

# CANADIAN STATISTICS.

CENSUS OF 1890-91.

## INTRODUCTION.

### VOLUME SECOND.

This volume, the second of the series, comprises sixteen tables.

Table I. gives the results of the Census respecting the ages of the people. The ages under one year and thereafter to five years are given for each year. After five years they are given in quinquennial periods, this being the desire of the Registrar General of England communicated officially to all parts of the British Empire.

Tables II.-VI. deal with the living and are an analysis of Table I. separating the people into married, widowed, single, and blind and otherwise defective.

Tables VII.-XI. deal with the dead, showing ages, sex, civil condition, birthplaces, occupations and causes of death. The number of deaths recorded shows that the death rate in Canada is low. But there is every reason for the belief that the enumeration was well made, and corroborative evidence supporting the results of the Census is found in several directions.

The reported deaths for the several provinces are—

British Columbia.....	13·94	per 1,000 of the population.		
Manitoba .....	10·36	“	“	“
New Brunswick .....	13·36	“	“	“
Nova Scotia .....	14·57	“	“	“
Ontario .....	11·30	“	“	“
Prince Edward Island .....	12·26	“	“	“
Quebec .....	18·91	“	“	“
North-west Territories.....	7·32	“	“	“
Canada .....	14·10	“	“	“

Table XII. deals with the occupations of the living. The occupations are divided into six classes, arranged according to their natural order of precedence. The first class consists of the Primary Producers; the second of the Distributors; the third of the Modifiers; the fourth and fifth classes include those engaged in Personal and Domestic Service, and those engaged in Professional Service; the sixth class embraces those engaged in occupations not productive. In this latter class are Students of Medicine and Law, Nuns, etc., who are either preparing for future gainful occupations or are serving mankind without pecuniary recompense, or who, having served, have retired from active life.

Persons engaged in more than one occupation are assigned to that to which they appeared to attach the most importance or to that which they happened to be following at the taking of the Census. Persons, for instance, engaged in two occupations—one a manufacturing trade and the other a selling trade—the latter being the more important