

Elements of Growth.—The former lack of comprehensive and comparable vital statistics for the whole of Canada, together with the lack of statistics of emigration, makes it difficult to determine how far the growth of population since the commencement of the twentieth century is due to natural increase and how far to immigration. The following estimate (Table 6) may, however, be of interest. During the last decade, in addition to some 60,000 Canadians who died overseas and nearly 20,000 who took their discharge in the United Kingdom, there were also great numbers of residents of Canada—most of them recent immigrants—who left Canada to join the forces of the Mother Country and her allies in the Great War and did not return. The estimated figure given for emigration in the decade 1911-1921 may therefore be regarded as of a distinctly abnormal character.

6.—Movement of Population, including estimated Natural Increase, recorded Immigration, and estimated Emigration, for the intercensal periods 1901-1911 and 1911-1921.

Decades and Items.	No.
Decade 1901-1911—	
Population, Census of April 1, 1901.....	5,371,315
Natural increase (1901-1911), estimated.....	853,566
Immigration (April 1, 1901 to May 31, 1911).....	1,847,651
Total.....	8,072,532
Population, Census of June 1, 1911.....	7,206,643
Emigration (April 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911), estimated.....	865,889
Decade 1911-1921—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1911.....	7,206,643
Natural increase (1911-1921), estimated.....	1,150,659
Immigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921).....	1,728,921
Total.....	10,086,223
Population, Census of June 1, 1921.....	8,788,483
Emigration (June 1, 1911, to June 1, 1921), estimated.....	1,297,740
Net gain in population, 1901-1911.....	1,835,328
Net gain in population, 1911-1921.....	1,581,840

*This figure includes also the 60,000 Canadian lives lost at the front and the soldiers (about 20,000) enlisting in the Canadian forces and receiving their discharge in the United Kingdom.

Annual Estimates of Population, 1922-25.—While the populations in different countries are actually counted at decennial or quinquennial censuses, annual estimates of population are required by modern States for many purposes, such as the calculation of birth, death and marriage rates, and of per capita figures of production, trade, finance, consumption, etc. In different countries various methods of obtaining annual figures of post-censal populations are adopted. For example, in countries so far distant from the other civilized countries of the world as Australia and New Zealand, it is possible, with good vital statistics and records of the comparatively few arrivals and departures, to obtain the actual population at any particular date with approximate accuracy by the simple method of adding births and arrivals and subtracting deaths and departures during the period elapsed since the census. For Canada, on account of her 4,000 miles of common boundary line with the United States, crossed every day by many thousands of people in either direction, this method is impracticable; consequently our annual figure of population must be an estimate pure and simple. This indeed is the case in almost all civilized countries, though their methods of making the estimates vary.

Thus, the method of arithmetical progression is widely used in the older countries of the world, and also in the United States; this method involves the annual addition to the population of the country and of particular areas within