

13.—British Juvenile Immigrants, Fiscal Years 1901-41

NOTE.—Juvenile immigrants are, of course, included in the total number of immigrants recorded elsewhere.

Year	Juvenile Immigrants	Year	Juvenile Immigrants	Year	Juvenile Immigrants
1901.....	977	1915.....	1,899	1929.....	3,036
1902.....	1,540	1916.....	821	1930.....	4,281
1903.....	1,979	1917.....	251	1931.....	2,190
1904.....	2,212	1918.....	Nil	1932.....	478
1905.....	2,814	1919.....	"	1933.....	172
1906.....	3,258	1920.....	155	1934.....	6
1907 (9 months).....	1,455	1921.....	1,426	1935.....	6
1908.....	2,375	1922.....	1,211	1936.....	4
1909.....	2,424	1923.....	1,184	1937.....	10
1910.....	2,422	1924.....	2,080	1938.....	44
1911.....	2,524	1925.....	2,000	1939.....	120
1912.....	2,689	1926.....	1,862	1940.....	49
1913.....	2,642	1927.....	1,741	1941.....	33
1914.....	2,318	1928.....	2,070		

British 'Guest' Children.—A movement associated, to some extent, with regular juvenile immigration is that of British children coming to Canada for the duration of the War; this movement cannot be measured by the statistics of juvenile immigration as these children, not being immigrants as defined in the Immigration Act, are not recorded in the immigration statistics.

While the movement of British children to Canada had been suggested at the outbreak of war, it was not until after the fall of the Low Countries and France and the increased danger of bombing in Britain, that parents overseas showed a desire to have their children sent to Canada and by that time a shipping problem had developed on the North Atlantic.

At the beginning the movement consisted mainly of British mothers and young children who came on the invitation of relatives and friends but later it developed into a movement of unaccompanied children whose parents paid their way, children from private schools, and others whose transportation was supplied by the United Kingdom and Dominion Governments. Up to Mar. 31, 1941, almost 6,000 children had arrived belonging to the following groups:—

1. Children accompanying their mothers or other relatives numbered 2,586: the number of accompanying mothers exceeded 1,200.
2. Children moving privately and joining relatives or friends in Canada or coming to private schools; these numbered 1,836.
3. Assisted children whose passage was provided by the United Kingdom Government and the Dominion Government; these totalled 1,532.

When it became evident that parents in Britain were willing to have their children sent overseas, an arrangement was made between the United Kingdom Government and the Dominion Government to provide transportation and care. The ocean passage and ocean escort officers were supplied by London, while rail fare, food, medical care and escort in Canada, were provided by the Dominion Government. The need of Dominion-Provincial co-operation was evident from the outset and at a conference held in the spring of 1940, an arrangement was reached under which all matters of reception in the provinces, placement in private homes and aftercare were handled by the provinces through Children's Aid Societies or other child-caring agencies.