Racial Origin.	Born in Canada.		Born in Other British Countries.		Born in the United States.		Born in Other Foreign Countries.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
DutchM.	18,203	4,314	26	24	1,891	755	4,186	1,189
FinnishM.	16,606	4,578	24 1	17 -	1,472 294	739 31	3,001 1,214	981 191
German	1,260 78,977	$\begin{array}{r}226\\20,771\end{array}$	- 99	- 87	233 14,708	66 3,419	764 33.071	163 10.463
F. Hebrew	$\begin{array}{r} 73,141 \\ 533 \end{array}$	24,335 5,856	86 23	69 161	11,308 10	4,030 233	24,448 513	9,948 5,834
F. HungarianM.	444 4,512	5,648 948	17	170 1	20 112	269 28	410 5 061	6,078
F. Italian M	3,966 920	1,141	2	1 23	101	43 57	3,016	1,148
F. Polish M	925 18 320	1,376	4	12	43	54	491	716
F.	16,638	7,616	5	7	349	161	9,712	4,965
F.	3,709	1,005	3	_2	34 47		2,023	905 530
RussianM. F.	10,136 9.374	2,483 2,781	13 6	16 14	344 281	104	6,593 4,681	2,250 1,715
ScandinavianM.	34,650 31,026	9,848 11 743	62 62	44	12,706	3,064	24,393	6,896
Ukrainian	59,767	13,866	18	5	217	78	33,686	12,235
Other European \mathbf{M} .	1,043	16,701	12	14	196	92 38	24,700	8,698 1,165
Asiatic	918	801	12	21	69	56	803	556
Chinese and JapaneseM. F	213 172	487 389	2	3	3	2	868	5,399 124
Other $\mathbf{\tilde{M}}$	192	316	17	5	12	11	166	208
Indian	19,235	220	-	-	47	19	00	-
Unspecified and others \mathbf{M} .	18,468	260 1,492	16	52	47 385	5 317	25	15
F.	11,016	1,572	14	18	269	210	6	13
TotalsM. F.	569,853 499,872	278,604 300,161	75,362 52,186	78,384 69,888	60,714 46,210	21,201 24,783	140,642 93,059	60,382 44,244
Grand Totals	1,069,725	578,765	127,548	148,272	106,924	45,984	233,701	104,626

23.—Rural and Urban Population of the Prairie Provinces, by Racial Origin, Birthplace, and Sex, as at June 1, 1936—concluded.

Section 17.—Annual Estimates of Population.

While the populations in different countries are actually counted at decennial or quinquennial censuses, annual estimates of populations are required by modern States for many purposes, such as the calculation of birth, death, and marriage rates, and of per capita figures of production, trade, finance, consumption, etc. In different countries various methods of obtaining annual figures of post-censal populations are adopted. For example, it is possible, with good vital statistics and records of arrivals and departures, to obtain the actual population at any particular date with approximate accuracy by the simple method of adding births and arrivals and subtracting deaths and departures during the period elapsed since the census. This method is impracticable for Canada, with 4,000 miles of common boundary line with the United States, crossed in both directions every day by many thousands of people. In almost all civilized countries, the actual methods of making the estimates vary. Thus, the method of arithmetical progression is widely used in estimating the populations in the older countries of the world; this method involves the annual addition to the population of the country and of particular areas within it of one-fifth or one-tenth of the numerical increase in the last quinquennial or decennial intercensal period. In the case of Canada annual figures of population