

even intensified in the first three years of the second decade of the century, after which a recession set in to which the outbreak of war gave a new and wholly unexpected turn. Nevertheless the decade which closed with the census of 1921 again showed over 1,800,000 immigrant arrivals in Canada, and though the proportionate loss of these was very heavy (probably as much as two-thirds), Canada's relative gain for the decade was again among the largest in the world.

**The Census of 1921.**—According to the final results of the 1921 census, the total population of the Dominion 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 p.c. in the decade, as compared with 34·17 p.c. during the decade from 1901 to 1911.

The countries which comprise the British Empire, as also the United States, suffered much less in actual loss of life from the war and its consequences than the continental countries of Europe. None of them actually declined in population during the period, as many continental European countries did. Their percentage increases, however, were in almost all cases 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 p.c., as compared with an increase of 10·89 p.c. in the previous decade; Scotland, again, increased only from 4,760,904 to 4,882,288, or 2·5 p.c., as compared with 6·5 p.c. between 1901 and 1911.

Of the overseas Dominions, New Zealand increased from 1,008,468 to 1,218,270 or 20·8 p.c., as compared with 30·5 p.c., while the white population of South Africa increased from 1,276,242 to 1,522,442 or 19·3 p.c. 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 p.c. as compared with 18·05 p.c. 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 p.c., as compared with 21 p.c. in the preceding decade.

Considering now the Dominion of Canada itself, it becomes evident from Table 1 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 the four western provinces an increase of population from 1,720,601 to 2,480,664 or 44·2 p.c., while the five eastern provinces increased from 5,471,023 to 6,295,189, an increase of 824,166 persons, which, though absolutely larger than the figure for the West, constitutes an increase of only 15 p.c. over the 1911 population. The same conclusion may be deduced from Table 2, which shows that while in 1871 only 2·96 p.c., and in 1881 only 3·88 p.c. of the population of the country dwelt west of the lake of the Woods, the percentage in 1891 was 7·24, in 1901 12·02, in 1911 24·09, and in 1921 28·37. On the other hand, the three eastern Maritime Provinces, which in 1871 contained 20·80 p.c. of the population of the Dominion, had in 1881 20·24 p.c., in 1891 18·22 p.c., in 1901 16·64 p.c., in 1911 13·01 p.c. and in 1921 only 11·38 p.c. of the population. Ontario and Quebec—the old pre-Confederation Province of Canada—still remain the chief centre of population, their population being in 1921 60·25 p.c. of the total, as compared with 76·24 p.c. in 1871, 75·98 p.c. in 1881, 74·54 p.c. in 1891, 71·34 p.c. in 1901 and 62·90 p.c. in 1911. In other words, the net result of the half century was that in 1921 only three-fifths of the population of the Dominion lived in these provinces, as compared with more than three-fourths in 1871.