

6.—Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in 1871, and increase per cent by decades from 1871 to 1921.

| Province or Territory. | Population in 1871. | Per cent increase by decades from 1871 to 1921. | | | | | Per cent increase in 50 years. |
|--|---------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 1871 to 1881. | 1881 to 1891. | 1891 to 1901. | 1901 to 1911. | 1911 to 1921. | |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 94,021 | 15.82 | 0.17 | -5.33 | -9.23 | -5.46 | -5.75 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 387,800 | 13.61 | 2.23 | 2.04 | 7.13 | 6.40 | 35.08 |
| New Brunswick..... | 285,594 | 12.48 | 0.01 | 3.07 | 6.27 | 10.23 | 35.82 |
| Quebec..... | 1,191,516 | 14.06 | 9.53 | -0.77 | 21.64 | 17.72 | 98.17 |
| Ontario..... | 1,620,851 | 18.88 | 9.73 | 3.25 | 15.77 | 16.08 | 80.99 |
| Manitoba..... | 25,228 | 146.79 | 144.95 | 67.34 | 80.79 | 32.23 | 2,318.42 |
| Saskatchewan..... | - | - | - | - | 439.48 | 53.83 | - |
| Alberta..... | - | - | - | - | 412.58 | 57.22 | - |
| British Columbia..... | 36,247 | 36.45 | 98.49 | 81.98 | 119.68 | 33.66 | 1,347.24 |
| Yukon Territory..... | - | - | - | - | -68.73 | -51.16 | - |
| Northwest Territories ¹ | 48,000 | 17.60 | 75.33 | 79.66 | -67.67 | 22.76 | -83.36 |
| Canada..... | 3,889,257 | 17.23 | 11.76 | 11.13 | 34.17 | 21.95 | 138.22 |

Rural and Urban Population.—In Table 7 are given statistics showing the growth of rural and urban population respectively since 1891. 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 uniformly drawn throughout the Dominion, as far as comparable aggregations of population are concerned. To a limited extent, however, Table 9 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 population.²

While a summary comparison between urbanization in Canada in 1921 and in the United States in 1920 would lead us to the conclusion that our country, though far less densely peopled than the United States, had an almost equally large percentage of its population in urban communities, viz., 49.52 per cent in Canada as compared

¹ The decreases shown in the population of the Northwest Territories since 1891 are due to the separation therefrom of immense areas to form the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory, as well as to extend the boundaries of the older provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

² In the United States, urban population is classified by the Census Bureau as that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more, and in "towns" having 2,500 inhabitants or more in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. While such "towns," under the forms of local government existing in these states, are partly rural in character, the United States Census Bureau considers that the total urban population of these states is not greatly exaggerated thereby.