

13.—Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population according to the International Abbreviated List of 50 Causes 1952-54—concluded

International List No.		Cause of Death	Number of Deaths			Rates per 100,000 Population		
Abbreviated List	Detailed List		1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
B45	780-795	Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes.....	2,127	1,881	1,880	14.8	12.7	12.4
B46	Residual	All other diseases.....	9,849	10,085	9,899	68.4	68.3	65.3
BE47	E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents.....	2,947	3,121	2,867	20.5	21.2	18.9
BE48	E800-E802 E840-E862	All other accidents.....	5,594	5,521	5,513	38.8	37.4	36.3
BE49	E963, E970- E979	Suicide and self-inflicted injury.....	1,050	1,052	1,102	7.3	7.1	7.3
BE50	E964, E965 E980-E999	Homicide and operations of war....	153	176	175	1.1	1.2	1.2
Totals, All Causes.....			125,950	127,381	124,520	874.3	863.2	820.9

Subsection 2.—Infant Mortality

Table 1, pp. 199-201, shows the striking improvement that has taken place in the rate of infant mortality during the past 34 years. Of the 1,254,000 children born in 1952-54, although approximately 44,000 died, over 72,000 lived to their first birthday who would have died at the rate prevailing in the period 1926-30.

As illustrated in Table 14 mortality among male infants is 25 to 30 p.c. higher than that among females for Canada as a whole, with wider variations for the individual provinces. As pointed out earlier there were in the 1941-54 period between 1,052 and 1,067 males born to every 1,000 females born, but because male infant mortality is higher the excess of males is reduced drastically by the end of the first year. For example in 1952-54 644,983 male children were born compared with 609,511 female children, an excess of 35,472 or 5.8 p.c.; 25,251 male children died during their first year compared with 18,657 female children, that is, 6,594 more. The excess of males at one year of age was thus reduced to 28,878 or 4.9 p.c.

As indicated in Tables 1 and 14 infant mortality rates vary considerably from province to province. One of the principal causes of these variations appears to be the different proportions of births that take place in hospital or under proper medical care (*see also* p. 205). Along with increased hospitalization has come better and more widespread prenatal and postnatal care. Other factors have also been important particularly the supervision of water supplies, improved sanitation, the pasteurization of milk and the use of antibiotics.

14.—Distribution of Infant Deaths by Sex and Province 1921-54

Province and Year	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000 Male Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Female Live Births	Province and Year	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000 Male Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Female Live Births		
										No.	No.
Newfoundland.....	1950	408	350	60	55	P. E. Island.....	1921	95	85	89	78
	1951	361	276	60	48		1931	78	50	78	57
	1952	318	254	49	42		1941	102	61	95	63
	1953	348	248	53	40		1951	60	30	44	23
	1954	335	226	48	34		1952	48	35	34	27