the rate of mortality is greater among married males than among married females, or it may be that the latter remain widowed to a greater extent than the former.