

**Natural Increase by Sex.**—According to Table 3, the number of male children born in 1925 in the registration area exceeded the total male deaths for the year by 44,053, while the gain in the female population during the same period was 44,331. Thus, while the number of male children born exceeded the females by 4,607, the higher mortality among males, *viz.*, 35,681 as compared with 30,796, caused a net excess increase of 278 in the female as compared with the male population.

**3.—Excess of Births over Deaths in the Registration Area of Canada, by Provinces and for each Sex, 1925, with Totals for 1921-24.**

Provinces.	Males.			Females.			Both sexes.
	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
Prince Edward Island.	877	513	364	798	484	314	678
Nova Scotia.	5,886	3,076	2,810	5,514	2,969	2,545	5,355
New Brunswick.	5,664	2,620	3,044	5,285	2,340	2,945	5,989
Ontario.	36,098	17,583	18,515	34,024	16,877	17,647	36,162
Manitoba.	7,634	2,911	4,723	7,233	2,334	4,899	9,622
Saskatchewan.	10,820	3,228	7,592	9,962	2,400	7,562	14,954
Alberta.	7,626	2,703	4,923	7,298	1,994	5,304	10,227
British Columbia.	5,329	3,047	2,282	5,013	1,893	3,115	5,397
<b>Total, 1925</b>	<b>79,734</b>	<b>35,681</b>	<b>44,053</b>	<b>75,127</b>	<b>30,796</b>	<b>44,331</b>	<b>88,394</b>
<b>Total, 1924</b>	<b>80,808</b>	<b>35,415</b>	<b>45,393</b>	<b>76,787</b>	<b>30,782</b>	<b>46,005</b>	<b>91,398</b>
<b>Total, 1923</b>	<b>80,566</b>	<b>37,517</b>	<b>43,049</b>	<b>76,331</b>	<b>32,665</b>	<b>43,666</b>	<b>86,715</b>
<b>Total, 1922</b>	<b>84,057</b>	<b>37,644</b>	<b>47,013</b>	<b>80,137</b>	<b>31,984</b>	<b>48,153</b>	<b>95,166</b>
<b>Total, 1921</b>	<b>87,134</b>	<b>36,411</b>	<b>50,723</b>	<b>81,845</b>	<b>31,311</b>	<b>50,534</b>	<b>101,257</b>

## 2.—Births.

Throughout almost the whole of the civilized world, the birth rate has in the past generation been on the decline, though the consequent decline in the rate of natural increase has to a considerable extent been offset by a decline in the death rate.

The crude birth rate of England and Wales, for example, was 35.4 per 1,000 population on the average of the decennium 1871-80, 32.5 in 1881-90 and 29.9 in 1891-1900. In 1913 the birth rate was 24.1 and, though it rose to 25.5 in 1920, it fell again to 22.4 in 1921, 19.7 in 1923, 18.8 in 1924, 18.3 in 1925 and 17.8 in 1926.

Similarly in France, the crude birth rate declined from an average of 25.4 per 1,000 population in the 1870's, 23.9 in the 1880's and 22.2 in the 1890's to 20.4 in 1920 and 19.4 in 1923, rising slightly to 19.6 in 1925 and falling to 18.8 in 1926. In Germany, again, the crude birth rate was 39.1 in the 1870's, 36.8 in the 1880's, 36.1 in the 1890's, 23.6 in 1922, 22.5 in 1925 and 19.5 in 1926.

In Canada the crude birth rate still stands at the comparatively high figure of 24.8 per 1,000 in 1926. This, however, is largely due to the influence of Quebec, where the birth rate stood at the very high figure of 32.1 per 1,000 in 1926, as compared with 21.5 per 1,000 in Ontario. In the other provinces the figures varied from 17.4 per 1,000 in British Columbia to 25.3 in New Brunswick and 25.0 in Saskatchewan.

Statistics of births and birth rates for the years 1922-26 are given by provinces in Table 4, the provincial figures both of births and birth rates for Quebec being appended for the years 1922-25, so as to show national totals. The figures for 1926 are subject to revision.