Infant Mortality in Urban Centres.—Because of the relatively small numbers of infant deaths in individual cities and towns, the rates for these centres usually vary widely from year to year. As is evident from Table 2, pp. 238-240, many cities and towns have maintained consistently low rates as compared with the national rate or the rate for the province in which they are situated.

Age at Death.—In 1958 the ages of the 14,178 infants who died in their first year of life were by no means evenly spread over the twelve-month span. In fact 12,831 or 90 p.c. of the infants were less than six months old and 9,055 or nearly 64 p.c. were less than one month old. There was a sharp drop to 1,160 in the second month with gradual reductions thereafter to the eleventh month. Of the 9,055 deaths during the first month, 7,658 occurred the first week of life, and no less than 4,437 took place in the first day.

Causes of Infant Deaths.—In 1958 approximately two-thirds of the infant deaths were attributed to five causes. Immaturity was the underlying cause of 2,354 deaths followed closely by congenital malformations with 2,235 fatalities. Deaths from pneumonia in infants of four weeks or over numbered 1,557 in 1958, a significant increase over the 1,460 fatalities from the same cause in 1957. Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis accounted for 1,508 deaths, and deaths through injury at birth numbered 1,422.

15.—Infant Mortality and Rates per 100,000 Live Births, by Cause, 1956-58

Inter- national	Cause of Death	Numbers of Deaths			Rates per 100,000 Live Births		
List No.		1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Uist No. 001-019 020-029 045-048 050 055 055 055 055 140-239 273 325 340 391, 392 470-475 480-483 500-502 571 572 750-759 760, 761 762 763 764 765-768 769 7770	Tuberculosis. Syphilis. Dysentery. Scarlet fever. Erysipelas. Diphtheria. Whooping cough Meningococcal infections. Measles. Neoplasms. Diseases of thymus gland. Mental deficiency. Meningitis (non-meningococcal). Otitis media. Acute upper respiratory infections. Influenza. Pneumonia (4 weeks and over). Bronchitis. Gastritis and duodenitis. Hernia and intestinal obstruction Gastro-enteritis and colitis. Chronic enteritis, and ulcerative colitis. Congenital malformations. Injury at birth. Postnatal asphysia and atelectasis. Pneumonia of newborn (under 4 weeks). Diarrhæa of newborn (under 4 weeks). Other infections of the newborn Antenatal toxemia. Erythroblastosis.	1956 18 6 22 1 1 1 93 38 72 41 33 44 140 122 67 168 1,600 152 3 135 484 4 2,310 1,548 1,642 1,548 1,642 1,543 1,648 1,643 1,643 1,648 1,643 1,648 1,643 1,648 1,643 1,648 1,643 1,648 1,643 1,6	1957 25 26 16 1 44 38 38 35 43 16 40 99 132 79 285 1,460 97 445 22 2,265 1,478 1,751 1551 157 60 150 356	1958 27 4 12 1 - 32 28 35 43 32 48 112 92 56 204 1,557 133 4 117 590 5 2,235 1,422 1,508 519 141 137 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 14	1956 4 1 5 1 -21 8 16 9 7 10 31 227 355 34 1 1 512 3364 114 3334 12 307 4	1957 5 1 3 1 9 8 8 7 9 9 21 28 17 16 11 21 1 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	1958 6 1 3 3 1 — 7 6 6 7 9 9 7 7 100 24 420 124 433 321 255 126 1475 3021 1110 322 321 321 329 300 79
771 772 773 774-776 E810-E825 E900-E904 E916 E921, E922 E924, E925	Hamorrhagic disease of newborn Nutritional maladjustment Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy. Immaturity Ill-defined and unknown causes. Motor vehicle traffic accidents. Accidental falls. Accidents caused by fire. Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object. Accidental mechanical suffocation. Other accidental and violent deaths. Other specified causes.	109 93 748 2,224 215 19 15 27 237 156 49 579	142 102 764 2,435 226 15 8 33 304 143 53 535	107 76 872 2,354 150 25 14 29 299 152 50 529	24 21 166 493 48 4 3 6 53 35 11 128	30 22 163 519 48 3 2 7 65 30 11	23 16 185 501 32 5 3 6 64 32 11
	Totals, All Causes	14,399	14,517	14,178	3,193	3,095	3,016

¹ Less than one per 100,000 live births.