

25.—Proportion of 1,000 Deaths of Infants Under One Year of Age Occurring at each Age Period, 1936-37—concluded.

Age at Death.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada. ¹
1937.										
Under 1 month.....	474	440	438	391	571	449	475	495	441	451
Under 1 day.....	118	125	126	121	242	186	160	177	176	167
1 day and under 1 week.....	217	179	174	144	216	160	165	169	171	168
1 week and under 2 weeks.....	72	62	63	54	55	45	60	56	38	54
2 weeks and under 3 weeks.....	20	37	46	39	51	35	43	45	30	37
3 weeks and under 1 month.....	46	59	40	33	30	23	47	49	25	35
1 month and under 2 months.....	99	112	98	99	67	109	106	102	94	94
2 months and under 3 months.....	92	96	77	92	67	81	80	85	62	83
3 months and under 4 months.....	92	81	81	77	62	61	48	67	60	71
4 months and under 5 months.....	46	48	63	57	46	54	60	49	49	54
5 months and under 6 months.....	59	38	48	56	40	46	44	44	46	49
6 months and under 7 months.....	26	30	37	44	36	41	43	21	49	40
7 months and under 8 months.....	33	38	44	43	30	39	35	28	56	39
8 months and under 9 months.....	13	38	35	40	22	24	35	34	48	34
9 months and under 10 months.....	7	26	30	39	19	34	22	24	27	30
10 months and under 11 months.....	13	32	27	32	20	35	30	26	35	29
11 months and under 1 year.....	46	21	21	29	21	27	22	24	33	26
Totals.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

Infantile Mortality in Canadian Cities and Towns.—Table 26 shows for the cities and towns of 10,000 population or over, the numbers of infant deaths and the death rates per 1,000 live births for the years 1935-37. But a very low rate for any particular year means little since wide fluctuations from year to year are the rule. Moreover, since maternity hospitals in many urban centres draw patients from surrounding districts, the rates based on place of occurrence, shown in Table 26, are often quite different from rates based on place of residence. This is illustrated particularly in the case of Westmount, where the number of infant deaths under one year by place of occurrence in 1937 was 25 compared with 8 by place of residence. Vancouver has a splendid record among the large cities over the three years. Three Rivers, Quebec city, Sorel, Hull, Glace Bay, Thetford Mines, Chicoutimi, Joliette, and Westmount have all rates of over 100 for 1937, and most of them have high rates over the three-year period. Apart from Vancouver, already mentioned, among the large cities Montreal has recorded steady improvement over the period and Winnipeg and Toronto have very low rates and good records.

The infantile mortality in the cities of Canada has been greatly reduced in the years since the inauguration of Dominion vital statistics. Thus the rate for Toronto has fallen from 90 in 1921 to 47 in 1937, that for Winnipeg from 78 to 42, for Vancouver from 56 to 33, for Hamilton from 88 to 38, for Ottawa from 130 to 85, for London from 92 to 37, for Edmonton from 89 to 46, for Halifax from 135 to 67, for Saint John from 147 to 62. Altogether, in the 13 cities of 40,000 population or over in the former registration area of Canada, there were 41,923 live births in 1921 and 3,833 infant deaths, being a rate of 91 per 1,000 live births. In 1937 in these same cities there were 35,940 live births but only 1,762 infant deaths, or a rate of 49 per 1,000 live births.