

In the Maritime Provinces Prince Edward Island has gone back, but not so much as in the preceding decade. Nova Scotia has gained about the same, but New Brunswick has gained more than in 1910, mainly, as just stated, in Restigouche, Madawaska, and along the Baie de Chaleur. The Maritime Provinces were 938,000 in 1911 and a million in 1921.

Ontario has gained over 400,000, mainly in her industrial centres, and in New Ontario - more particularly Nipissing, Temiskaming and Fort William. She has over 2,930,000.

But it is in the West that the greatest progress is shown - Manitoba increasing 33 per cent, Saskatchewan over 53 per cent, and Alberta 55 per cent. British Columbia has put on 130,000, a gain of 33 per cent; she is now 523,369. Altogether the Prairie Provinces have gained 623,000. The Prairie Provinces in 1900 were only 7.8 per cent of Canada; in 1910 they were 18.4 per cent; now they are 22.3 per cent. (The quinquennial census which we take in the Prairie Provinces midway between the general census gives us a rather good idea of the slowing-up process in our growth that has taken place in the last three or four years. The three Prairie Provinces gained 367,000 between 1911 and 1915, and only 255,000 between 1916 and 1921. They are getting close to 2 millions.)

Our figures also enable us to trace at least in outline the continuance of that other pronounced sign of the times; namely, the growth of industrialism and the attraction of our larger cities. In the United States in the last decade the towns have grown 28% and the country only 3%. Nevertheless we regard the growth of the city askance.

- - - - -

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA