

32.—Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases reported by Provincial Health Departments, 1947

Disease	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Chickenpox.....	10	1,261	58	7,775	13,189	1,415	1,742	2,877	4,110	32,437
Diphtheria.....	7	75	24	946	235	78	46	105	34	1,550
Dysentery.....	—	6 ⁵	2	103	97 ⁶	19	—	—	—	267
Amoebic.....	—	1	2	—	87	12	—	—	—	100
Bacillary.....	—	—	2	103	6	7	—	—	38	154
Encephalitis (infectious).....	—	—	1	1	5	80	67	4	1	159
Bacillary.....	—	—	—	—	647	157	17	—	3,537	6,170
Influenza (epidemic).....	36	1,776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.....	78	2,304	101	5,901	7,146	6,946	2,798	4,853	9,328	39,455
Meningitis (meningococcal).....	1	17	8	38	60	16	16	15	22	193
Mumps.....	—	951	12	3,096	17,133	1,504	3,644	1,089	4,823	32,252
Poliomyelitis (epidemic).....	—	71	20	144	796	587	277	82	312	2,291
Rubella ²	—	32	—	816	1,440	39	211	279	273	3,090
Scarlet fever.....	15	177	473	2,630	3,281	226	101	237	352	7,492
Tuberculosis.....	247	232 ⁷	751	5,407	1,454	1,577	524 ⁸	1,003	2,544	13,739
Pulmonary.....	4	219	751	5,159	4	1,566	415	1,000	2,363	11,473
Non-pulmonary.....	4	11	—	248	4	11	98	3	181	552
Typhoid and paratyphoid.....	—	13	30	394	101	9	21	26	103	697
Undulant fever.....	—	2	—	175	103	7	5	40	51	383
Veneral diseases.....	182	1,371	952	9,825	8,147	2,533	1,750	2,729	5,987	33,476
Syphilis.....	66	553	303	3,998	3,283	608	469	472	1,775	11,527
Gonorrhoea.....	116	816	649	5,820	4,864	1,925	1,278	2,257	4,039	21,764
Other.....	—	2	—	7	—	—	3	—	173	185
Whooping cough.....	—	194	112	1,898	4,092	1,244	243	960	1,581	10,324

¹ Exclusive of the Territories. ² Not reportable in New Brunswick. ³ Reporting not compulsory in New Brunswick and Manitoba. ⁴ Type not segregated. ⁵ Including 5 cases where type was not stated. ⁶ Including 4 cases where type was not stated. ⁷ Including 2 cases where type was not stated. ⁸ Including 11 cases where type was not stated.

Section 6.—Natural Increase

In 1926-30 the rate of natural increase in Canada (excess of births over deaths) was 13 per 1,000 population. It fell to 9.7 in 1937. Owing partly to the depression, the birth rate declined more than the death rate. Since then the rate has increased to 12.6 in 1940-42, 14.5 in 1945, 17.5 in 1946 and 19.2 in 1947.

The rates of natural increase in the provinces followed generally the rate for Canada as a whole. In earlier years, Saskatchewan and Quebec had the highest rates. The high rates in all the Prairie Provinces were due partly to their relatively younger populations and consequent very low death rates. In Quebec, on the other hand, the death rate in 1926-30 was high; it has declined steadily since. In 1947, New Brunswick had the highest rate of natural increase in Canada.

Table 33 shows the numbers and rates of natural increase by sex in Canada and the provinces. In almost all cases, the rates are higher for females than for males. The primary reason for this is that the death rates for males is generally higher than for females. Further, in the case of the Western Provinces, the ratio of males to females in the population, upon which the birth rates are based, are relatively higher than the ratio of male to female births—hence the birth rates for males are lower than for females.