15 have been extensively revised through the co-operation of the provincial authorities concerned.

## 15.-Divorces Granted in Canada, by Provinces, 1918-39

Note.—In consequence of a decision of the British Privy Council, divorces in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have, subsequently to 1918, been granted by the courts of these provinces. For divorces in each year prior to 1918, see the 1921 Year Book, p. 825.

Year	Granted by the Dominion Parliament			Granted by the Courts						
	P.E. Island	Quebec	Ontario	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total for Canada
1918         1919         1920         1921         1922         1923         1924         1925         1926         1927         1928         1929         1930         1931         1933         1934         1935         1936         1937	Nil " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 4\\ 9\\ 10\\ 6\\ 10\\ 13\\ 13\\ 10\\ 13\\ 24\\ 30\\ 41\\ 38\\ 27\\ 24\\ 38\\ 27\\ 24\\ 38\\ 27\\ 24\\ 38\\ 27\\ 24\\ 38\\ 40\\ 43\\ 40\\ 43\\ \end{array}$	10 46 89 96 91 102 113 119 111 181 213 207 204 914,5 3074,5 3074,5 3074,5 5194,5 5194,5	35 27 33 52 41	10 13 15 13 12 19 15 15 15 12 17 20 26 12 17 36 38 53 <sup>5</sup>	Nil 88 <sup>2</sup> 42 122 97 81 77 <sup>3</sup> 79 85 101 79 89 114 94 114 116 126 145 179 200	$ \begin{array}{r} 1^{1} \\ 3 \\ 26 \\ 50 \\ 37 \\ 41 \\ 28 \\ 42 \\ 48^{2} \\ 60 \\ 55 \\ 69 \\ 62 \\ 51 \\ 61 \\ 48 \\ 62 \\ 60 \\ 79 \\ 109 \\ \end{array} $	$2^{1}$ $36^{2}$ $112^{5}$ $89^{5}$ 129 $88^{5}$ 118 101 154 148 $173^{5}$ 147 151 $157^{5}$ $138^{5}$ $170^{5}$ $225^{5}$ $218^{5}$ $259^{5}$	65 147 136 128 138 139 <sup>2</sup> 136 <sup>2</sup> 150 167 197 203 222 255 208 245 258 306 384 462 <sup>5</sup> 533 <sup>5</sup>	114373474554955455025542549606746788581587369651,001593051,11751,42351,57651,8425
1938 1939	2 Nil	83 50	8244,5 7474,5	51	39 40	205 181	100 122 1325	271 <sup>6</sup> 272 <sup>5</sup>	6475 6025	2,244 <sup>5</sup> 2,088 <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Granted by Parliament. <sup>2</sup> One granted by Parliament. <sup>3</sup> Two granted by Parliament. <sup>4</sup> Granted by the courts. <sup>5</sup> Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

## Section 3.—Deaths

Disregarding the effects of wars and their aftermath, the past century has seen a decline in the death rate in countries of the white world. Perhaps the most impressive testimony regarding this decline in the death rate is furnished by the mortality statistics of Sweden, where vital statistics have been kept with great accuracy for the whole nation ever since 1750. There, the crude death rate declined from an average of 27.4 per 1,000 in the decade 1751-60 to 14.3 in the decade 1911-20 and to 11.5 in 1938.

Similarly, in England and Wales, the crude death rate, which was  $18 \cdot 2$  in the 90's of the past century, declined to  $15 \cdot 4$  in the first decade of the present century and  $12 \cdot 1$  in the third; it was  $11 \cdot 6$  in 1938. In Scotland, again, the average rate was  $22 \cdot 1$  in the '60's,  $21 \cdot 8$  in the '70's,  $18 \cdot 6$  in the '90's,  $13 \cdot 9$  in 1921-25,  $13 \cdot 6$  in 1926-30, and  $12 \cdot 6$  in 1938.

There will always be years of specially high mortality, for instance 1918, when the death rate in Ontario, the most populous of the provinces of Canada, was  $15 \cdot 3$  per 1,000, owing to the influenza-pneumonia epidemic, as against  $12 \cdot 0$  in 1917 and  $11 \cdot 9$  in 1919. Over a period, however, these abnormalities are reduced to negligibility.

As for Canada, while the period elapsed since the introduction of complete and comprehensive vital statistics in 1920 has been too short to establish a definite downward trend, the rate of 12.4 per 1,000 for that year, in the eight provinces then included in the registration area, was substantially higher than in any subsequent year. A decided improvement is shown in the deaths and death rate of Quebec for the years 1933-36, although for 1937 the rate increased to 11.3; but for 1938 and