

date of the Conquest, has expanded to over three millions to-day. Measurements of this kind would be impossible if the answer "Canadian" instead of "French" were accepted under the heading of racial origin, yet undoubtedly if the descendants of the original French colonists are not "Canadians", no one is. (c) Finally, racial origin is an important subject for study in a new country like Canada from a 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 674,090 in the previous decade; that of Scottish origin by 172,725 compared with 146,610; and that of Irish origin by 123,005 compared with 33,065. 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 55 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 that help to compose the nation (see Table 14) 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 War of 1914-18, 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.

Together, the British and French groups constituted, in 1931, 80 p.c. of the total population, compared with 83 p.c. in 1921, 84 p.c. in 1911, 88 p.c. in 1901, 89 p.c. in 1881 and no less than 92 p.c. in 1871. The immigration of continental Europeans to Canada during the past thirty years has, of course, been the cause of this decline.

Table 14 gives the origins of the people of Canada for the Censuses of 1871 to 1931. A perspective of the percentage relationship of the origin groups to the population as a whole is given in tabular form for the same years at p. 123 of the 1934-35 Year Book. The percentage figures for 1911 should, however, be changed in accordance with the revised figures for that year as given in Table 14.