

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 94,861 adult male immigrants to 38,937 adult female immigrants. This great disparity of the sexes among our immigrants is a phenomenon of long standing (Table 4), 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 40,335 of the males who immigrated to Canada in 1929 reported themselves as married, as compared with 19,413 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 1929.

3.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants into Canada, by Age Groups, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929.

Age Groups by years of Age.	Males.					Females.				
	Single.	Married.	Widow-ed.	Di- vorced.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widow-ed.	Di- vorced.	Total.
0-14.....	13,699	—	—	—	13,699	12,492	—	—	—	12,492
15-19.....	12,251	61	1	—	12,313	5,476	477	3	1	5,957
20-24.....	23,223	3,385	15	7	26,630	7,232	3,298	27	22	10,579
25-29.....	14,920	12,604	133	46	27,703	3,835	4,931	89	43	8,898
30-39.....	6,212	15,778	326	121	22,437	2,267	6,609	350	90	9,316
40-49.....	1,239	6,035	284	101	7,659	555	2,806	514	42	3,917
50-.....	452	2,472	549	55	3,528	200	1,292	1,088	14	2,594
Totals.....	71,996	40,335	1,308	330	113,969	32,057	19,413	2,071	212	53,753

4.—Sex Distribution of Immigrants as Adult Males, Adult Females and Children, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-1929.

Fiscal Years.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Child- ren under 14.	Total.	Fiscal Years.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Child- ren under 14.	Total.
1911.....	185,198	71,038	54,848	311,084	1920.....	40,872	50,006	26,458	117,336
1912.....	211,266	82,922	60,049	354,237	1921.....	70,898	49,377	28,292	148,477
1913.....	238,779	95,168	68,485	402,432	1922.....	38,597	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.....	87,628	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.....	46,963	26,611	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	1928.....	82,204	36,978	32,415	151,597
					1929.....	94,861	38,937	33,924	167,722

¹"Children" since 1926 includes all those under 18 years of age.

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