28.—Race, Nationality, Religion, etc., of Convicts, 1925-1926-concluded.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923,	19 24 .	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
By Conjugal State— Single Married. Widowed. Divorced.	1,218 638 75	1,456 626 68	1,750 790 100	1,577 809 100	1,317 779 127	1,411 823 110 1	1,485 871 116 I
Total	1,931	2,150	2,610	2,486	2,225	2,345	2,473
By Sex— Male Female	1,899 32	2,125 25	2,616 24	2,460 26	2,194 31	2,318 27	2,439 34
Total	1,031	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345	2,473
By Social Habits— Abstainers. Temperate. Intemperate	548 975 408	590 1,092 468	651 1,401 588	593 1,309 584	493 1,255 487	507 1,374 464	540 1,549 384
Total	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345	2,472
By Religion— Anglican Baptist. Buddhist. Greek Catholic. Jewish Lutheran Methodist. Presbyterian Roman Catholic Other creeds. No creed.	301 111 7 57 38 46 187 193 946 45	356 113 12 73 34 37 207 207 1,052	435 137 10 85 41 50 241 285 1,294 49 13	367 131 34 88 59 50 235 235 242 1,176 58 6	354 99 38 65 49 33 212 212 1,025 72 6	370 92 28 56 51 213 285 1,130 64 5	392 118 31 65 53 65 224 269 1,201
Total	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345	2,473

Including Danish, Norwegian and Swedish.
 Includes 1 Arabian.
 Includes 2 Eskimos.

5.—Divorces in Canada.

For many years subsequent to Confederation the number of divorces granted in Canada was very small, 1883, with 13 divorces, being the first year in which the number attained two figures, while 1903, with 21 divorces, was the record year up to that time. Thereafter the numbers grew more rapidly, 1909 showing 51 divorces and 1913, the last pre-war year, 60 divorces. This number was, however, less than one per 1,000 of the marriages contracted in Canada in these years.

The effect of the war was to increase very greatly the number of divorces granted in Canada. The causes may be found in the generally unsettling psychological effect of the war period, and the long separations between men on active service and their wives. The provision of new facilities for divorce is also to be considered; owing to a decision of the Imperial Privy Council, divorces in the Prairie Provinces have subsequently to 1918 been granted by the courts of these provinces, so that Ontario and Quebec are now the only provinces in which the applicant for divorce must secure a special Private Act of Parliament.

The above-mentioned causes have tended to produce the recent increase in the number of divorces granted in Canada, which have grown from 114 in 1918 to 608 in 1926, these numbers being those of final decrees, which alone really constitute divorces. The statistics of divorces granted in the years from 1901 to 1926 inclusive will be found in Table 39. (For divorces in the years prior to 1901 see 1921 Year Book, p. 825.)