

which is found on trial to fit the population-history of the province, and adding the results for the provinces to obtain the population of the Dominion.

The estimated population of each province for each year since 1921 is given in Table 7. The mathematical formulas used in obtaining the estimate for each province may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician. Since the estimates are of a mathematical character, based upon the experience of half a century, they show the normal situation, not necessarily the actual situation at a particular point of time. In such a table of normal growth, good years are not credited with their full addition to the population, while bad years receive more credit than is their due. Nevertheless, the table is believed to represent approximately the broad facts of the situation.

7.—Census Population of Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1921, with Estimated Populations as at June 1, 1922-1928.¹

Provinces.	Census population 1921.	Estimates.						
		1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
P. E. I.....	88,615	88,400	88,020	87,700	87,300	87,000	86,700	86,400
Nova Scotia.....	523,837	527,100	530,900	533,600	536,900	540,000	543,000	547,000
New Brunswick.....	387,876	391,700	395,500	399,400	403,300	407,200	411,000	415,000
Quebec.....	2,361,199	2,400,000	2,439,000	2,480,000	2,520,000	2,561,800	2,604,000	2,647,000
Ontario.....	2,933,662	2,976,000	3,019,000	3,062,000	3,103,000	3,145,800	3,187,000	3,229,000
Manitoba.....	610,118	615,600	621,200	626,800	632,400	639,050 ²	647,000	655,000
Saskatchewan.....	757,510	770,600	783,700	796,800	809,900	820,730 ²	836,000	851,000
Alberta.....	588,454	582,300	595,900	599,600	603,300	607,590 ²	617,000	631,900
British Columbia.....	524,582	535,000	544,000	553,000	560,500	568,400	575,000	583,000
Yukon.....	4,157	3,800	3,600	3,550	3,500	3,450	3,470	3,500
N. W. T.....	7,988	8,150	8,320	8,490	8,600	8,850	9,050	9,200
Canada.....	8,788,483	8,908,550	9,028,240	9,156,940	9,268,700	9,389,693	9,519,220	9,658,000

¹Figures of the quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces, 1926.

²For estimated population of Canada in each year back to 1867, see Table 6 in Chapter XXI.

Section 2.—Sex Distribution.

Throughout the older countries of the world there is usually found an excess of female over male population, more especially as in most of these countries the census is taken on a *de facto* instead of, as in Canada, on a *de jure* basis. The causes of this excess of female population are:—(1) the normally higher rate of mortality among males; (2) the greater number of males who travel; (3) the effects of war; (4) the employment of males in the army, navy, and merchant marine; and (5) the preponderance of males among emigrants. In the newer countries of the world, however, the last of these causes results in a general excess of male over female population. Both of these phenomena are exemplified in the statistics of Table 10.

In Canada there has been such an excess of male population from the commencement of its history, the first census of 1665 showing 2,034 males to only 1,181 females. As the colony increased in numbers, the disproportion between the sexes decreased, more especially since the French-Canadian population after about 1680 was not reinforced by immigration from the old world. In 1784, when the English-speaking immigration to Canada for purposes of settlement was commencing, there were 54,064 males and 50,759 females in the country. At the middle of the nineteenth century there were 449,967 males to 440,294 females in Lower Canada, and 499,067 males to 452,937 females in the more newly-settled