

50.—Populations of Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Prairie Provinces, having over 1,500 Population in 1936, Compared with census years 1906-31.

City, Town or Village.	Province.	1906.	1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1936.
Winnipeg.....	Manitoba.....	90,153	136,035	163,000	179,087	191,998	218,785	215,814
Edmonton.....	Alberta.....	14,088	31,064	53,846	58,821	65,163	79,197	85,774
Calgary.....	Alberta.....	13,573	43,704	56,514	63,305	65,291	83,761	83,407
Regina.....	Saskatchewan..	6,169	30,213	26,127	34,432	37,329	53,209	53,354
Saskatoon.....	Saskatchewan..	3,011	12,004	21,048	25,739	31,234	43,291	41,734
Moose Jaw.....	Saskatchewan..	6,249	13,823	16,934	19,285	19,039	21,299	19,805
Brandon.....	Manitoba.....	10,408	13,839	15,215	15,397	16,443	17,082	16,461
St. Boniface.....	Manitoba.....	5,119	7,483	11,021	12,821	14,187	16,305	16,275
Lethbridge.....	Alberta.....	2,936	9,035	9,436	11,097	10,735	13,489	13,523
Prince Albert.....	Saskatchewan..	3,005	6,254	6,436	7,352	7,596	9,905	11,049
Medicine Hat.....	Alberta.....	3,020	5,608	9,272	9,634	9,536	10,300	9,592
Portage la Prairie.....	Manitoba.....	5,106	5,892	5,879	6,766	6,513	6,597	6,538
Transcona.....	Manitoba.....	-	-	3,356	4,185	5,218	5,747	5,578
Weyburn.....	Saskatchewan..	966	2,210	3,050	3,193	4,119	5,002	5,338
Swift Current.....	Saskatchewan..	554	1,852	3,181	3,518	4,175	5,296	5,074
Yorkton.....	Saskatchewan..	1,363	2,309	3,144	5,151	4,458	5,027	4,931
North Battleford.....	Saskatchewan..	824	2,105	3,145	4,108	4,787	5,986	4,719
Selkirk.....	Manitoba.....	2,701	2,977	3,399	3,726	4,201	4,486	4,566
Dauphin.....	Manitoba.....	1,670	2,815	3,200	3,885	3,580	3,971	4,147
Melville.....	Saskatchewan..	-	1,816	2,100	2,808	3,352	3,891	3,923
The Pas.....	Manitoba.....	-	-	1,270	1,858	1,925	4,030	3,405
Drumheller.....	Alberta.....	-	-	312	2,499	2,578	2,987	2,912
Estevan.....	Saskatchewan..	877	1,981	2,140	2,290	2,336	2,936	2,854
Red Deer.....	Alberta.....	1,418	2,118	2,203	2,328	2,021	2,544	2,384
Camrose.....	Alberta.....	412	1,586	1,692	1,892	2,002	2,258	2,263
Brooklands.....	Manitoba.....	-	-	-	-	-	2,462	2,246
Coleman.....	Alberta.....	915	1,557	1,559	1,590	2,044	1,704	2,129
Raymond.....	Alberta.....	1,568	1,465	1,205	1,394	1,799	1,849	2,094
Neepawa.....	Manitoba.....	1,895	1,864	1,854	1,887	1,833	1,910	2,068
Wetaskiwin.....	Alberta.....	1,652	2,411	2,048	2,061	1,884	2,125	2,058
Biggar.....	Saskatchewan..	-	315	830	1,535	2,034	2,369	1,953
Melfort.....	Saskatchewan..	351	599	971	1,746	1,605	1,809	1,948
Humboldt.....	Saskatchewan..	279	859	1,435	1,822	1,751	1,899	1,819
Kamsack.....	Saskatchewan..	204	473	1,202	2,002	1,948	2,087	1,810
Cardston.....	Alberta.....	1,001	1,207	1,370	1,612	2,034	1,672	1,711
Minnedosa.....	Manitoba.....	1,299	1,483	1,833	1,505	1,681	1,680	1,686
Blairmore.....	Alberta.....	449	1,137	1,219	1,552	1,609	1,629	1,682
Vegreville.....	Alberta.....	344	1,029	1,156	1,479	1,721	1,659	1,672
Shaunavon.....	Saskatchewan..	-	-	897	1,146	1,459	1,761	1,636
Edson.....	Alberta.....	-	497	500	1,138	1,493	1,547	1,600
Rosetown.....	Saskatchewan..	-	317	731	865	1,142	1,553	1,520

Section 17.—Annual Estimates of Population.

While the populations in different countries are actually counted at decennial or quinquennial censuses, annual estimates of populations are required by modern States for many purposes, such as the calculation of birth, death, and marriage rates, and of per capita figures of production, trade, finance, consumption, etc. In different countries various methods of obtaining annual figures of post-censal populations are adopted. For example, it is possible, with good vital statistics and records of arrivals and departures, to obtain the actual population at any particular date with approximate accuracy by the simple method of adding births and arrivals and subtracting deaths and departures during the period elapsed since the census. This method is impracticable for Canada, with 4,000 miles of common boundary line with the United States, crossed in both directions every day by many thousands of people. In almost all civilized countries, the actual methods of making the estimates vary. Thus, the method of arithmetical progression is widely used in estimating the populations in the older countries of the world; this method involves the annual addition to the population of the country and of particular areas within it of one-fifth or one-tenth of the numerical increase in the last quinquennial or