

**Infantile Mortality in Canadian Cities.**—Table 30 shows for the cities of 40,000 population and over in the registration area of Canada the number of infant deaths and the rate of deaths per 1,000 living births, for the years 1921 to 1925. In the latter year Vancouver had the lowest infant death rate, 45.7, with Calgary the next lowest, 66.1. Ottawa and Saint John had comparatively high death rates, 115.0 and 122.3, 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 73.1, 82.4 and 68.8 respectively. During the period in question the rate of infantile mortality in Halifax has shown a marked decline of 29 p.c. from 134.5 to 95.7.

In 1924, according to the Quebec Provincial Bureau of Health, Montreal had an infant mortality of 150 and Quebec of 155 per 1,000 living births.

### 30.—Infantile Mortality in cities of 40,000 Population and over, 1921-1925.

NOTE.—These statistics may be compared with those in Table 5, giving the number of births in cities of 40,000 population and over during the years 1921 to 1925.

Cities.	Deaths under one year.					Rate per 1,000 living births.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925 <sup>1</sup>	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925 <sup>1</sup> .
Toronto	1,210	993	972	912	871	90.4	77.9	76.7	73.4	73.1
Winnipeg	490	519	421	324	322	77.5	88.9	80.3	67.7	69.1
Vancouver	193	197	192	147	145	58.5	66.6	64.0	48.3	45.7
Hamilton	307	252	238	226	242	87.8	80.1	78.5	72.0	82.4
Ottawa	422	418	401	341	348	129.8	127.7	131.3	112.0	115.0
Calgary	168	146	153	96	108	80.5	77.5	90.9	59.6	66.1
London	134	98	103	87	93	91.9	67.7	74.6	59.9	68.8
Edmonton	190	237	173	147	136	89.0	110.6	88.7	79.4	70.0
Halifax	247	218	210	141	140	134.5	125.1	138.2	96.7	95.7
Saint John	180	140	149	131	152	146.9	111.2	114.3	105.8	122.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>76.7</b>

<sup>1</sup>1925 figures are subject to revision.

**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 1925 the rate of infantile mortality was only 40.0 per 1,000 living births as compared with 68 in 1905. Queensland, with an infantile mortality rate of 45.2 in 1925, made a remarkable record for a sub-tropical country, while the Netherlands and Norway, with rates of 49.6 and 49.8 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 1925, while the rate in Germany has declined from 196 in 1904 to 108.2 in 1924. In the Netherlands, again, the rate has declined from 131 per 1,000 living births in 1905 to 49.6 in 1925. Statistics are given by leading countries and by provinces in Table 31.

### 31.—Rate of Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Living Births in Various Countries of the World in Recent Years.

Countries.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality	Countries.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality
New Zealand	1925	40.0	West Australia	1925	56.8
Queensland	1925	45.2	Australia	1924	57.1
South Australia	1925	46.1	New South Wales	1924	59.5
Netherlands	1925	49.6	Sweden	1924	59.6
Norway	1923	49.8	Victoria	1924	61.2
Tasmania	1925	55.0	Switzerland	1924	62.3
British Columbia	1925	55.1	Union of South Africa (Whites)	1925	69.0