7.-Populations of the Provinces and Territories, by Counties or Census Divisions, Census Years 1901-51-concluded


## Section 2.-Movement of Population

The traditional movement of population on the North American Continent from east to west has not been apparent in Canadian statistics for recent years. The most spectacular changes are shown in the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia. The three Prairie Provinces lost by migration about 250,000 people between 1931 and 1941 and somewhat more from 1941 to 1951. British Columbia gained at the rate of about 8,000 a year during the 1930 's and at about 23,000 a year during the 1940 's. On an absolute basis, Ontario received more people than British Columbia but in relation to its larger population this growth was only one-third as important. Quebec's net change was negligible relative to its population. Nova Scotia gained during the 1930 's but lost in the 1940 's, the Maritime Provinces as a whole losing considerably over the two decades.
8.-Numerical Changes in the Populations of the Provinces, 1931 to 1941 and 1941 to 1951

| Province | $\begin{gathered} 1931 \\ \text { to } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { to } \\ 1951 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | No. |
| Prince Edward Island. | -3,000 | -12,000 |
| Nova Scotia. | +8,000 | -39,000 |
| New Brunswick | $-10,000$ | -42,000 |
| Quebec. | -3,000 | -4,000 |
| Ontario. | +78,000 | +305,000 |
| Manitoba. | -48,000 | -60,000 |
| Saskatchewan.. | -158,000 | -200,000 |
| Alberta. | -42,000 | -7,000 |
| British Columbia. | +82,000 | +231,000 |

