

Table 5.—Living Births in Cities of 10,000 Population and Over, 1926-1929—concluded.

City.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Galt, Ont.	260	265	266	253
Glace Bay, N.S.	602	668	631	667
Guelph, Ont.	405	418	362	390
Halifax, N.S.	1,359	1,494	1,425	1,452
Hamilton, Ont.	2,774	2,866	3,007	3,166
Hull, Que.	1,019	1,062	999	906
Kingston, Ont.	525	591	576	618
Kitchener, Ont.	689	688	761	808
Lachine, Que.	426	440	464	464
Lethbridge, Alta.	349	348	416	487
Lévis, Que.	290	315	313	310
London, Ont.	1,331	1,286	1,438	1,363
Moncton, N.B.	522	499	482	566
Montreal, Que.	19,650	19,458	20,252	20,632
Moose Jaw, Sask.	649	626	617	628
New Westminster, B.C.	508	491	535	537
Niagara Falls, Ont.	455	492	445	499
North Bay, Ont.	423	406	435	406
Oshawa, Ont.	512	595	703	727
Ottawa, Ont.	2,869	3,063	3,063	2,920
Outremont, Que.	126	135	109	127
Owen Sound, Ont.	317	297	368	376
Peterborough, Ont.	535	545	558	617
Port Arthur, Ont.	498	510	558	579
Quebec, Que.	4,164	4,349	4,473	4,456
Regina, Sask.	1,093	1,203	1,363	1,514
St. Boniface, Man.	761	752	829	893
St. Catharines, Ont.	592	577	570	565
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	296	317	315	362
Saint John, N.E.	1,097	1,166	1,083	1,149
St. Thomas, Ont.	334	329	341	306
Sarnia, Ont.	376	435	426	468
Saskatoon, Sask.	909	962	1,045	1,137
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	552	578	627	661
Shawinigan Falls, Que.	620	670	703	642
Sherbrooke, Que.	717	809	753	818
Stratford, Ont.	366	372	401	376
Sydney, N.S.	453	501	484	501
Toronto, Ont.	11,185	11,448	12,342	12,477
Three Rivers, Que.	1,234	1,327	1,444	1,289
Vancouver, B.C. ²	3,543	3,651	3,812	3,823
Verdun, Que.	996	1,007	1,058	1,095
Victoria, B.C.	712	664	723	740
Westmount, Que.	54	38	42	51
Windsor, Ont.	2,122	2,088	1,681	1,654
Winnipeg, Man.	4,495	4,506	4,552	4,452

²Though Point Grey and South Vancouver were not incorporated into Vancouver until Jan. 1, 1929, their statistics are included in the figures for Vancouver for the years 1926-29 for purposes of comparison.

Legitimate Birth Rates per 1,000 Married Women of Ages 15-44.—The test of birth rate most generally accepted by vital statisticians is applied by the comparison of the total number of legitimate births with the total number of married women between the ages of 15 and 44, though a small number of births occur where the mothers are either below 15 or past the 45th birthday. This test was applied to the registration area of Canada for 1921-24 in a table on p. 164 of the 1927-28 Year Book on the assumptions: (1) that the number of married women in the country increased proportionately to the estimated increase of the general population between 1921 and 1924, and (2) that the number of Canadian-born, of British-born and of foreign-born married women increased between 1921 and 1924 proportionately to the estimated increase of the general population.