

Rural and Urban Distribution of Those Born Outside of Canada.—In determining the classification of the immigrant population as rural or urban (see table on pp. 118-119 of the 1924 Year Book), the population of cities, towns and incorporated villages was counted as urban and the remainder as rural. Out of the 1,065,454 immigrant persons of British birth, 369,724 were rural and 695,730 urban residents, being 34·70 p.c. rural and 65·30 p.c., or nearly two-thirds, urban.

Of the 890,282 foreign-born, 483,615 or 54·32 p.c. were resident in rural districts and 406,667 or 45·68 p.c. in urban communities. Immigrants from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Galicia are found more largely in rural communities than in urban ones. Also, out of 374,024 persons born in the United States, 214,563 or 57·36 p.c. are rural residents. On the other hand, only a small proportion of persons born in Greece (10·67 p.c.), in Italy (24·19 p.c.), or in Poland, exclusive of Galicia (32·70 p.c.), are found outside of cities or towns. The great majority of Asiatics resident in Canada are dwellers in cities and towns, the only exception being the Japanese immigrants, of whom 61·84 p.c. reside in communities outside of cities and towns. The greater number of Japanese so classified are engaged in truck gardening in suburban areas and in fishing on the Pacific coast.

Year of Immigration of Those Born Outside of Canada.¹—Of the total immigrant population of 1,955,736 reported in the census, 1,065,454 or 54·48 p.c. were British-born, *i.e.*, born either in the British Isles or in some other part of the British Empire outside of Canada, and 890,282 or 45·52 p.c. were foreign-born. Resident British-born immigrants exceeded foreign-born in each of the periods for which the numbers are given, except in the war years of 1915-1918, when they were only 35·33 p.c. of the total (see table on p. 112 of the 1929 Year Book). United States-born immigrants constituted over two-thirds of the foreign-born immigrants of that period resident in Canada at the date of the census.

Immigrant Population of Canadian Cities.—In a table on p. 112 of the 1929 Year Book will be found an analysis of the birthplaces of the people in cities of 15,000 population and over, as in 1921, by numbers and percentages. Fort William and Sault Ste. Marie had the largest percentages of foreign-born and Quebec the smallest, while Victoria, Calgary and Vancouver had the highest percentages of British-born.

Section 8.—Racial Origin.²

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

¹ For detailed information on this subject, see pp. 369-419 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

² 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.