18 .- Crude Marriage Rat:s of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Countries.	Years.	Crude Marriage Rate.	Countries.	Years.	Crude Marriage Rate.
Ukraine	1923	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 11 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	United Kingdom	1925	7.5
United States	1925	10.2	Alberta	1926	7.4
Belgium		9.6	Netherlands		7.4
Czechoslovakia		9.2	Chile		7.3
	1924	9.1	New Brunswick	1926	7.9
Rumania		8.9	Spain		7.9
Hungary		8.7	Tasmania		7.1
Japan.		8.6	Canada	1926	5.
Union of South Africa		8.6	Manada.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1926	7.
Esthonia		8.4	Manitoba		
Latvia	1924 1925				7.1
New Zealand		8-3	Quebec		7.5
Austria	1924	8.1	Scotland		6.
New South Wales		8.1	Saskatchewan		6.
Victoria		8.0	Finland	1925	6.
Australia		7.9	Sweden	1925	6.
South Australia,		7.8	Northern Ireland		6.
British Columbia		7.8	Norway		5.
ltaly,	1924	7.7	Uruguay		5.
Germany		7.7	Nova Scotia		5.
Denmark		7.6	Prince Edward Island		5.
England and Wales		7-6	Iceland	1923	5-
Queensland		7.6	Lrish Free State		4.
Ontario	1926	7.5	Salvador	1925	3.
West Australia		7.5	l	1	1

4.—Deaths.

Within the past century and more especially within the past generation there has occurred generally throughout the countries of the white world a notable decline in the death rate, except where man has brought death upon himself through wars and the aftermath of wars. How far this decline has been due to advances in medical science, how far to better sanitation and how far to the improvement in the general conditions of living as a result of the increase in the productive power of humanity, is in dispute, but concerning the facts there is no doubt.

Perhaps the most impressive testimony regarding this decline in the death rate is furnished by the mortality statistics of Sweden, where vital statistics have been kept with great accuracy for the whole nation ever since 1750. There the crude death rate declined from an average of 35.67 per 1,000 in the decade 1751-60 to 14.29 in the decade 1911-20 and 11.7 in 1925.

Similarly, in England, the crude death rate, which was $22 \cdot 6$ per 1,000 in the 60's, $21 \cdot 3$ in the 70's and $18 \cdot 2$ in the 90's of the last century, declined to $15 \cdot 5$ in 1906, $13 \cdot 8$ in 1913 and $11 \cdot 6$ (England and Wales) in 1926. In Scotland, again, the rate was $22 \cdot 1$ in the 60's, $21 \cdot 8$ in the 70's, $18 \cdot 5$ in the 90's, $16 \cdot 4$ in 1906, $13 \cdot 0$ in 1926.

Of course the preceding statements are not to be taken to mean that every year will show a decline in the death rate as compared with the preceding year. There will always be years of specially high mortality, as for instance 1918, when the death rate in Ontario, the most populous of the provinces of Canada, was 15·3 per 1,000 as against 12·0 in 1917 and 11·9 in 1919. (This was owing to the great influenza-pneumonia epidemic of that year.) Over a decade, however, these idiosyncrasies of individual years are reduced to negligibility, and it remains true that from decade to decade there is, generally speaking and under normal conditions, a decline in the crude death rate of the countries of the white man's world.