

**10.—Summary of Births, Deaths, Natural Increase and Immigration, Calendar Years, with Estimated Populations as at June 1, 1921-42**

Year	Calendar-Year Data				Estimated Population Year Ended June 1
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Immigration	
1921.....	257,728	101,155	156,573	91,728	8,788,000
1922.....	252,571	102,487	150,084	64,224	8,919,000
1923.....	240,476	105,330	135,146	133,729	9,010,000
1924.....	244,525	98,553	145,972	124,164	9,143,000
1925.....	242,388	98,777	143,611	84,907	9,294,000
1926.....	232,750	107,454	125,296	135,982	9,451,000
1927.....	234,188	105,292	128,896	158,886	9,637,000
1928.....	236,757	109,057	127,700	166,783	9,835,000
1929.....	235,415	113,515	121,900	164,993	10,029,000
1930.....	243,495	109,306	134,189	104,806	10,208,000
1931.....	240,473	104,517	135,956	27,530	10,376,000
1932.....	235,666	104,377	131,289	20,591	10,510,000 <sup>1</sup>
1933.....	222,868	101,968	120,900	14,382	10,633,000 <sup>1</sup>
1934.....	221,303	101,582	119,721	12,476	10,741,000 <sup>1</sup>
1935.....	221,451	105,567	115,884	11,277	10,845,000 <sup>1</sup>
1936.....	220,371	107,050	113,321	11,643	10,950,000 <sup>1</sup>
1937.....	220,235	113,824	106,411	15,101	11,045,000 <sup>1</sup>
1938.....	229,446	106,817	122,629	17,244	11,152,000 <sup>1</sup>
1939.....	229,468 <sup>1</sup>	108,951 <sup>1</sup>	120,517 <sup>1</sup>	16,994	11,267,000 <sup>1</sup>
1940.....	244,316	110,927	133,389	11,324	11,381,000 <sup>1</sup>
1941.....	255,317	114,639	140,678	9,329	11,507,000
1942.....	272,313	112,978	159,335	7,576	11,654,000 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Subject to adjustment as later data are made available.

## Section 2.—Sex Distribution

The sex distribution of the Canadian people is characterized as is that of any 'young' population, by a preponderance of males, although this condition has been greatly modified in recent times, especially since the rigid control of immigration following the First World War. In 1666, during the early years of settlement by the French-speaking immigrants, 63·27 p.c. of the population were males. In 1784, when the English-speaking immigration to Canada was commencing, there were 54,064 males and 50,759 females and by the middle of the nineteenth century there were 449,967 males to 440,294 females in Lower Canada, and 499,067 males to 452,937 females in the more newly-settled Upper Canada. Since Confederation the newer sections of Canada—the west and the northwest—have shown the greatest excess of males.

The sex distribution in Upper and Lower Canada, as well as in the Maritime colonies of British North America for various censuses between 1838 and 1851 is shown in the following statement. There is a definite chronological trend in the masculinity (i.e., excess of males over females per 100 population) for each colony taken separately but, in general, there is a marked degree of masculinity, more so for Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Lower Canada was characterized by a rapid levelling off of the sex ratio after 1838, and Prince Edward Island shows a fairly high and regular masculinity but, unfortunately, the comparison extends over about seven years only.