

808,863 in 1906 and 419,512 in 1901. Thus the population in the three provinces has increased by 1,278,708, or 305 p.c., since the beginning of the century; by 889,357, or 110 p.c., during the last ten years; and by 369,495, or 28 p.c., during the five years ended 1916. Table 13 shows the population of the Prairie Provinces for 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916, the population being distinguished by sex for 1911 and 1916.

13.—Population of the Prairie Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916.

Provinces.	1901.	1906.	1911.			1916.		
	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Manitoba.....	255,211	365,688	253,056	208,574	461,630	294,609	259,251	553,860
Saskatchewan...	91,279	257,763	291,730	200,702	492,432	363,787	284,048	647,835
Alberta.....	73,022	185,412	223,989	150,674	374,663	277,256	219,269	496,525
Total.....	419,512	808,863	768,775	559,959	1,328,725	935,652	762,568	1,698,220

Population by Sex.—Table 14 gives the population by sex from 1870 for Manitoba and from 1901 for Saskatchewan and Alberta, with absolute and relative comparisons. For the three provinces as a whole, males increased by 103·6 p.c. and females by 79·8 p.c. from 1901 to 1906. At the end of the next five years (1911) the ratio of increase for both sexes was nearly equal, being 64·88 p.c. for males and 63·44 p.c. for females, whereas in the last Census (1916) females gave, for the three provinces as a whole, an increase of 202,618, as against 166,877 for males, being a gain in five years of 36·19 p.c. for the former, as compared with 21·71 p.c. for the latter. The records of 1916 show that this feature of population increase was common to each of the three provinces. The increase per cent in Alberta was: females 45·53, males 23·78; Saskatchewan, females 41·52, males 24·70; Manitoba, females 24·30, males 16·42.

Population of Principal Cities.—Table 15 gives the population of the cities of the Prairie Provinces for 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916, with distinction by sex for 1911 and 1916. Winnipeg remains the only city in the Prairie Provinces that has a population exceeding 100,000, and this city has grown from 136,035 in 1911 to 163,000 in 1916. Two cities have, however, risen to the category exceeding 50,000, viz., Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta. In 1916 Calgary is shown to have 56,514 inhabitants, as compared with 43,704 in 1911, and Edmonton 53,846, as compared with 30,479 in 1911. In the case of Edmonton, however, the increased population includes Strathcona, now forming part of the city of Edmonton South. Two cities exceed 20,000, viz., Regina (26,127) and Saskatoon (21,048). The former has receded from a population of 30,213 in 1911, and the latter has increased from 12,004 in 1911. Of the remaining twelve cities, three exceed 10,000, viz., Moosejaw, in Saskatchewan, with 16,934; Brandon, Manitoba, with 15,215; and St. Boniface, Manitoba, with 11,021.