

to turn to the comparative distribution of population in urban as compared with rural centres.

TABLE 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN CANADA

	Total population	Urban	Rural	No. of cities over 4,000
Canada	7,201,848	1,280,144	1,921,991	107
Alberta	374,661	46.3%	51.7%	5
British Columbia	192,480	37%	61%	7
Manitoba	455,614	44%	56%	4
New Brunswick	151,889	38%	62%	4
Nova Scotia	492,138	33%	62%	12
Ontario	2,523,274	51%	47%	45
Prince Edward Island	91,728	16%	84%	1
Quebec	1,002,712	48%	52%	22
Saskatchewan	492,412	27%	73%	4

When the density of population per acre in cities such as Ottawa varies from 10 to 45 per acre, it can be seen how the complexity of the public health problem varies; but when, even in Ontario, there are but 20 cities of over 10,000 population, 20 towns of over 4,000, besides 267 smaller villages and towns and 542 rural townships, it is evident that, if density of population has a definite sanitary meaning, then the problems in our several provinces must vary greatly. This is shown by the following table, which includes the percentages of the total population in the several classes of municipalities of Ontario:

TABLE 3.—POPULATION IN DIFFERENT CLASSES OF MUNICIPALITIES IN ONTARIO

Total	2,523,274	
Cities (20)	1,002,320	40%
Towns (20)	160,495	7%
Villages (267)	266,456	11%
Townships (542)	1,013,559	42%

The aggregate proportion of population in the large urban communities is given in Table 4, which shows the cities in the different provinces of Canada of 10,000 population or over.

TABLE 4.—CITIES IN CANADA OF 10,000 POPULATION AND OVER, IN 1911, BY PROVINCES

Alberta	3 cities	Ontario	15 cities
British Columbia	3 "	Prince Edward Island	1 "
Manitoba	2 "	Quebec	9 "
New Brunswick	2 "	Saskatchewan	3 "
Nova Scotia	3 "		