2.—Live Births in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population or Over, 1938-40, by Place of Residence, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence—concluded

Province and City or Town	Census Popu- lation, 1931	Averages, 1926-30	Averages, 1931-35	Averages, 1936-40	1938	1939	1940
Manitoba— Brandon St. Boniface Winnipeg	16,461 <sup>1</sup>	390	303	278	183	210	245
	16,275 <sup>1</sup>	843	1,064	1,290	284	287	316
	215,814 <sup>1</sup>	4,527	3,944	3,785	2,764	2,806	3,245
Saskatchewan— Moose Jaw. Prince Albert. Regina. Saskatoon.	19,8051	623	464	496	323.	291	355
	11,0491	334	398	508	231	235	279
	53,3541	1,368	1,270	1,331	934	955	1,048
	41,7341	1,058	955	928	529	539	655
Alberta— Calgary. Edmonton. Lethbridge.	83,4071	1,806	1,695	1,720	1,221	1,240	1,450
	85,7741	2,122	2,246	2,731	1,632	1,631	1,761
	13,5231	436	531	638	225	248	263
British Columbia— New Westminster Vancouver Victoria	17,524	525	558	789	400	397	416
	46,593	3,776	3,357	4,039	3,543	3,520	4,133
	39,082	717	696	854	439	447	569

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Census of 1936.

Nativity of Mothers.—The influence of the limited immigration in recent years is reflected in the figures of Table 3. In the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where the percentage born to foreign-born mothers in 1933 were  $25 \cdot 9$ ,  $36 \cdot 3$  and  $40 \cdot 4$ , respectively, they were  $12 \cdot 9$ ,  $18 \cdot 5$  and  $22 \cdot 7$ , respectively, in 1940. Thus more and more of the children of the West are coming within the class of third-generation Canadian.

3.—Percentages of Legitimate Children Born Alive to Canadian-Born, British-Born or Foreign-Born Mothers, by Provinces, 1938-40

Province	• Nativity of Mothers								
	Canadian Born			British Born			Foreign Born		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p,c.	p.c.	p,c.	p.c.
rince Edward Island	95-8 90-8	95-9 91-7	95.6 91.8	0·7 6·2	1·5 5·8	0·8 5·4	3·4 2·9	2·6 2·5	3·6 2·7
New Brunswick	94·5 96·1	94·5 96·4	95·0 96·7	$\begin{array}{c} 0.2 \\ 2.0 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$	2·1 1·4	1.8 1.2	$\frac{3.5}{2.5}$	3·4 2·2	3·2 2·1
ntario	81·3 77·1	82·3 79·4	83·8 81·8	10·5 6·5	9.7 6.0	8·9 5·2	8·2 16·4	8.0 14.6	$\begin{bmatrix} 7.3 \\ 12.9 \end{bmatrix}$
fanitobaaskatchewan	70·7 64·4	74·0 67·6	77·1 70·9	5·4 7·9	5·1 7·3	4.5 6.5	23.9 27.7	21·0 25·1	18·5 22·7
lberta ritish Columbia	69.9	72.1	74.7	14.3	13.4	12.0	15.8	14.5	13.3
Canada <sup>1</sup>	84.8	86.0	87-2	6.0	5.6	5.1	9.2	8.4	7.7

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of the Territories.

Fertility Rates.—The crude birth rate of a young country is subject to influences that vitiate comparison with older lands. These influences are the result, to some extent, of differences in age or sex constitution or in conjugal condition. For this reason birth rates are frequently based on the number of births per thousand women within suitably chosen age groups. Such rates are commonly known as