

**Infant Mortality in Canadian Cities.**—Table 29 shows for the cities of 40,000 population and over in the registration area of Canada, the number of living births, of infant deaths and the rate of deaths per 1,000 living births, for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923. In the latter year Halifax had the highest infant death rate, 138·2, and Vancouver the lowest, 64·0, among the ten cities. Ottawa and St. John also had high death rates, 131·3 and 114·3, the death rate in the capital comparing unfavourably with that in the three other leading cities of Ontario, Toronto, Hamilton and London, their rates being 76·7, 78·5 and 74·6 respectively.

In the same year, according to the Quebec Provincial Bureau of Health, Montreal had an infant mortality of 157 and Quebec of 177 per 1,000 living births.

**29.—Infant Deaths and Death Rates in Cities of 40,000 and over in the Registration Area of Canada, 1921-1923.**

Cities.	1921.			1922.			1923.		
	Living Births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1,000 living births.	Living births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1,000 living births.	Living births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1,000 living births.
Toronto, Ont.....	13,378	1,210	90·4	12,745	993	77·9	12,680	972	76·7
Winnipeg, Man.....	6,323	490	77·5	5,840	519	88·9	5,246	421	80·3
Vancouver, B.C.....	3,298	193	58·5	2,960	197	66·6	2,998	192	64·0
Hamilton, Ont.....	3,498	307	87·8	3,146	252	80·1	3,033	238	78·5
Ottawa, Ont.....	3,250	422	129·8	3,273	418	127·7	3,055	401	131·3
Calgary, Alta.....	2,086	168	80·5	1,884	146	77·5	1,683	153	90·9
London, Ont.....	1,458	134	91·9	1,448	98	67·7	1,380	103	74·6
Edmonton, Alta.....	2,136	190	89·0	2,143	237	110·6	1,951	173	88·7
Halifax, N.S.....	1,836	247	134·5	1,743	218	125·1	1,519	210	138·2
St. John, N.B.....	1,225	180	146·9	1,259	140	111·2	1,304	149	114·3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>38,488</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>92·0</b>	<b>36,441</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>88·3</b>	<b>34,849</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>86·4</b>

**Infantile Mortality in Various Countries.**—The rate of infantile mortality to living births has been greatly reduced in civilized countries by the recent advances in medical science and in sanitation. The low record is held at the present time by New Zealand, where in 1924 the rate of infantile mortality was only 40·2 per 1,000 living births as compared with 68 in 1905. Queensland, with an infantile mortality rate of 51·1 in 1924, made a remarkable record for a sub-tropical country, while the Netherlands and Norway, with rates of 51·2 and 53·5 in the latest available years, were the lowest among European countries.

As showing the improvement in recent years, it may be stated that the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales has been reduced from 128 per 1,000 living births in 1905 to 75 in 1924, while the rate in Germany has declined from 196 in 1904 to 108·0 in 1924. In the Netherlands, again, the rate has declined from 131 per 1,000 living births in 1905 to 51·2 in 1924. Statistics are given by leading countries and by provinces in Table 30.