

in the age periods under 45 years, but there is also less by 10 per cent of an annual death rate. The direct bearing of such figures upon the man-power of Canada is seen by applying this difference of 10 per cent to the population under 45 in 1901 in those provinces whose increase was notably below the normal in 1911. Thus, in the three Maritime Provinces the combined population of 937,955 would, in 1911, have had 46,897 added, in the census period, to the active population under 45, plus 1,750 fewer deaths in a year; or a gain of nearly 50,000 in the chief wage-earning period.

**Results of
Migration**

On the other hand any permanent migration will reduce the man-power for any given population to the same extent. A yet clearer appreciation of what man-power in a population means is obtained by applying to an old population the rates for age periods of the three Western Provinces in 1916, where, with but 14.7 of the population older than 45 years, 10.6 per cent, or some 40,000, would be added to the population of the Eastern Provinces for the age period under 45 years.

Not only, however, as we have seen, does migration from rural areas reduce the man-power for agriculture, the primary industry of Canada, but its correlative is, further, a decline in the annual rural birthrate. Thus, in Ontario counties without large towns, this rate varies from 15 to 20 per 1,000, and averages probably 18 per 1,000. The ten Ontario cities in 1915 had an average of 28 births per 1,000, with a death rate of 12.8, or a natural increase of 15.8 per 1,000. Such must be considered comparatively satisfactory; but the increase of children under 1 year, as seen in the following comparison, also varies greatly in different classes of municipalities.

TABLE 8.—DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR
PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN ONTARIO

	1913	1914	1915	1916
The Province.....	117.7	103.2	102.0	107
City municipalities.....	140.3	116.9	144.3	121
Town ".....	148.3	129.9	110.0	129
Rural ".....	95.7	88.8	92.8	92

Such differences give much force to the statement in the *Report of the Local Government Board* of England, for 1915-16, that "there is no insuperable difficulty in reducing the total deaths in childhood to one-half their ordinary number;" while this statement is fortified by