

Adopting Heller's statistics from *post mortem* studies as being probably most nearly accurate, we obtain the following comparative results :

	Age periods.		
	0 to 5.	1 to 5.	5 and over.
Deaths in Ontario in 1892 according to returns, from—			
Typhus Mesenterica	5	2	10
Hydrocephalus	62	26	9
Phthisis	283	78	2231
Other Tubercular diseases	2	16
Total	352	166	2266
Heller's ratio of 2.5 per cent. under 1 year ; 0.75 per cent. from 1 to 5 years ; 0.0497 per cent. 5 years and over—			
Die annually affected with tuber- culosis	805	1770	8532
Difference showing number returned as dying from some other cause	446	1661	6066
Theoretical number of deaths from Phthisis in Ontario based on Brussels' tables of revised death certificates ..	362	472	8584

Without assuming more than relative correctness for even the most accurate of these foreign figures, and without asserting their complete applicability to Ontario returns, yet when the total deaths at any period in Ontario per 1,000 is compared with that in other countries, and when the percentage relation of tuberculosis in Ontario to the total deaths is observed, as in the following tables, it is plain that analogies sufficiently close may be drawn which indicate only too clearly the prevalence of the disease in this Province :

Rate per 1,000 Population.	In Ontario in 1892.	England 1890.	United States in 1890.
Death-rate from all causes	10.7	19.5	18.0
Death-rate per 1,000 from tuber- culosis	1.2	1.7	1.6

It is further illustrative to notice that of 11,008 cases admitted in 1892 into Ontario hospitals—many of which were surgical—6 per cent.