

2.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants into Canada, by Age-Groups, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927.

Age-groups by Years of Age.	Males.					Females.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
0-9.....	9,125	-	-	-	9,125	8,616	-	-	-	8,616
10-17.....	7,758	7	-	-	7,765	4,636	60	-	-	4,696
18-29.....	33,888	14,384	127	28	48,427	11,505	6,817	146	41	18,509
30-49.....	6,032	21,998	515	153	28,697	2,639	8,368	930	99	12,036
50+.....	397	2,365	596	30	3,388	181	1,289	1,244	18	2,732
Totals.....	57,200	28,754	1,238	210	97,402	27,577	16,534	2,328	158	46,589

3.—Sex Distribution of Immigrants as Adult Males, Adult Females and Children, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-1927.

Years.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children under 14.	Total.	Years.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children under 14.	Total.
1911.....	185,198	71,038	54,848	311,084	1920.....	40,872	50,906	26,458	117,336
1912.....	211,266	82,922	60,049	354,237	1921.....	70,808	49,377	28,292	148,477
1913.....	236,779	95,168	68,485	402,432	1922.....	88,597	32,042	19,360	89,999
1914.....	224,348	94,023	66,502	384,878	1923.....	33,236	24,756	14,845	72,837
1915.....	74,143	41,990	28,656	144,789	1924.....	87,828	38,763	22,169	148,560
1916.....	23,139	15,478	9,920	48,537	1925.....	55,478	34,294	21,590	111,362
1917.....	43,074	19,537	12,763	75,374	1926.....	46,968	26,811	22,490	96,064
1918.....	47,497	17,775	13,802	79,074	1927.....	80,512	33,277	30,202	143,991
1919.....	25,842	18,594	13,266	57,702					

¹Under 18.

Racial Origin 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 our population and filling up the vast waste spaces of Canada. But where any considerable immigration into a democratic country occurs, 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 in practice that the great bulk of the preferable settlers are those who speak the English language—those coming from the United 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. Settlers 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. On the whole the great bulk of Canadian immigration of the past generation has been drawn from the English-speaking countries and from those Continental European countries where the population is ethnically nearly related to the British, though in recent years there has been an increasing immigration of Slavs.

The racial origins of the immigrants who arrived in Canada in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927, are shown in Table 4. While those of the British races (including immigrants of British races from the United States) numbered 60,853 in 1927 as compared with 47,427 in 1926, immigrants of European continental races increased notably from 47,545 in 1926 to 81,966 in 1927. The most outstanding individual increases which went to make up this total were: Belgians