

Proportion of male to female births in Australasian colonies in 1892 and 1893 :—

	1892.	1893.
	No. of boys to 100 girls born.	No. of boys to 100 girls born.
Victoria .....	105·31	106·17
New South Wales .....	105·24	106·97
Queensland .....	108·03	104·52
South Australia .....	98·31	103·91
Western Australia .....	107·87	97·38
Tasmania .....	108·88	107·23
New Zealand.....	103·72	104·88

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887-93

COUNTRIES.	EXCESS PER CENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.							Mean for 7 Years.
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
New Zealand.....	212	231	220	205	180	177	169	199
South Australia.....	175	180	195	164	155	184	136	169
Queensland .....	162	158	135	173	185	183	153	164
New South Wales.....	177	168	151	174	142	178	151	163
Western Australia.....	122	126	161	189	106	99	123	132
Tasmania .....	119	135	127	127	122	140	152	132
Victoria.....	106	112	88	109	107	139	121	112

According to the census returns of 1891 for Canada, the birth rate in British Columbia was 23·16 per thousand of the population, and the death rate was 13·94 per thousand. In Manitoba the birth rate was 32·53 per thousand and the death rate 19·36 per thousand. In New Brunswick the birth rate was 27·70 per thousand and the death rate 13·36 per thousand. In Nova Scotia the birth rate was 25·41 per thousand and the death rate 14·57 per thousand. In Ontario the birth rate was 24·50 per thousand and the death rate was 11·30 per thousand. In Quebec the birth rate was 36·86 per thousand and the death rate 18·91 per thousand. In Prince Edward Island the birth rate was 24·45 per thousand and the death rate 12·26 per thousand. In the North-west Territories the birth rate was 24·98 per thousand and the death rate 7·32 per thousand.

Manitoba is the banner province, having the second largest birth rate and the second lowest death rate, the result being that the prairie province has the largest excess of births over deaths.