RESULTS OF A CENSUS

CHAPTER VI.

133. The first census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 2nd April, 1871, and comprised the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The province of Manitoba had been admitted into the Confederation in the previous year, when a census of it was taken. It was not, therefore, included in the census of 1871. The total population of the four provinces was found to be 3,485,761.

A census of Prince Edward Island, then an independent province, was taken in the same year, giving a population of 94,021 ; and a census of British Columbia was taken in 1870, when the population was ascertained to be 36,247, including Indians. This province was also at that time independent.

The population of Manitoba at the taking of the census in 1870 was 18,995, including 6,767 Indians.

The population, therefore, of what at present constitutes the Dominion, exclusive of the North-west Territories, may be set down to have been in 1871, 3,635,024. The population of the Territories was at the same time estimated to be 60,000.

The next census was taken on the 4th April, 1881, and comprised the whole of the present Dominion, the total. population of which was then found to be 4,324,810.

The third census was taken on the 6th April, 1891, when the population was ascertained to be 4,833,239.

$1\frac{1}{2}$

134. The following table gives the population of the several provinces according to the respective censuses :—

POPULATION OF CANADA, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	Increase Per cent.	1891.	Increase Per cent.
Ontario.........	1,620,851	1,926,922	18·6	2,114,321	9·73
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	14·0	1,488,535	9·53
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	13·6	450,396	2·23
New Brunswick..... .	285,594	321,233	12·4	321,263	0·00
Manitoba	18,995	*62,260	247·2	152,506	144 95
British Columbia.. ...	36,247	49,459	36·4	98,173	98·49
Prince Edward Island.	94,021	108,891	15·8	109,078	0·17
The Territories :	. . ..	56,446	... .	98,967	75·33
Total	3,635,024	4,324,810	18·97	4,833,239	11·76

*65,954 originally ; 3,694 were taken off and added to Ontario, when the boundary was changed.

135. The following is a comparative statement of the population of the several electoral districts of Canada in 1881 and 1891, with particulars of increase or decrease, as the case may be :—

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, ACCORDING TO CENSUS, 1881 AND 1891.

ONTARIO.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease. Number.	Increase or Decrease. Per cent.
Addington....................	23,470	24,151	681	2·9
Algoma	24,014	41,856	17,842	74·3
Bothwell.........	22,477	25,593	3,116	13·8
Brant, North.................	17,645	16,993	— 652	—3·7
Brant, South................. .	20,482	23,359	2,877	14·0
Brockville	15,107	15,853	746	4·9
Bruce, East..................	22,355	21,355	—1,000	—4·4
Bruce, North.................	18,645	22,530	3,885	20·8
Bruce, West	24,218	20,718	—3,500	—14·4
Cardwell.....................	16,770	15,382	—1,388	—8·2
Carleton	18,777	21,746	2,969	15·8
Cornwall and Stormont	23,198	27,156	3,958	17·0
Dundas............'...........	20,598	20,132	—466	—2·2
Durham, East............... ...	18,710	17,053	—1,657	—8·8
Durham, West................	17,555	15,374	—2,181	—12·4
Elgin, East........	25,748	26,724	976	3·8
Elgin, West..................	23,480	23,925	445	1·8
Essex, North............	25,659	31,523	5,864	22·8

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Essex, South	21,303	24,022	2,719	12·7
Frontenac.....	14.993	13,445	—1,548	—10·3
Glengarry..	22,221	22,447	226	1·0
Grenville, South...............	13,526	12,929	—597	—4·4
Grey, East............	25,334	26,225	891	3·5
Grey, North	23,334	26,341	3,007	12·9
Grey, South......	25,703	23,672	—2,031	—7·9
Haldimand	17,660	16,307	—1,353	—7·6
Halton..	21,919	21,982	63	0·3
Hamilton.....	35,961	47,245	11,284	31·4
Hastings, East.........	17,313	18,050	737	4·2
Hastings, North...............	20,479	22,213	1,734	8·4
Hastings, West...............	17,400	18,964	1,564	8·9
Huron, East	21,720	18,968	—2,752	—12·6
Huron, South	21,991	19,184	—2,807	—12·7
Huron, West................	23,512	20,021	—3,491	—14·8
Kent	29,194	31,434	2,240	7·6
Kingston	14,091	19,263	5,172	36·7
Lambton, East.....	21,725	24,269	2,544	11·7
Lambton, West...............	20,890	23,446	2,556	12·2
Lanark, North.............	19,855	19,260	—595	—3·0
Lanark, South	17,945	19,862	1,917	10·6
Leeds and Grenville, North...	12,423	13,521	1,098	8·8
Leeds, South................	22,206	22,449	243	1·1
Lennox	16,314	14,900	—1,414	—8 6
Lincoln and Niagara	23,300	21,806	—1,494	—6·4
London..........	19,746	22,281	2,535	12·8
Middlesex, East	25,107	25,569	462	1·8
Middlesex, North	21,268	19,090	—2,178	—10·2
Middlesex, South.............	18,888	18,806	—82	—0·4
Middlesex, West	19,491	17,288	—2,203	—11·3
Monck......	15,940	15,315	—625	—3·9
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	17,636	26,515	8,879	50·3
Nipissing..	1,959	13,020	11,061	564·6
Norfolk, North................	20,933	19,400	—1,533	—7·3
Norfolk, South	19,019	17,780	—1,239	—6·5
Northumberland, East........ .	22,991	21,995	—996	—4·3
Northumberland, West.......	16,984	14,947	—2,037	—11·9
Ontario, North................	21,281	21,385	104	0·4
Ontario, South	20,244	18,371	—1,873	—9·2
Ontario, West................	20,189	18,792	—1,397	—6·9
Ottawa (City)......	27,412	37,269	9,857	36·0
Oxford, North.	24,390	26,131	1,741	7·1
Oxford, South	24,778	22,421	—2,357	—9·5
Peel	16,387	15,466	921	5·6
Perth, North....	26,538	26,907	369	1·4
Perth, South	21,608	19,400	—2,208	—10·2
Peterborough, East	20,402	21,919	1,517	7·4
Peterborough, West.....	13,310	15,808	2,498	18·7
Prescott	22,857	24,173	1,316	5·7

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

ONTARIO.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Prince Edward	21,044	18,889	—2,155	—10·2
Renfrew, North.	19,124	23,005	3,881	20·3
Renfrew, South....	19,042	23,971	4,929	25·9
Russell	25,082	31,643	6,561	26·1
Simcoe, East..	27,185	35,801	8,616	31·7
Simcoe, North	26,120	28,203	2,083	7·9
Simcoe, South................	22,721	20,824	—1,897	—8·3
Toronto, Centre...	22,983	26,632	3,649	15·9
Toronto, East................	24,867	43,564	19,697	75·2
Toronto, West	38,565	73,827	35,262	91·4
Victoria, North................	16,661	16,849	188	1·1
Victoria, South..	20 813	20,455	—358	—1·7
Waterloo, North	20,986	2 ·,325	4,339	20 6
Waterloo, South................	21,754	25,139	3,385	15·6
Welland	26,152	25,132	—1,020	—3·9
Wellington, Centre...........	26,816	23,387	—3,429	—12·7
Wellington, North	26,024	24,956	—1,068	—4·1
Wellington, South.	25,400	24,373	—1,027	—4·0
Wentworth, North............	15,998	14,591	—1,407	—8·7
Wentworth, South	15,539	16,770	1,231	7·9
York, East...	22,853	35,148	12,295	53·8
York, North	21,730	20,284	—1,446	—6·6
York, West..	18,884	41,857	22,973	121·6

QUEBEC.

Argenteuil....................	14,947	15,158	211	1·4
Bagot.	21,199	21,695	496	2·3
Beauce	32,020	37,222	5,202	16·2
Beauharnois.	16,005	16,662	657	4·1
Bellechasse...	16,914	18,368	1,454	8·6
Berthier	21,838	19,836	—2,002	—9·1
Bonaventure	18,908	20,835	1,927	10·2
Brome	15,827	14,709	—1,118	—7·1
Chambly	10,858	11,704	846	7·8
Champlain...................	26,818	29,267	2,389	9·2
Charlevoix...	17,901	19,038	1,137	6·3
Chateauguay...	14,393	13,864	—529	—3·6
Chicoutimi and Saguenay...	32,409	38,281	5,872	18·1
Compton....................	19,581	22,779	3,198	16·3
Dorchester........	18,710	19,017	307	1·6
Drummond and Arthabaska....	37,360	43,923	6,563	17·6
Gaspé .... :....	25,001	26,875	1,874	7·5
Hochelaga......	40,079	80,998	40,919	102·1
Huntingdon...............	15,495	14,385	—1,110	—7·2
Iberville....................	14,459	11,893	—2,566	—17·7
Jacques Cartier.......	12,345	13,832	1,487	12 0
Joliette..........	21,988	22,921	933	4·2

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Kamouraska	22,181	20,454	—1,727	—7·8
Laprairie	11,436	10,900	—536	—4·7
L'Assomption	15,282	13,674	—1,608	—10·5
Laval	9,462	9,436	—26	—0·3
Lévis	27,980	25,995	—1,985	—7·1
L'Islet	14,917	13,823	—1,094	—7·3
Lotbinière	20,857	20,688	—169	—0·8
Maskinongé	17,493	17,829	336	1·9
Megantic	19,056	22,233	3,177	16·7
Missisquoi	17,784	18,549	765	4·3
Montcalm	12,966	12,131	—835	—6·4
Montmagny	16,422	14,726	—1,696	—10·3
Montmorency	12,322	12,309	—13	—0·1
Montreal, Centre	25,078	28,122	3,044	12·1
Montreal, East	67,506	92,079	24,573	36·4
Montreal, West	48,163	62,494	14,331	29·7
Napierville	10,511	10,101	— 410	—3·9
Nicolet	26,611	28,735	2,124	8·0
Ottawa County	49,432	63,560	14,128	28·6
Pontiac	19,939	22,084	2,145	10·8
Portneuf	25,175	25,813	638	2·5
Quebec, Centre	17,898	17,649	— 249	— 1·4
Quebec, East	31,900	36,200	4,300	13·5
Quebec, West	12,648	9,241	—3,407	—26·9
Quebec County	20,278	19,503	— 775	— 3·8
Richelieu	20,218	21,354	1,136	5·6
Richmond and Wolfe	26,339	31,347	5,008	19·0
Rimouski	33,791	33,430	— 361	— 1·0
Rouville	18,547	16,012	—2,535	—13·6
St. Hyacinthe	20,631	21,433	802	3·9
St. Johns	12,265	12,282	17	0·1
St. Maurice	12,986	12,267	— 719	— 5·5
Shefford	23,233	23,263	30	0·1
Sherbrooke	12,221	16,088	3,867	31·6
Soulanges	10,220	9,608	— 612	— 5·9
Stanstead	15,556	18,067	2,511	16·2
Temiscouata	25,484	25,698	214	0·9
Terrebonne	22,969	23,128	159	0·7
Three Rivers	9,296	8,834	— 462	— 4·9
Two Mountains	15,894	15,027	— 867	— 5·4
Vaudreuil	11,485	10,792	— 693	— 6·0
Verchères	12,449	12,257	— 192	— 1·5
Yamaska	17,091	16,058	—1,033	— 6·0

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1891 AND 1881—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease. Number.	Increase or Decrease. Per cent.
Annapolis...............	20,598	19,350	—1,248	— 6·0
Antigonish	18,060	16,114	—1,946	—10·7
Cape Breton.....	31,258	34,244	2,986	9·6
Colchester	26,720	27,160	440	1·6
Cumberland.......	27,368	34,529	7,161	26·1
Digby...	19,881	19,897	16	....
Guysborough	17,808	17,195	— 613	— 3·4
Halifax (City)...........	36,100	38,495	2,395	6·8
Halifax (County)	31,817	32,863	1,046	3.3
Hants	23,359	22,052	—1,307	— 5·6
Inverness...	25,651	25,779	128	0·5
King's.....	23,469	22,489	— 980	— 4·2
Lunenburg	28,583	31,075	2,492	8·7
Pictou	35,535	34,541	— 994	— 2·7
Queen's.....	10,577	10,610	33	0·3
Richmond	15,121	14,399	— 722	— 4·7
Shelburne....................	14,913	14,956	43	·0·3
Victoria.....	12,470	12,432	— 38	— 0·3
Yarmouth.............	21,284	22,216	932	4·3

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Number.	Per cent.
Albert	12,329	10,971	—1,358	—11·0
Carleton	23,365	22,529	— 836	— 3·6
Charlotte	26,087	23,752	—2,335	— 8·9
Gloucester	21,614	24,897	3,283	15·2
Kent	22,618	23,845	1,227	5·4
King's	25,617	23,087	—2,530	— 9·8
Northumberland	25,109	25,713	604	2·4
Queen's	14.017	12,152	—1,865	—13·3
Restigouche	7,058	8,308	1,250	17·7
St. John (City)	26,127	24,184	—1,943	— 7·4
St. John (County)........	26,839	25,390	—1,449	— 5·4
Sunbury	6,651	5,762	— 889	—13·4
Victoria	15,686	18,217	2,531	16 1
Westmoreland	37,719	41,477	3,758	9·9
York ... .,........	30,397	30,979	582	1·9

MANITOBA.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Number.	Per cent.
Lisgar	12,679	22,103	9,424	74·3
Marquette....................	15,449	36,069	20,620	133·4
Provencher	12,496	15,469	2,973	23·7
Selkirk	13,651	53,226	39,575	289·9
Winnipeg.........	7,985	25,639	17,654	221·1

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Cariboo	7,550	5,519	—2,031	—26·9
New Westminster.............	15,417	42,226	26,809	173·9
Vancouver...................	9,991	18,229	8,238	82·5
Victoria	7,301	18,538	11,237	153·9
Yale	9,200	13,661	4,461	48·5

·PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's	26,433	·26,633	200	0·7
Prince	34,347	36,470	2,123	6·2
Queen's	48,111	45,975	—2,136	—4·4

THE TERRITORIES.

Alberta....		25,277		
Assiniboia, East..............	25,515	20,482	41,284	161·8
Assiniboia, West.......... ...		9,890		
Saskatchewan................		11,150		
Unorganized	30,931	+32,168	1,237	4·0

† Wholly estimated.

136. In Census Bulletin No. 1 the urban population of Canada was divided into three groups : (1) cities and towns of population of 5,000 and upwards ; (2) of 3,000 to 5,000 ; (3) of 1,500 to 3,000, for the purpose of showing the growth of the cities and towns and villages separately, so that those interested may at once ascertain the development of urban life in each of the three grades. In order to prevent confusion in making comparisons, it is necessary to point out that, in many cases, additions to population have been caused by the annexation of adjacent territory since 1881—notably in the cases of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London and St. John. In each such instance the population of the annexed region as it was in 1881 has been added in the tables, to the population of that year as given in the census volumes of 1881, so that the comparison of growth may be exact.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891.

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Montreal	155,237	*216,650	61,413	39·5
Toronto	96,196	*181,220	85,024	88·4
Quebec	62,446	63,090	644	1·0
Hamilton	35,960	*48,980	13,020	36·2
Ottawa	31,307	*44,154	12,847	41·0
St. John	41,353	*39,179	—2,174	—5·2
Halifax	36,100	†38,556	2,456	6·8
London	26,266	*31,977	5,711	21·7
Winnipeg	7,985	25,642	17,657	221·1
Kingston	14,091	19,264	5,173	36·7
Victoria, B.C.	5,925	16,841	10,916	184·2
Vancouver, B.C.	....	13,685	13,685	....
St. Henri	6,415	13,415	7,000	109·1
Brantford	9,616	12,753	3,137	32·6
Charlottetown	11,485	11,374	—111	—0·9
Hull	6,890	11,265	4,375	63·5
Guelph	9,890	10,539	649	6·5
St. Thomas	8,367	10,370	2,003	23·9
Windsor	6,561	10,322	3,761	57·3
Sherbrooke	7,227	10,110	2,883	39·9
Belleville	9,516	9,914	398	4·2
Peterboro'	6,812	9,717	2,905	42·6
Stratford	8,239	9,501	1,262	15·3
Ste. Cunégonde	4,849	9,293	4,444	91·7
St. Catharines	9,631	9,170	—461	—4·7
Chatham, Ont.	7,873	9,052	1,179	15·0
Brockville	7,609	8,793	1,184	15·5
Moncton	5,032	8,765	3,733	74·2
Woodstock, Ont.	5,373	8,612	3,239	60·3
Three Rivers	8,670	8,334	—336	—3·8
Galt	5,187	7,535	2,348	45·2
Owen Sound	4,426	7,497	3,071	69·4
Berlin	4,054	7,425	3,371	83·1
Lévis	7,597	7,301 ·	—296	—3·9
St. Hyacinthe	5,321	7,016	1,695	31·9
Cornwall	4,468	6,805	2,337	52·3
Sarnia	3,874	6,693	2,819	72·7
Sorel	5,791	6,669	878	15·2
New Westminster	1,500	6,641	5,141	342·7
Fredericton	6,218	6,502	284	4·5
Yarmouth	3,485	6,089	2,604	74·7
Lindsay	5,080	6,081	1,001	19·7

* The population in the 1881 column includes the same boundaries as in the 1891 column and consequently differs in these cases, where annexations have taken place since 1881, from the population as given by the Census of 1881.

† The Imperial troops stationed in Halifax, and their families (when on the strength of the regiment) are not included in these figures.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000
INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891—*Con.*

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Barrie....	4,854	5,550	696	14·3
Valleyfield.....	3,906	5,516	1,610	41·2
Truro	3,461	5,102	1,641	47·4
Port Hope...................	5,581	5,042	− 539	—9·6

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 3,000 TO 5,000
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Collingwood	4,445	4,039	494	11·1
Cobourg..................	4,957	4,829	—128	—2·5
Springhill....	900	4,813	3,913	434·7
St. Johns, Que.....	4,314	4,722	408	9·5
Orillia	2,911	4,752	1,841	63·2
Nanaimo..	1,645	4,595	2,950	179·3
West Toronto Junction.......	....	4,518	4,518	... .
Carleton Place..........	1,975	4,435	2,460	124·5
Pembroke....................	2,820	4,401	1,581	56·0
Trenton	3,042	4,363	1,321	43·4
Petrolea	3,465	4,357	892	25·8
Ingersoll.	4,318	4,191	—127	—2·9
Fraserville...	2,291	4,175	1,884	82·2
Oshawa..................... ..	3,992	4,066	74	·1·9
Lunenburg.. .....:.........	1,700	4,044	2,294	131·1
Dartmouth, N.S..............	3,786	4,576	790	20·8
Calgary	....	3,876	3,876	....
Smith's Falls.................	2,087	3,864	1,777	85·1
Goderich.................... ...	4,564	3,839	—725	—15·8
Amherst.'...................	2,274	3,781	1,507	66·2
Brandon.....................	....	3,778	3,778	....
New Glasgow.	2,595	3,776	1,181	45·5
Lachine.	2,406	3,761	1,355	56·3
Gananoque..	2,871	3,669	798	27·8
Lauzon..	3,556	3,551	—5	—0·1
Dundas...........	3,709	3.546	—163	—4·4
Mile End Village...	1,537	3,537	2,000	130·1
Napanee...........	3,680	3,433	---247	6·7
St. Marys..........	3,415	3,416	1	....
Bowmanville.......	3,504	3,377	—127	—3·8
Portage la Prairie............	....	3,363	3,363	....
Niagara Falls....	2,347	3,349	1,002	42·7
Joliette................	3,268	3,372	104	3·2

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 3,000 TO 5,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891--*Concluded.*

Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Arnprior	2,147	3,341	1,194	55·6
Deseronto	1,670	3,338	1,668	99·8
Strathroy.	3,817	3,316	—501	—13·1
Woodstock, N.B	2,487	3,288	801	32·2
Picton..	2,975	3,287	312	10·5
Brampton.....................	2,920	3,252	332	11·3
Westville.................... ...	2,202	3,152	950	43·1
Perth	2,467	3,136	669	27·1
Paris	3,173	3,094	—79	—2·4
Coaticook.................... ..	2,682	3,086	404	15·0
Côte St. Antoine.........	884	3,076	2,192	248·0
Almonte.....................	2,684	3,068	384	14·3
Walkerton.	2,604	3,061	457	17·5

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Pictou, N.S......:	3,403	2,998	—405	—11·9
Côte St. Louis	1,571	2,972	1,401	89·1
Orangeville	2,847	2,962	115	4·0
Waterloo	2,066	2,941	875	42·3
Prescott	2,999	2,919	—80	—2·6
Summerside, P.E.I............	2,853	2,882	29	1·0
St. Jérôme, Q............	2,032	2,868	836	41·1
Windsor, N.S.	2,559	2,838	279	10·9
Farnham	1,880	2,822	942	50·1
Whitby, O....................	3,140	2,786	—354	—11·2
Longueuil, Q...................	2,355	2,757	402	17·0
Wallaceburg	1,525	2,726	1,201	78·7
Port Arthur..................	1,275	2,698	1,423	111·6
St. Stephen, N.B........:.....	2,338	2,680	342	14·6
Simcoe.....................	2,645	2,674	29	1·1
Seaforth	2,480	2,641	161	6·5
Clinton	2,606	2,635	29	1·1
Kincardine.........	2,876	2,631	—245	—8·5
Renfrew....	1,605	2,611	1,006	62·6
Listowel	2,688	2,587	—101	—3·7
Nicolet	1,880	2,518	638	34·0
North Sydney	1,520	2,522	1,002	65·9
Liverpool, N.S.......... ...	2,680	2,465	—115	—4·3
Sydney Mines	2,340	2,416	106	4·5

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Sydney.......	1,480	2,427	947	64·0
Campbellford............	1,418	2,424	1,006	70·9
Stellarton	2,297	2,410	113	5·0
Notre Dame de Grace	1,524	2,305	781	51·2
Amherstburg.......	2,672	2,279	— 393	—14·7
Chicoutimi	1,935	2,277	342	17·7
Thorold......................	2,456	2,273	—183	—7·4
Ridgetown..	1,538	2,254	716	46·5
Buckingham	1,479	2,239	760	51·3
Mount Forest.................	2,170	2,214	44	2·0
Aylmer, O.......	1,540	2,166	626	40·6
Wingham....	1,918	2,167	249	12·9
Tilsonburg.........	1,939	2,163	224	11·6
Milltown, N.B.............. .	1,664	2,146	482	29·0
Newmarket....................	2,006	2,143	137	6·8
Penetanguishene.............	1,089	2,110	1,021	93·7
Mitchell..................... ..	2,284	2,101	—183	—8·0
Magog	768	2,100	1,332	173·4
Midland	1,095	2,088	993	90·7
Dresden	1,979	2,058	79	4·0
Forest	1,614	2,057	443	27·4
Richmond, Q.......	1,571	2,056	485	30·8
Hawkesbury	1,920	2,042	122	6·3
Welland	1,870	2,035	165	8·8
Uxbridge.......	1,824	2,023	199	10·9
Palmerston	1,828	2,006	178	9·7
Meaford.......	1,866	1,999	133	7·1
Wiarton.....................	796	1,984	1,188	149·2
Portsmouth	1,734	1,974	240	13·8
Drummondville................	900	1,955	1,055	117·2
Aylmer, Q.........	1,762	1,945	183	10·3
Caughnawaga................	1,684	1,936	252	15·0
London, West.................	1,601	1,915	314	19·6
Leamington	1,411	1,910	499	35·4
Parrsboro'...................	1,206	1,909	703	58·2
Point Edward......	1,293	1,881	588	45·4
Morrisburg	1,719	1,859	140	8·1
Gravenhurst........	1,015	1,848	833	82·0
Preston.	1,419	1,843	424	30·0
Oakville	1,710	1,823	113	6·6
Merritton	1,798	1,813	15	0·8
Exeter......................	1,725	1,809	84	4·8
Dunnville.........	1,808	1,776	—32	—1·7
Lachute	765	1,751	986	128·9
Aurora.......	1,540	1,743	203	13·1
Louiseville.........	1,381	1,740	359	26·0
Waterloo.....................	1,617	1,733	116	7·1
Iberville	1,847	1,710	—137	—7·4
Granby.........	1,040	1,710	670	64·4
Essex Centre..................	800	1,709	909	113·6
Blenheim	1,212	1,708	496	40·9
Port Perry..	1,800	1,698	—102	—5·6

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.—*Concluded.*

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Montmagny	1,738	1,697	—41	—2·4
Kentville, N.S.	1,285	1,686	401	31·2
Parkhill	1,539	1,680	141	9·2
Harriston	1,772	1,687	—85	—4·8
Ashburnham	1,266	1,674	408	32·2
Port Elgin	1,400	1,659	259	18·5
Alexandria	1,200	1,614	414	34·5
Fergus	1,733	1,598	—135	—7·8
Windsor Mills	879	1,591	712	81·0
Beauharnois	1,499	1,590	91	6·0
Bedford	1,080	1,571	491	45·4
St. Boniface	1,283	1,553	270	21·0
Berthier	2,156	1,537	—619	—28·7
Gatineau Point	1,460	1,520	60	4·1
Georgetown	1,473	1,509	36	2·4

137. The urban population of Canada in 1871 was 686,019, or 18·8 per cent of the total population ; in 1881 it was 912,934, or 21·1 per cent, and in 1891 it was 1,390,910, or 28·77 per cent. The growth of the urban at the expense of the rural population is one of the features of the present age throughout the world, and it is evident, from the foregoing figures, that the movement prevails in Canada as well as elsewhere. The large increase between 1881 and 1891 is caused to a considerable extent by the growth of a number of small places which had not attained a population of 1,500 in 1881.

138. The proportions of the urban and rural populations respectively to the total population, in each of the census years, 1871, 1881 and 1891 are given on the following page :—

PROPORTION OF URBAN AND RURAL TO TOTAL POPULATION,
1871, 1881, 1891.

Provinces.	1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Ontario...	19·4	80·6	22 8	77·2	33·2	66·8
Quebec	19·5	80·5	22·8	77·2	29·2	70·8
Nova Scotia.................	14·0	86 0	13·6	86·4	21·2	78·S
New Brunswick	24·3	75·7	22·3	77·7	19·4	80·6
Manitoba	1·2	98·S	12·1	87·9	22·5	77·5
British Columbia.	8·9	91·1	11·9	88·1	42·5	57·5
Prince Edward Island........	11·5	88·5	14·1	85·9	13·0	87·0
The Territories.	....	....	....	....	5·6	94·4
Canada......	18·8	81·2	21·1	78·9	28·7	71·3

139. The increase in urban population in Ontario and Quebec must be, to a large extent, attributed to the reason given above ; in Nova Scotia the increase is principally accounted for by the fact that in 1881, several places that really were towns, could not be treated as such, owing to their limits not having been defined. New Brunswick is remarkable for the steady decline in urban population during the last twenty years. In Manitoba and British Columbia, the increase has, of course, been considerable, especially in the latter province, where the growth of the city of Vancouver has been phenomenal, as it had no existence in 1881 and now forms 14 per cent of the population of the province.

140. The population of Canada in 1881 consisted of 2,188,778 males and 2,136,032 females, and in 1891 of 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females, and the following table gives comparative particulars of the proportions of the sexes in each province in 1881 and 1891 :—

POPULATION OF CANADA BY SEXES, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario	978,765	948,157	1,069,487	1,044,834
Quebec	678,109	680,91 i	744,141	744,394
Nova Scotia.	220,538	· 220,034	227,093	223,303
New Brunswick.	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524
Manitoba	34,903	27,357	84,342	68,164
British Columbia..............	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170
Prince Edward Island.	54,728	54,163	54,881	54,197
The Territories.............. .	28,113	28,333	53,785	45,182
Canada.................	2,188,778	2,136,032	2,460,471	2,372,768

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION,
1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario	508	492	506	494
Quebec ...:	499	501	500	500
Nova Scotia...	500	500	504	496
New Brunswick	511	489	510	490
Manitoba	561	439	553	447
British Columbia..............	596	404	642	358
Prince Edward Island.........	503	497	503	497
The Territories................	498	502	543	457
Canada..............	506	494	509	491

141. The preponderance of females which existed in 1881 in
Quebec was not maintained in 1891, the proportion of sexes in
that year being the same, while that in the Territories has been
overcome, males, as was only to be expected, being largely in
the majority.   There was a decrease in the actual number of
males in New Brunswick, and a consequent reduction in the
proportion of sexes.   There was an increase in the proportion
of males in Canada in 1891, as compared with 1881, owing to the

influx of male settlers into the Territories and British Columbia, but the proportion in the four older provinces remained about the same, viz., 504 males to 496 females.

142. The proportion in the United Kingdom is about 485 males to 515 females. The population of the continent of Europe by recent census takings comprises 170,818,561 males and 174,914,119 females, the latter's plurality being 4,095,588. Among sixteen European nations the female sex preponderates ; most strongly in Portugal and Norway, and least in Belgium and France. In six countries, Italy, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Bosnia, the male sex is in the majority. In the United States the proportion is 512 males to 488 females. In the Australian Colonies there are 536 males to 464 females.

143. The number of Canadians, i.e., persons born in Canada, was, according to the census of 1891, 4,185,877, and according to the same authority in 1881, 3,715,492, showing an increase of 470,385. The increase in the native-born population, therefore, constituted 92·5 per cent of the total increase.

144. The following tables show the number of persons in each province in 1881 and 1891, that were born in Canada and in other countries, respectively ; and the principal countries in which and in what numbers the foreign-born had their birthplaces :—

BIRTH PLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN CANADA,
1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Born in Canada.	Born in other Countries.	Born in Canada.	Born in other Countries.
Ontario	1,496,744	430,211	1,708,702	405,619
Quebec	1,282,225	76,802	1,406,514	82,021
Nova Scotia	412,589	27,960	423,890	26,506
New Brunswick	289,965	31,268	299,154	22,109
Manitoba	45,757	16,503	108,017	44,489
British Columbia	34,957	14,492	56,851	41,322
Prince Edward Island	99,369	9,522	102,652	6,426
North-west Territories	53,886	2,560	80,097	18,870
Canada	3,715,492	609,318	4,185,877	647 362

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BIRTH PLACES OF THE FOREIGN BORN IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

Countries.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Manitoba.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
England..........................	139,031	151,301	12,909	21,160	4,813	6,124	4,174	3,836	3,457	16,017
Scotland.	82,173	70,157	10,237	9,484	10,851	7,638	4,168	2,935	2,868	7,444
Ireland...........................	130,094	103,986	27,379	21,223	5,600	3,532	16,355	9,512	1,836	4,553
Newfoundland.........	771	2,001	809	1,843	2,058	4,040	262	346	16	72
Other British possessions......	1,835	1,592	681	1,086	517	355	174	115	56	208
Total, British possessions........	353,904	329,037	52.015	54,796	23,839	21,689	25,133	16,744	8,233	28,294
France......................	1,549	1,294	2,239	2,883	222	200	63	55	81	474
Germany..........................	23,270	23,440	1,023	1,371	254	233	203	193	220	857
Italy, Spain and Portugal..	481	1,484	281	675	59	137	36	18	24	32
Russia and Poland.	444	1,161	231	1,057	10	43	6	27	5,651	6,251
Scandinavian....	852	1,316	358	554	114	245	444	485	121	3,746
United States......:	45,454	42,702	19,415	18,524	3,004	3,238	5,108	4,278	1,752	3,063
Chinese..............................	22	97	7	36	....	5	....	8	4	31
Other countries......	3,743	5,088	1,233	2,125	481	716	275	301	876	1,741
Total, foreign countries..........	75,815	76,582	24,787	27,225	4,144	4,817	6,135	5,365	8,729	16,195
Grand total, foreign born........	429,719	405,619	76,802	82,021	27,980	26,506	31,268	22,109	16,962	44,489

Countries.	British Columbia		P. E. Island.		The Territories.		Canada.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
England...........................	3,294	12,959	1,728	1,143	98	7,148	169,504	219,688
Scotland........................	1,204	4,368	3,425	2,165	136	3,403	115,062	107,594
Ireland.........................	1,285	2,771	2,915	1,793	62	1,814	185,526	149,184
Newfoundland....................	8	437	671	555	1	42	4,596	9,336
Other British possessions.........	203	574	75	47	6	473	3,547	4,450
Total, British possessions.........	5,994	21,109	8,814	5,703	303	12,880	478,235	490,252
France	193	268	15	17	27	190	4,389	5,381
Germany	344	904	14	7	....	747	25,32s	27,752
Italy, Spain and Portugal........	101	587	10	11	....	20	992	2,964
Russia and Poland..............	32	316	2	1	....	1,061	6,376	9,917
Scandinavian....................	170	1,065	11	11	6	405	2,076	7,827
United States...................	2,295	6,567	609	582	116	1,961	77,753	80,915
Chinese........................	4,350	8,910	.....	1	....	41	4,383	9,129
Other countries.................	1,023	1,596	47	93	2,1C8	1,565	9,786	13,225
Total, foreign countries..........	8,508	20,213	708	723	2,257	5,990	131,083	157,110
Grand total, foreign born.........	14,502	41,322	9,522	6,426	2,560	18,870	609,318	647,362

145. From the preceding table it is found that the population of the several provinces had their birth-places in Canada, other British Possessions and Foreign Countries in the following proportions, in 1881 and 1891 :—

PROI ORTION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN IN CANADA,
1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.			1891.		
	Born in Canada.	Born in British Possessions.	Born elsewhere.	Born in Canada.	Born in British Possessions.	Born elsewhere.
Ontario	77·6	18·4	4·0	80·8	15·5	3·7
Quebec	94·3	3·8	1·9	94·5	3·7	1·8
Nova Scotia	93·6	5·4	1·0	94·1	4·8	1·1
New Brunswick	90·2	7·8	2·0	93·1	5·2	1·7
Manitoba	73·5	13·2	13·3	70·8	18·5	10·7
British Columbia	70·7	12·1	17·2	57·9	21·5	20·6
Prince Edward Island	91·2	8·1	0·7	94·1	5·2	0·7
The Territories	95·5	0·5	4·0	80·9	13·0	6·1
Canada	85·9	11·1	3·0	86·6	10·1	3·3

The proportion of native-born has increased in the four older provinces and in Prince Edward Island, while it has decreased very considerably in the newer portions of the Dominion, showing that those portions are largely settled by immigration from outside the country. Manitoba has evidently received a very large proportion of her increased population from the other provinces.

146. In the United States the foreign-born were 14·77 per cent of the whole population in 1890, against 13·32 per cent in 1880, leaving the native-born 85·23 per cent in 1890 and 86·68 per cent in 1880. Canada has, therefore, a somewhat larger proportion of its inhabitants native-born. Including those born under the British flag in other parts of the Empire with the native-born, there is only 3·3 per cent of the population of Canada foreign-born.

147. The use of French as an official language having been recognized by Great Britain shortly after the conquest of Canada in 1760, and having been confirmed at various times in the subsequent history of the country, it follows that a large number

of the population are French-speaking Canadians, and the following table shows the number of such persons in the Dominion according to the censuses of 1881 and 1891 :—

FRENCH-SPEAKING CANADIANS, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	French-speaking Persons.		Proportion to Population.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Ontario	101,194	101,123	5·2	4·8
Quebec	1,071,581	1,186,346	78·8	79·8
Nova Scotia	40,997	29,838	9·3	6·6
New Brunswick	56,572	61,767	17·6	19·2
Manitoba	9,868	11,102	15·0	7·3
British Columbia	723	1,181	1·5	1·2
Prince Edward Island	10,736	11,847	9·8	10·8
The Territories	2,633	1,770	4·7	1·8
Canada	1,294,304	1,404,974	29·9	29·0

148. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the provinces, but is more than twice as thickly populated as any other province, the proportion being 54·5 persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next in density of population with 21·9 persons. The following is the order in which the provinces stand, according to density of population, as ascertained by the census of 1891 :—

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN CANADA.

Prince Edward Island	54·5	Quebec	6·5
Nova Scotia	21·9	Manitoba	2·4
New Brunswick	11·4	British Columbia	·3
Ontario	9·6	Provisional districts	·2

Canada........ .... 1·5

149. The following table shows the civil condition of the people of Canada :—

Conjugal condition.	Aggregate.		Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.
Single	3,053,392	63·18	1,601,541	65·09	1,451,851	61·20
Married	1,588,055	32 85	796,153	32·35	791,902	33·37
Widowed.	191,792	3·97	62,777	2·56	129,015	5·43

These figures indicate that of the whole population of Canada (4,833,239), of which males were 2,460,471 and females 2,372,768) over three-fifths were single, nearly one-third married, and one-twenty-fifth were widowed.

In the United States, very nearly three-fifths were single, somewhat over one-third were married, and not quite one-twentieth were widowed.

In Canada, considered as to sex, over three-fifths of the males and over three-fifths of the females were single, the single males being somewhat greater in proportion than the single females. The proportion of married males and married females was nearly the same—one-third in each case, with a slight preponderance of females. The proportion of widows was slightly more than double that of widowers, showing that widows do not marry again as frequently as widowers do.

In the United States, more than three-fifths of the males and more than one-half of the females were single. The married were in about equal proportions, the female proportion being slightly in excess. The widows were three times as many, proportionately to numbers, as the widowers.

150. Of the male population in 1891, 796,153 were husbands, 62,777 were widowers. As there were 1,601,541 unmarried and children, by deducting the children (and the 951 boys under twenty who were married) we have 458,876 men who were bachelors on 6th April, 1891.

151. Of the male population in 1881, 690,544 were husbands, 50,895 were widowers. By deducting the children (and the 841 boys under twenty who had perpetrated marriage) we have 413,-249 men who were bachelors in 1881.

152. Adding the widowers, there were 521,653 unmarried men in 1891, against 461,144 in 1881. About 40 per cent of the men of marriageable age were unmarried in 1891 and also 1881.

There does not seem to be the growing aversion to marriage on the part of the men of Canada that has been affirmed of the men of other countries.

153. Of the female population in 1891, 791,903 were wives, 129,015 were widows. As there were 1,451,851 unmarried and children, by deducting the children and married girls (latter numbering 11,428) we have 330,628 women who were spinsters on the 6th April, 1891.

154. Of the female population in 1881, 689,540 were wives, 109,435 were widows. As there were 1,336,982 unmarried and children, by deducting the children (and the 11,749 girls who had married) we have 297,847 women who were spinsters in 1881.

155. Adding the widows, there were 459,643 unmarried women over twenty years of age in 1891, and 407,282 in 1881—about 36·7 per cent of the women twenty years and over were unmarried in 1891, and 37·1 per cent in 1881.

156. These figures do not support the belief that the people of Canada like those of other countries are not married and given in marriage to the same extent as in former years.

157. The census of 1891 shows that there were 4 husbands who had attained the mature age of 14 years, and 947 between 15 and 20 years old ; and that 30 of these latter were widowers. The census of 1881 revealed 2 husbands of 14 years old, one of whom was a widower, and 849 married boys between 15 and 20 years, of whom 31 were widowers.

158. Among the females the census of 1891 showed 27 married under 15 years, three of whom wore " weeds," and 11,401 between 15 and 20 years who had taken wifely vows, of whom 129 were widows. The census of 1881 showed 44 married girls under 15, and 11,705 between 15 and 20 years ; of the latter 106 were widows.

159. In respect of the age of the married the following statements are made :—

MALES.

Age Periods.	1881.			1891.		
	Total Living.	Married.	Wid-owed.	Total Living.	Married.	Wid-owed.
Not given...........	28,921	11,437	194	31,535	9,640	295
85 and over	6,031	1,894	2,362	5,931	2,315	3,189
75 to 84..............	ᵪ8,265	15,260	8,419	30,845	18,501	10,382
65 to 74..............	67,395	47,678	11,111	77,658	58,706	14,014
55 to 64..............	113,204	91,826	10,085	129,706	107,317	12,533
45 to 54..	163,653	137,467	8,235	188,688	159,981	10,149
35 to 44....... ...	218,673	177,285	6,169	258,853	209,636	7,448
25 to 34.............	313,151	177,265	3,792	358,397	198,966	4,316
20 to 24..	216,162	29,581	428	237,144	30,140	421
15 to 19.............	246,028	849	31	258,325	947	30
10 to 14..............	257,463	2	1	279,889	4	....
5 to 9...............	290,427	....	....	297,385	... ..	....
1 to 4....	177,702	....	....	244,807	....	....
Under 1.............	61,704	....	....	61,308	....	....
Totals..........	2,188,799	690,544	50,827	2,460,471	796,153	62,777

FEMALES.

Age Periods.	1881.			1891.		
Not given	29,848	12,835	482	31,581	10,450	1,025
85 and over	6,001	514	3,726	6,263	709	5,003
75 to 84	25,161	6,217	14,645	28,015	7,406	18,365
65 to 74.............	59,651	27,297	23,721	70,078	34,223	30,149
55 to 64.	102,861	65,924	24,691	120,492	80,339	29,534
45 to 54.............	139,028	117,192	19,983	178,557	137,608	22,637
35 to 44.....	209,052	168;627	12,885	243,236	194,570	14,156
25 to 34	295,774	204,498	6,439	348,839	237,718	7,021
20 to 24...	217,771	74,687	963	235,913	77,452	993
15 to 19.....	239,281	11,705	106	254,412	11,401	129
10 to 14.....:.......	247,728	44	....	269,287	27	3
5 to 9	273,446	....	....	288,605	....	....
1 to 4.............	230,956	.. ....	.... ..	238,341	....	....
Under 1	59,473	....	....	59,149	....	....
Totals..........	2,136,031	689,540	107,641	2,372,768	791,903	129,015

The census of 1881 gave 109,375 widows, but 1,734 cannot be traced.

160. The next table shows the proportion of widowed to total number of persons in each age group :—

Age Period.	WIDOWERS—MALES.				WIDOWS—FEMALES.			
	Total of Group.		Per 10,000.		Total of Group.		Per 10,000.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
15 to 19........	246,028	258,325	1·2	1·2	239,281	254,412	4·4	5·0
20 to 24........	216,162	237,144	19·8	17·7	217,771	235,913	44·2	42·0
25 to 34........	313,151	358,397	121·1	120·4	295,774	348,839	217·7	202·7
35 to 44........	218,673	258,853	282·1	287·9	209,052	243,236	616·3	582·0
45 to 54........	163,653	188,688	503·2	538·0	139,028	178,557	1440·0	1270·0
55 to 64........	113,204	129,706	891·7	966·2	102,861	120,492	2400·0	2451·0
65 to 74........	67,395	77,658	1650·0	1804·0	59,651	70,078	3976·0	4302·0
75 to 84.	28,265	30,845	2978·0	3366·0	25,161	28,015	5820·0	6555·0
85 and over.....	6,031	5,931	3916·0	5377·0	6,001	6,263	6208·7	8000·0

161. The following table gives the material for comparison between Canada and other countries :—

Countries.	Census.	Number in each 100 Persons.			Number in each 100 Males.			Number in each 100 Females.		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Canada	1891....	63	33	4	65	32	3	61	34	5
England and Wales..	1891....	61	34	5	62	35	3	60	33	7
Scotland............	1891....	65	29	6	67	30	3	63	29	8
Ireland...	1891....	67	26	7	70	26	4	64	26	10
United States.......	1890....	59	36	5	62	35	3	56	37	7
Germany	1890....	60	34	6	62	35	3	58	33	9
Austria-Hungary. ...	1890....	61	34	5	63	34	3	59	33	8
Norway	1891....	62	32	6	62	34	4	61	31	8
Sweden	1890....	61	33	6	62	34	4	59	33	8
Netherlands	1889 ...	62	33	5	63	33	4	60	33	7
Belgium............	1890....	62	32	6	64	32	4	61	32	7

With respect to single persons of both sexes, Canada has fewer to each 100 of the population than Scotland and Ireland and more than England and Wales, but approaches closely to the average for the whole United Kingdom, showing that the characteristics of the race are perpetuated on this side of the Atlantic. The number of married persons in the United Kingdom is one less in the 100 persons than in Canada, and is the same in Canada as in the two northern countries of Norway and Sweden. The proportion of widowed is less in Canada than in any other of the countries named, being due to the low proportion of widows in Canada—since in five other countries the proportion of widowers is the same as in Canada. A study of the table will suggest many interesting conclusions.

162. In 1891 out of a total population of 4,833,239 only 63,116 were unspecified as to age. Of these 31,535 were males and 31,-581 females.

163. In 1881 out of a total population of 4,324,810 there were 58,769 persons whose ages were not given, 28,921 being males and 29,828 females.

164. The unspecified were 1·30 per cent of the total population in 1891, and 1·36 in 1881.

165. Divided by sex there were 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females in 1891, and 2,188,845 males and 2,135,950 females in 1881.

166. The increase in males in 1891 was 12·4 per cent, and in females 11·9 per cent. Males, therefore, increased slightly more than females in the decade, forming, in 1891, 50·9 per cent of the whole population, and 50·6 per cent in 1881.

167. The men of working age (15 to 55) numbered in 1891, 1,301,407, against 1,157,667 in 1881, an increase of 143,740, excluding in both cases those whose ages were not given.

168. The men over the working age (55 and over) numbered 244,140 in 1891 and 214,895 in 1881, an increase of 29,245.
Boys under 15 years numbered 883,389 in 1891, and 787,296 in 1881, an increase of 96,093.

169. The women of working age (15 to 55 years) numbered 1,260,959 in 1891, against 1,100,906, an increase of 160,051.

170. The women over the working age (55 and upwards) numbered 224,848 in 1891, and 193,674 in 1881, an increase of 31,174.

171. Girls under 15 years numbered 855,382 in 1891, and 811,603 in 1881, an increase of 43,779.

172. Thus taking the population of males and females of the working age we have in 1891, 2,562,366 persons supporting 2,207,759, against 2,258,573 persons supporting 2,007,468 in 1881. The supported in 1891 were 86·16 per cent of the supporters, and in 1881 they were 88·88 per cent. Taking this rough test it seems that the persons to be supported in 1891 were fewer proportionately than in 1881.

173. In the following table a division of the population is made into seven classes :—

1st, Infants, those under 1 year old ; 2nd, children, those from 1 year to 5 years old ; 3rd, boys and girls, those from 5 years to 15 years old ; 4th, youths and maidens, those from 15 to 20 years old ; 5th, young men and young women, those from 20 to 30 years ; 6th, middle aged men and women, those from 30 to 50 years old ; and 7th, old men and women, those over 50.

	1891.		1881.		Per ct. of whole Population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1881.	1891.
1 Infants..............	61,308	59,149	61,704	59,473	2·80	2·49
2 Children	244,807	238,341	238,318	220,956	10·60	10·00
3 Boys and girls........	577,274	557,892	540,376	521,174	24·52	23·50
4 Youths and maidens...	258,325	254,412	237,317	239,281	11·00	10·61
5 Young men and women	431,675	429,028	376,973	384,007	17·60	17·81
6 Middle aged..... ...	523,546	493,952	435,671	424,954	20·00	21·05
7 Old men and women..	332,001	308,413	274,505	250,338	12·10	13·25
Not given..............	31,535	31,581	28,920	29,849	1·38	1·29

174. Making the dividing line between the 5th and 6th class, we find that 34·30 per cent of the people whose ages were given was for the 6th and 7th classes in 1891, and 32·10 per cent in

1881, leaving 65·70 per cent and 67·90 per cent to represent the more youthful portion of the population.

It is evident that there were somewhat more people in the middle aged and aged classes in 1891 than in 1881.

Just about one-half the people are under 21 years old.

175. The following table gives the constituent elements of the male population—the percentage of age groups in 1881 being compared with 1891.

Each group is compared with the total population.

Males.	1881.	1891.
Under 1 year.........	1·42	1·27
1 year to 4 ... .·.	4·11	5·06
5 years to 9.....................	6·94	6·15
10 " 14	5·95	5·80
15 " 19...·.....	5·69	5·34
20 " 24...........	4·99	4·90
25 " 34.........·....	7·24	7·41
35 " 44...	5·05	5·35
45 " 54.	3·78	3·90
55 " 64..	2·61	2·68
65 " 74.......... .. . .·.......	1·56	1·60
75 " 84.....................	0·65	0·64
85 years and over........... ....·.	0·14	0·12
Not given.	0·66	0·65
20 years to 45............	17·3	17·7
45 years and over..	8·75	8·95

176. The following table gives the constituent elements of the female population—the percentage of age groups in 1881 being compared with 1891—each group is compared with the whole population :—

Females.	1881.	1891.
Under 1 year..........	1˙37	1˙22
1 year to 4...	5˙34	4˙93
5 years to 9.............	6˙32	5˙97
10 " 14.....	5˙72	5˙57
15 " 19...... '... .	5˙53	5˙26
20 " 24...	5˙03	4˙88
25 " 34...	6˙84	7˙22
35 " 44.....................................	4˙83	5˙03
45 " 54	3˙21	3˙70
55 " 64	2˙38	2˙50
65 " 74..	1˙38	1˙45
75 " 84....	0˙58	0˙58
85 years and over..............................	0˙14	0˙19
Not given..	0˙69	0˙65

177. The following table gives the ages of the women of Canada by age periods and by provinces :—

Ages.	1881.	1891.
British Columbia.		
Total women..	19,956	35,170
Girls between 1 and 10 years	4,220	8,900
Women over 10 "	15,736	26,270
Girls between 10 and 15 " ....:....	7,648	3,371
Women over 15 "	8,088	22,899
Manitoba.		
Total women.................. ....'.	28,747	68,164
Girls between 1 and 10 years	8,091	20,695
Women over 10 "	20,656	47,469
Girls between 10 and 15 "	3,769	7,357
Women over 15 "	16,887	40,112
New Brunswick.		
Total women.................	157,114	157,525
Girls between 1 and 10 years	37,756	39,355
Women over 10 "	119,358	118,170
Girls between 10 and 15 "	22,509	18,632
Women over 15 "	96,849	99,538

AGES OF WOMEN—*Concluded.*

Ages.	1881.	1891.
Nova Scotia.		
Total women......	220,034	223,303
Girls between 1 and 10 years	50,867	52,161
Women over 10 "	169,167	171,142
Girls between 10 and 15 "	28,736	26,073
Women over 15 "	140,431	145,069
Ontario.		
Total women......	946,758	1,044,834
Girls between 1 and 10 years	222,564	239,403
Women over 10 "	724,194	805,431
Girls between 10 and 15 "	136,296	119,617
Women over 15 "	587,898	685,814
Prince Edward Island.		
Total women.....	54,162	54,197
Girls between 1 and 10 years	12,734	13,235
Women over 10 "	41,428	40,962
Girls between 10 and 15 "	7,648	6,570
Women over 15 "	33,780	34,392
Quebec.		
Total women... .	680,852	744,141
Girls between 1 and 10 years	176,631	205,223
Women over 10 "	504,221	538,918
Girls between 10 and 15 "	93,339	85,169
Women over 15 "	410,882	453,749
North-west Territories.		
Total women.....	28,333	45,182
Girls between 1 and 10 years	1,540	12,667
Women over 10 "	26,793	22,515
Girls between 10 and 15 "	713	2,410
Women over 15 "	26,080	20,115

178. The women of reproductive age (15 to 45 years) numbered in 1891, 1,082,400, against 961,878 in 1881. The number of females reported in the census of 1891 as married (between 15 and 45) was 521,141, and for 1881, 459,517. Thus, in 1891 48·15 per cent of the women of reproductive period were married, and in 1881, 47·78 per cent.

179. In the census of 1891 the deaths for the twelve months preceding April 6th of that year were recorded, amounting to 67,688.

180. The deaths in 1890-91 were 14·10 per thousand of the living, as against 14·67 per thousand in 1880-81—or one in every 71 persons in 1891, and one in every 65 in 1881.

This would appear to indicate slightly improved conditions of life as the result of the ten years' experience.

It contrasts well with England and Wales, 19·5 in each 1,000, or 1 in every 51 persons ; Scotland, 19·7, or 1 in every 50 ; Ireland, 18·2, or 1 in every 55, and is better even than Australia, with a death rate of 15 per thousand, or 1 in every 70, respecting which country Mulhall says : "There is no part of the world with so low a death rate as Australia."

181. The deaths and rate per thousand of the population according to provinces were :—

Provinces.	Deaths, 1891.	Rate per Thousand.	
		1891.	1881.
British Columbia	1,361	13·94	20·35
Manitoba	1,580	10·36	12·34
New Brunswick	4,294	13·36	15·02
Nova Scotia	6,563	14·57	14·54
Ontario	23,909	11·30	11·81
Prince Edward Island	1,338	12·26	14·27
Quebec	28,154	18·91	19·07
North-west Territories	489	7·32	....
Canada	67,688	14·10	14·67

According to sex, the deaths were as follows :—

	Male.	Female.
1891	35,493	32,195
1881	33,183	30,045
Sex omitted to be mentioned in 1881	175	

182. According to conjugal condition, the deaths were as follows :—

	1891.		1881.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Married	9,056	7,621	7,819	6,409
Widowed	2,747	4,247	2,104	3,255
Single	23,690	20,327	23,260	20,381

183. The number of deaths of children under 12 months in. proportion to the number of births in the census year 1891, was 136 in every 1,000 for the Dominion, against 119 in the census year 1881.

By provinces, the deaths of children under 12 months old. were as follows :—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 12 MONTHS, PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Provinces.	1891.	1881.
British Columbia......	109	103
Manitoba.....	105	111
New Brunswick....... :....	· 106	96
Nova Scotia	94	88
Ontario	105	98
Prince Edward Island..................................	105	80
Quebec.....	182	157
North-west Territories.	100	102

Deaths of children under 12 months in Canada compared with Australia :—

Australia................. 12·70 deaths to every 100 births.
Canada .... 13·52　　"　　　"　　　"

By provinces in order, with the highest rate placed first, the· deaths of children under 12 months are as follows (Australia is given for the purposes of comparison) :—

Quebec..... .... 18·80
British Columbia. .... 10·96
New Brunswick　.... .... 10·60
Manitoba .... 10·50
Ontario...... .... 10·50
Prince Edward Island........... 10·30
Nova Scotia .... 9·40

Victoria .... 15·26
Queensland .... 13·62
West Australia.... .... 13·08
New South Wales................ 12·50
Tasmania.................... 10·64
South Australia.... .... 9·42
New Zealand....... .. .. 7·89

Canada stands below Germany, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, France, England, Belgium, Denmark ; but above Norway, Sweden, Scotland, and Ireland in the death rate of infants under 12 months old.

The province of Quebec is 18·80 per 100, against 16·60 in· France. British Columbia stands well in the list, only Tasmania, Norway, Ireland, and New Zealand being superior in the lowness· of the death rate of infants under 12 months old. Nova Scotia,. New Zealand and Ireland occupy positions of close equality.

184. The mortality according to age periods by the census of 1891 was as follows (Victoria, Australia, is added for the purposes of comparison) :—

	1891.	Percentage to Total Deaths.	
		Canada.	Victoria.
Under 5 years.....	28,194	41·70	38·60
5 years to 10.......................	3,530	5·21	3·71
10 " to 15..	1,832	2·70	2·09
15 " to 20...............................	2,396	3·54	2·71
20 " to 25.........................	2,975	4·38	4·23
25 " to 35.......	4,708	6·97	9·05
35 " to 45.....	3,622	5·35	6·62
45 " to 55.	3,433	5·07	7·63
55 " to 65...... ....·.......	3,993	5·88	11·73
65 " to 75.......	5,223	7·71	9·83
75 " to 100..:.... . . .,.........	7,582	11·20	6·88
Over 100.	68	0·10	
Not given.......	132	0·19	
Totals ....:............	67,688	100	

185. The following table gives the death rate at various ages in different countries—number of deaths per 1,000 living at each age :—

	Under 5	5 to 10.	10 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.
Canada	46·73	6·02	2·92	6·88	9·34	15·96	36·68	10·67	
Victoria	36·6	3·5	3·9	10·2	16·2	29·2	21·1		
England	63·6	6·6	5·5	10·2	17·4	31·8	64·3		
United States	58·8	10·1	5·4	10·8	17·6	27·2	51·4		
France.	75·6	9·2	8·8	12·7	16·6	28·3	66·3		
Prussia	.....	9·2	6·4	11·5	18·6	33·0	64·5		
Austria..............	111·7	9·8	6·6	11·3	21·1	41·5	92·8		
Switzerland	...	8·5	6·3	11·6	19·3	38·4	82·5		
Italy	110·6	11·6	7·8	11·7	17·3	33·1	70·0		
Spain	106·2	11·7	8·8	12·9	23·8	42·0	95·9		
Belgium..............	68·1	12·7	8·1	12·9	19·0	32·3	74·5		
Sweden	57·6	8·0	4·8	8·2	14·7	27·4	62·6		

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186. The deaths by occupations were as follows :—

Occupation.	Number.	Per cent.
Agricultural class...	27,839	41·13
Commercial class	7,041	10·40
Domestic	1,413	2·09
Industrial...	10,279	15·18
Professional.......................................	1,825	2·70
Labouring...	9,775	14·44
Not classed.	9,516	14·06
	....	100·00

187. The births during the census year of 1890-91 numbered 135,843, divided into 70,080 males and 65,763 females. This makes the birth rate of Canada to be 28·3 per thousand of the population.

188. By provinces, the birth rate and the death ate per thousand of the population are as follows :—

Provinces.	1891.		1881.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
British Columbia.....................	23·16	13·94	20·02	20·35
Manitoba	32·53	10·36	33·08	12·34
New Brunswick......................	27·70	13·36	30·44	15·02
Nova Scotia.........................	25·41	14·57	28·09	14·54
Ontario....	24·50	11·30	29·01	11·81
Prince Edward Island	24·45	12·26	29·96	14·27
Quebec...........	36·86	18·91	39·03	19·07
North-west Territories......	24·98	7·32	5·13	2·15

189. The birth rate and the death rate in the several Australian provinces are as follows :—

	1890-91.	
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
New South Wales	35·35	12·90
New Zealand	29·41	9·64
Queensland	40·95	14·98
South Australia	32·75	12·40
Tasmania	33·49	14·74
Victoria	33·60	16·10
Western Australia	32·55	11·26

It will be seen that Quebec's birth rate was 36·86, against Queensland's 40·95, while the death rate of Quebec was 18·91, against Queensland's 14·98.

190. The rates in Canada, including all deaths under one year among births are :—

	1891.	1881.
Birth rate	28·80	31·80
Death rate	14·10	14·80

In Australia they are :—

	1891.	1881.
Birth rate	35·08	35·38
Death rate	13·50	14·47

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The excess of births over deaths in Canada is shown in the following table :—

—	Births.	Deaths.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
1891	135,843	67,688	68,155	100·6
1881	138,347	63,413	74,934	118·1

If the birth rate of 1881 had been maintained, the births of 1891 would have been one-fifth more, or over 160,000 instead of under 136,000 in the year. As it is, the births for half a million more people are 2,500 less, while the deaths are 4,275 more. The decreased birth rate accounts in part for the lessened rate of increase of the population.

191. Taking the classification of the Registrar General of England we have arranged the 67,688 deaths recorded in Canada into eight classes and seventy-five sub-heads. The eight classes are : Zymotic, parasitic, dietetic, constitutional, developmental, local, violent, ill-defined, and a ninth, " not specified."

192. The deaths when distributed among the several classes give the rates shown in the following table :—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths.	RATE PER MILLION LIVING.			
		Canada.	England.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Zymotic	15,764	3,283	2,541	2,260	2,369
Parasitic......	78	16	24	60	58
Dietetic	35	8	81	260	180
Constitutional	9,310	1,940	3,374	1,830	2,580
Developmental	6,818	1,420	1,611	1,160	1,259
Local......	22,492	4,685	10,364	5,990	·7,288
Violence............ ...	2,391	498	653	1,010	1,026
Ill-defined and not specified..	10,800	2,248	900	·830	1,134
Total	67,688	14,098	19,548	13,400	15,894

It will be seen that in the zymotic class, Canada has a higher death rate than England, or the two Australian Colonies ; a lower death rate in the constitutional class than England or Victoria, but not so low as that of New South Wales ; a lower in "local" and in violent deaths than either of the three.

193. The next table gives the proportion of deaths in Canada to each class :—

Local......	33·13	in every hundred deaths.
Zymotic......	23·22	" "
Constitutional............	13·72	" "
Developmental.....	10·04	" "
Ill-defined................	8·37	" "
Violent	3·53	" ".
Parasitic..	0·13	" "
Dietetic..................	0·06	" "
Not given	7·55	" "

194. Considered in relation to sex and classes of diseases, the deaths of the census year were caused as follows :—

DISEASE.	BY SEX.			PER 10,000 OF LIVING.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Zymotic....	15,764	8,111	7,653	32·96	32·25
Parasitic...................	78	37	41	0·15	0·17
Dietetic...	35	29	6	0·12	0·03
Constitutional	9,310	4,149	5,161	16·86	21·75
Developmental.............	6,818	3,278	3,540	13·32	14·92
Local	22,490	12,334	10,156	50·13	42·80
Violent	2,393	1,924	469	7·82	1·98
Ill-defined and not specified..	10,800	5,630	5,170	22·88	21·37
Total	67,688	35,492	32,196	144·30	135·70

195. In the order of fatality the causes of death, according to the census of 1891, were as follows :—Local diseases, Zymotic, Constitutional, Developmental, Ill-defined and obscure, Violent, Parasitic, Dietetic and Not specified.

Local.—This division includes 22 causes.   Of these, lung diseases claim the greatest number of victims, 5,915.

Zymotic.—Diarrhœal diseases claim the largest number, 4,021.

Constitutional.—In this division phthisis claims the largest number of deaths, 7,490—the largest from any one cause in all the list of diseases.

Developmental.—In this division "old age" claims the primacy with 4,299 deaths charged to it.

Ill-defined and obscure.—In this division atrophy and debility took off the largest number, 4,171 persons.

Violent.—In this division drowning caused 647 deaths. Burns and scalds caused 245 deaths, 83 of which were occasioned by the destruction by fire of an asylum for the insane at Longue Pointe, province of Quebec. Railway accidents caused 183 deaths; there were 80 cases of suicide, 16 of homicide and 3 executions.

196. Divided according to age periods, the result is as follows :

Age Periods.	Deaths from all Caufes.	Deaths per 1,000 Living at each Period.
Under 5 years..........................	28,194	46·7
5 years to 10 years......................	3,529	6·2
10 " 15 "	1,832 ⎫	
15 " 20 "	2,396 ⎬	4·7
20 " 25 "	2,975 ⎭	
25 " 35 "	4,708 ⎫	
35 " 45 "	3,622 ⎬	6·9
45 " 55 "	3,433 ⎭	
55 " 65 "	3,993	15·9
65 " 75 "	5,223	35·3
75 " 100 "	7,583 ⎫	108
100 " and over.........................	68 ⎭	
Not given.	132	
Total	67,688	

197. The mortality under 1 year is equal to 154 deaths for every 1,000 living at that age. In England it was equal to 184 deaths for every 1,000 living at that age.

198. The 28,194 deaths of children under five years of age were caused by the diseases given in the following table in order of their fatality :—

Order.	Causes.	No. of Deaths.	Order.	Causes.	No. of Deaths.
1	Diarrhœal..................	3,767	25	Abscess	47
2	Atrophy and debility.......	3,276	26	Erysipelas	46
3	Not specified	2,971	27	Worms	44
4	Brain diseases	2,975	28	Hemorrhage	40
5	Lung "	2,393	29	Septicœmia................	34
6	Catarrhal..................	2,045	30	Scrofula..................	30
7	At birth..................	2,006	31	Thrush..................	28
8	Diphtheria.................	1,930	32	"Other zymotic"..	28
9	Throat affections..........	1,502	33	Anæmia	18
10	Whooping cough...........	715	34	Rheumatism...............	15
11	Dentition..	678	35	Sudden (unascertained)....	11
12	Enteritis..................	645	36	Premature birth.....	10
13	Measles..................	621	37	Peritonitis................	10
14	Phthisis..................	511	38	Syphilis...................	9
15	Scarlet fever..............	368	39	"Other local".............	8
16	Violence	280	40	Cancer.................	8
17	Fever.........	275	41	Remittent fever	8
18	Stomach diseases	246	42	"Other constitutional"....	7
19	Heart disease and dropsy...	237	43	Small-pox.................	6
20	Hydrocephalus	97	44	Malformation.............	4
21	Liver diseases	72	45	Cyanosis	2
22	Skin "	60	46	Joint diseases.............	2
23	Quinsy..	57	47	Privation of food	2
24	Urinary organs......... .	50			

199. The deaths of children under one year were 18,568, divided as follows :—

—	Zymotic.	Parasitic.	Constitutional.	Developmental.	Local.	Violent.	Ill-defined.	Not specified.	Totals.
British Columbia.....	60	.....	4	5	87	.....	50	48	254
Manitoba	168	1	9	33	180	3	82	43	519
New Brunswick......	281	2	9	79	235	2	177	153	938
Nova Scotia	285	3	14	24	388	5	306	48	1,073
Ontario	1,234	23	100	303	2,008	15	1,045	601	5,329
P. E. Island..........	49	.....	5	19	121	.....	79	3	276
P. of Quebec.....	3,424	5	136	1,550	2,168	25	1,268	1,436	10,012
N. W. Territories.....	59	.....	2	9	46	1	34	16	167
Total	5,560	34	279	2,022	5,233	51	3,041	2,348	18,568

In England and Wales the deaths of children under 1 year in 1887 were 128,277. The total deaths at all ages were 530,758. Thus deaths under 1 year were 24·2 per cent of the total. In Canada they were 27·4 per cent of the whole.

Leaving out Quebec they are but 21·6 per cent of the total, or somewhat under the English rate.

In the Australian colony of Victoria the deaths of children under 1 year were 26·8 per cent of the total deaths of all ages.

In New South Wales they were 27·3 per cent of the total deaths at all ages.

It would thus appear that the proportion of deaths of infants in Canada as a whole is higher than in either England or Victoria, but closely approximates that of New South Wales.

200. Taking some of the chief diseases, and excluding children under 5 years, we have the following table :—

	YEARS OF AGE.											
—	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 100	100 and over.	Not given.
Small-pox	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	...
Measles	88	21	16	15	5	8	1	3	4	1	...	11
Scarlet fever.........	135	27	7	....	5	1	1	....	1	1	....	....
Diphtheria...	1113	310	73	41	24	8	13	5	8	9	....	2
Typhus, &c.	124	136	204	260	260	129	80	59	42	21	....	2
Whooping cough.... · ..	31	4	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diarrhœal	59	10	5	11	21	18	19	23	44	40	1	3
Phthisis	174	282	797	1185	1849	1021	669	466	360	160	3	13
Lung diseases......	235	127	192	231	395	362	380	489	626	483	....	1
Brain "	349	186	163	118	245	262	320	484	715	739	2	26
Heart disease and dropsy..	110	104	145	120	265	380	502	682	929	768	2	5
Urinary organs	28	18	35	53	113	93	118	147	245	174	....	1
Cancer	4	5	4	6	40	125	261	296	262	175	1	....
Violence.....	170	175	248	300	401	234	178	153	132	110	....	12
Catarrhal	277	89	115	106	166	137	155	220	266	362	3	3

201. Taking the seven chief infectious diseases in the zymotic division we have the following table :—

Disease.	Deaths in Canada.	Rate per 10,000 Living.	
		Canada.	England.
Small-pox.........................	12	0·02	0·67
Measles...........................	794	1·65	4·01
Scarlet fever......................	546	1·14	5·29
Diphtheria........................	3,536	7·36	3·05
Whooping cough...................	756	1·57	4·67
Fever.............................	1,592	3 52	2·70
Diarrhœa..........................	4,021	8·37	7·33
Deaths and death rate from the 7 chief infectious diseases............................	11,257	23 43	27·72

202. In deaths from phthisis Canada had a lower rate than England, which had 1,681 per million living against Canada's 1,550 per million. Our death rate from pulmonary consumption is higher than that of the Australasian Colonies.

In Canada phthisis is more fatal to women than to men, there being 131 deaths of men to the 100,000 living of the sex, against 180 deaths of females to the 100,000 living of that sex. In England there were 150 male deaths and 187 female deaths to the 100,000 living of the corresponding sex. It will be noted that the death rate from phthisis among women in Canada approximates to that among women in England ; the general lower rate in Canada as compared with England being chiefly due to the lower death rate among men. In the case of the women of Canada the deaths are 8 less in the 100,000 than in the case of their sisters in England, while in the case of males the deaths in Canada are 19 less in the 100,000 than in England.

203. By provinces the deaths from phthisis per 10,000 of the living were as under :—

Provinces.	Males.	Females.
British Columbia..................	15·7	19·6
Manitoba.........................	10·8	13·9
New Brunswick....................	17·0	19·6
Nova Scotia.......................	19·6	27·7
Ontario...........................	10·7	12·8
Prince Edward Island..............	16·2	21·2
Quebec...........................	14·2	22·8
North-west Territories.............	7·2	8·2

204. The religions of the people of Canada as ascertained by the census of 1891 are given below :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, BY PROVINCES, 1891.

Denomination.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Mani-toba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	N.W. Terri-tories.	Canada.
Roman Catholics	358,300	1,291,709	122,452	115,961	20,571	20,843	47,837	14,344	1,992,017
Church of England	385,999	75,472	64,410	43.095	30,852	23,619	6,646	15,966	646,059
Presbyterians	452,712	52,659	108,520	40,530	38,977	15,260	32,988	12,547	754,193
Reformed Presbyterians	142	12	415	96	20	3	9	11	708
Other Presbyterians	293	2	17	13	4	21	75	. . . . .	425
Methodists	647,518	39,416	53,731	35,336	28,210	14,193	13,301	8,110	839,815
Bible Christians	5,889	99	420	159	188	97	294	37	7,183
Primitive Methodists	138	4	1	. . . . .	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	11	160
Other Methodists	488	25	43	9	33	8	1	. . . . .	607
Baptists	96,969	6,854	72,731	54,960	15,829	2,960	5,749	1,397	257,449
" Free Will	7,869	1,127	10,377	24,674	278	130	512	149	45,116
Tunkers	1,209	10	14	15	5	8	4	9	1,274
Brethren	9,343	1,129	242	234	389	166	. . . . .	134	11,637
Lutherans	45,029	1,385	5,882	377	6,545	2,083	3	2,678	63,982
Congregational	16,879	4,296	3,112	1,036	1,815	775	11	233	28,157
Disciples	9,106	20	1,728	1,003	261	62	531	52	12,763
Adventists	447	3,364	1,651	715	32	109	22	14	6,354
Unitarians	776	554	115	147	74	79	10	22	1,777
Universalists	1,094	1,426	326	259	5	45	24	7	3,186
Protestants	2,938	2,342	47	22	1,874	286	9	4,735	12,253
Salvation Army	10,320	297	1,377	993	399	298	180	85	13,949
Quakers	4,350	38	41	17	124	38	8	34	4,650
Jews	2,501	2,703	31	73	743	277	1	85	6,414
Other denominations	29,934	710	482	376	448	597	620	589	33,756
Not specified	24,078	2,882	2,231	1,163	4,824	16,216	243	37,718	89,355
Totals	2,114,321	1,488,535	450,396	321,263	152,506	98,173	109,078	98,967	4,833,239

205. The religions of the people in the unorganized territory, as far as could be ascertained, were, Church of England, 1,800 ; Roman Catholic, 1,336 ; Methodists, 178 ; Presbyterians, 51 ; Lutherans, 2 ; Unitarians, 4 ; Protestants, 15 ; and not specified, 28,782.

206. The number of Pagans or Indians still adhering to the belief of their fathers, according to the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, 1893, was 16,427, distributed as follows :—

Ontario	1,258
Manitoba	3,083
British Columbia	4,869
The Territories	7,217
	16,427

The exact number cannot be definitely ascertained.

207. The following table is a comparative statement of the numbers of the leading denominations in 1881 and 1891, showing also the proportion each denomination bore to the whole population at each census :—

RELIGIONS.	1881.		1891.	
	Number.	Proportion to Total Population.	Number.	Proportion to Total Population.
Roman Catholics	1,791,982	41·43	1,992,017	41·21
Methodists	742,981	17·18	847,765	17·54
Presbyterians	676,165	15·63	755,326	15·63
Church of England	577,414	13·35	646,059	13·37
Baptists	296,525	6·85	303,839	6·29
Lutherans	46,350	1·07	63,982	1·32
Congregationalists	26,900	·62	28,157	·58
Disciples	20,193	·47	12,763	·26
Brethren	8,831	·20	11,637	·24
Adventists	7,211	·16	6,354	·13
Quakers	6,553	·15	4,650	·10
Protestants	6,519	·15	12,253	·25
Universalists	4,517	·10	3,186	·07
Jews	2,393	·06	6,414	·13
Unitarians	2,126	·05	1,777	·04
Salvation Army			13,949	·29
Other denominations	14,269	·33	33,756	·70
Not specified	*93,881	2·17	*89,355	1·85

* Pagans included.

The members of the Salvation Army were not specified as such in 1881.

208. If the members of all the various Protestant denominations are added together and classed generally as Protestants, and then contrasted with the members of the other distinctive forms of religion, the result, as shown in the accompanying table, is obtained :—

YEAR.	NUMBER.				PROPORTIONS PER CENT.			
	Roman Catholics.	Protest-ants.	Jews.	Pagans and not specified	Roman Catho-lics.	Protest-ants.	Jews.	Pagans and not specified
1881........	1,791,982	2,436,544	2,393	93,881	41·43	56·34	·06	2·17
1891........	1,992,017	2,745,453	6,414	89,355	41·21	56·80	·13	1·85

209. The next table gives the number in each province of the five leading denominations, in the years 1871, 1881, and 1891, showing also the numerical and percentage of increase or decrease between 1881 and 1891 :—

ONTARIO.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1881 AND 1891.	
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Methodists................	474,238	591,503	654,033	62,530	10·5
Presbyterians.............	356,442	417,749	453,147	35,398	8·4
Church of England........	330,995	367,528	385,999	18,471	5·0
Roman Catholics..........	274,162	·320,839	358,300	37,461	11·6
Baptists................	86,630	166,680	106,047	— 633	— 0·6

QUEBEC.

Roman Catholics..........	1,019,850	1,170,718	1,291,709	120,991	10·3
Church of England........	62,449	69,220	75,472	6,252	9·0
Presbyterians.............	46,165	50,287	52,673	2,386	4·7
Methodists....	34,403	39,221	39,544	323	0·8
Baptists........	8,686	8,853	7,991	— 862	—9·7

Nova Scotia.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1881 AND 1891.	
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Roman Catholics..........	102,001	117,487	122,452	4,965	4·2
Presbyterians..............	103,539	112,488	108,952	— 3,536	—3·1
Baptists,.................	73,430	8.,761	83,122	— 639	—0·7
Church of England........	55,124	60,354	64,410	4,056	6·7
Methodists....:..........	42,544	50,811	54,195	3,384	6·6

New Brunswick.

Roman Catholics..........	96,016	109,091	115,9.1	6,870	6·3
Baptists.....	70,597	81,092	79,649	— 1,443	—1·7
Church of England...... .	45,481	47,246	43,095	— 4,151	—8·8
Presbyterians..............	38,852	42,888	40,639	— 2,249	—5·2
Methodists...............	31,275	34,514	35,504	990	2·8

The proportion of the number of these five denominations to the population of the four provinces in each census year was respectively 96, 96, and 95 per cent.

Prince Edward Island.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1881 AND 1891.	
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Roman Catholics..........	40,442	47,115	47,837	722	1·5
Presbyterians..............	29,579	33,835	33,072	— 763	—2·2
Methodists...............	11,070	13,485	13,596	111	0·8
Church of England........:	7,220	7,205	6,646	— 559	—7·7
Baptists.........	4,371	6,236	6,266	30	0·5

210. There are no returns for 1871 for the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia or for the Territories, the figures of 1881 are given first, and, for the purposes of better comparison, the census returns of 1885 and 1886 are given for the Territories and Manitoba respectively.

MANITOBA.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE, 1886-1891.	
	1881.	1886.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Presbyterians	14,292	28,406	39,001	10,595	37·3
Church of England	14,298	23,206	30,852	7,646	32·9
Methodists	9,470	18,648	28,437	9,789	52·5
Roman Catholics	12,246	14,651	20,571	5,920	40·4
Baptists	9,499	12,408	16,112	3,704	29·8

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE, 1885-1891.	
	1881.	1885.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Church of England	3,166	9,976	14,166	4,190	42·0
Roman Catholics	4,443	9,301	13,008	3,707	39·8
Presbyterians	531	7,712	12,507	4,795	62·1
Methodists	461	6,910	7,980	1,070	15·5
Baptists	20	778	1,555	777	99·9

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.		INCREASE.	
	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Church of England	8,397	23,619	15,222	181·3
Roman Catholics	10,043	20,843	10,800	107·5
Presbyterians	4,095	15,284	11,189	273·2
Methodists	3,516	14,298	10,782	306·6
Baptists	434	3,098	2,664	613·8

NOTE.—Tunkers are included with Baptists.

211. The population of Canada by the census of 1891 numbered 4,833,239 souls. For the purpose of a study of the educational status of the people, we have eliminated 55,401 Indians, respecting whom merely the general population statistics were procured. This subtraction leaves 4,777,838 persons whose educational acquirements were recorded.

These are divided into three groups :—
1st. Those 20 years old and upwards.
2nd. Those between 10 and 19 years of age.
3rd. Those under 10 years old.

Of the first group there were able to read.. 2,135,461
" second " " " .. 958,435
" third " " " .. 289,897

Making of the population of Canada a total
able to read of..................... 3,383,793

This shows that 70·83 per cent of the people of all ages can read.

212. Of the adults, 84·65 per cent can read ; from 20 to 29 years of age, 89·83 per cent ; from 30 to 39 years, 86·66 per cent ; from 40 to 59 years, 82·64 per cent ; from 60 to 74 years, 74·21 per cent ; over 75 years, 66·32 per cent. The advance of education is shown by the higher percentage as the age of the group decreases, confirmed by the fact that of those between 10 and 19 years, 90·26 per cent can read.

213. Taking the three groups and examining them as to their capacity to write, as well as to read, we have :—

In the first group (the adult group)...... 2,029,404
In the second group (the youth's group).. 926,196
In the third group (children's group)..... 221,067

Making a total able to read and write of 3,176,667

and showing that 66·50 per cent of the total population can write.
Of the adult population, numbering 2,526,330 persons, 84·65 per cent can read, and 80·34 per cent can both read and write.

214. By separating the adult population according to provinces, and giving the total adult population, the number able to write,

and the percentage of the latter to the former, we construct the following table :—

PROVINCES.	Adult Population.	Adults Able to Write.	Per cent.
British Columbia	65,720	49,401	75·2
Manitoba.......................................	75,942	70,679	93·1
New Brunswick..	165,744	132,579	80·0
Nova Scotia....................................	240,522	193,561	80·5
Ontario..	1,149,784	1,038,806	90·4
Prince Edward Island	56,388	44,864	80·0
Quebec	742,495	474,436	63·9
North-west Territories	28,415	24,989	88·0
Unorganized...................................	1,320	89	6·7
Canada	2,526,336	2,029,404	80·34

215. From the above table it will be seen that Manitoba is the banner province in the educational status of its adult population, and among outside countries is only excelled by Scandinavia with 97 per cent ; Germany with 96 ; and Switzerland with 95 per cent.

216. Deducting minors under 20 years of age, we have the adult population divided as under according to sex :—

PROVINCES.	Adult population.		Can write.		Proportion.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Columbia........	46,124	19,596	37,127	12,274	80·49	62·17
Manitoba..............	44,840	30,102	42,252	28,427	94·23	91·40
New Brunswick........	83,895	81,849	67,338	65,241	80·26	79·71
Nova Scotia	120,111	120,411	99,808	93,753	83·10	77·86
Ontario	581,412	568,372	526,911	511,895	90·63	90·06
Prince Edward Island..	27,898	28,490	23,227	21,637	83·26	76·00
Quebec	368,116	374,379	224,487	249,949	60·98	66·76
North-west Territories..	17,926	10,489	16,807	8,182	93·75	78·00
Unorganized	733	587	56	33	76·40	60·00
Canada......	1,291,055	1,235,275	1,038,013	991,391	80·40	80·25

217. As the census of 1881 contained no statistics of education, we have no means of comparing the returns of 1891 with those of that year in order to see what advance has been made. The census of 1871 had a partial return showing the number of persons over 20 years who could not read, and also of persons over 20 years who could not write. We are thus enabled to deal with the adult popualtion of the four original provinces of the Confederation.

The following table presents the result :—

Provinces. — 1871.	Population.	Unable to read.	Per cent.	Unable to write.	Per cent.
New Brunswick.......	285,594	19,002	6·60	27,669	9·70
Nova Scotia...:.......	387,800	31,332	8·07	46,522	12·00
Ontario.	1,620,851	57,379	3·54	93,220	5·70
Quebec	1,191,516	191,862	16·10	244,731	20·50
Four Provinces....	3,485,761	299,575	8·60	412,142	11·82
1891.					
New Brunswick...... .	321,263	24,855	7·70	33,165	10·20
Nova Scotia.	450,396	33,164	7·36	46,777	10·40
Ontario.............	2,114,321	81.053	3·83	110,690	5·20
Quebec	1,488,535	220,202	14·80	268,344	18·02
Four Provinces....	4,374,515	359,274	8·20	458,976	10·05

218. The following table gives by provinces the number of children from 5 to 9, and from 10 to 19, with the percentage who can read :—

PROVINCES.	From 5 to 9. Total Children can read.		From 10 to 19. Total Children can read.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
British Columbia...................	18,033	19·9	14,221	75·5
Manitoba........................	42,150	23·2	29,199	94·9
New Brunswick	80,807	21·6	74,712	86·3
Nova Scotia............	106,345	26·3	103,529	92·2
Ontario......	486,457	28·3	475,290	95·4
Prince Edward Island	27,106	29·4	25,584	94·4
Quebec	414,720	19·9	329,355	83·1
North-west Territories........	13,571	20·6	9,708	84·8
Unorganized..........	406	4·2	315	10·8
Canada.........	1,189,595	24·3	1,061,913	90·2

219. The following table gives, by sexes, the total number of children between 5 and 9 years, with the number and percentage who can read :—

PROVINCES.	Male Children.			Female Children.		
	Total 5 to 9.	Can read.	Per-centage.	Total 5 to 9.	Can read.	Per-centage.
British Columbia.........	9,133	1,732	18·9	8,900	1,858	20·8
Manitoba............	21,455	5,067	23·6	20,695	4,723	22·8
New Brunswick	41,453	8,978	21·6	39,354	8,480	21·6
Nova Scotia	54,184	14,071	25·97	52,161	13,884	26·6
Ontario...	247,054	69,517	28·01	239,403	68,460	28·6
Prince Edward Island.....	13,871	4,011	28·20	13,235	3,959	29·9
Quebec......	209,244	40,868	19·5	205,476	41,484	20·2
North-west Territories....	6,913	1,438	20·7	6,658	1,350	20·3
Unorganized.............	193	7	4·0	213	10	5·0
Canada	603,500	145,689	24·1	586,095	144,208	24·6

220. The following table gives, by sexes, the total number of children between 10 and 19 years, with the number and percentage who can read :—

PROVINCES.	Male Children.			Female Children.		
	Total 10 to 19.	Can read.	Per-centage.	Total 10 to 19.	Can read.	Per-centage.
British Columbia.........	7,646	5,840	76·4	6,575	4,900	74·5
Manitoba	15,440	14,621	94·7	13,759	13,090	95·1
New Brunswick	38,391	32,632	85·0	36,321	31,846	87·6
Nova Scotia...	52,798	48,169	91·2	50,731	47,339	93·3
Ontario.................	239,626	227,580	95·0	235,664	226,066	95·9
Prince Edward Island	13,112	12,439	94·9	12,472	11,962	95·9
Quebec......	165,798	132,050	80·0	163,557	141,630	86·6
North-west Territories....	5,234	4,496	86·0	4,474	3,741	83·6
Unorganized	169	18	10·7	146	16	11·0
Canada	538,214	477,845	88·8	523,699	480,590	91·7

221. The following table gives the total number of children between 5 and 9, and between 10 and 19, with the number and percentage who can write :—

PROVINCES.	Total Children between 5 and 9 years.	Children who can write.		Total Children between 10 and 19 years.	Children who can write.	
		Number	Percentage.		Number	Percentage.
British Columbia.........	18,033	3,198	17·7	14,221	10,657	74·9
Manitoba	42,150	8,290	19·6	29,199	27,281	93·4
New Brunswick.........	80,807	12,627	15·6	74,712	61,613	82·47
Nova Scotia.............	106,345	18,513	17·4	·103,529	91,063	87·96
Ontario...	486,457	117,374	27·1	475,290	447,836	94·22
Prince Edward Island	27,106	5,410	19·9	25,584	23,443	91·62
Quebec.....	414,720	53,388	12·9	329,355	250,202	77·78
North-west Territories....	13,571	2,252	16·6	9,708	8,068	83·10
Unorganized.............	406	15	3·7	315	33	10·50
Canada	1,189,594	221,067	19·0	1,061,913	926,196	87·2

222. The following table gives, by sexes, the total number of children between 5 and 9, with the number and percentage who can write :—

PROVINCES.	Male Children.			Female Children.		
	Total 5 to 9.	Can write.	Percentage.	Total 5 to 9.	Can write.	Percentage.
British Columbia.........	9,133	1,529	16·74	8,900	1,669	18·75
Manitoba	21,455	4,298	20·03	20,695	3,992	19·29
New Brunswick.........	41,453	6,426	15·50	39,354	6,201	15·75
Nova Scotia........	54,184	9,109	16·81	52,161	9,404	18·03
Ontario.................	247,054	58,732	23·77	239,403	58,642	24·50
Prince Edward Island....	13,871	2,651	19·11	13,235	2,759	20·84
Quebec......	209,244	25,408	12·14	205,470	27,980	13·62
North-west Territories....	6,913	1,138	16·46	6,658	1,114	16·73
Unorganized	193	5	3·00	213	10	4·70
Canada	603,500	109,296	18·1	586,095	111,771	19·1

4½

223. The following table gives, by sexes, the total number of children between 10 and 19 years, with the number and percentage who can write :—

PROVINCES.	Male Children.			Female Children.		
	Total 10 to 19.	Can write.	Percentage.	Total 10 to 19.	Can write.	Percentage.
British Columbia.........	7,646	5,793	75·50	6,575	4,864	73·98
Manitoba	15,440	14,402	93·30	13,759	12,879	93·40
New Brunswick....	38,391	31,031	80·83	36,321	30,574	84·17
Nova Scotia..	52,798	45,621	86·40	50,731	45,442	89·57
Ontario........	239,626	224,201	93·56	235,664	223,635	94·90
Prince Edward Island	13,112	11,894	90·71	12,472	11,549	92·60
Quebec.............	165,798	121,269	73·20	163,557	134,933	82·50
North-west Territories....	5,234	4,407	84·20	4,474	3,661	81·83
Unorganized........	169	17	10·06	146	16	10·00
Canada	538,214	458,635	85·2	523,699	467,553	89·2

. 224. Summing up the above and presenting the facts in tabular form, we have the following results :—

Group.	Province and Rank.							
Children.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Able to read under 10 years old.......	P.E.I	Ont ..	N. S..	Man..	N. B ...	N.W.T.	Q.& B.C	......
2 Able to read between 10 and 20 years....	Ont ..	Man..	P.E.I	N. S..	N. B ...	N.W.T.	Que	B.C.
3 Able to write under 10 years.........	Ont ..	P.E.I	Man..	B.C ..	N. S....	N.W.T.	N. B ...	Que.
4 Able to write betw'en 10 and 20 years....	Ont ..	Man..	P.E.I	N. S..	N.W.T.	N. B ...	Que	B.C.
5 Males able to read under 10 years	P.E.I	Ont ..	N. S..	Man..	N. B ...	N.W.T.	Que....	B.C.
6 Males able to read between 10 and 20 years............	Ont ..	P.E.I	Man..	N. S..	N.W.T.	N. B ...	Que....	B.C.
7 Females able to read under 10 years....	Ont ..	P.E.I	Man..	B.C ..	N. S....	N.W.T.	N. B ...	Que.
8 Females able to read between 10 and 20 years...	Ont ..	P.E.I	Man..	N.,S..	N. B ...	Que....	N.W.T.	B.C.
9 Males able to write under 10 years....	Ont ..	Man..	P.E.I	N. S..	B.C	N.W.T.	N. B ...	Que.
10 Males able to write between 10 and 20 years.............	Ont ..	Man..	P.E.I	N. S..	N.W.T.	N. B ...	B.C	Que.
11 Females able to write under 10 years....	Ont ..	P.E.I	Man .	B.C ..	N. S....	N.W.T.	N. B ...	Que.
12 Females able to write between 10 and 20 years.............	Ont ..	Man..	P.E.I	N. S..	N. B ...	Que....	N.W.T.	B.C.
Adults.								
13 Males able to write over 20 years......	Man	NWT	Ont ..	P.E.I	N. S....	B.C	N. B ...	Que.
14 Females able to write over 20 years......	Man .	Ont ..	N. B..	N. S..	N.W.T.	P.E.I ..	Que....	B.C.

225. Comparing, by the test of writing, the adults with the group between 10 and 20, and making 100 the standard of perfection, we have the following table :—

Provinces.	Able to write—Adult population.	Persons from 10 years to 20 years.
British Columbia.......	75·2	74·90
Manitoba	93·1	93·40
New Brunswick	80·0	82·47
Nova Scotia.................	80·5	87·96
Ontario	90·4	94·22
Prince Edward Island	80·0	91·62
Quebec	63·9	77·78

226. This shows very plainly the great advance that is being made by some of the provinces, notably by Quebec.

Taking the population between 5 years and 9 years of age, we find that 37·72 per cent of the group can write, and that taking Ontario as the standard, the proportion of this group in the case of Quebec is as 42 to 52—showing an approach to the Ontario standard similar to that of the 10-19 year group and indicating that the progress noted in this latter group in Quebec has been maintained in the 5 to 9 year group.

227. The census returns of 1891 of the defective classes in Canada include the deaf and dumb, the blind and the insane. There was no column for idiots in 1891, nor has there been in any previous census.

228. The number of insane in Canada in 1891 was 13,355 ; of deaf mutes, 4,819 ; and of blind, 3,368 ; making a total of defectives (not including idiots) of 21,542.

229. Divided by sexes the insane comprised 7,162 males and 6,193 females.

In every 10,000 males of our Canadian population there were 29·1 insane, and in every 10,000 females 26·1 insane.

Proportionately, therefore, there were fewer insane females than insane males.

230. According to conjugal condition the insane were divided as follows :—

Provinces.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Columbia............	72	9	17	5	......	4	20	3
Manitoba...	102	44	19	19	7	5	....	....
New Brunswick.............	339	292	76	114	20	42	3	.....
Nova Scotia.................	563	470	103	140	33	64	......	.....
Ontario.	2,232	1,597	590	867	81	204	182	102
Prince Edward Island.......	139	136	19	29	2	8	....	.....
Quebec..	1,979	1,509	414	401	72	172	1	2
North-west Territories.	15	8	1	1	3	4	......	.....
Totals	5,441	4,065	1,239	1,576	218	503	206	107

231. Thus, out of a total of 13,355 insane, 9,506 were single ; or 71·2 per cent. There were 1,377 more insane single males than insane single females ; 337 more insane married females than insane married males, and 285 more insane widows than widowers.

232. According to ages, the insane of Canada are grouped as under :—

Provinces.	Under 15 Years.		15 to 19.		20 to 29.		30 to 39.		40 to 69.		70 and over.		Un-known.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Columbia.	....	3	2	1	16	2	16	2	55	7	3	4	17	2
Manitoba........	15	3	6	4	23	16	20	13	32	18	4	4	28	10
New Brunswick..	32	16	41	17	92	57	84	76	211	193	32	·34	....	1
Nova Scotia	44	50	49	42	152	96	125	129	274	260	34	76	25	17
Ontario..........	146	106	148	103	596	469	648	570	1181	1203	143	180	223	139
P. E. Island.....	11	8	7	7	33	39	34	31	66	70	9	17	....	1
Quebec..........	190	129	151	120	491	340	495	392	918	874	152	186	69	43
The Territories ..	3	3	2	·1	4	3	6	·2	3	4	....	...	1	....
Canada......	441	318	406	295	1407	1022	1428	1215	2740	2629	377	501	363	213

233. The percentage, according to sex, for each period, is as follows :—

Age Periods.	Percentage of males to total insane males.	Percentage of females to total insane females.
Under 15 years old.	6·16	5·13
15 years to 19	5·67	4·76
20 " to 29......	19·64	16·50
30 " to 39.....	19·94	19·62
40 " to 69......	38·25	42·45
70 " and over ....·......	5·27	S·09
Unknown	5·07	3·45

234. Arranged according to groups of ages, the insane and the total population stand thus :—

	Males.				Females.			
Age Groups.	No. Males in Age Groups.	No. Insane in Age Groups.	Insane in each 10,000 of the Age Groups.	Age Groups.	No. Females in Age Groups.	No. Insane in Age Groups.	Insane in each 10,000 of the Age Groups.
Under 15...	883,389	441	5·0	Under 15...	855,382	318	3·7
15 to 19 ...	258,325	406	15·7	15 to 19.....	254,412	295	11·6
20 to 29.....	431,675	1,407	32·6	20 to 29.....	429,028	1,022	23·8
30 to 39.....	303,765	1,428	47·1	30 to 39.....	286,275	1,215	42·5
40 to 69.....	482,065	2,740	56 8	40 to 69.....	451,906	2,629	58·2
70 and over.	69,717	377	54·1	70 and over.	64,184	501	78·1
Not given ..	31,581	363	....	Not given ..	31,581	213	....

235. According to nativity, 5,853 of the insane are born in Canada, of parents who were born in Canada ; 2,793 were born in Canada of foreign-born parents ; 612 were born in Canada of parents, one of whom was native born ; and 3,044 were foreign born ; 1,053 were born in Canada, but the birth-places of their parents were unknown.

Thus we have two groups ; the first comprising the native born of native parentage, the native born with one parent native born, and the native born of unknown parentage ; the second the imported insane and those whose parents were foreign born. The first group numbers 7,518 and the second 5,837.

The first group have 18 insane in every 10,000 of the native born population ; the second have 90 insane in every 10,000 of the foreign born of the population. The foreign element is not, from this point of view, the most desirable to have.

To examine still further, we find that :—

	Insane.
Newfoundland has given us	32
England	600
Wales	5
Channel Isles	2
Scotland	423
Ireland	1,141
Other British Possessions	3
United States	176
Germany	118
Scandinavia	18
Poland	3
Russia	11
France	25
Italy	10
Spain and Portugal	1
China	24
Other countries	28
At sea	11
Foreign, but birth places unknown	413

Proportion of population and of insane per 10,000 :—

	Proportion in each 10,000 of :	
	Population.	Insane.
English	460	1·24
Irish	310	2·36
United States	170	0·36
Scotland	230	0·87
Newfoundland	20	0·07
European countries.	110	0·40
Canadian born	8,650·	15·55

Thus the native born Canadians are nearly 19 times more numerous than English born, but have only twelve times the number of insane. They are twenty-eight times more numerous than the Irish born and have less than seven times the number of insane. They are thirty-seven times more numerous than the Scotch born and have less than 18 times the number of insane.

236. Divided by provinces the insane are distributed as follows : —

Provinces.	Per 10,000 of the people.
British Columbia	13·2 insane.
Manitoba	12·
New Brunswick	27·
Nova Scotia	30
Ontario	28
Prince Edward Island	30
Quebec	30
The Territories	5

237. Dividing the insane into classes according to occupation, we have :—

Employed in agriculture, the fisheries and mining............ 1,903
    "   professional services...........   95
    "   domestic and personal service.......... 1,162
    "   trade and transport...   230
    "   manufactures and mechanical pursuits   499
Housewives, children and non-remunerative occupations...... 9,466

238. Respecting educational status, the returns show that 8,451 could not read or write, 734 could not write and 3,800 could read and write. Thus 69 per cent of the insane had little or no education.

239. The following is the proportion of insane in other countries :—

	Per 10,000 Inhabitants.
Canada................	28
England...........	32
Scotland	32
Ireland	37
France..	25
Germany	24
Scandinavia......................................	29
United States	33
Victoria (Australia)....	33

240. The causes of insanity in Canada are given as follows :—

Heredity...............................	34·5 per cent.
Drink..................................	3·8 "
Business...............................	5·0 "
Loss of friends.........	2·2 "
Sickness	11·0 "
Various......	43·5 "

241. These may be compared with the combined result of the average returns from England, France, Denmark and the United States :—

Heredity..................................	24 per cent.
Drink.........	24 "
Business.........	12 "
Loss of friends...........................	11 "
Sickness	10 "
Various	19 "

242. The following is the proportion of insane in the asylums, according to the census of 1891, compared with that of 1881 :—

PROVINCES.	1891.	1881.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ontario	59	63
Quebec	50	35
Nova Scotia...............................	37	30·50
Prince Edward Island.................... .	38	30
Manitoba	25	None.
British Columbia..............	90	74

243. The census returns show that there were in 1891 in Canada 4,819 deaf mutes ; of these 2,590 were males and 2,229 females.

In every 10,000 males in Canada there were 10·5 deaf and dumb ; in every 10,000 females 9:4 were deaf mutes.

244. According to conjugal condition the deaf and dumb of Canada are divided :—

Provinces.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Columbia............	19	8	10	3	1	2	1	......
Manitoba	48	24	12	14	3	1	......	......
New Brunswick...........	146	116	50	23	8	11	......	......
Nova Scotia...............	215	182	46	32	9	11	......	......
Ontario	630	506	217	142	40	68	......	......
Prince Edward Island.......	36	37	6	4	3	1	......	.... .
Quebec	824	871	207	·109	43	54	......	....
The Territories.............	11	7	4	3	1	......	......	......
Total.............	1,929	1,751	552	330	108	148	1	......

245. According to ages the deaf and dumb are grouped as follows :—

Provinces.	Under 15.		15 to 19.		20 to 29.		30 to 39.		40 to 69.		70 and over.		Unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Columbia........	3	3	...	1	7	1	10	3	9	2	2	3	....	.....
Manitoba	16	8	8	3	17	10	6	5	12	12	4	1	....	......
New Brunswick........	42	33	28	19	30	32	31	13	53	42	20	10	....	1
Nova Scotia	70	55	29	24	65	43	29	28	61	58	16	15	....	2
Ontario...............	168	135	85	79	186	137	111	97	245	201	92	65	....	2
Prince Edward Island ..	7	10	8	3	5	11	6	6	14	9	5	3	....	....
Quebec	242	254	131	151	208	228	145	124	249	190	98	85	1	2
The Territories	4	2	...	1	7	5	2	...	3	1	....	1	....	.....
Total..............	552	500	289	281	525	467	340	276	646	515	237	183	1	7

According to nativity, 3,215 were native born of native born parents ; 384 were native born with one parent native born ; 618 were native born of foreign parents ; 603 were foreign born.

246. The foreign born were as follows :—

Newfoundland	16
England	162
Wales	1
Channel Isles.......	2
Scotland..	85
Ireland........................	186
Other British Possessions..	1
United States	80
Germany...................'..	31
Poland......	1
Russia	9
France.......... .... '..	6
Italy.....	3
Spain and Portugal..	1
China	1
Other countries..... ....: ..	10
At sea...... .... '..	1
Unknown	7

247. Divided according to provinces the deaf and dumb are distributed thus :—

	Per 10,000 inhabitants.
British Columbia	4·5
Manitoba	6·7
New Brunswick	11·0
Nova Scotia	10·9
Ontario	7·6
Prince Edward Island	7·9
Quebec	14·0
North-west Territories	4·0

248. The educational status of the deaf and dumb is seen in the following statement :—

Can read and write	1,881
Cannot read or write	2,759
Can read but not write	179

249. With respect to occupations, the deaf and dumb are distributed among the non-productive and the productive classes in the proportion of 3,264 in the former and 1,555 in the latter. The 1,555 are distributed as follows :—

Engaged in agriculture, fisheries and mining	963
" professional pursuits	29
" domestic and personal service	245
" trade and transportation	39
" manufactures and mechanical industries	279
	1,555

250. The blind, according to the ·census of 1891, numbered 3,368 ; by sexes this number was divided into 1,839 males and 1,529 females.

251. According to conjugal condition, the blind are distributed as follows :—

PROVINCES.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
British Columbia..	26	18	38	8	23	15	....	....
Manitoba.	13	4	10	2	....	7	....	.....
New Brunswick.............	72	51	61	25	12	31	......	.....
Nova Scotia	100	74	83	39	33	76	1	......
Ontario...................	310	184	293	141	110	188	......	1
P. E. Island................	16	13	21	7	7	18	.....	. ....
Quebec...................	272	266	236	156	92	196	1	......
N. W. Territories.	4	6	4	2	1	1	......	. ....
Total........	813	616	746	380	278	532	2	1

252. Divided according to nativity, there are two groups ; the first composed of the blind born in Canada of native parents, and those born in Canada one of whose parents was native born ; the second, of those born in Canada of foreign parents, and those born outside of Canada.

The first group contains 2,097 and the second 1,271 persons.

The first group has 5·01 to every 10,000 native born inhabitants ; the second has 19·6 to every 10,000 foreign born.

253. Divided according to provinces :—

	Per 10,000 inhabitants.
British Columbia.....	13
Manitoba..........	2·4
New Brunswick..........	7·8
Nova Scotia........	9·0
Ontario......	5·8
Prince Edward Island....	7·5
Quebec....................	8·0
North-west Territories..	2·6

254. Distributed by educational status :—

```
Canada has blind who can read and write. ...............    752
   "            "      neither read nor write...... ....   2,464
   "            "      read but cannot write...........    152
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255. The occupations followed by the blind are divided into two groups—the non-productive and the productive. The first includes children, females in households, retired, no occupation given, members of religious orders, paupers, students, and number 2,492. The productive class includes 876.

Of the 876 there were :—

```
Employed in agriculture, fishing and mining ................  533
   "        professional services......................  ...   53
   "        domestic and personal services................   98
   "        trade and transportation ......................   72
   "        mechanical pursuits . ........ ....... . ......  120
```

256. Number of defectives per 10,000 of the population for the provinces and years given :—

Provinces.	1891.	1871.
Insane.		
Ontario	27·7	25·2
Quebec	30·6	27·7
Nova Scotia.........	30·4	32·3
New Brunswick	27·5	27·6
Blind.		
Ontario ....·	5·8	6·2
Quebec	8·2	9·0
Nova Scotia	9·0	8·4
New Brunswick.........	8·0	7·6
Deaf and Dumb.		
Ontario	7·6	8·7
Quebec	14·2	13·7
Nova Scotia........	10·9	11·3
New Brunswick...............................	12·4	10·7

257. The total number of dwellings in Canada in 1891 was 931,768, of which 920,963 were of wood, brick or stone, 250 of sod (all in the North-west Territories), and 10,555 were shanties. Of the 931,768 houses, 855,535 were inhabited, 54,182 were empty, and 10,878 were under construction.

258. The number of houses inhabited in the several provinces in 1881 and 1891, together with the average number of persons under each roof, are given below :—

Provinces.	1881.	1891.	Increase.	Average Number of Inhabitants.	
				1881.	1891.
Ontario	358,034	403,012	44,978	5·4	5·2
Quebec...........	216,112	244,540	28,428	6·3	6 0
Nova Scotia	73,736	78,433	4,697	5·9	5·7
New Brunswick....	50,956	54,187	3,231	6·3	5·8
Manitoba	12,400	29,176	16,776	5·0	5·2
British Columbia..	6,992	16,776	9,784	7·0	4·9
Prince Edward Island..... ..	17,684	18,359	675	6·1	5·9
The Territories	2,297	11,052	8,755	11·1	6·0
Total	738,211	855,535	117,327	· 5·8	5·6

259. Out of the 855,535 houses returned as inhabited, 697,166, or over 81 per cent were built of wood ; 131,529, or 15 per cent, of brick ; and 25,981, or over 3 per cent, of stone ; 632 were not described, and 259 were of sod.

260. Of the 854,676 houses of which descriptions were given, 542,969 were one story high, 287,200 two stories, 21,377 three stories and 3,040 four stories. This gives 63·5 per cent of the houses one story, 33·5 per cent two stories and 3 per cent all others.

25,016	consisted of	1 room.
68,103	"	2 rooms.
94,036	"	3 "
134,288	"	4 "
104,434	"	5 "
370,794	"	6 to 10 rooms.
48,159	"	11 to 15 "
9,846	"	16 rooms and over.

Thus 2·92 per cent of the houses contain one room, 7·97 per cent two rooms, 11 per cent three rooms, 15·7 per cent four rooms, 12·4 per cent five rooms, 43·4 per cent 6 to 10 rooms, 5·6 per cent 11 to 15 rooms and 1 per cent over 16 rooms.

261. The increase in dwellings in the ten years was 15·90 per cent. As the increase in population was 11·74 per cent, it is evi-

dent that there is less crowding now than there was in 1881, or that the system of counting the population in 1881 gave a larger population than was housed. Probably the latter fact is accountable for the greater increase in the number of houses relatively to population. If so, the population as given in 1881 was about 4 per cent too large.

262. The uninhabited houses in 1891 numbered 54,182, as against 46,583 in 1881. The percentage of uninhabited to total number of houses constructed and under construction in April, 1891, was 5·8, which corresponds exactly with the figures of 1881.

263. The houses in course of erection in April, 1891, numbered 10,878 and in 1881 9,882, an increase of 996. As the average net increase in the ten years was 760, it appears that the year 1891 was very considerably above previous years in the building operations going on.

264. The persons whose occupations were given to the enumerators in the census of 1891 numbered 1,659,355, against 1,390,-604 in 1881.

265. Divided into classes, the occupations of the 1,659,355 persons are :—

Class 1—Engaged in	Agriculture, mining and fishing.......	790,210
" 2— "	Trade and transportation............	186,695
" 3— "	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	320,001
" 4— "	Domestic and personal services...... .	246,183
" 5— "	Professional avocations..............	63,280
" 6— "	Non-productive class................	52,986
	Total ....:...................	1,659,355

266. The proportions which the classes bear to the total number are : Class 1, 47·6 per cent ; class 2, 11·2 per cent ; class 3, 19·3 per cent ; class 4, 14·9 per cent ; class 5, 3·8 per cent ; class 6, 3·2 per cent.

267. An analysis of class 1 shows it to be subdivided into :—

(a) Agricultural.:..............	735,207
(b) Fishing...... ....:....	27,079
(c) Lumbering.......................	12,756
(d) Mining ....:.............	15,168
Total ....:...	790,210

5

Still further analysis gives the "Agricultural" divided into :—

(a) Farmers, farmers' sons and farm labourers..............	726,345
(b) Apiarists, gardeners, florists and labourers connected with these pursuits..................................	6,120
(c) Dairymen, stock-raisers, stock-herders and "others "...	2,742
Total.......................................	735,207

For fishermen and lumbermen there are no further divisions. The mining portion of class I is divided into :—

(a) Miners...	13,417
(b) Quarrymen...	1,509
(c) Officials of mining companies.......................	242
Total	15,168

This class, number I (the agricultural, mining and fishing portion) constituting 47·6 per cent of the whole number of those whose occupations are given, draws, from the field, the forest, the mine and the sea-pastures, the products which sustain life and provide materials for shelter and for clothing—the three primal wants of humanity. This class contains the primary producers.

268. Of class No. 2—the distributors—13,928 sailors, 23,552 railway employees, 17,409 expressmen, teamsters and draymen, with many others provide transportation ; 1,712 wholesale merchants and 40,714 retailers conduct our trade ; there are 2,174 bankers and bank officials, and a number of agents and others aiding in the work of distribution.

269. Making a somewhat empirical division of those engaged in occupations belonging to the 3rd class, we have :—

Workers in wood	78,604
" stone	30,856
" wood and metals (combined)..................	10,241
" metals	49,476
" food products.........................	24,123
" dress materials	72,158
" leather................................	23,813
" books and printing........................	9,392
" sundries.......	21,338
Total	320,001

270. Some of the most numerous are carpenters and joiners, 45,769 ; dressmakers, milliners and seamstresses, 36,494 ; blacksmiths, 18,545 ; boot and shoemakers, 16,119 ; tailors and tailoresses, 15,094 ; saw and planing mills, 13,338 ; masons, 10,312 ; painters and glaziers, 10,202 ; machinists, 9,572 ; butchers, 7,288; carriage and wagon makers, 7,038 ; compositors and pressmen,

6,550 ; mill operators (cotton), 6,053, (woollen), 4,421, (textile and not specified), 3,876 ; manufacturers and officials, 6,169 ; turners, 4,975 ; ship and boat builders, 4,435 ; millers, 4,384 ; furniture factories, 4,294 ; moulders, 4,070 ; curriers and tanners, 3,713 ; harness and saddlery, 3,647, &c., &c.

271. Divided according to classes by provinces, the 1,659,355 persons whose occupations were given in the census are as under arranged :—

PROVINCES.	CLASS.					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
British Columbia............	18,169	7,636	10,410	9,951	1,863	734
Manitoba	34,574	6,335	5,267	6,712	2,096	932
New Brunswick.............	55,705	12,005	18,707	17,437	3,863	1,742
Nova Scotia.............	83,233	18,117	26,541	23,463	6,100	2,619
Ontario.....	344,791	87,174	158,831	109,328	30,101	20,053
Prince Edward Island........	22,873	2,541	5,370	3,694	1,225	332
Quebec.....	217,061	50,588	93,206	73,307	16,342	26,396
North-west Territories..	13,804	2,299	1,669	2,291	1,690	178
Totals	790,210	186,695	320,001	246,183	63,280	52,986

272. The following table gives the proportion of each class in each province to the total population of each province :—

PROVINCES.	CLASS.					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
British Columbia.......... .	18·5	7·8	10·6	10·1	1·9	0·7
Manitoba.................	22·7	4·2	3·4	4·4	1·4	0·6
New Brunswick	17·3	3·7	5·8	5·4	1·2	0·6
Nova Scotia	18·5	4·0	5·9	5·2	1·3	0·6
Ontario	16·3	4·1	7·5	5·2	1·4	0·9
Prince Edward Island........	20·9	2·3	4·9	3·4	1·1	1·8
Quebec.....................	14·6	3·4	6·2	4·9	1·1	1·8
North-west Territories........	20·7	3·4	2·5	3·4	2·5	0·3

273. To indicate the relative gains of the individual provinces composing the Confederation, during the ten years, we construct the following table :—

5½

Per cent of persons having occupations to total population,
by provinces :—

	1891.	1881.
British Columbia	49·7	36·5
Manitoba	36·6	35·2
New Brunswick	34·1	33·1
Nova Scotia	8 . -	32·1
Ontario	35·5	32·2
P. E. Island	33·3	31·3
Quebec	32·0	31·0
Canada	34·5	32·1

274. The provinces that have made the greatest gain in respect
to numbers having occupations are :—British Columbia, Nova
Scotia and Ontario.

275. In every 1,000 of the population of Canada 10 years old
and upwards, 455·4 were enrolled in the list of persons having
definite occupations. A comparison between England and Wales,
the United States and Canada gives the following results :—

Country.	Per 1000 over 10 years old.	Prof-essional Class.	Domes-tic & Per-sonal.	Com-mercial Class.	Agri-cultural Class.	Indus-trial Class.
Canada	455·4	17·4	67·5	51·2	217·0	88·0
England and Wales	584·9	42·2	86·2	63·5	60·6	332.6
United States, 1881.	473·1	110·8		49·0	209·0	104·3

The comparison between Canada and Ireland has to be made
on the basis of the whole population of all ages, the returns for
Ireland not separating children under 10 years in connection
with occupations.

Country.	Per 1000 all Ages.	Prof-essional Class.	Domes-tic Class.	Com-mercial Class.	Agri-cultural Class.	Indus-trial Class.
Canada	345·3	13·1	51·0	38·6	164·6	66·7
Ireland	456·1	45·5	54·2	17·7	199·1	139·5
Victoria (Australia)	433·1	26·0	50	86·3	108·7	147·0

276. The column "Industrial Class" in every country differs, in connection with occupations, from the returns made in connection with industrial establishments.* In Canada the difference is not greater than in other countries, and, therefore, for purposes of comparison the foregoing tables may be considered fairly correct. It appears from them that Canada has fewer occupations for each 1,000 inhabitants than the other countries named, approximating more closely to the United States in 1881 ; that the professional class has a smaller number of persons in it in Canada than in any of the other countries mentioned ; that the other classes, except agricultural, are below the rate in other countries, and that the industrial class is very considerably below the rate.

277. Taken by provinces the increases and decreases in the agricultural portion of the Canadian community are as under :—

PROVINCES.	No. of Farmers and Farmers' Sons.		1891 compared with 1881.		
	1881.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
British Columbia.............	2,381	5,874	3,493	....	146·7 +
Manitoba..................	13,497	29,014	15,517	....	115·0+
New Brunswick.............	54,485	45,880	....	8,605	15·8—
Nova Scotia.................	63,435	53,340	....	10,095	15·9—
Ontario....................	300,554	292,270	....	7,784	2·5—
Prince Edward Island........	20,492	20,227	....	265	1·3—
Quebec....................	200,857	191,564	....	9,293	4·6—
North-west Territories.......	1,011	10,837	9,826	....	971·9+
Totals.............	656,712	649,506	28,836	36,042	1·09—

Contemporaneously with this decrease there has been an increase in the amount of land improved, from 21,899,180 acres in 1881 to 28,537,242 acres in 1891.

278. This points to an increase in the acreage of the individual holdings. Such increase is in accord with the facts obtained

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* This difference arises from two facts : 1st. Persons engaged in two occupations, one a manufacturing trade and the other a selling trade—the latter being the most important in their estimation—would be put in with Industrial Establishments in respect to that branch, but would be given only in the occupations under their commercial aspect. 2nd. Women and children partly engaged in home work or going to school, and partly in factory work, would be given by the Managers of Industrial Establishments as engaged in mechanical operations, and at their homes as employed at home or going to school.

from the census of 1891, according to which there were in the Dominion 1,149 more occupiers of properties of 50 to 100 acres in extent ; 28,028 more occupiers of properties ranging from 100 to 200 acres, and 16,477 more occupiers of properties ranging from 200 acres upwards, than there were in 1881.

279. We find that miners, who in 1881 numbered 6,541, increased in 1891 to 13,417 persons. By provinces the numbers are as under :—

PROVINCES.	1881.	1891.	Increase, 1891 over 1881.
British Columbia	2,792	4,591	1,799
Manitoba	6	9	3
New Brunswick	121	97	*—24
Nova Scotia	2,728	5,660	2,932
Ontario	493	1,034	541
Prince Edward Island	4	18	14
Quebec	391	1,534	1,143
North-west Territories	6	474	468
	6,541	13,417	6,876

*Decrease.

280. By provinces the fishermen were distributed as follows :—

PROVINCES.	1881.	1891.	Increase.	
			Numerical.	Per cent.
British Columbia	1,850	3,798	1,948	105·3
Manitoba	44	78	34	77·3
New Brunswick	1,844	2,926	1,082	58·7
Nova Scotia	13,631	14,478	847	6·2
Ontario	766	1,421	655	85·5
Prince Edward Island	791	914	123	15·5
Quebec	3,935	3,433	—502	—12·7
North-west Territories	44	31	—13	—31·7
	22,905	27,079	4,174	18·2

It will be seen that British Columbia has made the greatest numerical and centesimal gain of all the provinces and that the

province of Quebec has decreased the number of its fishermen by about one-eighth of the number given in 1881.

281. Divided according to sex and age, the six classes of occupations in 1891 are as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Adult — Males.	Boys under 15 years.	Adult — Females.	Girls under 15 years.
Class 1..........	777,812	12,398	714,518	63,294	12,373	25
" 2..........	175,502	11,193	173,705	1,797	11,106	87
" 3..........	257,537	62,464	255,107	2,430	61,231	1,233
" 4..........	154,764	91,419	152,164	2,600	87,338	4,081
" 5..........	44,764	18,516	44,732	32	18,494	22
" 6..........	34,028	18,958	31,750	2,278	17,061	1,897
	1,444,407	214,948	1,371,976	72,431	207,603	7,345
	1,659,365		1,444,407		214,948	

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

282. The census definition of an industrial establishment is "any place where one or several persons are engaged in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another, materials for sale, use, or consumption." This definition is the one which guided the enumerators in the census of 1891, and also in the censuses of 1881 and 1871.

The object aimed at in each of the three census-takings is the same, viz., to obtain full statistics of the small as well as of the large industries of the country. The chief characteristics of the country's development during the decade 1881-91 appears, from the returns of the census to be the upspringing of numerous small industries. That was a characteristic of the country's growth in 1881, but not so marked a characteristic as was shown in 1891, ten years after. Fault has been found with the census of 1891 because so many industries employing one or two hands were taken. They were in the country. The enumerators had

for their guidance the same definition as that placed in the hands
of the enumerators of 1881 for their guidance. They would not
have done their sworn duty if they had not taken these small
industrial establishments.

The Statistical Branch of the Department of Agriculture exer-
cised great care in compiling the returns of the enumerators, and
cut out all very small industries, where the output, though mak-
ing a large sum in the aggregate, was in each individual case
evidently an adjunct to a regular occupation, rather than the
occupation by which a livelihood was obtained.

283. For the purpose of presenting the results of the census of
1891 in as compact a form as possible, the industrial establishments
have been grouped together, not with scientific accuracy, but
with the design of bringing together in the groups such indus-
tries as are more or less allied to each other, so that comparison
with similar groups, as obtained by the census of 1881, can be
made.

These groups are arranged alphabetically for convenience, and
give particulars of number of establishments, number of em-
ployees, annual amount of wages paid, and annual value of
output.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Cartridge making............	4	610,000	273	85,597	492,555
Dynamite works..............	2	4,000	3	1,500	9,500
Gunpowder mills..............	7	406,925	152	68,350	547,000
Gunsmithing.........	41	86,086	67	19,947	56,150
Census of 1891—Total.....	54	1,107,011	495	175,394	1,105,205
Census of 1881—Total	41	189,650	146	62,847	309,755

284. The chief change in the above is in cartridge-making, the Government having established a factory in Quebec in 1882.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Bank note engraving.........	1	200,000	100	60,000	140,000
Book-binding................	81	810,460	1,323	407,164	1,170,623
Electro-stereotyping	1	15,000	40	20,000	45,000
Engraving and lithographing..	47	744,585	646	265,747	782,770
Engravers' supplies.	1	1,700	2	1,000	5,000
Printing and publishing......	589	8,689,686	7,705	3,099,632	8,318,094
Stationery...................	3	79,000	90	22,000	92,000
Census of 1891—Total.....	723	10,540,431	9,906	3,875,543	10,553,487
Census of 1881—Total.....	489	5,619,810	6,975	2,256,055	6,792,830

285. The principal development in the above has been in printing and publishing, these establishments having increased by 194.

CARRIAGES, &c.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Carriage and wagon making	3,336	8,029,621	9,056	2,999,572	9,744,416
Carriage tops " ..	2	43,075	42	20,350	79,680
Hub and spoke " ..	8	106,895	82	30,010	105,400
Invalid & baby chairs " ..	4	51,300	139	43,400	145,500
Rolling stock.......	19	2,592,984	5,018	2,235,524	9,460,525
Street car works..........	1	13,858	5	2,400	13,600
Whip factories...........	14	80,552	120	38,690	162,460
Census of 1891—Total.	3,384	10,918,285	14,462	5,369,946	19,711,581
Census of 1881—Total.	3,168	5,443,893	11,939	3,583,327	10,588,847

286. In this group there has been general growth and consid-
erable specialization of industries, 15 industrial establishments
having been taken which did not appear at all in the returns of
1881.

CHEMICALS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Baking powder and flavouring extracts..........	24	321,550	216	98,925	671,150
Boiler compounds.............	1	2,000	1	500	1,200
Chemical establishments.......	135	1,950,406	907	339,711	2,008,100
Dyeing and scouring.........	72	355,186	292	80,890	345,504
Fertilizers...................	1	....	30	5,000	20,000
Hair works....	12	23,180	30	6,535	41,850
Ink making........	3	26,700	19	7,538	55,500
Litharge works... .. ..:	1	1,600	2	800	3,000
Methylated spirits......... ..	1	8,500	3	2,400	80,000
Patent medicines.............	116	275,486	307	101,000	789,400
Photographers................	327	575,069	708	228,738	849,126
Photographic supplies.........	4	16,775	19	7,500	22,150
Salt works	20	408,120	247	67,690	342,920
Superphosphates..............	14	163,450	108	30,801	244,469
Vaseline.	1	10,000	5	3,000	30,000
Washing compounds........ .	1	105	1	600	1,050
Census of 1891—Total.....	733	4,138,157	2,895	981,628	5,505,419
Census of 1881—Total.....	350	1,385,819	981	324,193	2,452,771

287. In this group, chemical establishments, photographic gal-
leries and patent medicines show the chief increase ; salt works
diminished by 8.

DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Aerated waters........	188	939,371	677	205,229	946,715
Brewers and maltsters	150	8,533,164	1,885	906,681	5,955,253
Cider making	176	142,845	323	47,179	187,235
Cigar factories........... .	112	1,673,238	3,220	976,230	3,367,204
Cocoa and chocolate making.	2	34,500	17	6,000	58,000
Coffee and spice mills...... .	31	532,641	168	74,033	1,119,010
Condensed milk.............	1	15,000	25	7,630	83,000
Distilleries	8	7,054,000	404	178,950	2,199,600
Sorgum syrups, &c..........	15	26,290	37	7,292	56,899
Sugar refineries.............	8	5,924,400	1,927	709,811	17,127,100
Tobacco working............	37	2,158,150	2,105	485,252	2,375,321
Wine making.......	41	396,475	150	37,955	254,489
Census of 1891—Total...	769	27,430,074	10,938	3,642,242	33,729,826
Census of 1881—Total...	· 538	10,236,321	7,294	2,054,832	20,978,306

288. In this group there has been great growth in the manufacture of aerated waters. Breweries have increased by 6. Tobacco and cigars show very considerable increase. Distilleries have decreased by 6. Wine-making establishments have increased by 31.

FIBROUS MATERIAL.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value. of Output.
		$		$	$
Asbestus work....	3	32,250	23	7,850	32,500
Bag factories................	2	141,090	52	18,350	265,800
Cordage, rope and twine.....	21	2,370,395	819	219,897	1,723,534
Fishing tackle............ ..	42	13,674	73	9,344	36,158
Flax and scutching mills......	50	489,663	1,521	234,677	709,115
Net making....	43	812	101	4,060	11,022
Sail "	55	68,031	166	56,200	244,940
Tent and awnings....	32	119,410	206	76,874	425,902
Census of 1891—Total.....	248	3,235,325	2,961	627,252	3,448,971
Census of 1881—Total.....	60	962,550	1,385	263,925	1,258,472

289. In this group there has been a great development. Tents and awnings have increased from 2 establishments in 1881 to 32 in 1891. Sail and net-making do not appear in the returns of 1881 as separate industries. They may be in the "Miscellaneous" of 1881, among the 284 industrial establishments, the details of which examination shows impossible to separate.

FOODS—VEGETABLE.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Bakeries.................	1,656	4,781,605	4,551	1,614,335	11,148,567
Chickory kilns.	4	3,110	5	745	2,650
Confectionery..........	280	2,284,284	2,492	669,218	4,284,631
Dried fruits and vegetables	36	96,250	431	30,955	146,296
Flour and grist mills.....	2,550	23,139,041	6,317	2,366,931	52,423,286
Fruit & vegetable canning.	52	553,800	2,241	165,494	891,542
Macaroni and vermicelli...	1	5,000	20	2,500	9,000
Pickle making	17	94,773	89	20,090	119,700
Prepared cattle food.	3	2,500	6	2,050	4,530
Preserved fruit and jellies.	8	17,720	63	8,520	38,236
Preserved food	1	2,000	3	2,000	8,000
Vinegar works...........	27	440,385	302	109,480	685,550
Yeast making...........	3	22,300	53	17,235	45,000
Census of 1891—Total.	4,638	31,442,768	16,573	5,009,553	69,806,988
Census of 1881—Total.	3,950	17,803,422	19,117	3,810,662	54,282,140

290. The growth in this group has been general. Bakeries and confectioneries have increased by 756. Part of this increase is, due to the specialization of the business, confectioners in 1881 having been bakers as well. Flour and grist mills show increase. Preserved articles of food in 1881 returned 339 establishments, but as some of these included animal foods as well as vegetable, some of them should be credited to the next class. It is impossible to separate them, the returns of 1881 not specifying in sufficient detail the nature of the raw material used. For general purposes of comparison, the classes of vegetable and animal food should be taken together. This has been done at the end of animal foods. It will be seen that the industries grouped under these two heads have attained large proportions. Notwithstanding the reduction in the price of flour, in the ten years, the value of the output of the flour mills in the census returns of 1891 is

nearly $11,000,000 more than in 1881. Fruit and vegetable canning and pickle making have developed at a great rate.

FOODS—ANIMAL.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Cheese factories............	1,565	2,586,599	3,013	753,067	9,784,288
Creameries	170	540,598	425	106,303	913,591
Fish canning....	390	2,894,224	13,781	974,832	3,091,293
" curing.................	4,627	3,133,072	15,704	1,066,584	4,942,302
Meat canning....	1	12,000	9	2,500	7,000
" curing...............	527	2,173,077	1,690	503,053	7,125,831
Census of 1891—Total...	7,280	11,339,570	34,622	3,406,339	25,864,305
Census of 1881—Total...	988	2,568,129	3,176	622,141	9,890,065
Total animal and vegetable foods, 1891...............	11,918	42,782,338	51,195	8,415,892	95,671,293
Total animal and vegetable foods, 1881....	4,938	20,371,551	22,293	4,432,803	64,172,205

291 The great increase in cheese factories has been the most important change in this group, as may be seen from the following comparison with the census of 1881 :—

	1880.	1890.
Number of factories........	709	1,565
Capital invested................: ..	$ 1,021,435	$ 2,586,599
Persons employed....................	2,003	3,013
Wages paid.........................	$ 382,615	$ 753,067
Value of raw material................	4,264,798	6,804,611
Value of output.....................	5,464,454	9,784,288

The increase in creameries, or butter factories, was also very great, the number rising from 46 to 170, and the output from $341,478 to $913,591. There has likewise been great development in all the canning industries, including meat and fish.

FURNITURE AND HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

Industry..	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employés.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Cabinet and furniture..	1,286	6,094,435	7,180	2,432,771	7,706,093
Cement mills	19	420,305	243	85,960	251,175
Elevator factories..	6	88,475	79	33,875	117,600
House decorating	1	77,000	45	27,000	54,000
Lime kilns.....	1,184	1,405,104	2,575	465,974	1,444,453
Mantel and grate making....	4	187,200	240	79,800	562,400
Mattress making...	42	78,569	197	58,286	286,053
Paints and varnish making ..	72	1,461,275	537	213,320	1,933,825
Painting and glazing...	405	606,362	1,408	500,537	1,517,470
Plaster and stucco..........	68	377,672	403	134,943	307,086
Quilting factory............	1	7,000	3	1,000	10,000
Roofing material............	16	221,100	360	142,930	800,160
Sash, doors and blinds..	608	7,108,076	5,807	2,309,267	9,891,510
Spring bed making ... ..:.	26	79,582	106	29,093	127,536
Census of 1891—Total...	3,738	18,212,155	19,183	6,514,756	25,009,361
Census of 1881—Total...	3,095	7,504,908	12,809	3,423,150	13,777,335

292. There has been fair development in this group. The number of lime kilns ,was less by 90 in 1891 than in 1881. " Sash, doors and blinds " were made by 252 more establishments in 1891 than in 1881. Cabinet and furniture show 117 more establishments.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Electroplating	10	386,775	239	101,615	458,400
Enamel working	1	13,500	5	1,500	16,000
Gold leaf making...	1	13,200	8	3,000	18,400
Gold and silver smithing.....	23	31,925	44	25,025	71,210
Jewel case making.....	1	1,650	8	850	2,800
Watchmaking and jewellery.	655	2,540,081	1,619	648,342	2,523,691
Census of 1891—Total...	691	2,987,131	1,923	780,332	3,090,501
Census of 1881—Total...	359	668,616	948	304,942	1,175,591

293. In this class there is also an increase in specialized industries, and a large increase in the number of manufacturing watchmakers and jewellers.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		.$	$
Belt and hose.....	6	251,000	143	62,640	511,000
Boots and shoes.............	5,398	9,648,639	18,041	4,935,864	18,990,381
Harness and saddlery	1,553	2,546,583	3,069	1,001,629	3,988,001
Last and peg........	11	67,000	94	28,630	72,500
Leather lace	2	20,400	44	9,000	35,000
Morocco leather.......	1	35,000	45	15,000	150,000
Tanneries	802	6,322,963	4,263	1,522,007	11,447,100
Census of 1891—Total...	7,773	18,891,585	25,699	7,574,770	35,193,982
Census of 1881—Total...	6,813	14,324,034	27,513	6,722,730	36,505,272

294. There is in the above class an increase in the total number of establishments, and in the capital invested, and in the wages paid, but a decrease in the·number of employees and in the total output. The quantity of these manufactures has doubtless greatly increased, but the value has diminished. Boots and shoes are much below the price in 1881, and No. 1 hides, which averaged at wholesale in Montreal, in 1881, $9.70, averaged in 1891 only $5.59 per 100 pounds. The chief decrease has been in tanneries, of which there were 1,012 establishments in 1881, and 802 in 1891, while their output had fallen from $15,144,535 in 1881 to $11,-447,100 in 1891.

LIGHTING.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Electric appliances	8	173,448	186	71,500	329,700
Electric light works.........	80	4,113,771	763	297,684	1,154,149
Electric supplies............	15	1,389,365	241	96,500	535,152
Fish oil refineries	35	64,113	189	21,311	71,305
Gas works.... :	49	13,119,119	1,164	496,661	2,796,697
Lamps and chandeliers......	3	74,300	55	19,075	45,150
Lanterns	1	12,000	15	7,000	20,000
Match factories............	11	325,550	989	140,264	425,053
Oil refineries................	21	1,873,918	276	140,370	2,064,115
Patent fuel	1	2,630	6	1,800	14,500
Street lamps	1	176,000	8	1,000	20,000
Census of 1891—Total...	225	21,324,214	3,892	1,293,165	7,475,821
Census of 1881—Total...	108	7,874,037	2,169	611,769	5,843,616

295. In this group considerable changes have taken place during the ten years. Electricity has been given a commanding position, and though gas works have increased from 36 in 1881 to 49 in 1891, and their continued value to the wage-earner is seen in the fact that 1,164 hands were employed in 1891, against 1,062 in 1881, yet against the 2 employees returned in 1881 as connected with electricity, there were 1,190 wage-earners in 1891.

MACHINES, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Agricultural implements.....	221	8,624,803	4,543	1,812,050	7,493,624
Bell foundries....	3	13,935	15	5,787	13,400
Bicycle factories....	5	78,800	88	26,675	97,550
Blacksmithing..............	9,423	6,605,048	12,070	3,187,446	8,942,106
Boiler making	30	419,684	450	163,884	877,819
Bolt and nut works..........	10	310,800	319	96,135	401,930
Brass fittings	13	635,050	599	263,780	759,000
Copperine factory...........	1	11,020	6	3,500	14,000
Coppersmithing.......... ..	4	130,900	69	29,400	130,600

MACHINES, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS—*Continued.*

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Cutlery	12	71,090	81	29,525	74,300
Edge tools	39	1,107,807	720	316,244	961,604
Engine building	18	1,244,589	1,257	534,091	1,575,159
Foundries and machine shops.	621	16,736,703	12,808	5,152,157	16,405,280
Furnaces, stoves and heaters.	23	578,351	543	246,975	758,750
Galvanized iron works	2	1,200	9	2,700	6,500
Iron and brass fittings	40	967,444	775	290,640	1,433,200
Iron and steel bridges	6	724,655	444	184,300	728,075
Knitting machines	4	20,205	19	2,800	4,480
Lead pipe making	1	98,000	10	5,000	38,000
Lightning rod making	1	500	1	300	1,000
Locksmithing	33	139,480	194	78,155	171,150
Metal cornices and signs	2	7,300	20	9,000	53,000
Nail and tack	12	409,390	405	152,000	744,150
Needle factories.	3	16,200	23	5,550	13,300
Pattern mould factories	3	3,700	6	4,250	10,100
Plumbing and gasfitting	144	1,037,270	1,268	475,055	2,215,168
Plumbers' supplies	1	87,000	60	20,000	70,000
Quartz crushing mills	39	263,640	312	105,183	312,000
Rivet factory	1	64,000	30	10,560	70,000
Rock drill making	2	62,149	51	18,689	87,161
Rolling mills	6	2,307,540	2,006	843,500	3,163,930
Safe and vault works	9	1,2,815	212	83,160	215,450
Saw and file cutting	18	455,100	333	140,232	537,680
Scale factories	9	180,233	126	47,565	170,200
Screw "	3	513,789	171	65,580	199,200
Sewing machines	12	953,335	897	295,953	790,870
Skate factories	2	10,350	23	7,450	17,600
Smelting works.	16	4,159,481	1,901	851,980	3,076,240
Spinning wheel works	20	12,915	28	5,050	8,788
Spring and axle "	8	473,305	242	100,420	378,600
Tin and sheet iron "	233	1,165,162	1,378	463,851	1,955,991
Tinsmithing	1,502	3,392,416	3,798	1,265,829	4,793,065
Type foundries	6	184,900	102	35,271	107,500
Washing machines	30	93,260	139	46,300	164,998
Wire works	50	1,138,815	871	331,473	1,973,660
Census of 1891—Total	12,641	55,684,129	49,422	17,815,445	62,016,178
Census of 1881—Total	10,446	27,169,043	37,274	11,067,787	36,654,109

296. In this important group the great proportion of the establishments are blacksmiths' shops, of which there were 9,423 in 1891, against 7,986 in 1881, or 74·6 per cent of the total of the group in 1891, and 76·4 per cent in 1881. Agricultural implement making decreased the number of establishments in 1891 compared with 1881 by 33, but the employees increased by 887 and

6

the ·output by $3,088,227. The number of establishments report-
ing manufacture of sewing machines decreased by 5, and the out-
put by $257,407.   Bicycle factories appear for the first time.
Foundries and machine shops show considerable increase.   Spe-
cialization of industries is shown by the increase in the number of
industries in this group, there having been returned 45 separate
industries in 1891, and 34 in 1881.

MATTERS—ANIMAL.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Beeswax refining	1	3,300	2	800	4,000
Bone crushing mills	5	5,686	7	1,625	16,360
Brush and broom making	89	390,601	781	250,152	872,139
Comb factories	1	7,000	15	9,000	20,000
Glue "	8	68,600	61	17,200	97,800
Glycerine works	1	21,000	4	2,500	40,000
Hair cloth making	2	55,500	21	9,700	37,000
Horn and bone works	1	500	5	1,500	5,000
Neatsfoot oil	1	10	1	....	115
Paraffine and wax	1	11,000	30	10,000	40,000
Sheepskin mats	1	4,600	3	1,500	13,000
Soap and candles	95	1,027,529	518	204,623	2,151,910
Tallow refineries	4	20,950	7	2,985	42,590
Taxidermy	31	8,127	34	8,208	25,125
Wax candles	3	3,086	7	1,485	6,490
Wax working	12	3,248	20	3,558	7,752
Census of 1891—Total	256	1,630,737	1,516	524,836	3,579,381
Census of 1881—Total	192	1,446,423	1,552	398,912	2,904,274

297. In this group the brush and broom industry—a mixed in-
dustry, using both animal and vegetable matter—shows a decrease
of 2 in the number of establishments, an increase of $37,276 in
capital invested, a decrease of 176 in the number of employees,
but an increase of $109,245 in the value of the output.   These
changes are probably due to increased efficiency of machinery.
Glue factories show a decrease in number, in capital, in hands
employed, in wages and in output.

298. Under the head of "Vegetable Matters" are grouped the important industries employing material of vegetable origin—the great industries connected with wood, with the manufacture of paper, and others.

Pot and pearl asheries show a decrease from 225 establishments in 1881 to 128 in 1891, and the output has shrunk in value from $345,096 in 1881 to $153,441 in 1891. The chief increases are in carpentering establishments (2,124), cooperages (94), planing and moulding (255), saw-mills (276), shingle-mills (76), wood-turning (102), pulp-mills (19), wind-mills (68), and rubber factories (11). Paper mills show a decrease of 2 in number of establishments, but an increase in every other particular. Specialization is also apparent in this group, there being 10 more distinct industries in the group in 1891 than in it in 1881.

MATHEMATICAL, &c.—INSTRUMENTS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Mathematical	3	2,700	8	2,485	5,875
Optical....................	3	5,740	9	4,250	13,500
Spectacles.............	1	5,040	2	800	1,800
Surgical....................	11	34,075	33	11,875	53,800
Census of 1891—Total...	18	47,555	52	19,410	74,975
Census of 1881—Total...	10	81,900	74	23,180	66,200

299. In this group there has been an increase in the number of establishments and in the output, but a decrease in other particulars. Mathematical instrument making employed in 1891 a capital of $2,700 against $27,500 in 1881 ; 8 hands against 22, and had an output of $5,875 against an output of $21,000 in 1881.

MATTERS—VEGETABLE.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Asheries	128	113,019	215	45,139	153,441
Bark extract..........	4	114,900	55	28,400	120,000
Basket making..............	254	80,540	567	66,987	151,003
Carpentering	4,618	5,012,670	10,137	2,949,803	9,111,299
Carving and gilding.........	21	72,174	92	42,845	136,430
Charcoal burning......... ...	46	56,831	95	22,696	91,874
Cheese box making..........	48	106,380	245	44,876	137,616
Cigar "	2	19,500	30	6,000	15,000
Coffin and casket making....	57	364,465	350	135,291	408,570
Coke ovens.................	2	182,500	42	15,000	90,000
Cooperages	1,524	1,896,931	3,204	744,534	2,382,072
Cork cutting...............	5	190,300	82	21,840	166,100
Hop curing................	2	1,535	27	700	3,800
Lath mills.................	13	25,365	81	11,180	37,860
Linseed oil	2	357,500	45	15,300	377,000
Lobster trap making........	158	9,071	208	4,743	17,008
Lobster can and box.........	3	52,100	59	9,200	34,000
Lubricating oil.............	2	4,100	4	1,200	6,000
Moss factory...............	1	7,750	11	1,400	3,000
Opium "	10	136,350	22	8,400	279,524
Packing case factory........	30	137,305	323	68,900	293,869
Pail and tub....	2	192,130	84	36,280	99,962
Paper bag and box	43	759,509	964	220,540	1,145,460
" collars	1	75,000	150	30,000	90,000
" mills.	34	4,673,211	1,792	656,402	2,575,447
" patterns	3	689	11	2,178	12,600
Picture frame..............	166	289,962	373	122,014	564,579
Planing and moulding.	321	2,955,680	2,664	970,112	5,211,592
Press stamp and die........	21	109,275	127	54,330	153,600
Pulp mills.....	24	2,900,907	1,025	292,099	1,057,810
Pump and wind mills	305	519,890	542	163,325	601,513
Rubber factories............	15	2,312,058	1,224	336,018	2,001,040
" goods..............	3	18,450	163	22,800	58,280
" stamps	1	200	1	375	750
Saw-mills	5,666	50,172,511	51,378	12,625,895	51,262,435
Shingle-mills................	877	1,529,358	3,368	616,356	2,093,924
Shook and box mills.........	25	73,677	132	28,127	99,714
Spool factory................	2	63,400	120	25,000	50,000
Starch "	11	440,500	238	69,250	489,850
Stave "	70	724,242	1,065	296,008	814,339
Straw works..............	32	138,150	190	44,790	131,552
Trunk and box......	62	659,805	824	253,863	1,042,733
Wall paper..............	4	366,650	139	56,600	355,000
Wood turning	127	469,510	758	204,265	621,096
Census of 1891—Total...	14,745	78,386,050	83,226	21,374,061	84,548,742
Census of 1881—Total...	11,102	34,237,436	60,351	11,989,290	53,524,813

to increased boat-building, employing 262 more men in 1891 than in 1881. Ship-yards have decreased in nubmer by 175, and in the value of their output by $1,042,558. In boat-building Ontario had in 1891 an output of the value of $222,164, and in 1881 of $72,178. British Columbia in 1881 built boats valued at $1,000, and in 1891 the boats built had a value of $100,195.

STONE, CLAY AND GLASS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Brick and stone............	697	3,513,036	6,735	1,428,489	3,584,713
China decorating	2	24,500	31	5,900	37,000
Glass works.........	12	387,290	933	348,816	697,150
Marble and stone cutting....	497	2,263,232	3,773	1,410,837	4,535,674
Paving material.............	5	829,800	237	48,800	227,850
Potteries	82	720,872	540	168,928	478,270
Show cases	10	233,425	177	84,250	441,750
Stained glass works·........	5	12,800	50	22,600	67,800
Terra cotta.................	4	377,300	130	62,000	151,000
Census of 1891—Total...	1,314	8,362,255	12,606	3,580,620	10,221,207
Census of 1881—Total...	989	2,530,347	7,726	1,752,005	4,600,297

302. In this group establishments for the manufacture of bricks and tiles increased by 137, the employees by 2,608 hands, and the year's output by $2,042,821. Establishments for marble and stone cutting increased by 188. Potteries show a decrease of 14 in establishments. Grindstone works and tobacco-pipe making were found in 1881 and not in 1891.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Musical instruments..........	89	2,378,633	2,170	962,423	3,363,713
Piano actions	3	11,000	34	10,800	29,500
Census of 1891—Total...	92	2,389,633	2,204	973,223	3,393,213
Census of 1881—Total...	44	669,379	941	417,833	1,220,195

300. In this group the growth is unmarked by any peculiarity beyond the tendency to specialization observable in all the groups and indicated in this group by the establishment of the manufacture of "piano actions," an industry not reported in the returns for 1881.

SHIPS AND BOATS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Block making.....	30	31,035	77	19,795	73,865
Boat-building...............	478	421,395	832	179,092	477,522
Mast and spar making.......	14	58,065	45	15,620	59,800
Ship-yards ....:.............	147	2,045,456	3,191	998,615	3,101,275
Census of 1891—Total...	669	2,555,951	4,145	1,213,122	3,712,462
Census of 1881—Total...	539	2,899,752	5,271	1,339,956	4,319,070

301. In this group the number of establishments has increased. Capital invested, number of employees, wages paid and value of output have decreased. The increase in establishments is due

TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Altar linen............	3	160	6	568	2,750
Artificial flowers...........	6	445	7	910	1,942
Blanket making......... .	1	21,000	12	3,500	75,000
Braid and elastic...........	3	89,950	67	16,100	100,000
Button factories	5	169,050	455	114,000	277,500
Carding and fulling.........	441	716,223	791	155,978	1,047,259
Carpet making.........∴.	557	301,518	915	150,734	548,619
Corset making.........∴..	32	459,890	955	216,177	.850,500
Cotton mills........... ..	22	13,208,121	8,502	2,102,603	8,451,724
Dress making and millinery..	7,066	3,044,190	17,197	2,475,806	11,111,510
Duck and yarn factory.....	1	173,000	133	40,000	290,000
Embroidery	1	10,000	33	10,000	150,000
Fancy goods	47	153,046	230	83,058	334,870
Feather factory.	1	1,000	7	1,800	5,000
Fringe and tassel............	2	12,500	50	7,000	37,000
Furriers and hatters........	192	2,047,881	2,538	734,454	5,004,941
Gloves and mitts...........	44	422,018	640	135,387	747,732
Horse blankets and bags.....	2	133,000	56	21,000	165,000
Hosiery	58	370,970	642	131,487	579,431
Knitting...........:.......	223	969,686	1,501	332,634	1,337,626
Lace..................	6	8,190	53	7,322	30,535
Linen..	1	5	1	. 65	100
Mat and rug................	6	30,820	43	13,700	43,200
Oiled cloth and clothing.....	29	247,440	202	68,795	349,684
Painting (hand).............	20	10,560	60	28,895	64,370
Plume making	1	200	1	400	1,000
Regalia making............	3	21,325	42	10,000	48,000
Rug patterns.............	1	200	1	250	1,500
Shirts, collars and ties	157	1,394,607	3,058	671,783	2,640,091
Shoddy mills................	2	8,600	15	4,400	18,000
Silk mills..................	3	520,000	322	102,500	585,000
Suspender making..........	6	53,700	64	15,850	169,600
Tailoring and clothing... ..	3,982	8,264,417	23,234	5,720,708	22,648,583
Thread making.............	2	110,151	41	11,010	180,060
Umbrella and parasol......	16	47,475	105	27,179	170,862
Underwear...	26	23,890	123	21,023	65,630
Wadding...................	4	302,650	58	23,600	205,700
Weaving..............	2,085	269,793	2,445	180,315	631,399
Wig making	23	52,820	60	14,252	79,445
Woollen mills..............	377	9,357,658	7,156	1,884,483	8,087,871
Wool yarn..................	1	28,000	26	8,000	33,000
Census of 1891—Total.	15,458	43,056,149	71,847	15,547,726	67,172,034
Census of 1881--Total.	6,265	20,298,835	44,337	7,716,226	40,763,843

303. This group includes cotton mills, woollen mills, millinery, fur-dressing, hat and cap making, shirts and collars, clothing and the variety of manufactures needed to keep the men, women and

children warm and well dressed. The increases in establishments
are chiefly in dressmaking and millinery, and in tailoring and
clothing, the returns showing an increase of 6,908 establishments.
These returns have been severely criticised. They have, there-
fore, been the more closely scrutinized in the Statistics Branch,
without, however, much change being required. The seam-
stress, with her sewing machine, making a living and supporting
others by her labour, is as much a wage-earner and a contributor
to the sum total of the value of the industrial output of the coun-
try as the sewing girl in a factory. There was in some cases a
tendency on the part of enumerators to place a value upon
the room the seamstress occupied, as an industrial establishment,
but such tendency was strictly suppressed. All her capital was
her sewing machine, and that was capital invested just as much
in the instance where there was but one sewing machine as in
the instance where there were a dozen in use in one building.
The same general directions were given in 1891 as in 1881 in
this matter, and if more dressmaking and millinery establish-
ments, big and little, were returned, the presumption is that they
were in existence and were, therefore, rightly returned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Artists' materials	3	240	4	735	1,370
Bee-keepers' supplies	28	38,215	61	10,746	30,812
Billiard table	4	37,180	22	14,740	45,012
Blacking	4	5,100	9	2,628	11,900
Bronze monuments	1	20,000	14	3,600	23,700
Celluloid goods	2	5,550	16	4,100	24,000
Church decorations	4	5,280	11	3,740	22,700
Dentistry	154	187,074	208	89,038	344,250
Emery-wheel factory	2	19,500	27	11,400	38,000
Facing Co	1	8,500	8	5,000	14,000
Fireworks	1	7,000	15	4,000	12,000
Gypsum	15	279,700	139	49,665	118,568
Incubator	2	3,700	4	1,975	3,600
Indian wares	207	10,421	529	27,841	59,501
Mica cutting	1	750	10	3,580	40,000
Miscellaneous	13	15,005	34	7,205	19,120
Nickel-plating	1	600	1	300	900
Plumbago mills	1	102,000	50	18,000	54,000
Railway supplies	3	112,300	113	39,900	165,000
Refrigerator supplies	10	22,775	54	22,840	56,350

MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		$		$	$
Sporting goods.............	26	46,989	158	23,950	70,284
Stove polish	1	2,200	7	1,650	2,600
Toys	2	1,725	3	1,300	3,100
Ventilators.................	1	600	1	500	850
Census of 1891—Total...	487	938,204	1,498	348,433	1,169,117
Census of 1881—Total...	297	959,781	1,839	385,583	1,706,067

304. In this group there is very little chance for comparison of 1891 with 1881, the "Miscellaneous" having been given in the lump, without detail in the compilation of 1881. A few details have been secured. The returns for 1891 show 207 establishments for the manufacture of Indian wares, against 94 such establishments in 1881.

There were 4 dentistry establishments reported in 1881 and 154 in 1891. Either there was negligence in 1881 in recording these establishments, or there has been a great development in this home industry in ten years.

305. Summing up the groups, the returns show that in 1891 there were in all 75,741 industrial establishments, having an invested capital of $354.526,259, employing 370,104 hands, distributing to wage-earners $100,656,502 a year, and producing articles whose total value was $476,183,356.

Of the capital invested, $31,455,358 was in land ; $60,325,583 in buildings ; $81,373,337 in machinery and tools, and $181,371,-981 was capital other than "fixed."
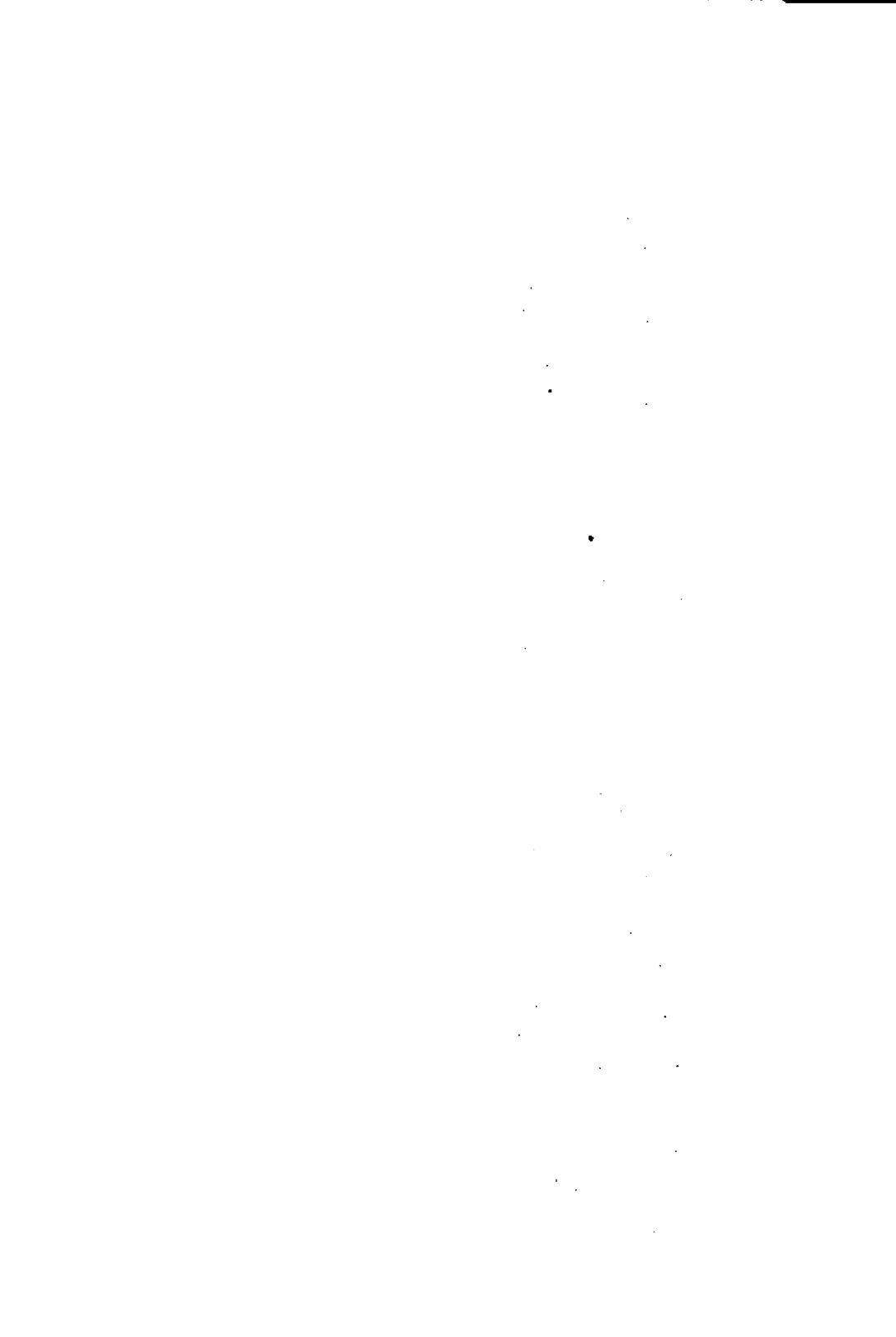
Of the employees, 273,327 were men, 70,156 women, 19,556 boys and 7,065 girls under 16 years.

306. The following table gives the above details by provinces :—

PROVINCES.	Number of Establishments.	FIXED CAPITAL.			Working Capital.	HANDS EMPLOYED.				Total amount paid in Wages during the Year.	Total Value of Raw Material.	Total Value of Articles Produced.
		In Land.	In Buildings.	In Machinery and Tools.		OVER 16 YEARS.		UNDER 16 YEARS.				
						Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			
		$	$	$	$					$	$	$
British Col ...	770	2,153,106	1,836,650	3,256,906	7,157,732	9,615	1,331	404	157	3,586,897	5,119,258	11,999,928
Manitoba ...	1,031	380,244	912,431	1,829,726	2,561,836	3,729	541	102	31	1,905,981	5,688,151	10,155,182
N. Brunswick.	5,429	981,906	3,404,732	5,630,599	5,804,618	19,513	4,750	1,844	568	5,970,914	12,501,453	23,849,655
Nova Scotia..	10,496	1,655,562	4,072,756	5,003,949	9,089,719	25,734	6,566	2,040	625	7,240,611	16,099,229	31,043,392
Ontario	32,150	15,548,335	27,693,214	38,364,178	94,420,789	123,137	32,735	7,972	2,482	49,752,759	128,149,391	239,806,166
P. E. Island..	2,679	216,868	490,443	673,598	1,531,054	5,766	1,309	643	192	1,101,620	2,092,067	4,345,910
Quebec	23,011	10,410,687	21,686,851	26,281,035	59,763,556	84,839	22,874	6,517	3,007	30,672,567	85,564,579	153,155,813
Territories ...	375	108,650	228,506	333,346	1,042,677	994	50	34	3	425,153	846,017	1,827,310
Canada...	75,941	31,455,358	60,325,583	81,373,337	181,371,981	272,327	70,156	19,556	7,065	100,656,502	256,060,145	476,183,356

These figures differ somewhat from those given in the Census Bulletin No. 10. They are the result of a careful revision, industry by industry, of the industrial returns of 1891,.