

factors enter into the question, since the acquisition of both official languages is as much a matter of capacity to acquire them as of opportunity, intermarriage, necessity, and so on.

Table 18 compares the percentages of the rural and urban population of Canada speaking both official languages and speaking neither of them, classified by sex and age in 1931.

18.—Percentages of the Rural and Urban Populations of Canada Speaking Both or Neither Official Languages, by Quinquennial Age Groups and Sex, 1931.

Age Group.	Percentage Speaking Both French and English.				Percentage Speaking Neither Language.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
5-9.....	4.78	7.69	4.87	7.62	4.28	0.53	4.30	0.52
10-14.....	7.49	14.72	7.67	14.39	1.07	0.09	1.00	0.06
15-19.....	10.10	21.96	10.40	19.83	1.00	0.16	1.26	0.26
20-24.....	12.24	25.58	11.15	20.57	1.71	0.59	2.77	1.05
25-29.....	12.32	25.23	10.24	19.95	2.92	1.98	4.56	1.63
30-34.....	12.67	24.77	9.58	18.55	3.15	2.02	4.44	1.43
35-39.....	12.77	23.63	9.23	16.74	2.36	1.72	4.46	1.11
40-44.....	12.18	21.14	8.76	15.60	2.14	1.86	4.29	0.93
45-49.....	11.92	19.42	8.65	14.35	2.09	1.83	4.51	0.91
50-54.....	11.98	19.20	8.10	13.69	2.32	1.60	4.68	0.84
55-59.....	12.89	19.63	8.48	13.63	2.43	1.52	4.74	0.92
60-64.....	12.15	18.75	7.59	12.11	3.08	1.37	5.33	1.13
65-69.....	12.10	18.59	7.13	11.52	3.35	1.08	5.76	1.24
70-74.....	11.67	17.27	6.74	10.20	3.89	1.08	6.24	1.29
75-79.....	11.62	16.31	6.31	9.86	4.00	1.11	5.15	1.30
80-84.....	11.66	15.32	5.81	9.70	4.12	0.96	5.82	1.04
85-89.....	11.67	14.89	5.93	8.25	4.34	1.23	5.83	1.24
90-94.....	13.93	15.72	6.40	9.21	5.20	1.28	8.91	1.52
95-99.....	14.68	21.21	5.26	10.51	7.54	1.82	13.95	1.81
100 or over.....	12.24	16.00	8.62	12.90	30.61	8.00	27.59	12.90
Not stated.....	6.29	8.81	4.61	14.04	16.33	1.28	19.51	0.72

Mother Tongue.—At p. 122 of the 1936 Year Book will be found a table showing the mother tongues 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 or over, thereby allowing a closer comparison than is possible from Table 19. The population in urban places having less than one thousand is shown to have decreased for the whole of Canada but increased in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia. In Table 19 are given statistics showing the growth of rural and urban