

TABLE 6.—SHOWING VARIATIONS IN THE RELATIVE POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS

	Average per 1,000,000 in 1901 for England, United States and Canada	Average in Ontario in 1901	Average in 1916 for Manitoba, Saskat- chewan and Alberta
0-14 years	33.6%	34.0%	36.2%
15-24 "	19.7		16.9
25-34 "	15.5	43.6%	18.9
35-44 "	11.1		13.2
45-54 "	9.7		7.5
55-64 "	6.5	25.3%	4.0
65 and over.....	7.1		3.2

These figures show quite notable variations in the percentages of population by age periods. A study of the census of the United States and Canada during the past century shows that the natural increase by births in any census period has been at least 15 per cent. Applying this rule to the population of Canada, we find that during 1881-1891 there was an actual deficit of 107,347, and of 169,995 in 1891-1901. When it is realized that between 1881-90 there was an immigration of 392,603, and of 324,333 between 1891 and 1900 the actual total loss of man-power by Canada during this period may be appreciated.

TABLE 7.—SHOWING ESTIMATED LOSS OF POPULATION BETWEEN 1881 AND 1901

	Population	Natural increase of 15 per cent	Immigration	Constructive loss
1881.....	4,268,364	4,938,618	392,603 (1880-1890)	500,150
1901.....	4,801,071	5,521,181	324,333 (1890-1900)	494,325

A further remarkable, but inevitable, outcome of this exodus of persons, especially of the productive age periods, is seen in a definitely increased annual death rate. Thus, as seen in Table 6, the population in Ontario of over 44 years, in 1901, constituted 25.3 per cent of the total. The correlative of this is found in the death rate for the same period. Of this total of 29,608, some 14,058 occurred within the age period of 45 years and over. As compared with this, the deaths in the ten cities of Ontario in 1914 show that only 40 per cent of the total deaths occurred in the age period over 44, so that in a virile normal population not only are there at least 6 per cent more persons