

The water area is exclusive of Hudson bay, Ungava bay, the bay of Fundy, the gulf of St. Lawrence and all other tidal waters, excepting that portion of the river St. Lawrence which is between Pointe-des-Monts and the foot of lake St. Peter, in Quebec.

Increase of Population.—The decade between 1911 and 1921 was peculiarly unfavourable to a rapid growth of population among the white races of the world, since by them the Great War was mainly waged. The war and the pestilence and famine which followed the war both devastated Europe and affected the newer countries by drying up the sources of their immigration. Their effect on immigration to Canada will be seen in Table 20 of this section of the Year Book.

According to the final results of the sixth census of the Dominion of Canada, the total population on June 1, 1921, was 8,788,483, as compared with 7,206,643 on June 1, 1911, an increase of 1,581,840 or 21·95 per cent in the decade, as compared with 34·17 per cent during the decade from 1901 to 1911. Reduced as is the rate of increase during the past ten years, it is yet higher than the rate of increase in any other of the principal countries of the British Empire except Australia, where the rate was only slightly greater, and considerably higher than that of the United States.

The countries which comprise the British Empire, as also the United States, have on the whole suffered much less in actual loss of life from the war and its consequences than have the continental countries of Europe. None of them has actually declined in population during the period, as many continental European countries have done. Their percentage increases, however, have in almost all cases been lower than in the previous decade. Thus the population of England and Wales increased between 1911 and 1921 only from 36,070,492 to 37,885,242, or 4·93 per cent, as compared with an increase of 10·89 per cent in the previous decade; Scotland, again, increased only from 4,760,904 to 4,882,288, or 2·5 per cent, as compared with 6·5 per cent between 1901 and 1911.

Of the oversea Dominions, New Zealand increased from 1,008,468 to 1,218,270 or 20·8 per cent, as compared with 30·5 per cent, while the white population of South Africa increased from 1,276,242 to 1,522,442 or 19·3 per cent. On the other hand, the Commonwealth of Australia, the only Dominion to grow more rapidly in the second decade of the twentieth century than in the first, increased from 4,455,005 in 1911 to 5,436,794 in 1921, or 22·04 per cent, as compared with 18·05 per cent. The population of the continental United States increased between 1910 and 1920 from 91,972,266 to 105,710,620, an increase of 14·9 per cent as compared with 21 per cent in the preceding decade.

Considering now the Dominion of Canada itself, it becomes evident from Tables 2 and 3 that in this country, as formerly in the United States, there is a distinct movement of population from East to West. In the decade from 1911 to 1921, there occurred in