

CONSUMPTION AND THE DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS IN ONTARIO.

Among the many causes of disease and premature deaths are certain occupations. Frequently, however, it is less the occupation in itself which causes the disease than the concomitant unhygienic conditions.

From that most destructive of all diseases, consumption, the following occupations returned the largest number of deaths in Ontario during the three years 1877-78-79. The great difference between the percentage of deaths from this disease in some occupations and in others is very striking.

The average proportion of deaths from consumption for the whole Province, in all occupations, at all ages and in both sexes, for the three years, was about 11.5 per cent. of the total number of deaths registered from all causes.

Of farmers there were registered during the three years a total of 6,918 deaths from all causes. Of this number 916, or 13.2 per cent., were caused by consumption—one death from consumption in every 7.66 deaths from all causes.

Of laborers there were registered during the same period a total of 2,102 deaths from all causes. Of these 348, or 16.5 per cent., were caused by consumption—one death from this disease in about every six from all causes.

Of shoemakers there were 240 deaths from all causes during the three years, of which 40, or 16.6 per cent., were caused by consumption—one death from consumption in each six deaths from all causes.

Of carpenters, during the three years, there were registered a total of 409 deaths from all causes, of which 80, or 19.5 per cent., were from consumption—one death from consumption in every five deaths from all causes.

Of merchants, 342 deaths were registered from all causes. Eighty-seven of these, or 25.4 per cent., were caused by consumption—one death from consumption in less than every four from all causes.

Of servants, so registered, there were 278 deaths from all causes in the three years, and 84, or over 30 per cent., from consumption. In every 3.3 deaths from all causes one was caused by consumption.

Of teachers, 139 deaths were registered from all causes, 52 of which or 37.4 per cent., were from consumption; showing that nearly two out of every five deaths were caused by this disease among those engaged in this occupation.

Bookkeepers and clerks (classed together) show the highest proportionate rate of mortality from this disease of any of the occupations which are given, for the three years. Of 227 deaths from all causes amongst those engaged in these occupations, 91 were caused by consumption—over 40 per cent. Two deaths from this cause in every five deaths from all causes.

In 1877 the deaths of 22 "seamstresses" were recorded from all causes, 10 of whom, or over 45 per cent., died of consumption. In 1878 the records show that 19 stonecutters died from all causes, and 12 of these, or 63 per cent., died of this disease.

DEATHS FROM LUNG DISEASES IN ONTARIO.

FACTS AND FIGURES, CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

During the last four years, 1876 to 1880, inclusive, the deaths of 15,000 persons were registered as having died from lung disease of one kind or another, in the Province of Ontario. It is estimated that not more than about 66 per cent of all the deaths are registered. There were then not less probably than 22,000