

fifth or one-tenth of the numerical increase in the last quinquennial or decennial inter-censal period. This method is not yet applicable to Canada, where immigration is still relatively heavy and the growth of population rapid. The method of geometrical progression, involving the addition each year to the population of a certain percentage of the population at the commencement of that year, is also generally inapplicable to Canada, as in only two decades since 1871 has the application of this method given approximately accurate results.

In making the estimates of Canadian population, the Bureau of Statistics has adopted the method of fitting a series of curves to the populations of the different provinces, as ascertained at the six decennial censuses since 1871, using the curve 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 8. 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.

**8.—Census Population of Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1921, with Estimated Populations as at June 1, 1922-1925.**

Provinces.	Census Population, 1921.	Estimates.			
		1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Prince Edward Island.....	88,615	88,400	88,020	87,700	87,300
Nova Scotia.....	523,837	527,100	530,000	533,600	536,900
New Brunswick.....	387,876	391,700	395,500	399,400	403,300
Quebec.....	2,361,199	2,400,000	2,439,000	2,480,000	2,520,000
Ontario.....	2,933,662	2,976,000	3,019,000	3,062,000	3,103,000
Manitoba.....	610,118	627,000	637,400	647,000	656,400
Saskatchewan.....	757,510	778,000	797,000	815,000	833,000
Alberta.....	588,454	605,000	621,000	637,000	651,700
British Columbia.....	524,582	535,000	544,000	553,000	560,500
Yukon.....	4,157	3,800	3,600	3,550	3,500
Northwest Territories.....	7,988	8,150	8,320	8,490	8,600
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>8,788,483</b>	<b>8,946,150</b>	<b>9,082,840</b>	<b>9,226,740</b>	<b>9,364,200</b>

**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 Table 11.

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 became smaller, more especially since the French-Canadian population after about