

stated: Denmark, 8·6; Japan, 14·5; Netherlands, 13·7; Norway, 7·4; Finland, 8·0; Italy, 11·2 (1927); Switzerland, 5·3; Sweden, 4·2; Spain, 11·3; France, 1·8; Belgium, 5·1; United States (registration area), 7·7; Union of South Africa (whites), 15·7.

It will be noticed that the natural increase of the population of Canada has shown some tendency to decline in recent years. The decrease to 121,465 shown by the unrevised figures for 1929 gives a rate of 12·4 per 1,000 of the estimated population, which is a sharp decline from the rate of 13·2 for 1928.

Statistics of the births, marriages, deaths and natural increase in cities of 10,000 and over are given for the calendar year 1928 in Table 2, but these are not worked out as rates per 1,000 of population, though the census population in 1921, which is also given, furnishes some guide to the rate of natural increase. Particularly notable in this table is the very large number of births in such cities as Montreal and Quebec, as compared with Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and other cities of somewhat corresponding size. This greatly higher birth rate is in part counterbalanced by a considerably higher death rate, but the natural increase in Quebec cities is still considerably higher than in the cities of other provinces.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE IN CANADA AND ITS PROVINCES

1928

PER 1,000 POPULATION

	BIRTH RATE	DEATH RATE	NATURAL INCREASE
CANADA	24·5	11·3	13·2
PRINCE EDWARD ISL.	21·0	11·1	9·9
NOVA SCOTIA	20·0	11·3	8·7
NEW BRUNSWICK	24·2	12·0	12·2
QUEBEC	31·6	13·8	17·8
ONTARIO	21·2	11·5	9·7
MANITODA	22·1	8·2	13·9
SASKATCHEWAN	25·0	7·2	17·8
ALBERTA	24·8	9·0	15·8
BRITISH COLUMBIA	17·8	10·1	7·7