

VITAL STATISTICS OF YUKON AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, 1924-30.

Year.	Yukon.			The Northwest Territories.		
	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1924.....	31	5	38	95	39	47
1925.....	22	17	63	57	35	32
1926.....	27	12	68	75	3	51
1927.....	29	19	33	126	29	133
1928.....	30	13	46	222	30	367
1929.....	35	10	54	133	29	198
1930.....	45	17	69	232	36	206

Two important considerations should be borne in mind by the students who use either the tables which follow or the detailed reports issued by the Bureau of Statistics for comparative purposes. First, in spite of the improvements of the past decade, registration generally, and the registration of births in particular, is not universally carried out. The great extent of the country and the isolation of many of its inhabitants partly account for this unsatisfactory situation. Secondly, the very considerable differences in the age and sex distribution of the population in different provinces make comparisons of crude birth rates and crude death rates as among the provinces unfair and misleading.

All rates in this chapter have been recalculated on the basis of the revised estimates of population given on p. 145.

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 1931, 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 for each year since 1926 with the single exception of the latest year 1931, Saskatchewan has outranked Quebec in this respect, owing to its younger population and lower crude death rate. 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, 13.2 in 1930 and 13.1 in 1931. The rate of natural increase in 1931 was 9.5 per 1,000 in Australia, 10.1 in New Zealand, 3.5 in England and Wales, 5.7 in Scotland and 4.8 in the Irish Free State, so that Canada compares quite favourably with other British countries.