

17.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age-Periods, by Provinces, 1921, with Totals for 1911.

Provinces.	0-9 years.	10-19 years.	20-44 years.	45-69 years.	70 years and over.	Age not given.
Prince Edward Island.....	218.83	204.31	312.33	203.79	60.24	0.50
Nova Scotia.....	229.58	208.32	331.50	182.53	47.26	0.81
New Brunswick.....	247.07	213.41	327.19	172.58	38.53	1.22
Quebec.....	264.22	219.26	335.06	150.52	27.08	3.83
Ontario.....	207.66	180.66	377.44	197.82	34.87	1.55
Manitoba.....	258.99	197.44	379.89	145.82	16.87	0.99
Saskatchewan.....	289.93	190.67	382.89	123.82	11.65	1.04
Alberta.....	262.36	183.38	400.39	141.18	11.70	0.99
British Columbia.....	198.31	158.07	424.57	198.89	18.42	1.74
Average for Canada, 1921 <sup>1</sup> .	239.68	195.14	345.27	169.38	28.11	2.42
Average for Canada, 1911 <sup>1</sup> .	231.83	191.59	385.35	158.03	28.12	5.09

<sup>1</sup> The statistics for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are not given in the table but are included in the total population of Canada.

## 6.—Racial Origin.<sup>2</sup>

In five out of the six censuses of Canada since Confederation the racial origin of each person has been secured, the exception being in 1891. The object of this question is to ascertain from what basic ethnic stocks the Canadian population, more particularly the recently immigrated population, is derived. The answer "Canadian" is not accepted under this heading, as the purpose of the question is to obtain, in so far as possible, a definition of "Canadian" in terms of racial derivation. Of this procedure of the census, criticism has been received on two main grounds:—(a) that there are Canadians whose family is of several generations' residence in the country who may not know their ultimate racial origin, or who may be of very mixed racial origin; and (b) that the practice tends to perpetuate racial distinctions which it is desirable to obliterate. As against these criticisms respectively, the following must be considered:—(a) that Canadians whose family is of three or more generations' residence are enumerated and differentiated through the census question regarding the birthplace of parents; (b) that notwithstanding the desirability of racial assimilation, there are special features in connection with the process that require appraisal and study; for example, 295 children of Chinese fathers and 618 of Japanese fathers were born in Canada (not including the province of Quebec) in 1921. Again, the fact that the constitution of Canada is based on the presence of two dominant races points to the desirability of a measurement 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 to-day; 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

<sup>2</sup> For detailed material on racial origins, see pp. 351-565 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.