

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 appraisement and study; for example, 304 children of Chinese fathers and 819 of Japanese fathers were born in Canada in 1927. 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 "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. However, summary statistics of third-generation Canadians are shown on p. 108, and details by provinces and cities will be found at pp. 255-293 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921.

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 17, while percentage figures are given in Table 18 for the populations of the various racial origins at the above censuses. Details as to the racial origins of the 1921 population were given by provinces on pp. 108-109 of the 1924 Year Book, and the racial origins of the population of the nine largest cities on p. 110 of the same volume.

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 from 18.41 p.c. in 1901 to 14.58 p.c. in 1911 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. So, taking the twenty years from 1901 to 1921, there has been a decline in the percentage of the British and French racial elements to the total population.

This decline has been due in the main to the immigration of continental Europeans to Canada during the past twenty years, which have seen the growth of the