13.—Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population, according to the International Abbreviated List of 50 Causes, 1956 and 1957—concluded

International List No.			Numbers of Deaths		Rates per 100,000 Population	
Abbre- viated List	Detailed List	Cause of Death	1956	1957	1956	1957
B26 B27	420–422 430–434	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease. Other diseases of heart	36,576 1,913	38,278 1,969	227.4 11.9	230.7 11.9
B28 B29 B30	440-443 444-447 480-483	Hypertension with heart disease	4,038 959 612	3,781 914 1,762	25.1 6.0 3.8	22.8 5.5 10.6
B31 B32	490-493 500-502	Pneumonia. Bronchitis	5, 158 722	5,398 772	32.1 4.5	32.5 4.7
B33 B34 B35 B36	540, 541 550-553 560, 561, 570 543, 571, 572	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	779 189 837	797 184 763	4.8 1.2 5.2	4.8 1.1 4.6
B37 B38	581 590–594	except diarrhea of the newborn	910 838 2,143	869 969 2,020	5.7 5.2 13.3	5.2 5.8 12.2
B39 B40 {	610 640-652, 660, 670-689	Hyperplasia of prostate	632	517 255	3.9	3.1
B41 B42	750-759 760-762	Congenital malformations	2,838	2,779	17.6	16.8
B43 B44	763-768 769-776	atelectasis	3,192 713	3,232 798	19.8 4.4	19.5 4.8
B45	780-795	and immaturity (unqualified)	3,649	3,951	22.7	23.8
B46 BE47	Residual E810–E835	defined and unknown causes	1,813 10,489 3,559	1,700 10,685 3,694	11.3 65.2 22.1	10.2 64.4 22.3
BE48 {	E800-E802 E840-E962	All other accidents	5,712	5,961	35.5	35.9
BE49 {	E963, E970- E979	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	1,226	1,247	7.6	7.5
BE50 {	E964, E965 E980–E999	Homicide and operations of war	188	183	1.2	1.1
		Totals, All Causes	131,961	136,579	820.2	823.3

¹ Less than 0.1 per 100,000. ² Includes Hodgkin's disease, leukæmia and aleukæmia. Hodgkin's disease, leukæmia and aleukæmia.

Subsection 2.—Infant Mortality

Table 1, pp.198-199, shows the striking improvement that has taken place in the rate of infant mortality during the past quarter-century. Although 56,734 of the 1,799,000 children born in the years 1954-57 died before reaching their first birthday, 110,570 others lived who would have died at the rate prevailing in the period 1926-30.

Table 14 shows that 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 are on the average 1,057 males born to every 1,000 females, but because male infant mortality is higher the excess of males is reduced drastically by the end of the first year. For example, in 1955-57 there were 700,152 male children born compared with 662,617 female children, an excess of 37,535 or 5.7 p.c.; during this period

³ Excludes