

confinements in 1937. Of the children born alive or dead one in every 43 was the product of a multiple confinement. For children born alive the proportion was one in 44 and for children stillborn one in 20. In the multiple confinements stillborn children formed 6.0 p.c. of the total births as against 2.7 p.c. in single confinements.

4.—Live Births and Stillbirths Classified as Single and Multiple, by Sex, 1933-37.

NOTE.—For statistics from 1926 to 1932, see p. 162 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year and Sex.	Total Births.		Single Births.		Twins.			Triplets.		
	Born Alive.	Still-born.	Born Alive.	Still-born.	No.	Children.		No.	Children.	
						Born Alive.	Still-born.		Born Alive.	Still-born.
1933—										
Total.....	222,868	6,848	217,812	6,510	2,655	4,979	331	28	77	7
Male.....	114,388	3,857	111,807	3,695	-	2,537	191	-	44	1
Female.....	108,480	2,991	106,005	2,815	-	2,442	140	-	33	6
1934—										
Total.....	221,306 ¹	6,452	216,230	6,150	2,658	5,018	298	18	50	4
Male.....	113,823	3,636	110,776	3,470	-	2,525	165	-	22	1
Female.....	107,980 ¹	2,816	105,454	2,680	-	2,493	133	-	28	3
1935—										
Total.....	221,451	6,449	216,482	6,136	2,590	4,872	308	34	97	5
Male.....	113,298	3,640	110,763	3,468	-	2,473	175	-	57	3
Female.....	108,153	2,809	105,719	2,668	-	2,399	133	-	40	2
1936—										
Total.....	220,371	6,350	215,377	6,051	2,600	4,913	287	31	81	12
Male.....	113,289	3,605	110,722	3,433	-	2,528	162	-	39	10
Female.....	107,082	2,745	104,656	2,618	-	2,385	125	-	42	2
1937—										
Total.....	220,235 ²	6,275	215,276	5,959	2,599	4,890	308	23	61	8
Male.....	113,143 ²	3,573	110,632	3,392	-	2,477	180	-	29	1
Female.....	107,092 ²	2,702	104,644	2,567	-	2,413	128	-	32	7

¹ Including Dionne quintuplets, all females, born alive.
born alive (five males and three females).

² Including two sets of quadruplets, all

Ages of Parents.—Table 5 shows the age distribution of married fathers and mothers in 1926 (the first year for which the figures are available for the whole of Canada) and for the years 1934-36. The fathers and mothers in each of these years are arranged according to age and then divided into four equal groups. Each point of age at which a separation comes is called a quartile. To obtain these points of age it is assumed that those in the same year of age are evenly distributed from its lower to its upper limit. In similar manner the deciles divide fathers or mothers in each year into ten equal groups.

In 1936 one-quarter of the married fathers were under 27.89 years of age, one-half under 32.50 years and three-quarters under 38.39 years. One-quarter of the married mothers were under 24.10 years of age, one-half under 28.37 years and three-quarters under 33.60 years. Nine-tenths of the fathers were under 44.09 years and nine-tenths of the mothers under 38.25 years. It will be noted that in every case for fathers, the 1926 figure is appreciably greater than that for 1936. In other words, parents, generally speaking, are somewhat younger than in 1926, although for brief intervening periods the trend has been reversed.