

EDUCATION OF THE NEW-CANADIAN

Winnipeg, 32,959, or 24.2 per cent.; Vancouver, 27,713, or 27.6 per cent.; Hamilton 7,693, or 9.4 per cent.; Calgary, 9,030, or 20.6 per cent.; Regina, 6,830, or 22.6 per cent.; Edmonton, 5,598, or 22.5 per cent.; Brantford, 2,020, or 8.7 per cent.; Fort William, 4,746, or 28.7 per cent.

Of Canada's population in 1911, 54.08 per cent. were British and 28.51 per cent. were French. All other races made up 17.41 per cent. Of these, 1.79 per cent. were Austro-Hungarian; 1.46 per cent. Indian; 1.49 per cent. Scandinavian. The Bukowinians made up only .14 per cent.; the "Galicians," or Ruthenians, .9 per cent., and the Germans 5.46 per cent.

No report of the 1916 census has yet been issued, but we may consider the reports of Canadian immigration for the years 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915, which are accessible, and from these get a good idea of the various races represented in our present population. During these years the immigrants from the United Kingdom totalled 474,561, and those from all other races 811,775. Of the latter, 440,028 came from the United States, so that the number who spoke a foreign tongue numbered about 350,000, or considerably less than the number who came from the United Kingdom. These figures have been introduced in an attempt to show that, so far as the total population of Canada is concerned, we need for the present fear nothing from the heavy tide of immigration during the last decade. The great problem of the assimilation of these non-British