

10.0 per 1,000 of population, with the exception of the Netherlands. The low death rates in the Prairie Provinces are in all three cases due in part to a favourable age distribution of population.

### 27.—Crude Death Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.	Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.
Saskatchewan.....	1933	6.3	British Isles.....	1932	12.4
Alberta.....	1933	7.1	Finland.....	1932	12.6
Manitoba.....	1933	7.6	Newfoundland.....	1932	12.6
New Zealand.....	1932	8.0	Panama.....	1931	12.7
Queensland.....	1932	8.0	Belgium.....	1932	13.3
New South Wales.....	1932	8.4	Scotland.....	1932	13.5
South Australia.....	1932	8.5	Latvia.....	1932	13.6
Australia.....	1932	8.7	Austria.....	1932	13.9
British Columbia.....	1933	8.7	Czechoslovakia.....	1932	14.1
Western Australia.....	1932	8.8	Northern Ireland.....	1932	14.1
Netherlands.....	1932	9.0	Irish Free State.....	1932	14.5
Tasmania.....	1932	9.1	Italy.....	1932	14.7
Victoria.....	1932	9.3	Estonia.....	1932	14.8
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>1933</b>	<b>9.6</b>	Poland.....	1932	15.0
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1932	10.0	France.....	1932	15.8
Ontario.....	1933	10.0	Bulgaria.....	1932	16.2
Uruguay.....	1932	10.1	Spain.....	1931	17.3
Norway.....	1932	10.6	Ukraine.....	1929	17.6
Quebec.....	1933	10.7	Japan.....	1932	17.7
Germany.....	1932	10.8	Greece.....	1932	17.9
Iceland.....	1932	10.8	Hungary.....	1932	17.9
United States (Reg. Area).....	1932	10.9	Costa Rica.....	1932	20.3
Denmark.....	1932	11.0	Ceylon.....	1932	20.5
Prussia.....	1931	11.1	Russia.....	1929	20.6
Nova Scotia.....	1933	11.6	Salvador.....	1932	21.2
Prince Edward Island.....	1933	11.6	Straits Settlements.....	1932	21.4
Sweden.....	1932	11.6	British India.....	1932	21.6
New Brunswick.....	1933	11.7	Roumania.....	1932	21.7
England and Wales.....	1932	12.0	Chile.....	1932	22.8
Switzerland.....	1932	12.1	Egypt.....	1931	25.9

### Subsection 2.—Infantile and Maternal Mortality.

In recent years a great part of the energy devoted by the medical profession and sanitarians to effect a decline in the death rate has gone to reduce infantile mortality, and in this field a large measure of success has been attained. In Canada, the Dominion, provincial and municipal health authorities have all taken part in the struggle to reduce infantile mortality, and usually, in the absence of epidemics, each year is showing an improvement. In the twelve years for which the figures are available there is evident a very considerable decline in infantile mortality. In 1921 the infant death rate for Canada (using figures from provincial sources for Quebec) was 102 per 1,000 live births. This rate had been reduced to 73.1 in 1933. Table 28 gives figures for the whole of Canada for the years 1931 to 1933 and averages for the five-year periods 1921-25 and 1926-30. As in the case of general mortality, the infant mortality in Quebec exceeds that in any other province, although a study of the rates shows that steady improvement has been made in the eight-year period during which the province has been included in the registration area. In Canada as a whole, over 6,000 infant lives were preserved in 1931 which, under conditions prevailing in 1926, would probably have been lost.