

Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants.—As shown by Table 2, the 151,597 immigrants who came to Canada in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928, included 100,276 males and 51,321 females, males constituting 66.1 p.c. of the total. In other words, two male immigrants came to Canada for every female, and the discrepancy is considerably greater when persons under 18 are left out of account, there being 82,204 adult male immigrants to 36,978 adult female immigrants. This great disparity of the sexes among our immigrants is a phenomenon of long standing (Table 3), and, taken together with the comparatively small difference between the numbers of the sexes in our total population, goes to indicate that a good deal of our male immigration is of a rather transient character. This conclusion is supported by the fact that 36,181 of the males who immigrated to Canada in 1928 reported themselves as married, as compared with 18,404 of the females. Evidently many of these married immigrants do not bring their wives. It is true they may expect to send for their wives later on, but on the other hand some of the married male immigrants of former years doubtless brought their wives out to join them in 1928.

2.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants into Canada, by Age Groups, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928.

Age Groups by Years of Age.	Males.					Females.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
0-9.....	9,976	—	—	—	9,976	9,484	—	—	—	9,484
10-17.....	8,088	8	—	—	8,096	4,801	58	—	—	4,859
18-29.....	37,474	13,125	114	44	50,757	13,241	7,932	110	52	21,335
30-49.....	6,634	20,646	500	192	27,972	2,777	9,081	894	134	12,886
50+.....	433	2,402	585	55	3,475	193	1,333	1,217	14	2,757
Totals.....	62,605	36,181	1,159	291	100,276	30,436	18,404	2,221	200	51,321

3.—Sex Distribution of Immigrants as Adult Males, Adult Females and Children, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-1928.

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	50,006	26,453	117,331
1912.....	211,266	82,922	60,049	354,237	1921.....	70,808	49,377	28,292	148,477
1913.....	238,779	95,168	68,485	402,432	1922.....	33,597	32,042	19,360	89,999
1914.....	224,348	94,028	66,502	384,878	1923.....	33,286	24,756	14,845	72,887
1915.....	74,143	41,990	28,656	144,789	1924.....	87,623	38,763	22,169	148,560
1916.....	23,139	15,478	9,920	48,537	1925.....	55,478	34,294	21,500	111,262
1917.....	43,074	19,537	12,763	75,374	1926.....	46,963	26,611	22,400 ¹	96,064
1918.....	47,497	17,775	13,802	79,074	1927.....	80,512	33,277	30,202 ¹	143,991
1919.....	25,842	18,594	13,266	57,702	1928.....	82,204	36,978	32,415 ¹	151,597

¹Under 18.

Racial Origin of Immigrants.—Immigration, which was at a low ebb during the war period, is again increasing and is becoming a 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