crude death rate no true test of the relative expectation of life in such communities. Where the age constitution of a particular group is particularly favourable to low mortality, as, for example, in an army in peace time, the crude death rate will be lower than elsewhere.

When comparisons of the rates of mortality in two communities are given by age-groups as is done for the eight provinces in Table **21**, the effects of differences in age constitution between these communities are eliminated, but by a rather cumbrous process, which does not bring together and express as a single figure the facts of the situation. It has therefore been considered desirable to adopt a particular community as a standard, and to find what the death rates of other communities would have been if the age and sex constitution of their population had corresponded to those of the community taken as a standard. The "standard" population chosen for this purpose in England and Wales and the United States is the "standard million," based on the age and sex distribution per million of the population of England and Wales at the census of 1901. This age and sex distribution was as follows:—

Age-groups.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All ages	1,000,000	483,543	516,457
Under 5 years	114,262	57,039	57,223
5-9 years	107,209	53,462	53,747
10-14 years	102,735	51,370	51,365
15-19 years	99,796	49,420	50,376
20-24 years	95,946	45,273	50,673
25-34 years	161,579	76,425	85,154
35-44 years	122,849	59,394	63,455
45-54 years	89,222	42,924	46,298
55-64 years	59,741	27,913	31,828
65-74 years	33,080	14,691	18,389
75 years and over	13,581	5,632	7,949

The process above described has been applied to the population of the registration area of Canada in Table **22**, in which it may be noted that the comparatively high crude death rates in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, due to an unfavourable age distribution of their population, are considerably lower when adjusted to the "standard million." The very reverse is the case in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, where the low crude death rate is due in part to the favourable age distribution of the population. For the registration area as a whole, the adjusted death rate is somewhat lower than the crude death rate, indicating that the age distribution of our population is somewhat less favourable to low mortality than was the case with the "standard million" of England and Wales at the census of 1901.