

IV.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Area by Provinces and Territories.—Table 1 shows the total area of the Dominion in land and water and its distribution into provinces and territories.

1.—Land and Water Area of Canada by Provinces and Territories as in 1920.

Provinces.	Land.	Water.	Total Land and Water.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	—	2,184
Nova Scotia.....	21,068	360	21,428
New Brunswick.....	27,911	74	27,985
Quebec.....	690,865	15,969	706,834
Ontario.....	365,880	41,382	407,262
Manitoba.....	231,926	19,906	251,832
Saskatchewan.....	242,808	8,892	251,700
Alberta.....	252,925	2,360	255,285
British Columbia.....	353,416	2,439	355,855
Yukon.....	206,427	649	207,076
Northwest Territories—			
Franklin.....	500,000	—	500,000
Keewatin.....	205,973	6,851	212,824
MacKenzie.....	301,953	27,447	529,400
Total.....	3,603,336	126,329	3,729,665

The water area is exclusive of Hudson bay, Ungava bay, the bay of Fundy, the gulf of St. Lawrence and all other tidal waters, excepting that portion of the river St. Lawrence which is between Pointe-des-Monts and the foot of lake St. Peter, in Quebec.

Increase of Population.—According to the corrected returns of the fifth Census, the total population on June 1, 1911, was 7,206,643, representing an increase of 1,835,328 since the previous Census of April 1, 1901. For the period covered, the rate of increase, viz., 34·17 p.c., was the largest in the world, and was due to the heavy tide of immigration which set in with the beginning of the present century. The countries next in order, in respect of the percentage rates of increase during the same or nearest corresponding decade, were: New Zealand 30·5, the United States 21, Australia 18, Germany 15·2, Holland 14·8, Switzerland 13·2, Denmark 12·6, Belgium 10·9, Austria 9·3, United Kingdom 9·1, Hungary 8·5, Sweden 7·5, Italy and Norway 6·8 and France 1·6. Ontario and Quebec continued to be the most largely populated of the nine provinces, the former having 2,523,274 and the latter 2,003,232 inhabitants. None of the other provinces had in 1911 reached half a million; but Saskatchewan had the third largest population with 492,432. All the provinces showed an increase since 1901, excepting Prince Edward Island, where the population had decreased by 9,531, or 9·23 p.c. The Yukon and Northwest Territories, with relatively sparse populations, showed decreases as compared with 1901. The greatest relative increase was in the western provinces, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta. (For the results of the quinquennial census of 1916 in the Prairie Provinces, see pages 105—107.)