

Natural Increase by Sex.—According to Table 3, the number of male children born in 1928 in Canada exceeded the total male deaths for the year by 63,025, while the gain in the female population during the same period was 64,675. Thus, while the number of male children born exceeded the females by 6,253, the higher mortality among males, *viz.*, 58,480 as compared with 50,577, resulted in a net excess of the natural increase of the females amounting to 1,650. Provisional figures for 1929 are as follows: males, births 120,622, deaths 60,880, natural increase 59,742; females, births 114,293, deaths 52,570, natural increase 61,723.

3.—Excess of Births over Deaths in Canada, by Provinces and for each Sex, 1928, with Totals for 1921-1928.

Province.	Males.			Females.			Both Sexes.
	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
Prince Edward Island..	917	495	452	859	457	402	854
Nova Scotia.....	5,533	3,339	2,194	5,398	2,863	2,535	4,729
New Brunswick.....	5,152	2,654	2,498	4,895	2,318	2,577	5,075
Quebec.....	43,049	19,036	24,013	40,572	17,596	22,976	46,989
Ontario.....	35,299	19,457	15,842	33,211	17,671	15,540	31,382
Manitoba.....	7,282	3,029	4,253	7,222	2,367	4,855	9,108
Saskatchewan.....	10,983	3,485	7,498	10,278	2,681	7,597	15,095
Alberta.....	8,091	3,322	4,769	7,801	2,377	5,224	9,908
British Columbia.....	5,169	3,683	1,506	5,216	2,247	2,969	4,475
Totals, 1928.....	121,595	58,480	63,025	115,252	59,577	64,675	127,700
Totals, 1927.....	129,855	56,265	64,390	113,533	49,027	64,506	125,596
Totals, 1925.....	119,863	56,378	62,884	112,887	50,475	62,412	125,296
Totals, 1923.....	121,686	52,459	72,236	117,702	46,327	71,375	143,511
Totals, 1924.....	125,590	52,227	73,363	118,935	46,326	72,609	145,972
Totals, 1923.....	121,063	55,490	68,513	116,473	49,849	66,633	135,146
Totals, 1922.....	123,655	54,595	74,550	123,516	47,982	75,534	154,484
Totals, 1921.....	133,339	53,685	80,154	123,889	47,470	76,419	156,573

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, 16.6 in 1927 and 16.7 in 1928.

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 21.4 in 1920 and 19.1 in 1923, rising slightly to 19.0 in 1925 and falling to 18.8 in 1926, 18.2 in 1927 and 18.2 in 1928. 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, 23.0 in 1922, 20.7 in 1925, 19.5 in 1926, 18.4 in 1927 and 18.6 in 1928.

In Canada the crude birth rate still stands at the comparatively high figure of 24.0 per 1,000 in 1929. This, however, is largely due to the influence of Quebec, where the birth rate stood at the very high figure of 30.3 per 1,000 in 1929, as compared with 20.9 per 1,000 in Ontario. In the other provinces the figures varied from 17.4 per 1,000 in British Columbia to 25.9 in Alberta.