

Numbers and percentages of the total population, of the British-born (including Canadian-born) population, and of the foreign-born population of 10 years and over, unable to speak English, were given by racial origins in a table on p. 132 of the 1929 Year Book; while the percentage of persons 10 years old and over unable to speak English in the various provinces, ranging from 0.46 p.c. in P.E.I. to 10.40 p.c. in New Brunswick and 47.27 p.c. in Quebec, was given by racial origins in a table on p. 133 of the same volume.

French-speaking population.—French, the second official language of the Dominion, was spoken in 1921 by 1,997,074 persons of 10 years old and over, or 29.89 p.c. of the total population of these ages. Of these, 1,070,752 also spoke English as a second language, 4,838 spoke their mother tongue other than English as a second language, and 43,970 spoke English as well as their mother tongue and French, while 877,514 spoke French only, being about 13 p.c. of the total population of 10 years old and over. Statistics of the French-speaking population were given by racial origins on pp. 133-134 of the 1929 Year Book, from which it appeared that in 1921 182,633 persons belonging to the British races, 13,196 Hebrews, 10,163 Belgians and 10,138 Italians were able to speak French.

Section 14.—Occupations of the People.

A study of the occupations of the people as ascertained at the 1921 census appeared at pp. 134-147 of the 1929 Year Book. In this study there were considered such subjects as the proportion of the gainfully employed to the total population of 10 years old and over, the increase of gainfully occupied males, the increase of gainfully occupied females, the relation of the age grouping of the population to their occupations, the occupations of the people of the different provinces and the relation of the birthplaces of the population to their occupations. As it has been found impossible to repeat this article in the present edition of the Year Book, those interested are referred to the previous issue.

Section 15.—Blind and Deaf-Mutes.

In recent censuses, questions have been inserted to secure particulars concerning the blind and the deaf-mutes in Canada, the instructions to enumerators in the 1921 census being as follows:—

"Blind.—Include as Blind any person who cannot see well enough to read even with the aid of glasses. The test in the case of infants and generally for persons under 14 must be whether they can distinguish forms and objects; the same test should be applied to older persons who are illiterate. Do not include any person who is blind in one eye only."

"Deaf-mutes.—Include as Deaf-mutes (1) any child under 8 years of age who is totally deaf and (2) any older person who has been totally deaf from childhood. In general, make a record only of persons who cannot hear nor talk."

The results for the 1921 census, showing a total of 4,396 blind, 5,334 deaf-mutes and 42 blind-deaf-mutes, are given by provinces and sex in tables on p. 149 of the 1927-28 Year Book, together with comparative figures of the censuses of 1891, 1901 and 1911. The wounds received in the Great War doubtless account in large measure for the increase in the number of blind from 3,238 in 1911 to 4,396 in 1921.

Statistics showing ages, conjugal conditions, racial origins, birthplaces, literacy, occupations, etc., of the blind and of the deaf-mutes in 1921 will be found at pp. 747-768 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921.