

factor in the total. Births, marriages, and deaths in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, for the years 1924-35, are summarized in the statement herewith:—

VITAL STATISTICS OF YUKON AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, 1924-35.

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	20	133
1928.....	30	13	46	222	30	367
1929.....	35	10	54	133	29	168
1930.....	45	17	69	232	36	206
1931.....	40	24	66	141	36	106
1932.....	44	26	62	195	33	122
1933.....	58	15	60	179	26	128
1934.....	44	29	48	203	47	154
1935.....	58	27	69	214	63	162

The vital statistics of the provinces are taken up in the following order: births, marriages, deaths, and finally natural increase.

Section 1.—Births.

Throughout almost the whole of the civilized world the birth rate has, in the past generation, been on the decline, though the consequent reduction in the rate of natural increase has been partly offset 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, thence by successive stages to 16.6 in 1927, rising to 16.7 in 1928, but thereafter falling gradually each year to 14.4 in 1933, with a slight rise to 14.8 in 1934.

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, falling slightly to 19.0 in 1925 and again to 18.8 in 1926, 18.1 in 1930, 17.5 in 1931, 17.3 in 1932, 16.3 in 1933, and to 16.1 in 1934. 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, 25.9 in 1920, 20.7 in 1925, 17.5 in 1930, 16.0 in 1931, 15.1 in 1932, and 14.7 in 1933. The 1934 rate showed a marked recovery to 18.0.

In Canada the crude birth rate still stands at a comparatively high figure, being 20.3 per 1,000 in 1935. This, however, is largely due to the influence of Quebec, where the rate, although declining, stood at 24.6 per 1,000 in 1935, as compared with 17.2 per 1,000 in Ontario. In the other provinces the figures varied from a low of 13.6 in British Columbia to a high of 24.2 in New Brunswick.

Birth statistics are given by sex in Table 1, p. 158. Table 2 gives the number of live births in cities and towns of 10,000 population and over for the years 1931 to 1935 inclusive. For some years previous to 1930 there was a definite tendency for such births to increase but the figures given indicate an opposite trend since that year.

Sex of Live Births.—Table 1 shows the number and proportion of live male and female births reported for each province of Canada during the calendar years