cities, East, West, North and South of us; and the soil gives forth no miasmata in our neighborhood, as it does in the vicinity of many other places where the death-rate does not equal ours. The water which we drink rivals that of any other city in the world in purity and translucency; and yet we die, and die in larger numbers than a mere casual observer would be disposed to believe.

"The causes of this large mortality are various. Some of them may be common to many cities; but others are peculiarly our own. We may share with other towns in the evils that seem inseparable from large numbers of persons being congregated together within a given area, but we, in Montreal, exhibit a preeminence in large mortuary statistics which other cities, even in their jealousy, will not dispute with us. If men and women die elsewhere, with us they are killed. The wholesale slaughter of the innocents—to give it no milder term—is truly appalling. By one disease or another, preventable or unpreventable, six thousand seven hundred and sixty-three persons now die in the city and surrounding municipalities annually; so that whatever advances are being made in material prosperity (and they are sufficient to satisfy the desires of worthy ambition), those advances are harassed and disturbed, pari passu, by the death-rate."

MORTUARY STATISTICS OF TORONTO.

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In the Sanitary Journal for January, the mortality for the City of Toronto in 1875 is recorded. It amounts to a total of 1,815. This, estimating the population at 70,000, gives a percentage of nearly 26 per 1,000. Of this number 630 were of children under one year; 370 are from diseases of the lungs; diarrhoa, 160; typhoid fever, 42; scarlatina, 23; measles, 17; diphtheria, 10; erysiplas, 9; small-pox, 10; diseases of the brain, 78; old age, 97. The classification is, as the editor says, not as complete as it might; but this is a very difficult subject to handle properly, and every year improvement can be made in any table, however apparently perfect. But that is not what we have to