

age. The proportion of deaths of children from diarrhœal affections remained about the same, since out of a total number of deaths of 1,969 from this cause, 1,872, or 95.07 per cent., were of children under five years of age, as compared with 95.77 per cent. in 1886,

104. Exclusive of the four new towns making returns, there was an increase of 54 in the number of deaths from phthisis, and a decrease of 28 in those from lung diseases, so that in the number of deaths from all kinds of affections of the lungs in the same 22 cities in 1886 and 1887 there was only an increase of 26, which figures compare favourably with those of 1886, when there was an increase of 200 deaths in 19 cities.

Deaths from phthisis and lung diseases.

105. There was an increase of 181 in the number of deaths from diphtheria, but this was owing to the alarming number of deaths in Montreal, the fatality from this disease having increased in this city 109 per cent. during the year, the numerical increase being 256. It would appear, however, that with the exception of Montreal there was an actual decrease in deaths from this cause. Diphtheria is particularly fatal to children, and out of 1,169 deaths, 1,065 or 91.10 per cent., were of children under 11 years of age. Without taking in the four new towns making returns, there was, as predicted last year, a large increase in the number of deaths from typhoid fever. Typhus fever is still classified with typhoid and enteric fevers, but typhus being practically unknown in this country, any deaths under this head may fairly be put down to typhoid. As pointed out last year * the difference between them (typhus and typhoid) has for a long time been thoroughly well established, and it would be advantageous to treat them as what they are, separate and distinct diseases. Typhoid fever is a disease essentially the outcome of want of cleanliness or improper sanitary arrange-

Deaths from diphtheria.

From typhoid fever.

*Statistical Abstract, 1887. p. 115.