

## 20.—Estimates of the Population of Canada, by Provinces, Intercensal Years, 1922-40

NOTE.—At every census the previous post-censal data are adjusted to the newly recorded population figure. Figures for 1867-99 will be found at p. 141 of the 1936 Year Book, and those for 1900-21 at p. 103 of the 1940 edition.

Year	Canada	P.E. Island	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W. Territories
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1922.....	8,919	89	522	389	2,409	2,980	616	769	592	541	4	8
1923.....	9,010	87	518	389	2,446	3,013	619	778	593	555	4	8
1924.....	9,143	86	516	391	2,495	3,059	625	791	597	571	4	8
1925.....	9,294	86	515	393	2,549	3,111	632	806	602	588	4	8
1926.....	9,451	87	515	396	2,603	3,164	639	821	608	606	4	8
1927.....	9,636	87	515	398	2,657	3,219	651	841	633	623	4	8
1928.....	9,835	88	515	401	2,715	3,278	664	862	658	641	4	9
1929.....	10,029	88	515	404	2,772	3,334	677	883	684	659	4	9
1930.....	10,208	88	514	406	2,825	3,386	689	903	708	676	4	9
1931.....	10,376	88	513	408	2,874	3,432	700	922	732	694	4	9
1932 <sup>1</sup> .....	10,506	89	519	413	2,910	3,475	709	933	740	704	4	10
1933 <sup>1</sup> .....	10,681	89	522	420	2,970	3,564	710	932	748	712	4	10
1934 <sup>1</sup> .....	10,824	89	525	425	3,018	3,629	711	932	756	725	4	10
1935 <sup>1</sup> .....	10,935	89	527	429	3,062	3,673	711	931	764	735	4	10
1936 <sup>1</sup> .....	11,028	92	537	435	3,096	3,690	711	931	772	750	4	10
1937 <sup>1</sup> .....	11,120	93	542	440	3,135	3,711	717	939	778	751	4	10
1938 <sup>1</sup> .....	11,209	94	548	445	3,172	3,731	720	941	783	761	4	10
1939 <sup>1</sup> .....	11,315	95	554	451	3,210	3,752	727	949	789	774	4	10
1940 <sup>2</sup> .....	11,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> These estimates are subject to adjustment as later data are made available.

<sup>2</sup> Provincial

figures will be interpolated from results of the 1941 Census.

## Section 18.—The National Registration 1940

The intention of the Government to undertake a national registration of manpower was announced by the Prime Minister on June 18, 1940, when the Government made known its intention to introduce the National Resources Mobilization Act. Certain of the immediate purposes to be served by the National Registration were indicated by Mr. King in the following terms:—

“The National Registration will constitute an additional precaution against ‘fifth column’ activities such as sabotage and espionage which conceivably might become more menacing as external threats grow more serious. In this way, it will add to our industries.

“National Registration will also provide the Government with an inventory of the mechanical and industrial skill of our population. Such an inventory will prove valuable in affording additional information on the extent of our resources of skilled labour which can be drawn upon to meet the needs of essential wartime industries.”

The first decision reached in the actual conduct of the National Registration was that it should be conducted, as far as possible, on a voluntary basis. The Department of National War Services was entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the National Registration and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was assigned the task of revision, changes of address, changes of marital status, the issuing of duplicate certificates to replace lost or destroyed certificates, coding, punching, tabulation, etc. A Registrar and a Chief Assistant Registrar were appointed for each constituency, and Deputy Registrars for each Polling Subdivision. These were the only paid officials and a public appeal was made for voluntary assistance to aid in the conduct of the Registration itself. At least 200,000 people acted as voluntary Assistant Deputy Registrars.

Three days were required for National Registration; these days were August 19, 20, and 21, 1940.