

12.—Populations of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1901, 1911 and 1921—concluded.

Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Alberta—concluded.					British Columbia				
Stettler.....	-	1,444	1,416	1,219	—concluded.				
Redcliff.....	-	220	1,137	1,192	Rossland.....(city)	6,156	2,826	2,097	2,848
Clareholm.....	-	809	968	1,156	Revelstoke.....(city)	1,600	3,017	2,782	2,736
Wainwright.....	-	788	975	1,147	Fernie.....(city)	-	3,146	4,343	2,732
Beverly.....	-	-	1,039	1,111	Prince George.....(city)	-	-	2,053	2,479
Olds.....	218	917	764	1,056	Chilliwack.....(city)	277	1,657	1,767	2,461
Innisfail.....	317	602	941	1,024	Cumberland.....(city)	732	1,237	3,176	2,371
Pincher Creek.....	335	1,027	888	1,024	Port Alberni.....(city)	-	-	1,056	2,356
Fort Saskatchewan.....	306	782	982	1,001	Duncan.....(city)	-	-	1,178	1,843
					Ladysmith.....(city)	746	3,295	1,997	1,443
					Mission.....	-	-	-	1,314
					Port Coquitlam.....(city)	-	-	2,148	1,312
					Grand Forks.....(city)	1,012	1,577	1,469	1,298
					Merritt.....(city)	-	703	1,721	1,296
					Port Moody.....(city)	-	-	1,030	1,260
					Courtenay.....(city)	-	-	810	1,219
British Columbia.									
Kelowna.....(city)	261	1,663	2,520	4,655					
Vernon.....(city)	802	2,371	3,685	3,937					
Cranbrook.....(city)	1,196	3,096	2,725	3,067					

Section 3.—Annual Estimates of Population.

While the populations in different countries are actually counted at decennial or quinquennial censuses, annual estimates of populations are required by modern states for many purposes, such as the calculation of birth, death and marriage rates, and of per capita figures of production, trade, finance, consumption, etc. In different countries various methods of obtaining annual figures of postcensal populations are adopted. For example, it is possible, with good vital statistics and records of arrivals and departures, to obtain the actual population at any particular date with approximate accuracy by the simple method of adding births and arrivals and subtracting deaths and departures during the period elapsed since the census. This method is impracticable for Canada, on account of her 4,000 miles of common boundary line with the United States, crossed every day by many thousands of people in both directions. In almost all civilized countries, the actual methods of making the estimates vary. Thus, the method of arithmetical progression is widely used in estimating the populations in the older countries of the world; this method involves the annual addition to the population of the country and of particular areas within it of one-fifth or one-tenth of the numerical increase in the last quinquennial or decennial intercensal period. In the case of Canada annual figures of population have been purely estimates prior to the 1931 census. They have now been worked out on a mathematical basis back to 1867 and the resulting figures with the method of computation follow.

These figures are believed to more accurately picture the populations at intercensal periods than any before published, but owing to their late appearance it has not been possible to revise per capita figures of finance, trade, manufactures, mining, etc., previous to 1921 in the following chapters.

New Method of Computing Yearly Estimates of the Population of Canada.—The calculations leading to the following yearly estimates of population are too lengthy to show in detail. In brief, the estimates shown from 1921 to 1931 correspond closely to pre-census calculations from births, deaths, school enrolments, immigrant arrivals etc., which calculations came close to the actual populations of most of the provinces in 1931, and to those of the prairie provinces in 1926. To make calculations for the past, data of this kind were not available, and use was made entirely of the correspondence between the increases in the

¹This material has been supplied by M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of Census Analysis, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.