

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, Italy 1,037, Austria 1,036, France 1,035 Switzerland 1,031, Germany 1,026, Holland 1,021, Hungary 1,019, Belgium 1,017 and Ireland 1,004.

The proportions by provinces in Canada are shown in Table 7 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.

Table 8 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 female element is in defect for Canada by 16.48 p.c., but amongst the urban population it is so by only 5.05 p.c. 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 p.c. 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.

7.—Population of Canada by Sexes, 1901 and 1911.

Provinces.	1901.			1911.		
	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males.	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males.
Prince Edward Island	51,959	51,300	659	47,069	46,659	410
Nova Scotia	233,642	225,932	7,710	251,019	241,319	9,700
New Brunswick	168,639	162,481	6,158	179,867	172,022	7,845
Quebec	824,454	824,444	10	1,011,502	991,730	19,772
Ontario	1,096,640	1,086,307	10,333	1,299,290	1,223,984	75,306
Manitoba	138,504	116,707	21,797	250,056	205,558	44,498
Saskatchewan	49,431	41,848	7,583	291,730	200,702	91,028
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
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