

25.—Deaths and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Principal Causes, 1941-45—concluded

Inter-national List No. ¹	Cause of Death	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
		RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION				
1, 2	Typhoid fever, including paratyphoid	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8
8	Scarlet fever	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7
9	Whooping cough	3.8	4.8	3.5	2.8	3.9
10	Diphtheria	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.2
13	Tuberculosis, respiratory system	43.5	42.5	43.1	39.3	37.7
14-22	Tuberculosis, other organs	9.3	8.9	9.2	8.5	8.1
33	Influenza	21.0	10.5	20.5	15.6	9.0
35	Measles	2.8	1.1	1.6	2.0	0.8
45-55	Cancer and other malignant tumors	116.8	117.3	119.8	119.3	119.3
61	Diabetes mellitus	18.6	19.3	21.0	19.8	20.0
73	Anemias	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.9
83	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	78.7	75.0	78.4	76.0	77.8
86	Convulsions (under 5 years of age)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1
90-95	Diseases of the heart	231.5	236.6	248.3	243.8	245.5
96, 97, 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries	19.7	19.5	21.2	19.6	18.3
106	Bronchitis	3.4	3.3	4.5	3.6	3.3
107-109	Pneumonia	51.8	49.7	53.8	49.7	45.9
119, 120	Diarrhoea and enteritis	20.2	20.6	15.9	22.5	16.7
121	Appendicitis	9.1	7.1	6.6	6.8	5.6
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.1
130-132	Nephritis	64.4	62.2	63.4	59.6	57.2
137	Diseases of the prostate	7.8	7.3	8.1	8.0	7.0
140-150	Puerperal causes	7.8	7.0	6.8	6.5	5.5
157	Congenital malformations	16.5	18.0	18.3	16.8	17.6
158-161	Diseases peculiar to first year of life	54.4	51.8	56.4	55.7	52.8
162	Senility	13.9	14.2	15.0	14.1	13.4
163, 164	Suicides	7.8	7.2	6.4	6.1	6.3
166-198	Violent deaths (suicides excepted)	65.7	63.0	63.7	58.2	58.2
	Other specified causes	102.4	98.8	95.7	93.0	85.2
	Totals, Specified Causes	988.7	962.5	998.3	963.7	929.9
199, 200	Unspecified or ill-defined causes	9.0	8.4	7.5	6.8	7.3
	Totals, All Causes	997.8	970.9	1,005.8	970.5	937.2

¹ The numbers given in this column refer to the International List of Causes of Death, as revised in 1938 by the International Commission on the Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death. This classification, in its detailed, intermediate or abridged form, is accepted by almost all civilized countries.

Subsection 2.—Infant Mortality

The energy devoted in recent years to reducing infant mortality has brought about large reductions in many countries. In Canada, the Dominion, provincial and municipal health authorities, together with private welfare agencies, have all taken part in the effort, with the result that the figures from 1926 to 1945, show a striking improvement. To illustrate, of the children born in 1941-45, approximately 54,000 lived to their first birthday who would have died at the rate prevailing in 1926-30.

Infant mortality of males is 25 to 30 p.c. higher than that of females. It was pointed out earlier that there were between 1,057 and 1,067 males born to every 1,000 females. Because male infant mortality is higher, the excess of males is much less at the end of the first year. For example, in 1940-42, 397,038 male children were born, compared with 374,908 female children, an excess of 22,130 or 5.9 p.c.; 25,024 male children died during their first year compared with 18,646 female children, that is 6,378 more. The excess of males at one year of age is thus 15,752, or 4.4 p.c.