

27.—Population Classified by Sex and Nativity, by Provinces and Territories, according to the Census of 1921.

Provinces and Territories.	Total.			Canadian Born.		British Born.		Foreign Born.	
	Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
P. E. Island . . .	44,887	43,728	88,615	43,702	42,548	509	565	676	615
Nova Scotia . . .	266,472	257,365	523,837	243,181	237,151	15,445	14,074	7,846	6,140
New Brunswick	197,351	190,525	387,876	186,417	180,001	5,495	5,214	5,439	5,310
Quebec	1,180,028	1,181,171	2,361,199	1,082,483	1,090,140	44,830	45,034	52,715	45,997
Ontario	1,481,890	1,451,772	2,933,662	1,139,262	1,152,717	237,220	222,357	105,408	76,698
Manitoba	320,567	289,551	610,118	198,284	189,462	61,651	51,463	60,632	48,626
Saskatchewan . .	413,700	343,810	757,510	241,557	216,276	57,430	42,925	114,713	84,609
Alberta	324,208	264,246	588,454	166,176	148,914	55,724	43,668	102,308	71,664
British Columbia	293,409	231,173	524,582	136,758	127,288	87,769	72,983	68,882	30,902
Yukon Territ'y.	2,819	1,338	4,157	1,583	1,017	486	86	750	235
N. W. Territories	4,129	3,859	7,988	3,951	3,830	80	13	98	16
Royal Canadian Navy	485	—	485	49	—	433	—	3	—
Canada—1921 . .	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	3,443,403	3,389,344	567,072	498,382	519,470	370,812
“ 1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	2,849,442	2,770,240	501,138	332,284	471,415	282,124

9.—Rural and Urban Population.

In Table 28 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 30 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.¹

¹ 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.