populations of the larger cities at the Census of 1931 were as follows: Greater Montreal, 1,000,159; Greater Toronto, 808,864; Greater Vancouver, 308,340; Greater Winnipeg, 284,295; Greater Ottawa (including Hull), 175,988; Greater Quebec, 166,435; Greater Hamilton, 163,710; Greater Windsor, 110,385; Greater Halifax, 74,161; and Greater Saint John, 55,611.\*

16.—Rural and Urban Populations, by Provinces and Territories, Decennial Censuses
1871-1931 and Numerical Increases 1921-31

Province or Territory	1871		1881		1891		1901	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
P. E. Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon N.W.T. Royal Canadian Navy	355,718 235,381	7,872 32,082 50,213 271,851 355,997 1,058 - 3,270	95,693 377,030 262,141 980,515 1,351,074 52,015 3 40,389	13, 198 63, 542 59, 092 378, 512 575, 848 10, 245 	94,823 373,403 272,362 988,820 1,295,323 111,498 3 60,945	14,255 76,993 48,901 499,715 818,998 41,008 	330, 191 253, 835 994, 833 1,246, 969 184, 775 <sup>2</sup> 77,013 <sup>2</sup> 54, 489	14,955 129,383 77,285 654,065 935,978 70,4362 14,2662 18,533 90,179 9,142
Canada	2,966,9143	722,343	3,215,303 3	1,109,507	3,296,141 8	1,537,098	3,357,093	2,014,222
	1911		1921		1931		Numerical Increases in Decade 1921-31	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
P. E. Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon N.W.T. Royal Canadian	306,210 252,342 1,038,934	1,328,489 200,365 131,395 <sup>2</sup> 137,662 <sup>6</sup> 203,684 3,865	348,502 538,552 365,550 277,020	19,093 227,038 124,444 1,322,569 1,706,632 261,616 218,958 222,904 247,562 1,306	384,170 630,880 453,097 299,524	20,385 231,654 128,940 1,813,606 2,095,992 315,969 290,905 278,508 394,7397 1,360		1,292 4,616 4,496 491,037 389,360 54,353 71,947 55,604 147,177
Canada	:3,933,696	3,272,947	4,435,827	4,352,122	4,804,728	5,572,058	368,901	1,219,936

Provinces, 1916.

The populations (48,000, 56,446 and 98,967, respectively) in territory now comprised in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and in Yukon and the Northwest Territories was classified as rural in the Censuses of 1871, 1881, and 1891.

The urban population of 970,791, snown in Vol. I, Census 1911, is reduced to 966,842 by the transfer of the populations of Maniwaki, Martinville, Moisie, St. Bruno, St. Martin, and St-Vincent de Paul from urban to rural; by adjustments in area of the villages of St. Anne and Ste. Geneviève; and Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912.

As changed by Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912.

As changed by Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912.

Vol. I, Census 1911, places the urban population of Alberta for that year at 141,937. Included in this figure was the population (5,250) of twelve places that, according to the Report of the Municipal Commissioner for Alberta, were not then incorporated. The places so included were Aetna, Banff, Bankhead, Bellevue, Bickerdike, Canmore, Cardiff, Exshaw, Hillcrest, Passburg, Queenston, and Elmpark. The correction resulting from this and from other small adjustments, consequent upon more definite knowledge as to incorporated areas, places the urban population for 1911 at 137,662. Similar corrections have been made in the urban and rural figures for the Census of 1901.

This includes South Vancouver and Point Grey, with 1921 populations of 32,267 and 13,736, respectively, which were then classified as 'rural'.

Members of the Royal Canadian Navy were counted at their homes in the Census of 1931.

<sup>\*</sup> See 1931 Census Monograph No. 6, The Rural and Urban Composition of the Canadian Population, by S. A. Cudmore and H. G. Caldwell.