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BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1936.

Live births in Canada during the second quarter of 1936 numbered 56,060 (preliminary figures) giving an equivalent annual rate of 20.4 per 1,000 population as compared with 58,507 births and a rate of 21.5 for the second quarter of 1935. There were 2,302 illegitimate births forming 4.1 per cent of all live births, as compared with 2,344 or 4.0 per cent for the corresponding period of 1935. Stillbirths amounted to 1,645 or 2.9 per cent of all births as against 1,697 and a rate of 2.8 per cent.

Deaths totalled 26,852 with a rate of 9.8 per 1,000 population as compared with 27,488 and a rate of 11.1. There were 20,841 marriages giving a rate of 7.6 as against 19,496 or a rate of 7.2 in the second quarter of 1935.

Deaths under one year of age totalled 3,693 and the infant mortality rate was 66 per 1,000 live births. These figures compared with 4,242 deaths and a rate of 73 in the corresponding period of 1935. Deaths under one month of age numbered 2,019 giving a rate of 36 per 1,000 live births as against 2,131 and the same rate. There were 318 maternal deaths as compared with 308 and the rate was 5.7 as against 5.3 per 1,000 live births.

The number of deaths assigned to certain causes in the second quarter of 1936 was as follows (the figures for the corresponding period of 1935 being given in parentheses in each case):- Typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 64 (53); Smallpox, - (-); Measles, 108 (174); Scarlet fever, 55 (60); Whooping-cough, 133 (219); Diphtheria, 47 (50); Influenza, 314 (961); Infantile paralysis, 7 (15); Tuberculosis, 1,938 (1,872); Cancer, 2,849 (2,871); Diseases of the heart, 4,098 (4,117); Diseases of the arteries, 2,342 (2,122); Pneumonia, 1,882 (2,104); Diarrhoea and enteritis, 478 (514); Nephritis, 1,625 (1,637); Suicide, 253 (225); Homicide, 33 (49); Automobile accidents, 259 (241); Other violence, 1,044 (1,093);

For the first six months of 1936 the figures are as follows, with those for the corresponding period of 1935 in parentheses:- Live births, 111,136 (112,824); Birth rate, 20.2 (20.8); Illegitimate births, 4,653 (4,713); Per cent of total live births, 4.2 (4.2); Stillbirths, 3,302 (3,444); Per cent of total births, 2.9 (3.0); Deaths, 55,277 (56,313); Death rate, 10.1 (10.4); Marriages, 32,624 (31,335); Marriage rate, 5.9 (5.8); Deaths under one year, 7,535 (8,751); Rate per 1,000 live births, 68 (78); Deaths under one month, 3,986 (4,336); Rate per 1,000 live births, 36 (38); Maternal deaths, 659 (626); Rate per 1,000 live births, 5.9 (5.5).

Deaths from certain causes for the six months were as follows: Typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 125 (100); Smallpox, 2 (1); Measles, 244 (350); Scarlet fever, 137 (151); Whooping-cough, 305 (529); Diphtheria, 111 (107); Influenza, 2,169 (2,612); Infantile paralysis, 21 (28); Tuberculosis, 3,650 (3,583); Cancer, 5,778 (5,576); Diseases of the heart, 8,534 (8,607); Diseases of the arteries, 4,792 (4,217); Pneumonia, 4,248 (4,658); Diarrhoea and enteritis, 931 (969); Nephritis, 3,368 (3,256); Suicide, 480 (460); Homicide, 77 (79); Automobile accidents, 406 (420); Other violence, 1,948 (2,134).

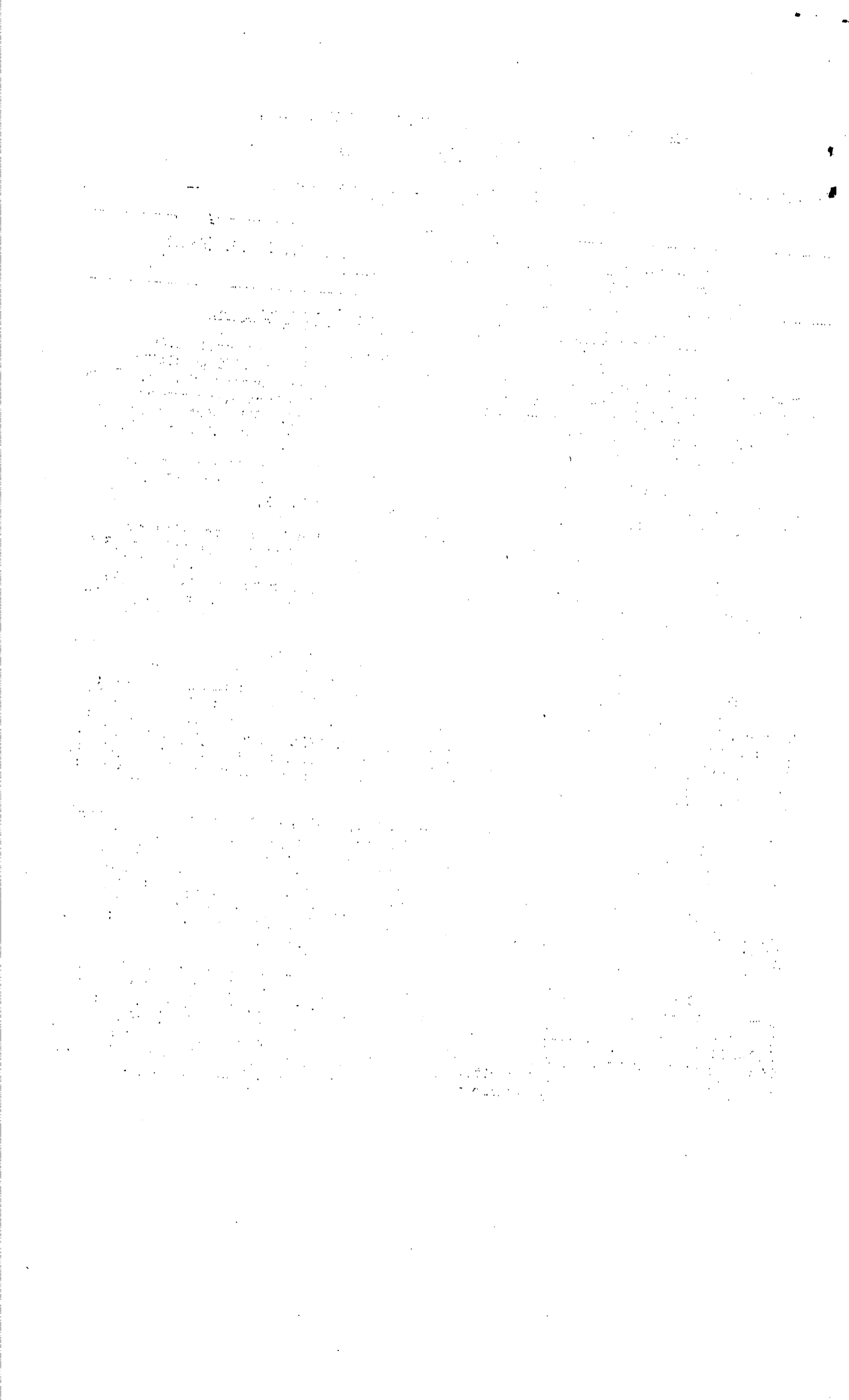


TABLE 1

Summary of births, deaths and marriages, by provinces, during the second quarter of 1936.

	CANADA (1)	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Live births	56,060	503	2,761	2,725	19,564	15,923	3,300	4,738	3,876	2,670
Legitimate	53,758	482	2,613	2,615	18,839	15,199	3,176	4,553	3,723	2,558
Illegitimate	2,302	21	148	110	725	724	124	185	153	112
Stillbirths	1,645	16	61	66	615	533	86	112	95	61
Deaths (exclusive of stillbirths)	26,852	240	1,320	1,211	8,200	9,451	1,424	1,545	1,626	1,835
Deaths under 1 year of age	3,693	24	208	194	1,604	853	172	242	267	129
Deaths under 1 month of age	2,019	13	115	103	840	498	93	150	132	75
Deaths from puerperal causes	318	4	9	20	128	84	15	21	24	13
Marriages	20,841	116	923	709	6,139	7,692	1,320	1,088	1,337	1,517

(1) Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

TABLE 2

Infant mortality (under one year) from certain causes in Canada in the second quarter of 1936, compared with the second quarter of 1935.

Int. List No.	Causes of death	Number of deaths		Rate per 100,000 live births	
		1936	1935	1936	1935
7	Measles	32	65	57	111
8	Scarlet fever	3	1	5	2
9	Whooping-cough	97	150	173	256
10	Diphtheria	2	2	4	3
11	Influenza	142	238	253	407
15	Erysipelas	20	14	36	24
23-32	Tuberculosis	34	48	61	82
34	Syphilis	61	41	109	70
79	Simple meningitis	32	40	57	68
86	Convulsions	42	43	75	73
106	Bronchitis	12	28	21	48
107-109	Pneumonia	416	587	742	1,003
116-118	Diseases of the stomach	29	33	52	56
119	Diarrhoea and enteritis	314	374	560	639
122	Hernia intestinal obstruction	25	20	45	34
157	Congenital malformations	339	318	605	544
158	Congenital debility	311	318	555	544
159	Premature birth	959	974	1,711	1,665
160	Injury at birth	219	251	391	429
161	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	301	336	537	574
	Other specified causes	261	328	466	561
199,200	Unspecified or ill-defined causes	42	33	75	56
	All causes	3,693	4,242	6,588	7,250

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented, including the date, amount, and purpose of the transaction. This ensures transparency and allows for easy reconciliation of accounts.

Furthermore, it is noted that regular audits are essential to identify any discrepancies or errors. By conducting these audits frequently, potential issues can be caught early, preventing them from escalating into larger problems. This proactive approach is key to maintaining the integrity of the financial system.

In addition, the document highlights the need for clear communication between all parties involved. Regular meetings and reports should be provided to keep everyone informed of the current status and any changes that may occur. This fosters a collaborative environment where everyone is working towards the same goals.

Finally, it is stressed that adherence to all applicable laws and regulations is non-negotiable. Staying up-to-date on legal requirements helps to avoid penalties and ensures that the organization operates within the bounds of the law.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the successful management of financial affairs requires a combination of careful record-keeping, regular audits, clear communication, and strict adherence to legal requirements. By following these principles, organizations can ensure the accuracy and reliability of their financial data, leading to better decision-making and overall success.

It is hoped that these guidelines will serve as a helpful reference for anyone responsible for managing financial records. Consistent application of these practices will undoubtedly lead to improved financial health and operational efficiency.

TABLE 3

Neo-natal mortality (under one month) from certain causes in Canada in the second quarter of 1936, compared with the second quarter of 1935.

Int. List No.	Causes of death	Number of deaths		Rate per 100,000 live births	
		1936	1935	1936	1935
7	Measles	-	1	-	2
8	Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-
9	Whooping-cough	4	9	7	15
10	Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
11	Influenza	16	32	29	55
15	Erysipelas	5	6	9	10
23-32	Tuberculosis	1	1	2	2
34	Syphilis	21	10	37	17
79	Simple meningitis	6	4	11	7
86	Convulsions	14	23	25	39
106	Bronchitis	3	5	5	9
107-109	Pneumonia	59	72	105	123
116-118	Diseases of the stomach	8	8	14	14
119	Diarrhoea and enteritis	35	65	62	111
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	1	1	2	2
157	Congenital malformations	235	201	419	344
158	Congenital debility	227	232	405	397
159	Premature birth	876	894	1,563	1,528
160	Injury at birth	213	240	380	410
161	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	228	261	407	446
	Other specified causes	51	62	91	106
199,200	Unspecified or ill-defined causes	16	4	29	7
	All causes	2,019	2,131	3,601	3,642

TABLE 4

Maternal mortality from certain causes in Canada in the second quarter of 1936, compared with the second quarter of 1935.

Int. List No.	Causes of death	Number of deaths		Rate per 100,000 live births	
		1936	1935	1936	1935
140	Abortion with septic conditions	37	39	66	67
141	Abortion without mention of septic conditions (haemorrhage included)	14	8	25	14
142,143	Ectopic gestation and other accidents of pregnancy (haemorrhage excluded)	9	9	16	15
144	Puerperal haemorrhage	35	34	62	58
145	Puerperal septicaemia (not specified as consequent upon abortion)	77	76	137	130
146	Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia	69	62	123	106
147	Other toxæmias of pregnancy	18	13	32	22
148	Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism or sudden death (not specified as septic)	29	30	52	51
149,150	Other accidents of childbirth and other or unspecified conditions of the puerperal state	30	37	54	63
	All puerperal causes	318	308	567	526

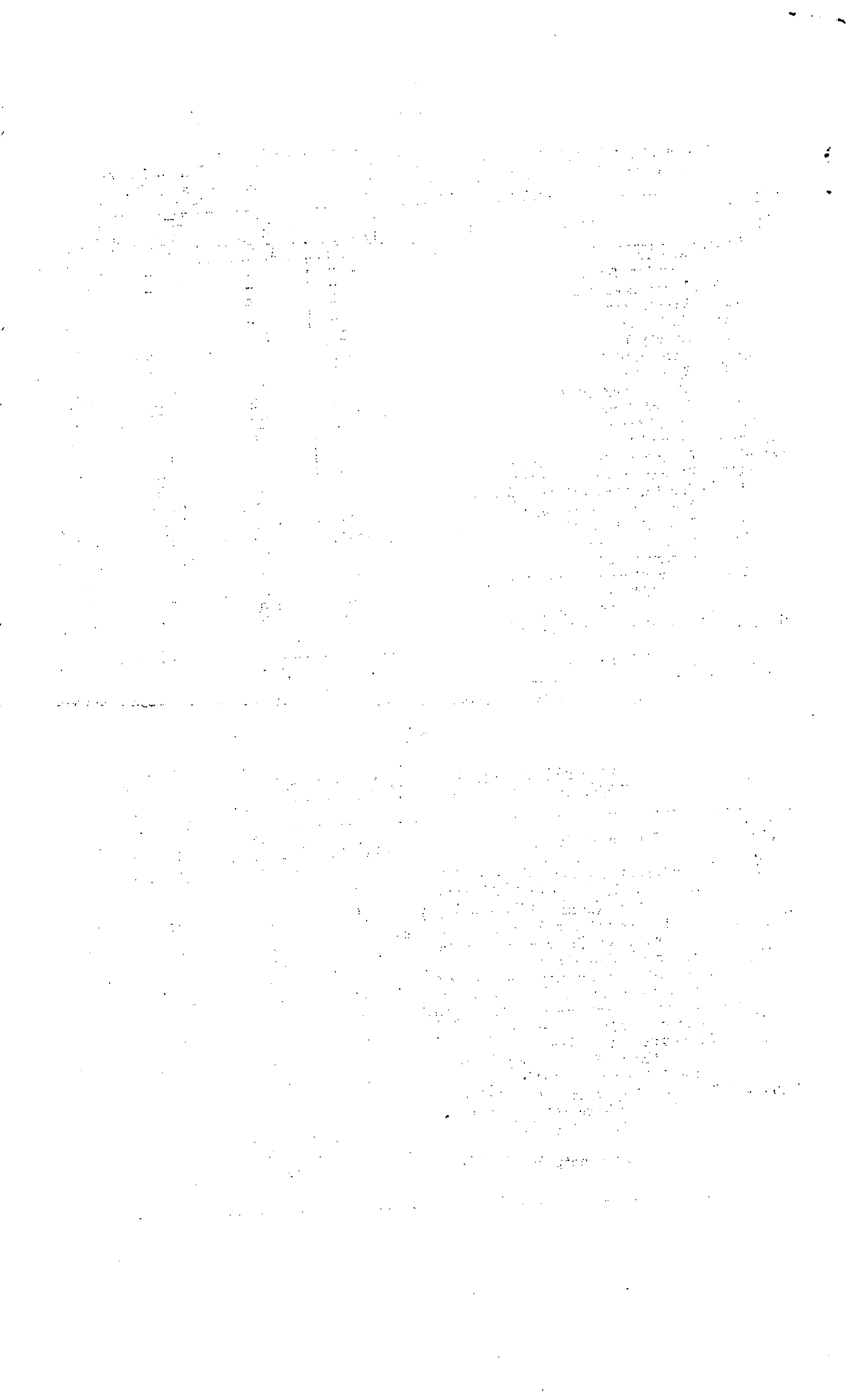


TABLE 5

Deaths at all ages from certain specified causes by provinces,
during the second quarter of 1936.

Int. List No.	Causes of death	CANADA (1)	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1,2	Typhoid fever	64	-	1	2	38	3	5	5	7	3
6	Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Measles	108	1	2	11	26	30	19	6	8	5
8	Scarlet fever	55	-	3	-	23	19	5	2	3	-
9	Whooping-cough	133	2	18	12	28	23	2	14	22	7
10	Diphtheria	47	1	6	4	28	5	1	2	-	-
11	Influenza	814	8	55	26	269	172	39	74	121	50
16	Infantile paralysis	7	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	-
23-32	Tuberculosis	1,938	18	121	101	824	428	107	82	97	160
45-53	Cancer	2,849	27	127	121	758	1,069	180	164	162	241
90-95	Diseases of the heart	4,098	36	178	183	953	1,804	216	232	194	302
96,97,) 99,102)	Diseases of the arteries	2,342	18	107	74	416	1,255	117	92	112	151
107-109	Pneumonia	1,882	28	100	109	537	668	107	113	108	112
119,120	Diarrhoea and enteritis	478	-	8	19	262	93	21	18	40	17
130-132	Nephritis	1,625	16	76	47	745	466	66	65	52	92
140-150	Puerperal causes	318	4	9	20	128	84	15	21	24	13
163-171	Suicides	253	1	5	5	36	115	15	26	21	29
172-175	Homicides	33	-	1	-	7	14	2	2	1	6
	Automobile accidents	259	2	13	10	73	110	10	8	11	22
	Other violent deaths	1,044	10	39	26	273	387	57	80	80	92

(1) Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

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