57.—Number and Ratio of Infant Deaths in the Registration	Area to Living Births,
by Sex and Provinces, 1921.	•

	Males.			Females.			Both Sexes.
Provinces.	Deaths under 1 yr.		nder 1 yr.	Deaths under 1 yr.			Deaths
	Living Births.	Number.	Per 1,000 Births.	Living Births.	Number.	Per 1,000 Births.	1,000 Births.
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Ontario Manitoba Saska tchewan Alberta British Columbia	1,073 6,695 5,942 38,307 9,455 11,620 8,493 5,549	95 738 740 3,918 868 1,048 808 343	88 110 124 102 92 90 95 62	1,083 6,326 5,523 35,845 9,023 10,873 8,068 5,104	85 573 559 2,845 665 766 583 259	80 90 101 79 74 70 72 51	83·5 100·7 113·3 91·2 83·0 80·6 84·0 56·5
Totals	87,134	8,558	98	81,845	6,335	77	88.1

Infant Mortality by Cause.—More than 82 p.c. of the total infant mortality in 1921 was attributed to 12 diseases, being 83 p.c. for male children and 82 p.c. for female children. In 1922 the same 12 causes were responsible for more than 86 p.c. of the infant mortality. In Table 58 are given the statistics of infant mortality by causes for both years.

58.—Infantile Mortality by Sex in the Registration Area, by Principal Causes of Death, 1921 and 1922.

G	1921.			1922.		
Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Premature birth	1,862	1,391	3,253	1,998	1,479	3,477
Diarrhoea and enteritis Congenital debility	$1,348 \\ 1,322$	969 943	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,317 \\ 2,265 \end{bmatrix}$	1,203 1,139	931 797	2,134 $1,936$
PneumoniaBronchitis	918 150	676 .116	1,594 266	889 104	661 94	1,550 198
Congenital malformations	470 325	363	833	504	385	889
Convulsions	194	201 212	526 406	284 143	205 138	489 281
Other infectious diseases	293 45	190 33	483 78	527 34	370 30	897 64
Meningitis	92 64	83 41	175 105	58 50	44 27	102 77
Cause of death not statedOther diseases.	472 1,003	354 763	826 1,766	408 727	293 547	701 1,274
Total	8,558	6,335	14,893	8,068	6,001	14.069
Rate per 1,000 living births	98.2	77.7	88.1	-	- 0,001	86.6

Note.—The figures for 1922 are subject to revision.

Infant Mortality in Various Countries.—The rate of infant 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 1921 the rate of infantile mortality was only 47.8 per 1,000 living births as compared with 68 in 1905. Queensland, with an infantile mortality rate of 54.2 in 1921, made a remarkable record for a sub-tropical country, while Norway and Sweden with rates of 62.3 and 64.4 respectively 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 83 in 1921, while the rate in Germany has declined from 196 in 1904 to 134 in 1921. In the Netherlands, again, the rate has declined from