

of the actual population married would be those produced by the marriage rates of 1930-32, and the nuptial gross reproduction rates given would coincide with the gross reproduction rates as usually calculated. The difference between the two sets of rates is a measure of the effect of current changes in nuptiality on the gross reproduction rate and would ultimately disappear in a stable population. The effect of stabilizing the nuptiality of 1931 would thus be to reduce gross and net reproduction rates by amounts varying from 16 p.c. in Quebec and 14 p.c. in British Columbia, to 4 p.c. in Nova Scotia and 2 p.c. in Ontario. In this table, the provinces are arranged in order of their net nuptial reproduction rates. The most significant difference between this order and that of the straight net reproduction rate occurs with Quebec, which, when nuptiality is taken into account, falls from second place to fifth. The difference between the net reproduction rate of Quebec and that of Canada as a whole is reduced from an excess of 15 p.c. to one of 7 p.c. Since 1933, the crude marriage rate has risen and has taken up the slack of the depression years, while the war marriages have meant at least a temporary return to the high marriage frequencies of the earlier part of this century.

Turning to the last column of Table VIII, which shows the reproduction rates of married women, the two highest legitimate fertility rates occur in Quebec and New Brunswick, respectively. In these two provinces, according to the vital statistics of 1930-32, the average family per married woman contained over 4 children, of whom about $3\frac{1}{2}$ would survive to maturity. The fertility of married women was higher in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island than in Saskatchewan and Alberta, although the total nuptial gross reproduction rates of these provinces are all about the same. Apart from this, the fertility of married women runs parallel to total fertility. The net reproduction rates of married women in the different provinces fall into the same order, but owing to differences in mortality (which is more favourable in the Prairie Provinces during the period of child-bearing) there is very little difference between the net legitimate fertility of the Prairie Provinces and that of the Maritimes. It is interesting to note that, even if every woman in British Columbia married, the number of children born, at present rates of fertility and mortality, would still be well below that necessary for replacement.

There remain Alberta and Saskatchewan on the one hand and Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia on the other. The differences between these provinces are not great and the five indexes given show five different orders. As regards the fertility of married women, both gross and net rates show that this is higher in the Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia being first and Alberta last, though the differences are much smaller when mortality is taken into account. The same order appears in the number of children born per married year.

(4) **Racial and Rural-Urban Differences in Nuptiality and Fertility.**—Table IX gives the corrected percentages of males and females in the married state for different racial origins. Variations between the sexes are due to: (1) differences in masculinity; (2) cases where wives are absent, e.g., the Chinese; (3) differences in tendency to marry outside one's own racial origin. The most important distinction among the various groups of females is between recent immigrants and those long settled in the country.