

**Natural Increase by Sex.**—According to Table 3, the number of male children born in 1927 in Canada exceeded the total male deaths for the year by 64,390, while the gain in the female population during the same period was 64,506. Thus, while the number of male children born exceeded the females by 7,122, the higher mortality among males, *viz.*, 56,265 as compared with 49,027, resulted in a net excess of the natural increase of the females amounting to 116. Provisional figures for 1928 are as follows:—males, births 121,201, deaths 58,410, natural increase 62,791; females, births 114,993, deaths 50,529, natural increase 64,464.

**3.—Excess of Births over Deaths in Canada, by Provinces and for each Sex, 1927, with Totals for 1921-1927.**

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..	890	451	439	807	462	345	784
Nova Scotia.....	5,704	3,300	2,404	5,430	3,078	2,352	4,756
New Brunswick.....	5,391	2,537	2,854	5,088	2,365	2,723	5,577
Quebec.....	42,813	18,827	23,986	40,251	17,348	22,903	46,889
Ontario.....	34,755	18,305	16,450	32,916	16,470	16,446	32,896
Manitoba.....	7,434	2,968	4,466	6,713	2,341	4,372	8,838
Saskatchewan.....	10,852	3,395	7,457	10,163	2,636	7,527	14,984
Alberta.....	7,682	2,932	4,750	7,215	2,127	5,088	9,838
British Columbia.....	5,134	3,550	1,584	4,950	2,200	2,750	4,334
<b>Total, 1927.....</b>	<b>120,655</b>	<b>56,265</b>	<b>64,390</b>	<b>113,533</b>	<b>49,027</b>	<b>64,506</b>	<b>128,896</b>
<b>Total, 1926.....</b>	<b>119,863</b>	<b>56,979</b>	<b>62,884</b>	<b>112,887</b>	<b>50,475</b>	<b>62,412</b>	<b>125,296</b>
<b>Total, 1925.....</b>	<b>124,686</b>	<b>52,450</b>	<b>72,236</b>	<b>117,702</b>	<b>46,327</b>	<b>71,375</b>	<b>143,611</b>
<b>Total, 1924.....</b>	<b>125,599</b>	<b>52,227</b>	<b>73,363</b>	<b>118,935</b>	<b>46,326</b>	<b>72,609</b>	<b>145,972</b>
<b>Total, 1923.....</b>	<b>124,003</b>	<b>55,490</b>	<b>68,513</b>	<b>116,473</b>	<b>49,840</b>	<b>66,633</b>	<b>135,146</b>
<b>Total, 1922.....</b>	<b>129,055</b>	<b>54,505</b>	<b>74,550</b>	<b>123,516</b>	<b>47,982</b>	<b>75,534</b>	<b>150,084</b>
<b>Total, 1921.....</b>	<b>133,839</b>	<b>53,685</b>	<b>80,154</b>	<b>123,889</b>	<b>47,470</b>	<b>76,419</b>	<b>156,573</b>

## Section 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 lessened by the synchronous 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, 17.8 in 1926 and 16.6 in 1927.

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 and 18.1 in 1927. 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, 19.3 in 1926, and 18.3 in 1927.

In Canada the crude birth rate still stands at the comparatively high figure of 24.5 per 1,000 in 1928. This, however, is largely due to the influence of Quebec, where the birth rate stood at the very high figure of 31.6 per 1,000 in 1928, as compared with 21.2 per 1,000 in Ontario. In the other provinces the figures varied from 17.7 per 1,000 in British Columbia to 24.8 in Saskatchewan and 24.5 in Alberta.