- 133. The largest decrease was in the number of deaths from Deaths diphtheria, which disease is now at the bottom of the list diphtheria The total number of deaths from this cause was 466, being a decrease of 449, or nearly 50 per cent. The ratio of deaths to the population of the cities making returns was 5 per 1,000, as compared with 1.1 in 1888. In Ontario, in 1888, according to Provincial returns, the death rate from this disease was 7 per 1,000 in cities, 5 in towns, and 5 for the whole Province. England, in 1888, the rate was 17 per 1,000, and the Registrar General in his report says that there is no doubt this disease is on the increase in that country.
- 134. Omitting St. Johns, which made returns for the first Deaths from lung time, we find an increase of 59 in the deaths from lung diseases, di-eases. and a decrease of 10 in those from phthisis, making a total increase in the number of deaths from all kinds of affections of the lungs of 49, and making the death rate 202 per 1,000 deaths as against 198 in 1888. In Ontario, in 1888, the proportion in the cities was 199 per 1,000 deaths, and in the Province 213.
- 135. There was an increase of 3 in the number of deaths Deaths from typhoid fever, but as there were 3 deaths from this cause typhoid in St. Johns, Que., which town was not included in 1888, the fever. number of deaths in the other towns remains the same. Quebec and Winnipeg, however, there were increases of 19 and 17 respectively, and if these localities are omitted it will be seen there was generally a decrease in the three places; and this is satisfactory to find, as this disease is strictly preventable, and any diminution in the death rate indicates, as a general rule, greater attention to sanitary arrangements. The following tables give the number of deaths from typhoid fever during the three years, 1887, 1888 and 1889 in the cities making returns, as well as the proportion of deaths from the same cause per 1,000 inhabitants in the same cities in 1889: