

8.—Incorporated Cities, Towns and Villages having Populations of 1,000 or Over in 1956, by Province, with Comparable Data for 1951—concluded

Province and Incorporated Centre	1951	1956	Province or Territory and Incorporated Centre	1951	1956
	No.	No.		No.	No.
Alberta—concluded			British Columbia—concluded		
St. Albert	1,129	1,320	Lake Cowichan	1,628	1,949
St. Paul	1,407	2,229	Langley	1	2,131
Stettler	2,442	3,359	Lillooet	469	1,083
Stony Plain	878	1,098	Merritt	1,251	1,790
Sylvan Lake	985	1,114	Mission City	2,668	3,010
Taber	3,042	3,688	Nanaimo	7,196	12,705
Three Hills	1,026	1,095	Nelson	6,772	7,226
Vegreville	2,223	2,574	New Westminster	28,639	31,665
Vermilion	1,982	2,196	North Kamloops	1,979	4,398
Vulcan	1,040	1,204	North Vancouver	15,687	19,951
Wainwright	1,996	2,653	Oliver	1,000	1,147
Westlock	1,111	1,136	Parksville	882	1,112
Wetaskiwin	3,824	4,476	Penticton	10,548	11,894
			Port Alberni	7,845	10,373
			Port Coquitlam	3,232	4,632
			Port Moody	2,246	2,713
			Prince George	4,703	10,563
			Prince Rupert	8,546	10,498
			Princeton	1	2,245
			Quesnel	1,587	4,384
			Revelstoke	2,917	3,469
			Rossland	4,604	4,344
			Salmon Arm	1,201	1,344
			Sidney	1	1,371
			Smithers	1,204	1,962
			Squamish	589	1,292
			Terrace	961	1,473
			Trail	11,430	11,395
			Vancouver	344,833	365,844
			Vanderhoof	644	1,085
			Vernon	7,822	8,998
			*Victoria	51,331	54,584
			Warfield	1	2,051
			Williams Lake	913	1,790
			Yukon Territory—		
			*Whitehorse	2,594	2,570

¹ Not incorporated in 1951. ² Towns of Corner Brook E., Corner Brook W. and Curling amalgamated to form part of Corner Brook city Jan. 1, 1956. ³ Rural district in 1951. ⁴ Rural municipality of St. Léonard de Port Maurice in 1951. ⁵ Rural municipality in 1951. ⁶ Previous to 1953 called Lac St. Louis. ⁷ Rural municipality of St. Joseph de la Rivière des Prairies in 1951. ⁸ Rural municipality of St. Joseph in 1951. ⁹ Previous to June 16, 1951 called Beauport E. ¹⁰ Improvement district in 1951.

Subsection 4.—Sex and Age Distribution

Sex.—The sex distribution of the Canadian people has been characterized since early colonial times by a preponderance of males although this condition has been greatly modified in more recent years. In 1666 during the early years of settlement by French immigrants 63.3 p.c. of the population were males. In 1784 when British immigration to Canada was commencing there were 54,064 males and 50,759 females and by 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 Upper Canada.

Since Confederation the newer sections of Canada—the west and the northwest—have shown the greatest excess of males. From 1871 to 1941, for Canada as a whole, the proportion of males never dropped below 51 p.c. of the total population whereas for Western Canada it varied between 53 p.c. and 59 p.c. By 1951, however, the proportion of males to the total population had dropped to 50.6 p.c. for Canada as a whole and in 1956 was 50.7 p.c.