

In the above table, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland are included with Canada and the healthiness of British America as a military station is very clearly demonstrated.

The average strength for the 8 years under consideration was 90,568 or 11,296 for each year. The period is sufficiently long, and the numbers are sufficiently numerous, to warrant some true deductions being elicited from them. I will offer a few remarks on the four headings in the table passing the two columns sent home as invalids and discharged as invalids under our heading.

ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL.—This column, of the above table, points to British America as a station remarkable for its exemption from disease. The remark holds good whether a comparison is made with each station separately, or with the average of them all as seen in the total.

The single exception being Australia. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain the admission into Hospital per 1000 of strength amounts to 963.4 a ratio nearly representing that each man has passed once through the Hospital during the year, while in British America the admissions amount to only 649.0 a ratio nearly representing that only two out of every three men have so passed through the Hospital, or in a few words, one third less. Even on board ship, where all the men are inspected prior to embarkation, and where they are supposed to be well located from recent improvements, in a sanitary point of view, the admissions into Hospital are more numerous than they are in British America.

DIED.—The death-rate in British America for the years under consideration is remarkable as being not only lower than in any other colony of the Empire, but also a fraction lower than in the United Kingdom itself. A comparison between each station will point to a very great difference in regard to mortality, and will show in British America marked immunity amongst soldiers from fatal disease.

The average for the whole Empire is 16.99 against 9.24 or nearly double that of Canada.

The following table has been prepared to show that the deaths amongst the invalids who had left British America in improved health, and who died either on the passage home or at the Royal Victoria Invaliding Hospital at Netley, have been added to the death ratio for Canada; it also shows the deaths by accidents, by homicide, by suicide and by execution with the influence these deaths have caused on the ratio per 1000 in each year and in the aggregate of the 8 years under review :

Years.	Average Strength.	Deaths am'gst Invalids who had left Canada			Deaths from accidents, &c., in Canada.				Total deaths from accidents, &c., among Invalids.	Influence on ratio per 1000.	Remarks.
		On passage to England or Hospital.	Accidents.	Suicide.	Accidents.	Homicide.	Suicide.	Executed.			
1860	4,086	1	...	...	5 <sup>0</sup>	1	...	...	7	1.71	1 Drowned.
1861	5,424	2	...	...	12 <sup>0</sup>	...	2	...	16	2.96	9 do
1862	14,514	14	...	...	22 <sup>0</sup>	4	3	1	44	3.03	14 do
1863	14,178	10	...	...	32 <sup>0</sup>	...	3	...	45	3.17	23 do
1864	13,017	11	...	...	133 <sup>0</sup>	1	3	...	48	3.68	18 do
1865	11,189	2	...	...	16 <sup>0</sup>	...	1	...	19	1.70	9 do
1866	13,253	6	...	1	18 <sup>0</sup>	1	5	1	32	2.45	7 do.
1867	14,907	8	1	...	24 <sup>0</sup>	3	5	...	41	2.75	19 do.
Total.	90,568	54	1	1	162 <sup>0</sup>	10	22	2	252	2.78	1000 *

This table shows the extreme care taken in calculating the death ratio, it includes even an accident and suicide on board ships—The deaths by drowning increase the ratio 1.10 and the accident in 1864, at Quebec. 0.08.

SENT HOME AND DISCHARGED AS INVALIDS.—In considering the healthiness of British America as a residence for the British soldier the two columns headed as above will afford some indication of the salubrity or otherwise of the climate but not of such reliable a character as the other three columns of the table, unless taken in connection with these. The rates per 1000 either sent home as invalids or discharged the service as invalids, is much less than from any other station. The number of men invalided from Canada for

the 8 years, did not amount to half of the total average for that period, sent from the other Colonies, the number being 15.48 from Canada, other Colonies 33.02. The number also discharged the service as invalids is less than from any other Colony; but as the total average includes the United Kingdom no just comparison can be made, as regiments proceeding on Foreign service were sickly, and had wounded men with the depot companies.

CONSTANTLY NON-EFFECTIVE FROM SICKNESS.—This is the most important column of the table, and in conjunction with the first column shows the relative severity, as indicated by the duration of the cases of sickness—for example, the ratio of admissions per 1000 in Australia is 604.6, in Canada 649.0, that in the former the number constantly non-effective from sickness is 34.43, while in the latter it is only 30.19; hence the presumption is evident that the cases were more severe as indicated by their length in Australia than in Canada. In China, Ceylon and India, the number constantly non-effective from sickness per 1000 is more than double as compared with Canada, while in England, the West Indies and the Cape, the number is more than a third, and in the Mediterranean, Bermuda, and the Mauritius, one-fourth more.

In conclusion, I will quote a paragraph from that excellent work on practical Hygiene, by E. A. Parker, M. & F. R. S.

“With regard to the effect on the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races of going to live in a climate with a lower mean temperature and greater variation than their own, we have the experience of Canada, Nova Scotia, and some parts of the Northern American States. In all these, if food is good, and plentiful, health is not only sustained, but is perhaps improved. The agricultural and out-door life of Canada or Nova Scotia is probably the cause of this; but certain it is that in those countries the European not only enjoys health, but produces a progeny as vigorous, if not more so, than that of the parent race.”

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Staff Sergeant Major,  
and Acting Principal Medical officer.

First Census of Canada  
(1871)

TOTAL POPULATION BY PROVINCES.

Ontario.....	1,620,842
Quebec.....	1,190,505
New-Brunswick.....	285,777
Nova-Scotia.....	387,800
	3,484,924

POPULATION BY CENSUS DISTRICTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Essex.....	12,697	South Waterloo.....	20,995
Kent.....	24,836	North Waterloo.....	19,256
Bothwell.....	20,710	South Wellington.....	14,347
Lambton.....	31,994	Centre Wellington.....	24,459
West Elgin.....	12,796	North Wellington.....	24,484
East Elgin.....	20,870	South Grey.....	29,366
West Middlesex.....	20,195	North Grey.....	30,029
North Middlesex.....	21,519	Halton.....	22,606
East Middlesex.....	25,055	Peel.....	16,369
London.....	15,826	Cardwell.....	16,500
South Northfolk.....	15,370	South Simcoe.....	23,600
North Northfolk.....	15,393	North Simcoe.....	33,719
South Oxford.....	23,675	North York.....	24,262
North Oxford.....	24,559	West York.....	16,260
South Brand.....	30,766	East York.....	19,360
North Brand.....	11,493	West Toronto.....	31,223
Haldimand.....	29,091	East Toronto.....	24,869
Monck.....	15,130	South Ontario.....	19,923
Welland.....	20,573	North Ontario.....	25,967
Niagara.....	3,691	West Durham.....	18,316
Lincoln.....	20,673	East Durham.....	19,065
North Wentworth.....	14,638	South Victoria.....	19,244
North Wentworth.....	16,245	North Victoria.....	10,956
Hamilton.....	26,716	West Northumberland.....	17,328
South Huron.....	27,149	East Northumberland.....	21,757
North Huron.....	39,016	West Peterborough.....	11,769
South Bruce.....	31,332	East Peterborough.....	14,633
North Bruce.....	17,183	North Peterborough.....	4,073
South Perth.....	21,145	Prince Edward.....	20,336
North Perth.....	25,377	West Hastings.....	14,365

+ 8 of these 33 men were killed by the explosion of a powder magazine at Quebec.

• The deaths by drowning for the 8 years, raise the ratio per 1000 1.10.