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

Fiscal Year.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children under 14.	Total.	Fiscal Year.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children under 14.	Total.
1911	185,198	71,038	54,848	311,084	1921	70,898	49,377	28,292	148,477
1912	211,266	82,922	60,049	354,237	1922	38,597	32,042	18,360	89,999
1913	238,779	95,168	68,485	402,432	1923	33,286	24,756	14,845	72,887
1914	224,348	94,028	66,502	384,878	1924	87,628	38,763	22,169	148,560
1915	74,143	41,990	28,656	144,789	1925	55,478	34,294	21,590	111,362
1916	23,139	15,478	9,920	48,537	1926	46,963	26,611	22,490[1]	96,064
1917	43,074	19,537	12,763	75,374	1927	80,512	33,277	30,202[1]	143,991
1918	47,497	17,775	13,802	79,074	1928	82,204	36,978	32,415[1]	151,597
1919	25,842	18,594	13,266	57,702	1929	94,861	38,937	33,924[1]	167,722
1920	40,872	50,006	26,458	117,336	1930	74,062	47,534	41,692[1]	163,288
					1931	34,317	28,777	25,129[1]	88,223

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

Racial Origins of Immigrants.—Where there is any considerable immigration into a democratic country, the racial and linguistic composition of the immigrants is of great 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 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, Dutch and Germans, who readily learn English and are already acquainted with the working of democratic institutions. Settlers from Southern and Eastern Europe, however desirable from a purely economic point of view, are less readily assimilated, and the Canadianizing of the people who have come to Canada from these regions in the present century is a problem both in the agricultural Prairie Provinces and in the cities of the East. Less assimilable still, according to the general opinion of Canadians, are those who come to Canada from the Orient. On the whole the great bulk of Canadian immigration of the past generation has been drawn from the English-speaking countries and from those Continental European countries where the population is ethnically nearly related to the British, though for some years there was an increasing immigration of Slavs.

The racial origins of the immigrants who arrived in Canada in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930 and 1931 are shown in Table 5.

5.—Racial Origins of Immigrants into Canada, arriving via Ocean Ports and from the United States, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930 and 1931.

Racial Origin.	1930.			1931.		
	Via Ocean Ports.	From U.S.	Total.	*Via* Ocean Ports.	From U.S.	Total.
British Races—						
English	32,278	9,379	41,657	14,662	7,498	22,160
Irish	10,159	3,762	13,921	4,233	2,904	7,137
Scotch	18,640	3,638	22,278	7,872	2,917	10,789
Welsh	3,005	332	3,337	817	231	1,048
Totals, British	64,082	17,111	81,193	27,584	13,550	41,134