

Canada, forming the immediate basis for the move upon the West. At the back, of course, was the heavy inflow of British and other capital—a total of \$1,500,000,000 between 1900 and 1912—which went to finance the large constructive undertakings (chiefly railway, municipal and industrial) which characterized the movement and which represented at bottom the traditional policy of England in search of cheap and abundant food for her workshop population. The years 1901 to 1911, in brief, form the *decas mirabilis* of Canadian expansion. The immigration movement just mentioned, which had previously run well under 50,000 per annum, rose rapidly to over five times that volume, eventually passing 400,000 in a single year. In the ten years between 1901 and 1911 it exceeded 1,800,000 and, though at least a third of these were lost (partly in the return to Europe of labour temporarily attracted by the railway and other developments in progress, and partly in the never-ceasing and natural “drag” of the United States upon a virile and less wealthy people), it formed the chief factor in the gain of 34 p.c. which the total population of Canada registered in that decade, and which was larger than the relative growth of any other country during the same period. The movement was continued and 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 showed over 1,700,000 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.

Results of the Census of 1931.—According to the final results of the Census of 1931 the total population of the Dominion on June 1, 1931, was 10,376,786, as compared with 8,787,949 on June 1, 1921, an increase of 1,588,837 or 18·08 p.c. in the decade, as compared with 21·94 p.c. and 34·17 p.c. during the decades 1911 to 1921 and 1901 to 1911 respectively.

During the decade 1911-21 the countries which comprise the British Empire, and more especially the United States which was in the Great War for only nineteen months as against Canada’s fifty-two, had suffered less in actual loss of life from the War and its consequences than the continental countries of Europe. None of them 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 37,886,699, or 5·0 p.c., as compared with an increase of 10·9 p.c. in the previous decade; Scotland, again, increased only from 4,760,904 to 4,882,497, or 2·6 p.c., as compared with 6·5 p.c. between 1901 and 1911. Nor has this situation been much improved in the post-war decade 1921-31, for the increase in England and Wales during these years was but 5·4 p.c. and Scotland actually showed a decrease of 0·8 p.c. Of the overseas Dominions, New Zealand, according to the latest official estimate (the 1931 census was postponed), increased her population from 1,218,913 to 1,510,940 or by nearly 24 p.c. for the decade ended 1931, as compared with 20·9 p.c. and 30·5 p.c. respectively for the decades ended 1921 and 1911. In the case of the white population of South Africa, much the same condition obtained. 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 5,435,734 in 1921 or by 22·01 p.c. as compared with 18·05 p.c. for the previous decade and by 19·85 p.c. to 6,630,600 in the most recent twelve-year period 1921-33.* The population of the

*As in the case of New Zealand the 1931 census was postponed, but was taken as of June 30, 1933.