

VITAL STATISTICS OF YUKON AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, 1924-33.

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

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. 141.

The natural increase of the population of Canada is first dealt with, followed by detailed tables of births, marriages and deaths in the order named.

**Section 1.—Natural Increase.**

Summary statistics of the births, marriages, deaths and natural increase per 1,000 of population are given for the years 1921 to 1934, by provinces, in Table 1.

The province of Quebec is regarded as having one of the highest rates of natural increase per 1,000 population of any civilized area. The rate was 17.1 in 1931 and, while it has been appreciably reduced in line with common experience almost everywhere, it stood at 14.7 in 1934. Saskatchewan, Alberta and New Brunswick follow Quebec in the order given. In the case of the two western provinces the high rates of natural increase are due to their relatively younger populations and lower crude death rates, but in the case of New Brunswick the condition of an abnormally high birth rate combined with a high death rate exists. The high rates for these provinces brought the averages for Canada up to 13.3 in 1926, 13.4 in 1927, 13.0 in