

225, Toronto 56,092, Quebec 59,699, Ottawa 21,543. Winnipeg had only 241 inhabitants, and in British Columbia, Victoria had only 3,270, 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 4,833,239, comprising British Columbia, 98,173; Manitoba, 152,506; New Brunswick, 321,263; Nova Scotia, 450,396; Ontario, 2,114,321; Prince Edward Island, 109,078; Quebec, 1,488,535; the four organized districts of "The Territories," 66,799, and the unorganized territories, 32,168. The population is now estimated at 5,000,000.

The percentages of the urban and rural populations in 1891 were as follows:— Ontario, urban 33·2, 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 13·0, rural 87·0; the Territories, urban 5·6, rural 94·4. For the whole of Canada, urban 28·7, rural 71·3. The aggregate urban population for the whole of Canada was 1,390,910.

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 13,685 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, 342·7 per cent increase in the decade. There were 46 towns with populations between 3,000 and 5,000, including Springhill, Nova Scotia, 4,813, an increase of 434·7 per cent. Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, 4,595, an increase of 179·3 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 3,876, 3,778 and 3,363.

Turning to the occupations of the population, there were 408,738 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 10,837 as against 1,011 in 1881, an increase of 971·9 per cent.

In 1891 there were 28,537,242 acres (11,547,994 hectares) of improved land against 21,899,180 acres (8,856,763) in 1881, and 17,335,818 acres (7,015,181 hectares) in 1871.

The growth of the industrial interests of the country may be followed in the subjoined table.

	1871.	1881.	1891.
Number of establishments.....		49,923	75,768
Capital invested.....	\$77,964,020 (389,820,100 fr.)	\$165,302,623 (826,513,115 fr.)	\$353,836,817 (1,769,184,085 fr.)
Number of employees.....	187,942	254,935	367,865
Wages paid.....	\$40,851,019 (204,255,095 fr.)	\$59,429,002 (297,145,010 fr.)	\$99,762,441 (498,812,205 fr.)
Cost of raw material.....	\$124,907,846 (624,539,230 fr.)	\$179,918,593 (899,592,965 fr.)	\$255,983,219 (1,279,916,095 fr.)
Value of products.....	\$221,617,773 (1,108,088,865 fr.)	\$309,676,068 (1,548,380,340 fr.)	\$475,445,705 (2,377,228,525 fr.)