

ORDER OF FATALITY.

1887.	1888.
Atrophy and debility.	Atrophy and debility.
Diarrhœal affections.	Diarrhœal affections.
Phthisis.	Lung diseases.
Lung diseases.	Phthisis.
Diphtheria.	Cerebro-spinal affections.
Cerebro-spinal affections.	Diphtheria.
Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.
Throat affections.	Throat affections.

131. Children under one year, as usual, contributed the largest number of deaths from atrophy and debility and diarrhœal affections, the proportions being 69·34 per cent. and 74·66 per cent. respectively. The proportion of deaths of children from diarrhœal affections remained about the same; out of a total of 1,906 deaths from these causes, 1,816, or 95·27 per cent., were of children under five years of age, as compared with 95·07 per cent. in 1878 and 95·77 per cent. in 1886.

Deaths of children from certain diseases.

132. According to the Provincial returns for Ontario, out of 258 deaths from diarrhœal diseases in the cities of that province in 1887, 210, or 81·40 per cent. were of children under five years of age. This class of disease is much more prevalent in cities and towns than in the country, and the proportion for the whole Province was reduced to 74·02 per cent.

Deaths from diarrhœal diseases in Ontario.

133. Without counting in Windsor, which town was making returns for the first time, there was a decrease in deaths from phthisis of 48, but an increase in those from lung diseases of 257, making a total increase of deaths from all kinds of affections of the lungs of 209, and making the death rate 198 in every 1,000 deaths. In Ontario in 1887 the proportion of deaths from these causes was 197 in every 1,000 deaths.

Deaths from lung diseases.

134. Diphtheria ranks sixth in 1888 in the list of most fatal diseases, instead of fifth, as in 1887, there having been a

Deaths from diphtheria.