

The infant mortality rates vary greatly for the two sexes and for the various nationalities. The rate for male infants in 1918, 111 per 1,000 live births, was nearly 23 per cent. greater than that for female infants, which was only 90.4. When the comparison is made on the basis of race or nationality of mother a minimum of 71.4 is shown for the infants with mothers born in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and a maximum of 172.4 per 1,000 births for infants with mothers born in Poland, while for Negro children the rate was 163.

The reports from the registration area show the birth of 15,342 pairs of twins and 147 sets of triplets in 1918—in all 30,123 live births, or a little more than 2 per cent. of the total number born.

The reports for 1,252,552 of the births occurring in 1918 contained information as to number of children in order of birth. Of these reports, 345,027 were for the first child born to the mother, 264,964 for the second child, 192,339 for the third, 136,366 for the fourth, and 95,963 for the fifth. In the remaining 217,993 cases, or 17.4 per cent. of the entire number for which information on this point was obtained, the total number of children borne by the mother was 6 or more; in 38,343 cases it was 10 or more; in 1,820 cases, 15 or more; and in 58 cases, 20 or more. The total number of children ever born to the mothers of these 1,252,552 babies of 1918 was 4,109,309, or 3.3 per family. The reports for 1,189,682 mothers of 1918 contained information as to the entire number now living and gave a total of 3,461,110, or an average of 2.9 living children in each family.

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The following remarks are quoted from a recent issue of the *Toronto Globe*. They speak for themselves.

When the Prince of Wales on the battleship *Renown* was passing through the Panama Canal the special correspondent of *The London Times* cabled to his paper: "The Americans have slain the mosquito, banished malaria, cast out yellow fever." So they did, and the achievement was much to their credit, but the scientific basis for their work was discovered previously by Sir Ronald Ross in India in 1899, and in a letter to *The Times* he says: "It was not my fault that this great method was not utilized in all malarious parts of the British Empire from 1899 onwards, as, in fact, it was utilized by the French on my advice in Ismailia in 1902. I calculate that if this had been done, as I suggested at the time, as many lives would have been saved by now as we lost in consequence of the war."