

people through migration than did British Columbia but, in relation to its larger population, the gain was only about one third as important. Most of Ontario's growth through migration was from immigration rather than interprovincial movement of population. Quebec had a slight loss between 1941 and 1951 and a considerable gain in the next ten years, due also to immigration. The Maritimes as a whole lost 175,000 persons over the quarter-century.

Subsection 2.—Density of Population

Table 4 shows the density of population in the different provinces and territories of Canada in the census years 1951, 1956 and 1961. Omitting the Yukon and Northwest Territories where population density is exceedingly low, there were 8.66 persons per square mile in Canada as a whole in 1961 compared with 6.65 per square mile in 1951. The greatest increase in the ten years was shown by Ontario where there were 4.76 more persons per square mile, followed by Nova Scotia with an increase of 4.62. However, it should be remembered that all provinces with the exception of the Maritimes have large areas almost devoid of population and that concentrations in other areas are very high. The density of each county and census division is given in DBS Census Report 1.1-11 (Catalogue No. 92-540) and the density in each of the five largest metropolitan areas is shown on the insert facing p. 162.

4.—Land Area and Density of Population, by Province, Census Years 1951, 1956 and 1961

Province or Territory	Land Area	Population 1951		Population 1956		Population 1961	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Total	Per Sq. Mile
		sq. miles	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Newfoundland (incl. Labrador).....	143,045	361,416	2.53	415,074	2.90	457,853	3.20
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	98,429	45.07	99,285	45.46	104,629	47.91
Nova Scotia.....	20,402	642,584	31.50	694,717	34.05	737,007	36.12
New Brunswick.....	27,835	515,697	18.53	554,616	19.93	597,936	21.48
Quebec.....	523,860	4,055,681	7.74	4,628,378	8.84	5,259,211	10.04
Ontario.....	344,092	4,597,542	13.36	5,404,933	15.71	6,236,092	18.12
Manitoba.....	211,775	776,541	3.67	850,040	4.01	921,686	4.35
Saskatchewan.....	220,182	831,728	3.78	880,665	4.00	925,181	4.20
Alberta.....	248,800	939,501	3.78	1,123,116	4.51	1,331,944	5.35
British Columbia.....	359,279	1,165,210	3.24	1,398,464	3.89	1,629,082	4.53
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories).....	2,101,454	13,984,329	6.65	16,049,288	7.64	18,200,621	8.66
Yukon Territory.....	205,346	9,096	0.04	12,190	0.06	14,628	0.07
Northwest Territories.....	1,253,438	16,004	0.01	19,313	0.02	22,998	0.02
Canada.....	3,560,238	14,009,429	3.93	16,080,791	4.52	18,238,247	5.12

Subsection 3.—Rural and Urban Population

For the 1961 Census, all cities, towns and villages of 1,000 or more population, whether incorporated or not, were classed as urban; also classed as urban were the urbanized fringes of census metropolitan and other large urban areas, and the urbanized fringes of certain smaller cities where the city and fringe totalled 10,000 or more persons. The remainder of the population was classed as rural.

Table 5 classifies the 1961 rural population according to farm and non-farm residence and the urban population by size groups; in the latter classification, each municipality (or part) in an urbanized area is allocated to the same size group as the total urbanized area of which it forms a part. The figures show that, in 1961, almost 70 p.c. of Canada's population were urban dwellers and 53 p.c. lived in or on the fringes of urban centres having a population of 30,000 or more. Only about 12 p.c. lived on farms.