Over the forty years, 1911-41, there has been a radical shifting in the distribution of the Canadian population from rural to urban districts. The change has been continuous throughout the period. In the decade ended 1941 the proportion of urban population increased from 53.7 p.c. to 54.3 p.c. Urban communities absorbed over 60 p.c. of the total increase in population during that decade and the urban population of Canada in 1941 exceeded the rural by 998,177. Out of every 1,000 persons in the country, 457 were resident in rural and 543 in urban communities on June 2, 1941, as compared with 463 in rural and 537 in urban communities on June 1, 1931; 505 in rural and 495 in urban on June 1, 1921; and 546 in rural and 454 in urban on June 1, 1911. In this trend to urbanization of population, Canada is by no means unique. The same change has characterized virtually all western nations to a greater or less degree during the past century.

1.—Rural and Urban Populations, by Provinces and Territories, Census Years 1911-41

Province	1911		1921		19	31	1941		
or Territory	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
P. E. Island	78,758		69,522	19,093	67,653	20,385		24,340	
Nova Scotia	306,210	186,128	296,799	227,038	281, 192	231,654	310,422	267,540	
New Brunswick	252,342	99,547	263,432	124,444	279,279	128,940	313,978	143,423	
Quebec	1,038,934	966,842	1,037,941	1.322,569	1,061,056	1,813,606	1,222,198	2,109,684	
Ontario	1,198,803	1,328.489	1,227,030	1,706,632	1,335,691	2,095,992	1,449,022	2,338,633	
Manitoba	261,029	200,365	348,502	261,616	384, 170	315,969	407,871	321,873	
Saskatchewan	361.037	131.395	538,552	218,958	630,880	290,905	600,846	295.146	
Alberta	236,633	137,662	365,550	222,904	453.097	278,508	489.583	306,586	
British Columbia.	188,796	203,684	277,020	247, 562	299,524	394,739	374,467	443,394	
Yukon	4,647	3,865	2,851	1,306		1,360	3.117	1,797	
N.W.T	6,507		8,143		9,316		12,028		
Canada	3,933,696	3,272,947	4,435,8271	4,352,122	4,804,728	5,572,058	5,254,239	6,252,410	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Royal Canadian Navy (485) included in rural total.

Table 2 gives the distribution of urban population in Canada by size of urban centres; the rural-urban trend is very strongly indicated by the increased size of the larger cities and towns at a time when immigration (especially that of British origin), which in former decades tended to concentrate there, was negligible.

2.—Urban Populations, by Size-of-Municipality Groups, Census Years 1921-41

	1921			1931			1941		
Size of Municipality	Num- ber of Places	Popu- lation	P.C. of Total Pop.	Num- ber of Places	Popu- lation	P.C. of Total Pop.	Num- ber of Places	Popu- lation	P.C of Total Pop.
Urban centres of— Over 500,000	2 	1,140,399	12.98  5.90 3.83 2.72 4.22 2.55 4.36 3.10 5.60 2.45	2 2 3 7 10 23 23 23 68 71 324 324	1,449,784	13.97  4.48 3.98 4.53 3.27 4.41 2.66 4.42 2.63 5.37 2.23	2 	1,570,464 	13.65  4.32 5.02 4.42 5.26 3.28 2.57 4.44 3.03 4.88 1.91
Under 500	679 1,443	159,410 4,352,122	1·81 49·52	750 1,605	179,782 5,572,058	1·73 53·70	750 1,640	179,242 6,252,416	54.34