24.—Deaths and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Principal Causes, 1944-46

Note.—Figures are by place of residence.

		1					
Inter- national List No. ¹	Cause of Death	Numbers of deaths			Rates per 100,000 Population		
		1944	1945	1946	1944	1945	1946
1, 2 8 9 10 13 14-22 33 35 45-55 61 73 83 86 90-95 96, 97, 102 106 107-109 119, 120 121 122 130-132 137 140-150 157 158-161 162 163, 164 166-198	Typhoid fever, including paratyphoid. Scarlet fever. Whooping cough. Diphtheria. Tuberculosis, respiratory system. Tuberculosis, other organs. Influenza. Measles. Cancer and other malignant tumours. Diabetes mellitus. Anæmias. Intracranial lesions of vascular origin. Convulsions (under 5 years of age). Diseases of the heart. Diseases of the arteries. Bronchitis. Pneumonia. Diarrhcea and enteritis. Appendicitis. Hernia, intestinal obstruction. Nephritis. Diseases of the prostate. Puerperal causes. Congenital malformations. Diseases peculiar to the first year of life. Senility. Suicides. Violent deaths (suicides excepted). Other specified causes. Totals, Specified Causes.	337 309 4,705 1,019 1,864 239 14,271 2,362 355 9,089 155 29,148 2,349 431 5,940 2,695 809 911 7,124 776 2,004 6,655 1,690 731 6,957 11,121	101 79 470 271 4,565 981 1,087 97 14,439 2,417 355 9,421 134 29,705 2,210 394 5,549 2,019 677 863 6,926 847 660 2,134 1,624 7,047 10,305	91 58 231 227 4,818 1,003 1,601 235 14,767 2,409 311 9,486 119 29,854 2,230 378 5,657 1,873 551 854 6,822 820 595 2,338 7,053 1,584 1,002 7,195 9,995	1.1 1.0 2.8 2.6 39.3 8.5 15.6 2.0 119.8 3.0 76.0 1.3 243.8 19.6 49.7 22.5 6.8 7.6 8.0 6.5 16.8 59.6 8.0 6.5 16.1 58.2 93.0	0.8 0.7 3.9 2.2 37.7 8.1 9.0 0.8 119.3 20.0 2.9 77.8 1.1 245.5 18.3 3.3 45.9 16.7 5.6 7.1 57.2 7.0 5.5 17.6 52.8 13.4 6.3 58.2 85.2	0·7 0·5 1·9 1·8 39·2 8·2 13·0 1·9 120·2 19·6 2·5 77·2 1·0 243·1 18·2 3·1 15·2 4·5 7·0 55·5 6·7 4·8 19·4 112·9 58·6 81·4
199, 200	-	ŕ	112,535	114,157	963.7	929 · 9	929 · 4
199, 200	Unspecified or ill-defined causes	809	879	774	6.8	7.3	6.3
	Totals, All Causes	116,052	113,414	114,931	970.5	937 · 2	935 · 7

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 Federal, 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 1946, show a striking improvement. To illustrate, of the children born in 1942-46, approximately 60,000 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. By the age of 52, according to the life table, p. 192, the number of males and females will have become equal.