Causes of Death.—Table 14 shows the deaths in Canada grouped according to the International Abbreviated List of 50 Causes. About 80 p.c. of the deaths are caused by diseases of the heart and arteries, cancer, accidents, diseases of early infancy, the respiratory diseases—tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza—and nephritis.

The rise in the average age at death has already been noted (p. 210). Causes of death that mainly affect children and young adults have declined. Diphtheria for example has been almost wiped out and tuberculosis has been greatly reduced. On the other hand the aging of the population increases the proportion of deaths from certain causes that affect older people. Thus cancer and diseases of the cardio-vascular-renal systems now account for a substantially larger proportion of all deaths than formerly.

These trends indicate the remarkable success that has attended the attack by health authorities on the infective and contagious diseases which in the past have constituted such a great hazard in the early and young adult years of life. They have similarly served to emphasize the emergence of the chronic and degenerative conditions of later life as the targets towards which the public health programs of the future will be directed. In effect, Canada has shared the experience of most western nations in exchanging a high mortality in younger life for high morbidity in older age groups.

The Chart on p. 213 shows death rates for the major cause groups from 1931-56.

14.—Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population according to the International Abbreviated List of 50 Causes 1954-56

International List No.			Numbers of Deaths			Rates per 100,000 Population		
Abbre- viated List	Detailed List	Cause of Death	19541	1955	1956	19541	1955	1956
B 1 B 2 B 3 B 4 B 5 B 6 B 7	001-008 010-019 020-029 040 043 045-048 050, 051	Tuberculosis of respiratory system. Tuberculosis, other forms. Syphilis and its sequelæ Typhoid fever. Cholera. Dysentery, all forms Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore	1,299 263 179 7 — 27	1,223 180 187 10 — 20	1,079 177 209 9 — 29	8.6 1 7 1,2 1 — 0 2	7.8 1.1 1.2 0.1 —	6.7 1.1 1.3 0.1 —
B 8 B 9 B10 B11 B12 B13 B14 B15	055 056 057 058 080 084 085 100-108	throat. Diphtheria Whooping cough. Meningococcal infections. Plague. Acute poliomyelitis Smallpox. Measles Typhus and other rickettsial dis-	31 18 96 102 — 157 — 118	26 15 137 80 — 36 — 179	24 8 118 84 - 51 - 177	0.2 0.1 0.6 0.7 1.0 -0.8	0.2 0.1 0.9 0.5 - 0.2 - 1.1	0.1 0.7 0.5 - 0.3 - 1.1
B16	110-117 030-039, 041.	eases	=	_ 1	_ 1	-	2	2
B17 {	042, 044, 049. 052-054. 059-074. 081-083. 086-096. 120-138	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	393	386	386	2.6	2.5	2.4
B18 `	140-205 (201) (204)	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	19,694 18,719 208 767	20,309 19,274 195 840	20,868 19.818 215 835	129 8 123.3 1.4 5.1	129.4 122.8 1 2 5 4	129.8 123.2 1 3 5.2
B19 B20 B21 B22	210-239 260 290-293 330-334	Benign and unspecified neoplasms. Diabetes mellitus. Anæmias Vascular lesions affecting central	$^{366}_{1,607}$ 323	362 1,716 334	356 1,820 355	2 4 10 6 2.1	2.3 10.9 2.1	$\begin{array}{c} 2.2 \\ 11.3 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$
1322	000-004	nervous system	13,732	14,148	14,447	90 5	90.1	89 8

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 212.