

varied ethnic composition; the importance of relatively recent and large-scale internal migration and immigration; the spatial contrasts in age-sex structure (some communities exhibiting characteristics commonly found in Third World countries); and the relevance of characteristics of population to such current issues as regionalism, resource development and depletion, conservation and pollution, makes such studies particularly apt. Furthermore, the study of population geography does not require complex quantitative methods to obfuscate the student but is very susceptible to the use of a wide range of graphic techniques. Finally the ready availability (Canada House) of Census of Population data collected from 1861, a coincident census year with the U.K. to render easy comparison, and the opportunity to "appreciate the dynamic nature of geography, both in time and space" (A.E.B. syllabus), an aim common to all syllabuses, made population case studies an obvious choice.

Our selection of studies was less easy. They represent both population growth and decline "with reference to examples on a local, regional, national and supranational scale" (University of London syllabus). In view of the size of Canada a spatial spread was also necessary. Practicalities reduced both our type localities (now five, omitting e.g. a growing exurb settlement and a declining mining settlement) as well as the spatial spread (see map page i) e.g. the populous Province of Ontario is not mentioned (recognising its wide coverage in other publications). The geographer is conscious of the chance factor in decision-making e.g. the author spent a very enjoyable visit to Montreal in 1972. Montreal is atypical of Canadian cities but all the more likely therefore to provide a useful yardstick for testing a series of hypotheses about the inner city, if they are expected to have general validity. Our final list of studies developed as:

Population trend	Type locality	Exemplar
Increasing population	Resource frontier (mineral) Recreation/retirement, in a traditional specialised farming region Major rural service centre	Pine Point Okanagan Valley Regina
Relatively stable population	Rural region	Prince Edward Island
Decreasing population	Fishing settlement Inner city district	Cartwright Montreal

The ordering of the studies is from the small-scale area to the large-scale region in the hope that the student will increasingly realise that small changes, often counter to the general trend, will operate within, and may be obliterated by, data representing a large-scale areal unit.