

short period since the census, the above assumptions may be accepted as approximately correct.

Two points of great importance are brought out by the table:—first, the substantial decline in the birth rate per 1,000 married women in the short period covered; secondly, the fact that in the registration area as a whole, foreign-born married women have proportionately more children than Canadian-born, and these considerably more children than British-born.

6.—Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women of 15-44 Years of Age, by Provinces, 1921-1924, and by Nativity of Mother, 1924.

Note.—These rates have not been calculated for 1925, on account of the lengthy period which has elapsed since the last census and the probable change in the conjugal condition of the population.

Provinces.	Legitimate births per 1,000 married women of 15-44 years of age.				Legitimate births per 1,000 married women, 15-44 years of age, of Canadian, British and foreign birth, 1924.		
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Canadian.	British.	Foreign.
Prince Edward Island.....	245	246.0	226.2	212.4	211.0	180.2	333.3
Nova Scotia.....	218	209.6	191.8	191.7	191.9	199.3	169.8
New Brunswick.....	254	247.9	226.1	224.8	227.1	177.3	230.7
Ontario.....	191	181.4	175.4	176.3	178.7	160.6	195.0
Manitoba.....	219	204.4	187.2	172.2	201.1	123.3	180.7
Saskatchewan.....	313	203.9	188.3	188.9	200.1	147.7	200.5
Alberta.....	195	183.1	167.7	158.5	170.5	131.9	166.3
British Columbia.....	144	133.7	130.4	129.2	142.7	110.7	146.7
Canada (Registration Area).....	199	188.8	178.0	175.7	185.1	144.9	186.0
Quebec.....	334	311.3 ¹	238.3 ¹	307.8 ¹	—	—	—
Canada (exclusive of Territories).....	232	223.2	208.7	206.0	—	—	—

¹ No statistics of illegitimate births in Quebec are available. The total number of births in Quebec has accordingly been used, though as a result the fertility of Quebec and of Canadian married women is slightly overestimated.

In Table 7 will be found for each of the provinces in the registration area the percentage of legitimate children born alive to Canadian-born, British-born and foreign-born mothers respectively. It is noteworthy that children born to foreign-born mothers in 1925 outnumbered children born to Canadian-born mothers in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. For the registration area as a whole, three out of every five children born had Canadian-born mothers, one a British-born mother and one a foreign-born mother.

7.—Percentage of Legitimate Children born alive to Canadian-born, British-born or Foreign-born Mothers, in each Province, 1925.

Provinces.	Canadian-born.	British-born.	Foreign-born.
Prince Edward Island.....	94.8	2.2	3.0
Nova Scotia.....	85.4	10.8	3.8
New Brunswick.....	91.8	3.7	4.4
Ontario.....	68.2	21.3	10.5
Manitoba.....	49.0	20.1	30.9
Saskatchewan.....	40.8	16.2	43.0
Alberta.....	34.5	21.0	44.4
British Columbia.....	37.1	37.4	25.4
Canada (Registration Area).....	60.6	19.3	20.1

Sex of Living Births.—Table 8 shows the number of living male and female births reported for each province in the registration area in the years 1921-26, together with the proportion of male to female births. Prince Edward Island is the only province in which the number of female births has in certain years exceeded male births. The preliminary figures for 1926 for the nine provinces indicate that among every 1,000 born, 515 were males and 485 females.