

Elements of Growth.—The lack of comprehensive and comparable vital statistics for the whole of Canada, together with the lack of statistics of emigration, makes it difficult to determine how far the growth of population is due to natural increase and how far to immigration. The following estimate (Table 7) may, however, be of interest. During the last decade, in addition to some 60,000 Canadians who died overseas and nearly 20,000 who took their discharge in the United Kingdom, there were also great numbers of residents of Canada—most of them recent immigrants—who left Canada to join the forces of the Mother Country and of her allies in the Great War and did not return. The estimated figure given for emigration in the decade 1911-1921 may therefore be regarded as of a distinctly abnormal character.

7.—Movement of Population, including estimated Natural Increase, recorded Immigration, and estimated Emigration, for the intercensal periods 1901-1911 and 1911-1921.

Decades and Items.	No.
Decade 1901-1911—	
Population, Census of April 1, 1901.....	5,371,315
Natural increase (1901-1911 inclusive), estimated.....	853,566
Immigration (April 1, 1901 to May 31, 1911).....	1,847,651
Total.....	8,072,532
Population, Census of June 1, 1911.....	7,206,643
Emigration (April 1, 1901 to May 31, 1911), estimated.....	865,889
Decade 1911-1921—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1911.....	7,206,643
Natural increase (1911-1921), estimated.....	1,150,659
Immigration (June 1, 1911 to May 31, 1921).....	1,728,921
Total.....	10,086,223
Population (Census of June 1, 1921).....	8,788,483
Emigration (June 1, 1911 to June 1, 1921), estimated.....	1,297,740 ¹
Net gain in population, 1901-1911.....	1,835,328
Net gain in population, 1911-1921.....	1,581,840

¹ This figure includes also the 60,000 Canadian lives lost at the front and the soldiers (about 20,000) enlisting in Canadian forces and receiving their discharge in the United Kingdom.

2.—Sex Distribution.

Throughout the older countries of the world there is usually found an excess of female over male population, more especially as in most of these countries the census is taken on a *de facto* instead of, as in Canada, on a *de jure* basis. The causes of this excess of female population are: (1) the normally higher rate of mortality among males; (2) the greater number of males who travel; (3) the effects of war; (4) the employment of males in the army, navy and merchant marine; and (5) the preponderance of males among emigrants. In the newer countries of the world, however, the last of these causes results in a general excess of male over female population. Both of these phenomena are exemplified in Table 10.

In Canada there has been such an excess of male population from the commencement of its history, the first census of 1665 showing 2,034 males to only 1,181 females. As the colony increased in numbers, the disproportion between the sexes became smaller, more especially since the French-Canadian population after about 1680 was not reinforced by immigration from the old world. In 1784, when the English-speaking immigration to Canada for purposes of settlement was com-