In a country with a fairly young population such as Canada, in which immigration has been large, an excess of males is to be expected. The higher rate of natural increase for females is the means by which this excess is gradually reduced. Eventually, there will, no doubt, be an excess of females in the total population as there now is in most European countries.

33Natural Increase and Rates of Natural Increase, b	by Sex and by	Provinces, 1944-47
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Province and Year	Excess of Births Over Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation	Males		Females	
			Number	Rate per 1,000 Males	Number	Rate per 1,000 Females
Prince Edward Island	$1,360 \\ 1,370 \\ 1,919 \\ 1,972$	14 · 9 14 · 8 20 · 4 20 · 9	670 712 968 989	14 · 2 14 · 9 20 · 0 20 · 5	690 658 951 983	$15 \cdot 6$ $14 \cdot 9$ $20 \cdot 9$ $21 \cdot 5$
Nova Scotia	9,369 9,902 11,868 13,256	$15 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 3$	4,698 4,996 5,867 6,484	$15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 6$	4,671 4,906 6,001 6,772	$15 \cdot 6$ $16 \cdot 1$ $20 \cdot 0$ $22 \cdot 2$
New Brunswick	8,336 8,828 11,408 12,939	$18.0 \\ 18.9 \\ 23.8 \\ 26.4$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,177\\ 4,364\\ 5,682\\ 6,438\end{array}$	$17.6 \\ 18.2 \\ 23.2 \\ 25.8$	4,159 4,464 5,726 6,501	$18.5 \\ 19.5 \\ 24.3 \\ 26.9$
Quebec 1944 1945 1946 1947	67,449 70,935 77,595 81,845	$19 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 0$	34,104 35,580 39,218 40,827	$19 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 9$	33,345 35,355 38,377 41,018	$19 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 2$
Ontario	38,309 39,475 57,688 67,234	$9.7 \\ 9.8 \\ 14.1 \\ 16.1$	$18,826 \\ 19,254 \\ 28,536 \\ 32,825$	9·4 9·5 13·8 15·5	19,483 20,221 29,152 34,409	9·9 10·2 14·3 16·6
Manitoba	9,307 9,703 12,257 13,659	$12.7 \\ 13.2 \\ 16.9 \\ 18.4$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,487 \\ 4,650 \\ 5,910 \\ 6,450 \end{array}$	11.8 12.3 15.8 17.0	4,820 5,053 6,347 7,209	$13 \cdot 7$ $14 \cdot 2$ $17 \cdot 9$ $19 \cdot 8$
Saskatchewan	$11,684 \\ 12,497 \\ 15,011 \\ 16,724$	13 · 8 14 · 8 18 · 0 19 · 8	5,500 5,927 7,108 7,979	$12 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9$	6,184 6,570 7,903 8,745	$15 \cdot 8$ $16 \cdot 8$ $20 \cdot 2$ $22 \cdot 1$
Alberta	$13,052 \\ 13,485 \\ 15,583 \\ 18,088$	$16 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 0$	$egin{array}{c} 6,155 \ 6,408 \ 7,253 \ 8,764 \end{array}$	$14 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 2$	6,897 7,077 8,330 9,324	18·1 18·3 22·0 24·0
British Columbia	9,302 9,121 12,472 15,673	$10 \cdot 0$ 9 \cdot 6 12 \cdot 4 15 \cdot 0	$3,722 \\ 3,670 \\ 5,244 \\ 6,779$	$7 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 5$	5,580 5,451 7,228 8,894	12·5 11·9 15·0 17·7
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories)	168,168 175,316 215,801 241,390	14 · 1 14 · 5 17 · 5 19 · 2	82,339 85,561 105,786 117,535	13 · 5 13 · 8 16 · 9 18 · 4	85,829 89,755 110,015 123,855	14 · 7 15 · 2 18 · 2 20 · 1

Natural Increase in Urban Centres.—The classification of births and deaths by place of residence makes it possible to calculate rates of natural increase for urban centres; the figures are given in Table 34. In most of the larger cities the rate is lower than in their respective provinces. Urban population is also increased by the influx of people from the rural areas.

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