

1891-1900. In 1913 the birth rate was 24.1, and, though it rose to 25.5 in 1920, it has fallen quite rapidly, with minor fluctuations since then to 14.8 in 1936.

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, 16.1 in 1934, and 15.0 in 1936. 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, 17.6 in 1930, and 14.7 in 1933. Since then the rate has recovered to 19.0 in 1936.

In Canada the crude birth rate still stands at a comparatively high figure, being 19.8 per 1,000 in 1937. This, however, is largely due to the influence of Quebec, where the rate, although declining, stood at 24.1 per 1,000 in 1937, as compared with 16.6 per 1,000 in Ontario. In the other provinces the figures varied from a low of 15.0 in British Columbia to a high of 24.0 in New Brunswick.

Birth statistics are given by sex in Table 1, below. Table 2 gives the number of live births in cities and towns of 10,000 population or over for the years 1933 to 1937, 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.

**Births by Place of Residence.**—The Vital Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has, at the time of going to press, a report in process of compilation showing births by place of residence. See p. 116.

**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 1935, 1936, and 1937, with averages for the five-year periods 1921-25, 1926-30, and 1931-35. The figures for Quebec commence only with the year 1926, when that province entered the registration area, and the totals for Canada are limited in the same manner in consequence. Every province shows an excess of male births for the years or averages shown in the table. The table shows that among every 1,000 born in 1937 in the whole of Canada, 514 were males and 486 females. In other words, there were 1,057 males born to every 1,000 females.

**1.—Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Sex, and Ratio of Males to Females, by Provinces, 1935-37, with Averages for 1921-25, 1926-30, and 1931-35.**

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for single years 1921-25, see p. 155 of the Canada Year Book for 1927-28, and those for 1926-30, p. 156 of the Canada Year Book for 1933, and those for 1931-33, p. 156 of the 1936 Year Book.

Province and Year.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	Males.		Females.		Males to 1,000 Females.	
			Number.	Per Cent of Total.	Number.	Per Cent of Total.		
Prince Edward Island....	Av. 1921-25	1,966	22.6	993	50.5	973	49.5	1,021
	Av. 1926-30	1,734	19.7	898	51.8	836	48.2	1,074
	Av. 1931-35	1,961	22.1	1,012	51.6	949	48.4	1,067
	1935	2,010	22.6	1,013	50.4	997	49.6	1,016
	1936	1,977	21.5	1,044	52.8	933	47.2	1,119
Nova Scotia.....	1937	2,093	22.5	1,108	52.9	985	47.1	1,125
	Av. 1921-25	12,119	23.4	6,275	51.8	5,844	48.2	1,074
	Av. 1926-30	11,016	21.4	5,655	51.3	5,363	48.7	1,054
	Av. 1931-35	11,486	22.0	5,906	51.4	5,580	48.6	1,053
	1935	11,617	22.0	5,980	51.5	5,637	48.5	1,061
New Brunswick.....	1936	11,808	22.0	6,127	51.9	5,681	48.1	1,079
	1937	11,572	21.4	6,071	52.5	5,501	47.5	1,104
	Av. 1921-25	11,080	23.4	5,708	51.5	5,372	48.5	1,063
	Av. 1926-30	10,327	25.8	5,292	51.2	5,035	48.8	1,051
	Av. 1931-35	10,440	24.9	5,344	51.2	5,096	48.8	1,049
	1935	10,388	24.2	5,257	50.6	5,131	49.4	1,025
	1936	10,513	24.2	5,368	51.1	5,145	48.9	1,043
	1937	10,580	24.0	5,452	51.5	5,128	48.5	1,063