

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.

Racial Distribution.—The total increase in population over the decade 1921-31 was 1,588,837. The population of English origin increased by only 196,061 compared with 722,208 in the previous decade; that of Scottish origin by 172,725 compared with 175,745; and that of Irish origin by 123,005 compared with 57,419. The population of British origin, taken together, increased from 4,868,738 to 5,381,071, or by 512,333, between 1921 and 1931. This represented 32 p.c. of the total increase as compared with 61 p.c. of the total increase for the previous decade. On the other hand the population of French origin increased from 2,452,743 in 1921 to 2,927,990 in 1931, or by 475,247 (slightly under 30 p.c. of the total increase for the decade) and showed the greatest absolute increase for any decade since 1871. Figures for the minor racial groups which make up the nation (see Table 19) would indicate that the people of Scandinavian, German and Ukrainian origins increased between 1921 and 1931 by 36 p.c., 61 p.c. and 111 p.c., respectively. Owing to the new national and racial alignments in Central and Southeastern Europe following the Great War, comparison of the post-war numerical strength of certain ethnic stocks in Canada with pre-war returns cannot be made with any certainty. For example a number of people reported as of Ukrainian stock in the seventh census were described in the Censuses of 1921 and 1911 as Galician, Bukovinian, Ruthenian or Russian.

A perspective of the actual relationship of the origin groups to the population as a whole is obtained by a study of Table 20 where the proportion which the people of each origin bear to total population is given for each census for which the figures are available. Here it is clearly seen that the relative position of the English group showed substantial improvement up to 1921 (when for the first time it superseded the French) but, in 1931, there was a decided check. The French group, on the other hand, which showed a gradual decline between 1871 and 1901 and a more pronounced one in 1911 and 1921, has improved its relative position considerably and in 1931 is once again the foremost single racial group.

Together the British and French groups now constitute 80 p.c. of the total population, compared with 83 p.c. in 1921 and 1911, 88 p.c. in 1901, 89 p.c. in 1881 and no less than 92 p.c. in 1871.

The pronounced decline after 1901 in the combined proportion of the two major racial groups, *viz.*, British and French, with a corresponding increase in ethnic stocks of minor importance, has in the main been due to the immigration of continental Europeans to Canada during the past thirty years. Altogether, the percentage of the total population of European racial origin, other than British and French,