

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 Upper Canada, and since Confederation the same phenomenon of considerable excess of males has occurred throughout the growing Northwest. The great immigration of the first decade of the present century resulted in raising what is called the "masculinity" of the Canadian population (*i.e.*, the excess of males over females per 100 of population) to the highest point in recent history, *viz.*, 6.07 in 1911. The great war, however, both checked immigration and took some 60,000 young Canadian male lives as its toll, with the result that at the census of 1921 the masculinity of our population was only 3 p.c.—515 males to 485 females per 1,000 of population. Thus masculinity in the country as a whole and also in all the provinces except Prince Edward Island, has been since 1911 on the decline—a phenomenon which must be regarded with satisfaction, since an approximation to equality in the numbers of the sexes is desirable both in the interests of morality and also as promotive of the birth rate (an important consideration in a country where the density of population is only 2.41 to the square mile). In Table 9 statistics are presented showing the number of males and females in each of the provinces and territories at each census since 1871, while Table 10 shows the proportions of the sexes and excess of males per 1,000 of population. The statistics of Table 11 show the position of Canada among other countries of the world in regard to masculinity. A detailed treatment of the sex distribution of the population will be found on pages 245-342 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921.

9.—Sex Distribution of the People of Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1921.

Provinces.	1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Prince Edward Island.....	47,121	46,900	54,729	51,162	54,881	54,197
Nova Scotia.....	193,792	194,008	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303
New Brunswick.....	145,888	139,706	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524
Quebec.....	596,041	595,475	678,175	680,852	744,141	744,394
Ontario.....	828,590	792,261	978,554	948,368	1,069,487	1,044,834
Manitoba.....	12,864	12,364	35,123	27,137	84,342	68,164
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Columbia.....	20,694	15,553	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170
Yukon Territory.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest Territories.....	24,274	23,726	28,113	28,333	53,785	45,182
Total.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	2,188,854	2,135,956	2,460,471	2,372,768

Provinces.	1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Prince Edward Island.....	51,959	51,300	47,069	46,659	44,887	43,728
Nova Scotia.....	233,642	225,932	251,019	241,319	266,472	257,365
New Brunswick.....	168,639	162,481	179,867	172,022	197,351	190,525
Quebec.....	824,454	824,444	1,012,815	992,961	1,180,028	1,181,171
Ontario.....	1,096,640	1,086,307	1,301,272	1,226,020	1,481,890	1,451,772
Manitoba.....	138,504	116,707	252,954	208,440	320,567	289,551
Saskatchewan.....	49,431	41,848	291,730	200,702	413,700	343,810
Alberta.....	41,019	32,003	223,792	150,503	324,208	264,246
British Columbia.....	114,160	64,497	251,619	140,861	293,409	231,173
Yukon Territory.....	23,084	4,135	6,508	2,004	2,819	1,338
Northwest Territories.....	10,176	9,953	3,350	3,157	4,129	3,859
Royal Canadian Navy.....	-	-	-	-	485	-
Total.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	3,821,995	3,384,648	4,529,945	4,258,538