

The number of deaths from mine accidents and injuries in the registration area in 1916 was 2,119, corresponding to a rate of 3 per 100,000. The deaths from these accidents for the last three years show a material decline as compared with those for the preceding 10 years.

There were 2,056 deaths in 1916 from the effects of heat, the rate being 2.9 per 100,000 population. This is the highest rate shown for this cause in the last 15 years, with the exception of that for 1911, which was 5.3 per 100,000 population.

The number of suicides reported for 1916 was 10,162, or 14.2 per 100,000. This rate is the lowest for the past 10 years.

The total number of deaths due to the use of firearms in the registration area in 1916 was 8,240, corresponding to a rate of 11.5 per 100,000. Of these deaths, 3,386 were suicidal, 3,241 were homicidal, and 1,613 were accidental. The suicidal use of firearms shows a decline as compared with 1914, but increased as compared with 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1915, and the rate was the same as for 1913; and the frequency of accidental deaths due to their use shows a slight decline during recent years.

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#### 11,341 ON M. H. C. ROLLS.

On November 30th there were 11,341 returned soldiers on the rolls of the Military Hospitals Commission command, being an increase of 198 in a week's time. In the hospitals in the United Kingdom, on the week ending November 16th, there were 22,829, being an increase of 1,704 over the previous week.

Of the patients in Canada, 9,281 were ordinary convalescents, 1,368 were in sanatoria, and 692 were in various other hospitals.

On November 12th, the latest date on which statistics were compiled, there were 1,201 returned soldiers receiving courses in vocational re-education, due to the fact that their disabilities prevented them from returning to their old occupations.

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#### OZONE CURES.

Gratifying success has attended the ozone-treatment department of the Queen Alexandra Hospital for Soldiers at Millbank. About eighteen months ago the treatment, which consists of allowing a stream of ozone to pour into the innermost crevices of old chronic wounds, was given an experimental trial. Now it has taken its place as one of the most valuable means at the surgeon's disposal in the hurrying on of the cure of deep-seated, intractable wounds. From an iron cylinder oxygen is conveyed to a glass chamber, in which it passes through a tube of silica connected with an electric battery. The oxygen is here converted into ozone,