which characterized 1921 and 1922 is reflected in the declining immigration of the fiscal years ended March 31, 1922 and 1923. The improvement in business conditions in 1923 has been reflected in an increase of immigration during the first half of the fiscal year ending-March 31, 1924. During these six months 94,333 settlers entered Canada as compared with 46,331 in the same period of the preceding year-an increase of 104 p.c.

The number of immigrant arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries is given by years from 1897 in Table 63.
63.-Number of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries, 1897-1923.

| Fiscal <br> Years. | Immig. ant Arrivals from |  |  | Total. | Fiscal <br> Years. | Immigrant Arrivals from |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United Kingdom. | United States. | Other Countries. |  |  | United Kingdom. | United States. | Other Countries. |  |
| 18971. | 11,383 | 2,412 | 7,921 | 21,716 | 1911. | 123,013 | 121,451 | 66,620 | 311,084 |
| 18981 | 11,173 | 9,119 | 11,608 | 31,900 | 1912 | 138,121 | 133,710 | 82,406 | 354, 237 |
| 18991 | 10,660 | 11,945 | 21,938 | 44,543 | 1913 | 150,542 | 139.009 | 112,881 | 402, 432 |
| $1900{ }^{2}$ | 5,141 | 8,543 | 10,211 | 23,895 | 1914 | 142,622 | 107,530 | 134,726 | 384,878 |
| 1901. | 11,810 | 17,987 | 19,352 | 49,149 | 1915 | 43,276 | 59, 779 | 41,734 | 144,789 |
| 1902. | 17,259 | 26,388 | 23,732 | 67,379 | 1916 | 8,664 | 36,937 | 2,936 | 48,537 |
| 1903. | 41,792 | 49,473 | 37,099 | 128,364 | 1917 | 8,282 | 61,389 | 5,703 | 75,374 |
| 1904 | 50, 374 | 45,171 | 34,786 | 130,331 | 1918 | 3,178 | 71,314 | 4,582 | 79,074 |
| 1905. | 65,359 | 43,543 | 37,364 | 146,266 | 1919 | 9,914 | 40,715 | 7,073 | 57,702 |
| 1906 | 86,796 | 57,796. | 44,472 | 189,064 | 1920 | 59,603 | 49,656 | 8,077 | 117, 336 |
| 19073. | 55,791 | 34,659. | 34,217 | 124,667 | 1921 | 74,262 | 48,05e | 26,156 | 148,477 |
| 1908 | 120,182 | 58,312 | 83, 975 | 263,469 | 1922 | 39,020 | 29,345 | -1,634 | 89,999 |
| 1909. | 52,901 | 59,832 | 34,175 | 146,908 | 1923 | 34,508 | 22,007 | 16,372 | 72,887 |
| 1910. | 59,790 | 103,798 | 45,206 | 208,794 |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Calendar year. ${ }^{2}$ Six months, January to June, inclusive. ${ }^{3}$ Nine months ended March 31.
Note-See Table 7 of this section for an estimate of the movement of population between the censuses of 1911 and 1921.

Nationality of Immigrant Arrivals.-Immigration, which was at a low ebb during the war period, may once more become, when normal conditions are restored, the chief means of reinforcing population and populating the vast waste spaces of Canada. Under such conditions the racial and linguistic composition of that immigration becomes of paramount importance. Canadians generally prefer that settlers should be of a readily assimilable type, already identified by race or language with one or other of the two great races now inhabiting this country-and thus prepared for the assumption of the duties of democratic Canadian citizenship. since the French are not to any great extent an emigrating people, this means that the preferable settlers are those who speak the English language-those coming from the U'nited Kingdom or the United States. Next in order of readiness of assimilation are the Scandinavians and the Dutch, who readily learn English and are already acquainted with the working of free democratic institutions; a few years ago most Canadians would have included the Germans in the same category. Scttlers from Southern and Eastern Europe, however desirable from the purely economic point of view, are less readily assimilated, and the Canadianizing of the people from these regions who came to Canada in the first fourteen years of this century is a problem both in the agricultural Prairie Provinces and in the cities of the East. Less assimilable still, according to the general opinion of Canadians, are those who come to Canada from the Orient.

