

while in 1871 only 2.96 p.c., and in 1881 only 3.88 p.c. of the population of the country dwelt west of the lake of the Woods, the percentage in 1891 was 7.24, in 1901, 12.02, in 1911, 24.09, and in 1921, 28.37. On the other hand, the three eastern Maritime Provinces, which in 1871 contained 20.80 p.c. of the population of the Dominion, had in 1881, 20.14 p.c., in 1891, 18.22 p.c., in 1901, 16.64 p.c., in 1911, 13.01 p.c. and in 1921 only 11.38 p.c. of the population. Ontario and Quebec—the old pre-Confederation Province of Canada—still remain the chief centre of population, their population being in 1921 60.25 p.c. of the total, as compared with 76.24 p.c. in 1871, 75.98 p.c. in 1881, 74.54 p.c. in 1891, 71.34 p.c. in 1901 and 62.90 p.c. in 1911. In other words, the net result of the half century has been that in 1921 only three-fifths of the population of the Dominion lived in these provinces, as compared with more than three-fourths in 1871.

In 1881 the "centre" of population east and west was in the county of Prescott, Ontario, not far from Caledonia village. In 1891 it had moved west to the vicinity of Ottawa, where it remained in 1901. In 1911 the county of Victoria, Ontario, contained the centre, and it was probably in Parry Sound district, Ontario, in 1921.

The populations of the several provinces and electoral districts of Canada, as these districts existed in 1921, were given on pp. 87-91 of the 1925 Year Book, while the 1921 populations of the electoral districts as constituted in 1924 will be found at pp. 85-89 of this volume, together with the names of their representatives in the sixteenth Parliament. Populations for smaller areas (sub-districts, etc.) are given in the great table extending from page 11 to page 218 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921.

Density of Population.—The density of population in 1921 (*i.e.*, the number of persons per square mile of the land area as in that year), is shown by provinces and for the country as a whole in Table 5. Generally speaking, the density of population decreases as one travels westward, but the enormous area of the province of Quebec reduced the density of its population to the low figure of 3.42. As among the nine provinces, the density of population is greatest in Prince Edward Island and least in British Columbia.

5.—Density of Population in Canada, by Provinces and Territories, 1911 and 1921.

Provinces.	1911.	1921.	Provinces.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.....	42.01	40.56	Saskatchewan.....	2.02	3.12
Nova Scotia.....	23.37	24.86	Alberta.....	1.48	2.33
New Brunswick.....	12.61	13.90	British Columbia.....	1.11	1.48
Quebec.....	2.90	3.42	Yukon Territory.....	0.04	0.02
Ontario.....	6.91	8.02	Northwest Territories.....	0.005	0.006
Manitoba.....	1.99	2.63	Canada.....	1.97	2.41

Elements of Growth.—The former lack of comprehensive and comparable vital statistics for the whole of Canada, together with the lack of statistics of emigration, makes it difficult to determine how far the growth of population since the commencement of the twentieth century is due to natural increase and how far to immigration. The following estimate (Table 6) may, however, be of interest. During the last decade, in addition to some 60,000 Canadians who died overseas and nearly 20,000 who took their discharge in the United Kingdom, there were also