

Table 13 shows the varying age distribution of the population of the respective provinces. At p. 118 of the 1934-35 Year Book details of the age distribution of the population of the Dominion, by sex, for the census years 1881 to 1931 are given.

13.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age Periods, by Provinces, 1931, with Totals for 1921.

Province.	0-9 Years.	10-19 Years.	20-44 Years.	45-69 Years.	70 Years or Over.	Age Not Given.
Prince Edward Island.....	212.47	207.97	308.15	206.52	64.81	0.08
Nova Scotia.....	215.36	214.17	320.93	198.39	50.93	0.22
New Brunswick.....	239.83	219.63	317.25	181.18	41.95	0.17
Quebec.....	245.89	214.20	352.95	157.69	29.05	0.23
Ontario.....	186.68	185.67	373.92	212.28	41.20	0.25
Manitoba.....	203.29	219.27	365.99	185.52	25.72	0.20
Saskatchewan.....	234.80	228.98	353.08	163.81	19.12	0.21
Alberta.....	217.98	210.00	374.07	178.47	19.32	0.16
British Columbia.....	160.07	175.97	377.16	254.66	29.97	2.17
Canada, 1931¹.....	212.70	203.69	360.50	199.52	33.22	0.36
Canada, 1921¹.....	239.67	195.14	365.27	169.38	28.12	2.42

¹ The statistics for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the totals.

Age Distribution by Sex.—An interesting table of quartile and decile age distribution, by sex, with textual interpretation, is given at pp. 119-120 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 5.—Racial Origins.

In six out of seven censuses of Canada since Confederation the racial origin of each person has been secured, the exception being 1891. The object of this information is to ascertain from what basic ethnic stocks the Canadian population, more particularly the recently immigrated population, is derived. The answer "Canadian" is not accepted under this heading, as the purpose of the question is to obtain, in so far as possible, a definition of "Canadian" in terms of racial derivation. Of this procedure of the census, criticism has been received on two main grounds: (a) There are Canadians whose families have resided in the country for several generations who may not know their ultimate racial origin, or who may be of very mixed origin. (b) The practice tends to perpetuate racial distinctions which it is desirable to obliterate. As against these criticisms the following three points must be considered: (a) The Canadian whose family is of three or more generations residence is enumerated and differentiated through the census question on the birthplace of parents for which statistics from the 1931 Census appear at pp. 134-139 of the 1934-35 Year Book. (b) Notwithstanding the desirability of racial assimilation, there are special features in connection with the process that require appraisal and study—for example, 271 children of Chinese fathers and 842 of Japanese fathers were born in Canada in 1931. Again, the fact that the constitution of Canada is based on the presence of two dominant races points to the desirability of a measurement of these factors: only recently it has been widely pointed out that the original French colony, numbering 70,000 at the