far more useful; and if the Bureau of Statistics can, with a proper and rigid Registration Act, draw, year by year, a comparison between the mortality of any two places throughout the Dominion of Canada, much good will result, and we will then be in a position to seek out the causes of an increased death rate in any particular section of the country with a view to its removal. The concluding remarks of Dr. Brouse, regarding the subject from a financial standpoint, are exceedingly telling, and prove that a nation loses in wealth as she suffers in health,—an argument demonstrated as true individually, and therefore collectively. He says :—

"There were three considerations involved in the question before the House. They were life, health and money. With regard to the first, Dr. Simon said in his valuable life report, 'That one-third of the deaths in England could be prevented.' There was a population of 4,000,000 in Canada, and taking the death rate as 30 in 1,000 there would be 120,000 deaths. one-third of which, 40,000, would be preventable deaths. He was willing to take 15,000 as the number of preventable deaths, and he was satisfied that that estimate could not be questioned. They were very anxious to attract emigration to our Canadian shores and spent a good deal for that purpose; but they had a preventable death rate greater than the entile emigration remaining in Canada. When so much money was spent in attracting strangers to Canada, ! should they not be as anxious to protect the lives of those near y and dear to them, and be equally ready to enter upon a similar expenditure for that purpose? With regard to the second point, health, it had be a shown that for every death there were 20 cases of severe sickness. That gave, with 15,000 deaths, 309,000 severe cases of sickness which might have been avoided if sanitary measures had been properly understood and carried into effect in the Dominion. Each death, according to English statistics, implied an average of 20 days of sickness, which, taking the number of preventable deaths in the Dominion as 15,100, gave 11,000.000 days of preventable sickness. The returns published in Europe showed about 8 days' sickness yearly to each individual, one-third of which was preventable. That would be 6 days to each person, but taking as the lowest estimate, 3 days, that would give 12,000,000 days of sickness that could be prevented. The two methods came within a fraction of each other. Now, there was also a money consideration in this matter. It had been shown that the average cost of each case of sickness was \$40, and they had 15,000 preventable deaths in this country. Twentyseven cases of sickness to each death gave 300,000 severe cases