

The table on page 8 shows that in Ontario 51.00 per cent of the population survive into the productive or wage-earning period of life, 20 to 59 years, as compared with 43.98 per cent in Quebec.

But the supreme importance of saving child life as the basis of the increase of man-power can be shown from comparative figures for 252 United States cities, mostly within the census registration area, and having a total population of 27,100,211. Of these cities 144 made returns to the New York Milk Committee of the death rate of infants under one year for the period 1906-1910, as compared with that for 1915. The reported New York birth rate, which is probably the most complete of any large city in the group, was 25.8 per 1,000 in 1915. The statistics show that for the period 1906-1910, New York had 135.5 deaths, as compared with 98.2 deaths per 1,000 in 1915, and that in the 142 cities the average rate of 140 for 1906-1910 was reduced to 91 for 1915. Thus, the saving in these cities was 0.5 per cent, or 135,000 native born citizens in a single year. A similar comparison for Canadian cities is seen in the following table:

TABLE 10.—SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY IN VARIOUS CANADIAN CITIES

City	Population	Total births	Total deaths	Deaths per 1,000	Deaths under 1 year	Death rate per 1,000 births	Deaths from 0-4 year	Percentage of deaths per population for age period
Montreal, 1912	484,400	19,085	9,685	20.0	3,976	200	4,468	7.0
Toronto, "	414,000	10,960	5,675	13.7	1,582	144	1,964	4.0
Winnipeg, "	166,553	5,041	2,236	13.4	1,006	199.5	1,299	6.0
Montreal, 1916	575,000	16,275	10,093	17.5	3,672	186	4,685	6.25
Winnipeg, "	200,000	5,980	2,072	10.5	700	117	947	4.0
Toronto, "	470,000	13,949	5,892	12.5	1,335	93	1,661	2.9
Vancouver, "	97,995	2,688	1,097	11.9	166	61.8	246	2.0
Halifax,	50,000	1,614	1,103	22.1				
St. John, 1916	49,440	1,250	808	16.4	147	120	215	3.0

In 1916 Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg had an aggregate population of 1,245,000, or about one-sixth of the total population of Canada in 1915. The reduction in the average death rate of children under one year in this population, comparing 1912 with 1916, is 50 per 1,000 births; this, if applied to the total births for the five-year period, means a saving of about 10,000 lives. It is also of interest to note that, while the reduction in infant mortality was 14 per 1,000 in Montreal, in Toronto it was 57, and in Winnipeg 72. If the Winnipeg rate of reduction in deaths were applied to Montreal, her saving of lives in 1916 would have been 1,171.