Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Saskatchewan- concluded Canora Rosthern Watrous Gravelbourg Moosomin Maple Creek Wynyard Lloydminster	413 - 868 382 -	435 1,172 781 - 1,143 936 515 663		1,412 1,303 1,137 1,119	1,200 1,149 1,138 1,130 1,096 1,085	Claresholm Innisfail Magrath Redcliffe St. Paul British	317 424 - -	1,444 809 602 995 220	1,416 963 941 1,069 1,137 869	1,219 1,156 1,024 1,224 1,192 938	$1,265 \\ 1,223$
Alberta Red Deer Drumheller Camrose Wetaskiwin Macleod Coleman Cardston Blairmore Grande Prairie Vegreville Hanna Lacombe Edson High River Vermilion Olds Taber Ponoka	550 796 639 231 - 499 153	$\begin{array}{c} 1,586\\ 2,411\\ 1,465\\ 1,844\\ 1,557\\ 1,207\\ 1,137\\ -\\ 1,029\\ -\\ 1,029\\ 497\\ 1,182\\ 625\\ 917\\ 1,400 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,499\\ 1,892\\ 2,061\\ 1,394\\ 1,723\\ 1,590\\ 1,612\\ 1,562\\ 1,661\\ 1,479\\ 1,364\\ 1,133\\ 1,138\\ 1,198\\ 1,272\\ 764\\ 1,705\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,987\\ 2,258\\ 2,125\\ 1,849\\ 1,447\\ 1,704\\ 1,672\\ 1,629\\ 1,464\\ 1,659\\ 1,490\\ 1,259\\ 1,547\\ 1,459\\ 1,270\\ 1,056\\ 1,279\end{array}$	2,924 2,748 2,548 2,318 2,089 1,912 1,870 1,864 1,731 1,724 1,696 1,623 1,409 1,430 1,430 1,331	Coldinora   Port Alberni   Chailiwack   Rossland   Cranbrook   Fernie   Duncan   Revelstoke   Prince George   Mission   Alberni   Courtenay   Ladysmith   Port Coquitlam   Port Moody   Grand Forks   Creston	746	2,826 3,090 3,146 3,017 	2,097 2,725 2,802 1,178 2,782 2,782 2,782 2,782 2,053 - 504 810 1,967 1,178 1,030 1,469	2,461 2,848 3,067 2,732 1,843 2,736 2,479 1,314 7,219 1,443 1,312 1,260 1,298 695	3,675 3,657 2,568 2,548 2,545 2,027 1,957 1,737 1,737 1,737 1,539 1,512 1,259 1,153

40.—Populations of Urban Centres having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1941, Compared with 1901, 1911 and 1931—concluded

Rural and Urban Farm Population.—Figures under this heading are not available for this edition of the Year Book. Data covering the 1931 Census will be found at p. 156 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and corresponding figures for the 1941 Census in final form will, no doubt, be available for the 1945 Year Book.

## Section 9.—Citizenship, Naturalization and Movement of Population

The basic legal definition of Canadian nationality is to be found in the Immigration Act, which defines a Canadian citizen as a person included in one of three categories: (1) a person born in Canada, who has not subsequently become a citizen of a foreign State; (2) any British subject who has been domiciled for five years in Canada; (3) any subject of a foreign power who has become naturalized and has not subsequently become an alien or lost Canadian domicile (R.S.C. 1927, c. 93; 21-22 Geo. V, c. 39).

The part that Canada played in the negotiating of the Peace Treaty and the subsequent enrolment of Canada as a member of the League of Nations necessitated an enlargement of the terms of the Immigration Act. In other words, there arose the need of an official definition of the term "Canadian citizen" as distinct from "British subject"—a definition that would be internationally recognized. An Act was accordingly passed entitled "An Act to Define Canadian Nationals and to Provide for the Renunciation of Canadian Nationality" (R.S.C. 1927, c. 21).

This Act defines a Canadian national as (1) any British subject who is a Canadian citizen within the meaning of the Immigration Act; (2) the wife of any such person; and (3) any person born out of Canada whose father was a Canadian national at the time of such person's birth, or, with regard to persons born before the passing of the Act, any person whose father at the time of such birth possessed all the qualifications of a Canadian national as defined in the Immigration Act.