death rate after 55. While the Canadian period of observation is too short to establish these as general conclusions, the experience of other countries tends to confirm them as being common to the civilized countries of the world.

When the death-rate by sexes in various age-groups is considered (Table 22), it is evident that in most age-groups the female death-rate is lower than that of males, though there are significant exceptions. In 1924, the female death-rate was lower in the groups up to 20 and above 55. In the groups from 20-24 and 45-54 it was the same as that for males, but in the groups from 25 to 44 it was distinctly higher.

22.—Death Rates per 1,000 Living in each Age-Group in the Registration Area, by Sex, 1921-1924.

NOTE.—These rates have not been calculated for 1925 on account of the length of time which has elapsed since the last census, and the probable change in the age distribution of the population.

Age-groups.	Male.				Female.				Both sexes.			
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
All ages (crude)........	10·9	10·8	10·9	10·1	10·2	10·2	10·3	9·5	10·6	10·5	10·6	9·8
Under 5 years..........	28·9	26·9	25·8	21·9	22·7	21·2	20·5	17·6	25·9	24·1	23·2	19·8
5-9 years...............	3·1	2·7	2·4	2·1	2·7	2·4	2·3	2·0	2·9	2·6	2·4	2·0
10-14 years.............	2·1	2·1	2·0	1·9	1·9	1·9	1·7	1·7	2·0	2·0	1·9	1·8
15-19 years.............	3·1	2·8	3·0	2·6	2·7	2·6	2·7	2·4	2·9	2·7	2·8	2·5
20-24 years.............	3·7	3·6	3·4	3·3	3·7	3·8	3·5	3·3	3·7	3·7	3·4	3·3
25-34 years.............	3·9	3·7	3·6	3·3	4·3	4·3	4·0	3·8	4·1	4·0	3·8	3·5
35-44 years.............	5·1	5·0	5·0	5·0	5·7	5·7	5·6	5·5	5·3	5·3	5·3	5·2
45-54 years.............	8·4	8·4	8·2	8·8	8·5	8·6	8·6	8·8	8·5	8·5	8·5	8·8
55-64 years.............	18·2	19·0	20·1	19·4	16·4	16·9	18·8	17·0	17·4	18·1	19·2	18·2
65-74 years.............	42·6	46·5	47·8	47·5	41·2	41·8	44·5	42·1	41·9	44·3	46·3	44·9
75 and over.............	123·2	130·3	136·8	133·8	117·7	127·6	135·5	124·3	120·4	128·9	136·1	128·9

Adjusted Death Rate.—While the crude death rate gives the actual mortality per 1,000 of population, the differing age constitution of the population in different communities and the high mortality among infants and elderly people makes the 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 several communities are made by age-groups as is done for the eight provinces in Table 21 on p. 162 of the Canada Year Book, 1925, 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:—