

from 57.03 p.c. of the total population in 1901 to 49.7 p.c. in 1941. The causes for this relative decrease were mainly: declining immigration from the British Isles, emigration to the United States of the Anglo-Saxons, repatriation of large numbers of French Canadians from the United States, and the generally higher rate of increase on the part of the French as compared with the various Anglo-Saxon peoples. The factors of immigration and emigration are transitory and change rapidly but the rate of natural increase has been persistently favourable to the French.

For the British Isles races the inter-decennial increases have fallen consistently from 1911 to 1941. Between 1911 and 1921 the increase was 869,657; for the following decade it was 512,333; and from 1931 to 1941, 334,833.

The British Isles and French groups taken together constituted 80 p.c. of the population in 1941, as was the case in 1931; this 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. This pronounced decline has been due, in the main, to immigration of Continental Europeans to Canada during the past 40 years.

From the beginning of the present century the proportion of the European races (other than British and French) increased from 8.53 p.c. in 1901 to 17.76 p.c. in 1941. The rate was such as to more than double the numbers of these European stocks in one decade (1901-11) and was much higher for specific origins: for instance the Belgians and Scandinavians trebled; the Jews and Italians increased more than fourfold; the Poles and Finns, respectively, were numerically five and six times stronger in 1911 than in 1901.

The second decade of the century showed declining rates of growth; this period included three years of the heaviest immigration in the history of the Dominion and four years of war. The net result was that the European stocks increased from 944,783 to 1,247,103 or 32 p.c.

Several significant changes occurred in the third and fourth decades; the increase for the European stocks (other than British and French) rose from 1,247,103 in 1921 to 2,043,926 in 1941 or by 63.9 p.c. With the resumption of moderate immigration from Continental Europe in 1921 and the relatively higher birth rate among earlier Continental European immigrants, foreign European stocks increased nearly four and one-half times more rapidly than the British in 1921-31.

#### 11.—Racial Origins of the Population, Census Years 1871-1941, with Percentage Distribution for 1941

Racial Origin	1871 <sup>1</sup>	1881	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
British Isles Races . . .	2,110,502	2,548,514	3,063,195	3,999,081	4,868,738	5,381,071	5,715,904	49.68
English . . . . .	706,369	881,301	1,260,899	1,871,268	2,545,358	2,741,419	2,968,402	25.80
Irish . . . . .	846,414	957,403	988,721	1,074,738	1,107,803	1,230,808	1,267,702	11.02
Scottish . . . . .	549,946	699,863	800,154	1,027,015	1,173,625	1,346,350	1,403,974	12.20
Other . . . . .	7,773	9,947	13,421	26,060	41,952	62,494	75,826	0.66
Other European Races . . .	1,322,813	1,598,383	2,107,327	3,006,502	3,699,846	4,753,242	5,526,964	48.03
French . . . . .	1,082,940	1,298,929	1,649,371	2,061,719	2,452,743	2,927,990	3,483,038	30.27
Austrian . . . . .	-	-	10,947 <sup>2</sup>	44,036	107,671	48,639	37,715	0.33
Belgian . . . . .	-	-	2,994	9,664	20,234	27,585	29,711	0.26
Bulgarian . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1,765	3,160	3,260	0.03
Czech and Slovak . . . .	-	-	-	-	8,840	30,401	42,912	0.37
Danish . . . . .	-	-	-	-	21,124	34,118	37,439	0.33
Finnish . . . . .	-	-	2,502	15,500	21,494	43,885	41,683	0.36
German . . . . .	202,991	254,319	310,501	403,417	294,635	473,544	464,682	4.04
Greek . . . . .	391	-	291	3,614	5,740	9,444	11,692	0.10

<sup>1</sup>For footnotes, see end of table, p. 105.