

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Point Edward	1,293	1,882	589	45.6
Morrisburg	1,719	1,859	140	8.1
Gravenhurst	1,015	1,848	833	82.0
Preston	1,419	1,843	424	30.0
Oakville	1,710	1,825	115	6.7
Merritton	1,798	1,813	15	0.8
Exeter	1,725	1,809	84	4.8
Dunnville	1,808	1,776	-32	-1.7
Lachute	765	1,751	986	128.7
Aurora	1,540	1,743	203	13.1
Louiseville	1,381	1,740	359	26.0
Waterloo	1,617	1,733	116	7.1
Iberville	1,847	1,719	-128	-6.9
Granby	1,040	1,710	670	64.4
Essex Centre	800	1,709	909	113.6
Blenheim	1,212	1,708	496	40.9
Port Perry	1,800	1,698	-102	-5.6
Montmagny	1,738	1,697	-41	-2.1
Kentville, N.S.	1,285	1,686	401	31.2
Parkhill	1,539	1,680	141	9.2
Harriston	1,772	1,687	-85	-4.8
Ashburnham	1,266	1,674	408	32.2
Port Elgin	1,400	1,659	259	18.5
Alexandria	1,200	1,614	414	34.5
Fergus	1,733	1,599	-134	-7.1
Windsor Mills	879	1,591	712	89.0
Beauharnois	1,499	1,590	91	6.0
Bedford	1,080	1,571	491	45.4
St. Boniface	1,283	1,553	270	21.0
Berthier	2,156	1,537	-619	-28.7
Gatineau Point	1,460	1,520	60	4.1
Georgetown	1,473	1,509	36	3.4

123. The urban population of Canada in 1871 was 686,019, or 18.8 per cent of the total population; in 1881 it was 912,934 or 21.1 per cent, and in 1891 it was 1,390,910 or 28.77 per cent. The growth of the urban at the expense of the rural population is one of the features of the present age throughout the world, and it is evident, from the foregoing figures that the movement prevails in Canada as well as elsewhere. The large increase between 1881 and 1891 is caused to a considerable extent by the growth of a number of small places, which had not attained a population of 1,500 in 1881.

Growth of
urban pop-
ulation,
1871-1891.