

and international comparisons. By effective co-operation of the provinces with the Dominion, this object should be capable of attainment without sacrificing the liberty of each province to satisfy its own special statistical requirements". Yet, prior to 1920, it was impossible to compile any satisfactory series of vital statistics figures for Canada as a whole. Among the obstacles to such a national compilation were the inequalities of registration between the provinces, the lack of uniformity in classification and in the method of presentation, the omission in some cases of important data, the choice in some cases of the fiscal instead of the calendar year as the unit of time, and the fact that for some of the provinces within comparatively recent years the series of publications was broken, while for New Brunswick no provincial vital statistics at all were published from 1895 until 1920.

Co-operation was finally effected as a consequence of the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Act of 1918, which specifically provided that the Bureau should publish an annual report on vital statistics. A scheme was first drawn up in the Bureau and submitted to the various provinces; then Dominion-Provincial conferences on vital statistics were held in June and December, 1918, when final discussions took place.

In 1919, as a result of conference, a plan was devised whereby the Bureau of Statistics and the Registrar General's office in each province would co-operate in producing National Vital Statistics for the Dominion. Under this national system, while registration of births, deaths, and marriages is carried out as heretofore by the provincial authorities, the legislation of each province conforms in its essentials to a model bill, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, one of the features of which was compulsory registration. The Bureau of Statistics undertakes compilation and tabulation.

Under the scheme outlined above, the vital statistics for all the provinces except Quebec were secured and compiled on a uniform basis for the years 1921 to 1925. The annual reports for these years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician.

Quebec has been included in the registration area as from Jan. 1, 1926, from which date her statistics are on a comparable basis with those of the other provinces. The final reports for 1926 to 1934, including the statistics of all the nine provinces, have appeared and may be procured from the Dominion Statistician.

Two important considerations should be borne in mind by the student who uses 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. 153.

**Yukon and Northwest Territories.**—The vital statistics of Yukon and the Northwest Territories have been collected and compiled since 1924. They are not, however, presented with those of the nine provinces in the tables of this chapter because the figures are not regarded as complete, the details are in many cases not available, and the small and varying population is not known with sufficient accuracy for each year to enable the rates to be calculated. As these territories contain less than 1/700th of the population of Canada, their vital statistics are a negligible