## CHAPTER VI.—IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION\*

## CONSPECTUS

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## Section 1.—Statistics of Immigration

In 1851 the population of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick totalled 2,312,919 and in 1941 the population of the Dominion was 11,506,655. During that period no fewer than 6,703,891 persons were admitted as immigrants, not all of whom stayed in the Dominion, for numbers eventually found their way to the United States while others returned to the land of their birth.

The present war has not affected immigration to the same relative extent as did the First World War. The year 1913 witnessed the greatest immigration in Canada's history, 400,870 persons having been admitted; the greatest number admitted during the war years was 72,910 in 1917. At the outbreak of war in 1939, Canada had been going through a period of restricted immigration and the figures for 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944 showed decreases of only 34 p.c., 46 p.c., 56 p.c., 51 p.c. and 26 p.c., respectively, as compared with the last complete pre-war year 1938, while the decrease between 1913 and 1917 amounted to 82 p.c.

Immigration is naturally at a low ebb in time of war; therefore the outline of immigration policy and entry requirements formerly appearing in this Section has been omitted from this edition. Full information regarding the Immigration Regulations may be obtained from the Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. (See also p. 110 of the 1941 Year Book.)

## Subsection 1.—Growth of Immigration

The wide fluctuations in the immigration movement since 1891 are shown in Table 1. The heavy movement between 1902 and 1914 was cut down severely between 1915 and 1918. Beginning with 1932 the figures have been the lowest since 1897.

<sup>\*</sup> Revised under the direction of A. L. Jolliffe, Director of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.