

20.—Percentage of Specified Religions to Total Population in Census Years, 1871-1921.

Religions.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Adventists.....	0.18	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.16
Anglicans.....	14.17	13.35	13.37	12.69	14.47	16.02
Baptists.....	6.87	6.86	6.29	5.92	5.31	4.80
Christians.....	—	—	—	0.13	0.23	0.14
Congregationalists.....	0.63	0.62	0.58	0.53	0.47	0.35
Disciples of Christ.....	—	0.47	0.26	0.28	0.16	0.11
Eastern Religions ¹	—	—	0.19	0.29	0.39	0.46
Evangelical Association.....	0.13	—	—	0.19	0.15	0.16
Greek Church.....	—	—	—	0.29	1.23	1.93
Jews.....	0.03	0.06	0.13	0.31	1.03	1.42
Lutherans.....	1.09	1.06	1.32	1.72	3.19	3.26
Mennonites ²	—	—	—	0.59	0.62	0.67
Methodists.....	16.27	17.11	17.54	17.07	14.98	13.19
Mormons.....	0.02	—	—	0.13	0.22	0.22
No religion.....	0.15	—	—	0.09	0.36	0.25
Pagans.....	0.05	0.10	0.56	0.28	0.16	0.08
Presbyterians.....	15.63	15.64	15.63	15.68	15.48	16.04
Protestants.....	0.29	0.15	0.25	0.22	0.42	0.35
Roman Catholics.....	42.80	41.43	41.21	41.51	39.31	38.57
Salvation Army.....	—	—	0.29	0.19	0.26	0.28
All others.....	1.20	0.37	0.59	0.94	0.95	1.32
Unspecified.....	0.49	2.07	1.66	0.80	0.47	0.22
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹ "Eastern Religions" includes Confucians, Buddhists, Mohammedans, Shintos, Sikhs, Hindus, Bahais, Taoists.

² Included with Baptists in 1891.

Section 10.—Rural and Urban Population.³

In Table 21 are given statistics showing the growth of rural and urban population respectively since 1891. For the purposes of the census, the population residing in cities, towns and incorporated villages has been defined as urban, and that outside of such localities as rural. Thus the distinction here made between "rural" and "urban" population is a distinction of provincial legal status rather than of size of aggregations of population within limited areas. Since the laws of the various provinces differ in regard to the population necessary before a municipality may be incorporated as urban (the laws of Saskatchewan, for example, making provision that 50 people actually resident on an area not greater than 640 acres may claim incorporation as a village, while the Ontario law now requires that villages asking for incorporation shall have a population of 750 on an area not exceeding 500 acres), the line of demarcation between rural and urban population is not uniformly drawn throughout the Dominion, as far as comparable aggregations of population are concerned. To a limited extent, however, Table 23 will permit the student of population statistics to make, at least for Canada as a whole, his own line of demarcation between rural and urban population.⁴

While a summary comparison between urbanization in Canada in 1921 and in the United States in 1920 would lead us to the conclusion that our country, though far less densely peopled than the United States, had an almost equally large per-

³ See also pp. 343-349 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

⁴ In the United States urban population is classified by the Census Bureau as that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more, and in "towns" having 2,500 inhabitants or more in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. While such "towns", under the forms of local government existing in these states, are partly rural in character, the United States Census Bureau considers that the total urban population of these states is not greatly exaggerated thereby.