

# SECOND REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION STATISTICS.

25th August, 1854.

To the

Honble. John Rolph,  
" E. P. Taché,  
" P. J. O. Chauveau. } Members of the Board.

GENTLEMEN,—The first Report on the Census of Canada inserted at the commencement of the 1st vol: having had reference chiefly to the increase of the population and to the Agricultural Productions, it may not be uninteresting in a second Report to make such a digest of the particulars of the Personal Census as will enable the Public to arrive at the most interesting facts connected with it, without having the trouble of wading through numberless columns of figures or pages of matter. To enter into the merits of a work like the Census which will probably occupy twelve hundred pages of condensed and analyzed matter, prepared with much thought and labour, would occupy a greater amount of time than most people would be willing or able to bestow, and yet any Census must be of comparatively little value to the community at large unless its results and the most important deductions from it are put in a tangible and readable shape before the Public. Under this feeling, care has been taken to give such general abstracts as will satisfy the casual enquirer without exacting from him any very tedious researches.

The General Abstracts of the Personal Census which will be now noticed are to be found on pages 308 and 492 of the 1st vol.: the former referring to the Upper and the latter to the Lower Province. In looking at the general population of the former, it will be found that the number of males exceeds that of the females by 46,130 or nearly 5 per ct., whilst in the latter the males exceed the females by only 9,773 or a little over 1 per ct. The Lower Province is no doubt more influenced by the ordinary laws of population than the Upper Province, which receives a far larger number of Immigrants, and of these probably a great majority are males.

In Great Britain the very opposite is the case, the females exceeding the males in number by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per ct., or 31 females to every 30 males. In Scotland the disparity is still greater there being 110 females to every 100 males. In Middlesex there are 112 to 100. In Somerset 111. In Gloucester 110. In Surrey and Bedford 109. Cornwall, Devon and Dorset 107. Whilst on the contrary in Monmouth the males predominate, being 109 to 100. Rutland 105. Stafford 104. London has 13 per ct. more females than males. Hampstead 42 per ct. Kensington 40 per ct. St. Georges, Hanover Square, and Hackney both 32 per ct. Bath 50 per ct. Exeter