

All rates in this chapter have been recalculated on the basis of the revised estimates of population given on p. 110.

The natural increase of the population of Canada is first dealt with, followed by detailed tables of births, marriages and deaths in the order named.

### Section 1.—Natural Increase.

Summary statistics of the births, marriages, deaths and natural increase per 1,000 of population are given for the years 1921 to 1930, by provinces, in Table 1.

The province of Quebec is regarded as having one of the highest rates of natural increase per 1,000 population of any civilized area, but in every year since 1926 Saskatchewan has outranked Quebec in this respect, owing to its younger population and lower crude death rate, as will be seen from the figures. In 1930, for similar reasons, Alberta also surpassed Quebec in rate of natural increase. The high rates for these provinces brought the averages for Canada up to 13.3 in 1926, 13.4 in 1927, 13.0 in 1928, 12.2 in 1929 and 13.2 in 1930. The rate of natural increase in 1929 was 10.8 per 1,000 in Australia, 10.2 in New Zealand, 2.9 in England and Wales, 4.5 in Scotland and 5.2 in the Irish Free State, so that Canada compares quite favourably with other British countries.

