

Columbia 56,247 (including 25,661 Indians), Manitoba 25,228, New Brunswick 285,594, Nova Scotia 587,806, Ontario 1,620,851, Prince Edward Island 94,021, Quebec 1,191,516, The Territories (covering four districts west from Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, and embracing an area of 594,981 square miles (765,971 square kilometres), 18,000, the unorganized territories, which comprised 2,076,500 square miles (5,377,927 square kilometres), 50,000.

In 1871, the percentages of the urban and the rural population were as follows: — In Ontario, urban 19.4, rural 80.6; Quebec, urban 19.5, rural 80.5; Nova Scotia, urban 14.0, rural 86.0; New Brunswick, urban 24.5, rural 75.7; Manitoba, urban 1.2, rural 98.8; British Columbia, urban 8.9, rural 91.1; Prince Edward Island, urban 11.5, rural 88.5, the totals for Canada being, urban, 18.8, rural 81.2 — the total urban population being 686,019. Of the urban population, Montreal had 107,225, Toronto 56,092, Quebec 59,699, Ottawa 21,545 — Winnipeg had only 241 inhabitants, and in British Columbia, Victoria had only 5,270, while Vancouver and New Westminster had no existence.

Passing over the census of 1881, that taken in 1891 shows population as follows:

Total population of Canada 4,855,259, comprising British Columbia, 98,175; Manitoba, 152,806; New Brunswick, 524,265; Nova Scotia, 450,596; Ontario, 2,414,321; Prince Edward Island 109,078; Quebec, 1,488,555; the four organized districts of « The Territories » 66,799 and the unorganized territories 52,168. The population is now estimated at 5,000,000.

The percentages of the urban and rural populations in 1891 were as follows: — Ontario, urban, 55.2, rural, 66.8; Quebec, urban, 29.2, rural, 70.8; Nova Scotia, urban, 21.2, rural, 78.8; New Brunswick, urban, 19.4, rural, 80.6; Manitoba, urban, 22.5, rural, 77.5; British Columbia, urban, 42.5, rural, 57.5; Prince Edward Island, urban, 15.0, rural, 87.0; The Territories, urban, 5.6, rural, 94.4. For the whole of Canada, urban, 28.7, rural, 71.5. The aggregate urban population for the whole of Canada was 1,590,910.

Of cities and towns with a population of 100,000 and upwards there were two, Montreal with, 216,650, and Toronto with, 181,220.

With 25,000 and less than 70,000, there were 7, including Winnipeg, 25,642, a growth of 221.1 per cent for that city in the decade.

With 10,000 and less than 25,000, there were 11, including Vancouver 15,685 and Victoria, 16,841, 184.2 per cent increase for that city.

With 5,000 and less than 10,000 there were 26, including New Westminster, 6,641, 542.7 per cent increase in the decade. There were 46 towns with populations between 5,000 and 5,000, including Springhill, Nova Scotia, 4,815 an increase of 454.7 per cent. Nanaimo on Vancouver Island, 4,595, an increase of 179.5 per cent. Calgary, Brandon, and Portage la Prairie, towns on the western section of the Canadian Pacific Railway had sprung into existence, and had populations respectively of 5,876, 5,778 and 5,565.

Turning to the occupations of the population, there were 403,758 farmers, or with their sons engaged in agriculture, 649,506. This does not include farm labourers.

Of the last total, British Columbia had 5,874, an increase compared with 1881 of 146.7 per cent; Manitoba had 29,014, an increase of 115 per cent; and the North West Territories 10,857 as against 1,011 in 1881, an increase of 971.9 per cent.

In 1891 there were 28,557,242 acres (11,547,994 hectares) of improved land against 21,899,180 acres (8,857,765 hectares) in 1881, and 17,553,818 acres (7,015,181 hectares) in 1871.