

Two points of great importance were brought out by the table: first, the substantial decline from 199 to 175.7 in the legitimate birth rate per 1,000 married women of ages 15 to 44 in the short period covered; secondly, the fact that in the then registration area as a whole, foreign-born married women had proportionately rather more children than Canadian-born and these considerably more children than British-born.

In Table 6 will be found for each of the provinces the percentages 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 1928 outnumbered children born to Canadian-born mothers in the province of Alberta. For the Dominion as a whole, 72.5 p.c. of the children had Canadian-born mothers, 12.5 p.c. British-born mothers and 15.0 p.c. foreign-born mothers.

It is also significant that the percentage of legitimate children born alive to Canadian-born mothers increased between 1921 and 1928 from 42.3 p.c. to 52.0 p.c. in Manitoba, from 36.1 p.c. to 43.9 p.c. in Saskatchewan, from 30.0 p.c. to 38.0 p.c. in Alberta, and from 29.7 p.c. to 39.8 p.c. in British Columbia. Thus more and more of the children of the West are coming within the class of third generation Canadians.

6.—Percentages of Legitimate Children Born Alive to Canadian-born, British-born or Foreign-born Mothers, by Provinces, 1928.

Provinces.	Canadian-born.	British-born.	Foreign-born.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	95.9	2.3	1.8
Nova Scotia.....	86.0	10.1	3.9
New Brunswick.....	92.1	3.5	4.5
Quebec.....	92.6	2.5	4.9
Ontario.....	68.5	20.6	10.9
Manitoba.....	52.0	18.0	30.0
Saskatchewan.....	43.9	13.9	42.2
Alberta.....	38.0	18.0	44.1
British Columbia.....	39.8	33.7	26.5
Canada (exclusive of Territories).....	72.5	12.5	15.0

Sex of Living Births.—Table 7 shows the number of living male and female births reported for each province in the registration area in the years 1924-29, together with the proportion of male to female births. Prince Edward Island and British Columbia are the only provinces in which female births have in certain years exceeded male births. The preliminary figures for 1929 indicate that among every 1,000 born, 513 were males and 487 females. In other words, there were 1,055 males born to every 1,000 females.