

ment of these factors; only recently it has been widely pointed out that the original French colony, numbering 75,000 at the date of the Conquest, has expanded to over three millions today; measurements of this kind would be impossible if the answer "Canadian" instead of "French" were accepted under the heading of racial origin, yet undoubtedly if the descendants of the original French colonists are not "Canadians," no one is; (c) finally, racial origin is an important subject for study in a "new" country like Canada from a scientific standpoint, *i.e.*, from the standpoint of the student of ethnology, criminology, and the social and "biometric" sciences in general.

To accept the answer "Canadian" to the question on racial origin would confuse the data and defeat the purpose for which the question is asked.

**Racial Distribution 1871, 1881, 1901—1921.**—The racial origins of the people of Canada as collected at the censuses of 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911 and 1921 are shown in Table 18, while percentage figures are given in Table 19 for the populations of the various racial origins at the above censuses.

During the past decade the total increase of population was 1,581,840. The increase in the population of English origin was 722,346, or 45.67 p.c. of the total; of Irish, 57,433, or 3.63 p.c.; of Scottish, 175,757, or 11.11 p.c.; of other British 16,382, or 1.04 p.c.; of French 397,861, or 25.15 p.c. The British races were responsible for 61.66 p.c. of the total increase in population during the decade, and, together with the French population, which is almost wholly a native-born population, account for 1,369,779, or more than 86.6 p.c. of the total increase for the decade.

When the changes in the racial distribution of the population during the first two decades of the century are considered, one of the most notable features is the increase in the population of English race from 23.47 p.c. in 1901 to 25.30 p.c. in 1911 and 28.96 p.c. in 1921. The Irish element in the population has declined fairly rapidly from 18.41 p.c. in 1901 to 14.58 p.c. and 12.61 p.c. in 1921, and the Scottish from 14.90 in 1901 to 13.85 in 1911 and 13.35 in 1921. The total population of the British races was 57.03 p.c. in 1901, 54.08 p.c. in 1911, and 55.40 p.c. in 1921. The other great racial element in the population is the French, which constituted 30.70 p.c. of the total population in 1901, 28.52 p.c. in 1911 and 27.91 p.c. in 1921. Thus 87.73 p.c. of the population were in 1901 of the two great racial stocks, 82.60 p.c. in 1911 and 83.31 p.c. in 1921. Thus, taking the past 20 years as a unit of time, there has been a decline in the percentage of the British and French racial elements to the total population.

This decline has in the main been due to the immigration of continental Europeans to Canada during the past twenty years, which have seen the growth of the Scandinavian element in our population from 0.58 p.c. to 1.90 p.c., of the Hebrews from 0.30 p.c. to 1.44 p.c., and of the Italians from 0.20 to 0.76 p.c. The population of German race, if we may accept the statistics furnished, has declined from 5.78 p.c. of the total in 1901 to 3.35 p.c., but on the other hand, the Dutch have increased from 0.63 p.c. in 1901 to 1.34 p.c. in 1921. Altogether, the percentage of the total population of European racial origin, other than British and French, increased from 8.51 p.c. of the total in 1901 to 14.15 p.c. in 1921.

Asiatic immigration to Canada in the past twenty years has been responsible for the increase of the Asiatic population from 0.44 p.c. to 0.75 p.c. of the population. In the same period the population of Negro origin has declined from 0.32 p.c. to 0.21 p.c. of the total, and that of Indian origin from 2.38 p.c. to 1.26 p.c.