

between 1911 and 1921 of from 408,175 to 376,098, *i.e.*, from 5.66 p.c. of the population to 4.28 p.c. Between 1921 and 1931, they increased to 507,724, or 4.89 p.c. of the 1931 population. Among the foreign-born residents of Canada, the United States born exceeded those born in any other country, although by continental groups the Europeans were more numerous. Between 1921 and 1931 the U.S. born declined from 374,022 to 344,574, but there was a substantial net increase in the total foreign born due to the large increase of Europeans. On the other hand, the percentage of the U.S. born who were naturalized to total U.S. born increased from 63.63 in 1921 to 72.44 in 1931, whereas the percentage of continental Europeans who were naturalized fell from 57.88 in 1921 to 49.13 in 1931.

### Section 9.—Language Spoken and Mother Tongue.

**Official Languages.**—In the Census of 1931, 1,322,370 persons were reported as speaking both the official languages of Canada, 6,999,913 speaking English, 1,779,338 speaking French and 275,165 as unable to speak either English or French. In a table on p. 121 of the 1936 Year Book the population was classified by racial origins and as able to speak one, both, or neither of the official languages.

**Mother Tongue.**—At p. 122 of the 1936 Year Book will be found a table showing the mother tongue of the population, by provinces and for the Dominion.

### Section 10.—Rural and Urban Population.

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 at all uniformly drawn throughout the Dominion, as far as comparable aggregations of population are concerned.

A table published at p. 147 of the 1934-35 Year Book gives the rural and urban populations, by provinces and sex, and divides the incorporated urban centres into two groups, *viz.*, under one thousand, and one thousand and over, thereby allowing a closer comparison than is possible from Table 17. The population in urban places having less than one thousand was shown to have decreased for the whole of Canada but increased in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia. In Table 17 are given statistics showing the growth of rural and urban population, respectively, by provinces, since 1891. To a limited extent Table 18 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 populations.\*

\* In the United States, urban population, prior to 1930, was classified by the Census Bureau as that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more with certain minor qualifications, but in 1930 the definition was slightly modified to include townships and other political divisions, not incorporated as municipalities, having a total population of 10,000 or more each, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. The direct result of this modification has been to increase slightly the proportion of urban population.