

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

Country or Province.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Country or Province.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
New Zealand	1931	32.2	Nova Scotia	1931	78.7
South Australia	1931	36.4	Denmark	1930	80.0
Queensland	1931	36.7	Scotland	1931	81.8
Western Australia	1931	41.5	Germany	1931	82.8
Australia	1931	42.1	Canada	1931	84.7
New South Wales	1931	43.5	New Brunswick	1931	87.4
Victoria	1931	44.5	Latvia	1930	90.0
Norway	1930	45.6	Prussia	1929	97.9
Tasmania	1931	46.0	Belgium	1930	99.5
British Columbia	1931	49.4	Uruguay	1930	99.7
Switzerland	1931	49.4	Estonia	1930	100.1
Netherlands	1931	49.6	Austria	1930	103.6
Sweden	1931	57.2	Italy	1930	105.5
United States (Birth Reg. Area)	1931	61.7	Newfoundland	1931	109.4
British Isles	1930	63.4	Spain	1930	117.1
Manitoba	1931	64.3	Japan	1930	124.1
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1931	64.6	Salvador	1928	132.3
England and Wales	1931	63.4	Czechoslovakia	1930	137.5
Northern Ireland	1930	67.8	Jamaica	1930	141.0
Prince Edward Island	1931	68.1	Egypt	1925	150.3
Saskatchewan	1931	68.6	Ceylon	1931	157.8
Irish Free State	1931	68.9	Costa Rica	1923	162.5
Alberta	1931	69.4	Hungary	1931	162.9
Ontario	1931	69.8	British India	1929	178.4
Finland	1930	75.1	Roumania	1928	184.4
France	1931	75.9	Chile	1930	234.4

Infantile Mortality in Great Cities of the World.—In former times cities were considered to be "the graveyards of population". Deaths, consequent upon the rapid spread of infectious diseases, were generally more numerous than births, and it was the prevailing opinion that cities would naturally come to an end if they were not being constantly reinforced by fresh young life from the prolific countryside. The unhealthiness of cities was especially destructive of infant life, and it is one of the greatest triumphs of our time that city life is in our day, if not as healthy, yet not necessarily more dangerous to human nor to infant life than the average living conditions in the country as a whole.

To give particular examples, the rate of infantile mortality in London, England, was 59 per 1,000 living births in 1930, as compared with a rate for England and Wales of 60 per 1,000. In 1930 New York experienced an infantile mortality of 58 per 1,000, as against a rate of 64 per 1,000 for the birth registration area of the United States. Paris, on the other hand, had in 1929 an infantile mortality of 99 per 1,000 living births, as compared with 96 for France. Again, Berlin in 1930 had an infant mortality of 73 per 1,000 living births, as compared with 84 in Germany, and Vienna an infant mortality in 1929 of 79 per 1,000 living births, as compared with 112.3 for Austria in the same year.

In Canada, Montreal had in 1931 an infantile mortality of 114.1 per 1,000 living births as compared with 112.9 for the province of Quebec. Toronto, too, had in 1931 an infantile mortality rate of 69.8 per 1,000 living births as against