

voters numbered 29 p.c. of the total, in Alberta 27 p.c., in Manitoba 19 p.c., in British Columbia 10 p.c., in Ontario less than 4 p.c., in Quebec about 3 p.c., and in the Maritime Provinces a little over 2 p.c.

30.—Total Foreign-born and Naturalized Foreign-born Population of 21 Years and over, with Percentage of Naturalized to Total, by Sex and Provinces, 1921.

Provinces.	Males.			Females.			Both Sexes.		
	Total.	Voters.		Total.	Voters.		Total.	Voters.	
		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	220	137	62.27	251	224	89.24	471	361	76.65
Nova Scotia.....	5,567	2,299	41.30	4,028	2,597	64.47	9,595	4,896	51.03
New Brunswick.....	3,506	1,730	49.34	3,354	2,620	78.12	6,860	4,350	63.41
Quebec.....	40,935	18,368	44.87	34,194	20,551	60.10	75,129	38,919	51.80
Ontario.....	86,414	31,411	36.35	58,218	34,069	58.52	144,632	65,480	45.27
Manitoba.....	50,581	31,976	62.88	39,074	27,715	70.93	89,655	59,691	66.33
Saskatchewan.....	90,298	62,691	69.43	61,984	48,023	77.43	152,282	110,714	72.70
Alberta.....	80,317	48,270	60.10	51,655	36,424	70.51	131,972	84,694	64.18
British Columbia.....	61,063	18,570	30.41	24,645	14,970	60.74	85,708	33,540	39.13
Yukon.....	726	202	27.82	221	123	55.66	947	325	34.32
Northwest Territories.....	96	96	100.00	16	16	100.00	112	112	100.00
Total.....	419,994	215,751	51.37	277,640	187,332	67.47	697,634	403,083	57.78

*Including one person belonging to the Canadian Navy.

Naturalization by Year of Immigration.—Comparative details as to the year of immigration and as to the naturalization of the foreign-born residents of Canada in 1921 were given by countries of birth in a table on pp. 117-118 of the 1925 Year Book, roughly indicating the respective willingness of our immigrants born in different foreign countries to assume the duties of Canadian citizenship and therefore showing their comparative rate of assimilation. Those born in Iceland had the highest percentage, 86.36 p.c. of them being Canadian citizens at the date of the census. Hungarian-born came next with 73.32 p.c. and Norwegian-born third with 71.65 p.c. The numerically largest group, the United States-born, showed a percentage of naturalization of 63.63.

The above method of ascertaining the assimilability of the foreign-born is, however, a rather crude one, inasmuch as it takes no account of the relative length of residence of those born in the various countries. Thus, for example, comparatively few Icelanders have come to Canada since 1910, while immigration from Italy was comparatively active between 1919 and 1921—such immigrants having no opportunity of changing their allegiance on account of the five years' residence required. If then we consider the large group of immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1900 and 1910 as supplying the means of a better test, we find that out of the 356,030 immigrants of this period who were in Canada at the date of the census 257,767 or 72.40 p.c. were naturalized. Icelanders led with 86.86 p.c. naturalized, followed by Norwegians with 84.82, Hungarians with 83.94, United States-born with 80.85, Danes with 79.80 and Swedes with 79.00.

Naturalization of United States-born.—It may be added that the percentage of naturalization of U.S.-born is higher than that of "all foreign-born" and of European foreign-born in each of the groupings by years of immigration. The explanation of this is doubtless to be found in the fact that among the 374,024 U.S.-born persons resident in Canada at the date of the census, no fewer than 205,189 were of British stock; summary figures on the naturalization of the United States-born are given in Table 31, while more detailed statistics on this subject will be found in Table 71 on p. 474 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921.