

Marriage Rates in Various Countries.—For comparative purposes, the crude marriage rates per 1,000 of population in various countries of the world and in the provinces of Canada are shown for the indicated years in Table 14.

14.—Crude Marriage Rates of Various Countries of the World and of Provinces of Canada in Recent Years.

Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population.	Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population.
Union of South Africa (whites)	1937	11.3	Canada—(concluded).		
Japan	1937	9.5	Quebec	1938	7.9
New Zealand	1937	9.5	New Brunswick	1938	7.6
Roumania	1937	9.5	Nova Scotia	1938	7.5
Australia	1938	9.1	Prince Edward Island	1938	6.3
Germany	1937	9.1	Saskatchewan	1938	6.3
Sweden	1938	9.0	United States	1932 ¹	7.9
Denmark	1932	8.9	Scotland	1937	7.7
Hungary	1937	8.9	Belgium	1937	7.6
England and Wales	1937	8.8	Netherlands	1937	7.6
Italy	1937	8.7	Lithuania	1937	7.4
Estonia	1937	8.5	Switzerland	1937	7.3
Finland	1937	8.5	Newfoundland and Labrador	1937	7.1
British Isles	1937	8.4	Austria	1937	6.9
Chile	1937	8.3	Northern Ireland	1937	6.7
Czechoslovakia	1937	8.3	Uruguay	1937	6.7
Norway	1938	8.3	Greece	1937	6.6
Bulgaria	1937	8.1	France	1937	6.5
Latvia	1937	8.1	Ceylon	1938	6.1
Poland	1937	8.0	Spain	1935	6.1
Canada	1938	7.9	Iceland	1937	5.5
Alberta	1938	8.9	Irish Free State	1937	5.0
Manitoba	1938	8.7	Panama	1937	4.8
British Columbia	1938	8.1	Jamaica	1937	4.6
Ontario	1938	8.1	Salvador	1936	3.5

¹ In the United States 1932 was the latest year for which the rate has been computed.

Subsection 2.—Divorces.*

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.

One effect of the War of 1914-18 was to increase divorce. The causes were the generally unsettling psychological influences 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 British Privy Council, divorces in the Prairie Provinces, have, subsequently to 1918, been granted by the courts of these provinces, so that Ontario and Quebec have since then been the only provinces in which the applicant for divorce must secure a special private Act of Parliament. In 1930, however, an Act of the Dominion Parliament (20-21 Geo. V, c. 14) gave jurisdiction in divorce cases to the Supreme Court of Ontario.

The above-mentioned causes tended to increase the number of divorces granted in Canada, which grew steadily from 114 in 1918 to 873 in 1930. The numbers

* The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes a bulletin on Divorce showing the sex of applicants and the number of persons re-married, together with comparisons with certain other countries.