

Deaths  
from lung  
diseases.

173. There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths from all kinds of affections of the lungs, amounting to 559, and reducing the death rate from these diseases from 227 per 1,000 in 1890, to 197 per 1,000 in 1891. This decrease is, no doubt, more particularly due to the passing away of the influenza epidemic, which was the cause of so much mortality in 1890.

Deaths  
from  
diphtheria.

174. A large increase in deaths from diphtheria has again to be recorded, amounting to 32 per cent, while the increase in 1890 over 1889 was 54 per cent; there was, therefore, an increase in 1891 over 1889 of no less than 104 per cent or more than double the number of deaths. In 1890, the mortality in Halifax was the principal cause of the increase; in 1891, Quebec was the offending city, the deaths in that place having numbered 401, or 44 per cent of the total number recorded. Of the above number 221 were children under 5 years, 155 between 5 and 10 years, and 24 between 10 and 15 years, making 400 deaths under 15 years out of a total of 401. The ratio of deaths from this disease per 1,000 of the population of the places making returns, was 1.05, as compared with .8 in 1890, and .5 in 1889. In Ontario, in 1890, according to provincial returns, the rate per 1,000 inhabitants was .4 in cities, and .2 both in towns and in the province. The continued prevalence of this disease in so many of the cities and towns indicates very clearly how unsatisfactory the sanitary arrangements in many places still are.

Deaths  
from  
typhoid  
fever.

175. If one death, which occurred in Stratford, which place was not included in 1890, is deducted, there was a decrease of 20 in the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and this in spite of the fact that Toronto still maintains its unsavoury record in this respect, the number of deaths having been the same as in the previous year, viz., 117. If this city be left out of the calculations, a decrease of 20 deaths, following on a decrease of 44 in the number in 1890, may fairly be presumed to indicate a generally increased attention to sanitary matters. It is clear that some radical measures are required in Toronto to bring this disease more under control. The rate per 1,000 of the aggregate population declined from .43 to .40, but there is no reason why this proportion should not be materially reduced, since in England and Wales, in 1890, the proportion per 1,000 was only .18. In Ontario, in 1890, the proportion for the whole province was .25 per 1,000 inhabitants. The following table gives the number of deaths from typhoid fever in the five years 1887 to 1891, in the places making returns, as well as the proportion of deaths from that cause per 1,000 of the population in each place in 1890 and 1891. Typhoid fever would appear to be unduly prevalent in Winnipeg and St. John's, Que., as well as in Toronto.