

cent. over the figures of the preceding year being ascribed to this disease.

Under digestive diseases the total deaths registered were 2,725, or 9 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes; 1,091 deaths, or 40 per cent., were due to cholera infantum. The Registrar-General states that the mortality from this disease could be materially diminished if mothers and nurses engaged in raising infants were better educated in the methods to be adopted, and the dangers to be avoided, in the alimentation of infants.

It is stated in the report that 249 deaths were the sub-group, which includes and is largely made up of deaths from appendicitis.

The total deaths from diseases of the genito-urinary organs were 1,053, of which 630, or nearly 60 per cent., were due to either acute or chronic nephritis (Bright's disease), and 366 to other diseases of the kidney or bladder.

Of the 231 deaths in the group of "puerperal diseases," 42 were due to puerperal septicemic affections, or 8.6 per 10,000 births, which is a low figure in comparison with the mortality in England and Wales for the same year, viz., 4.07 per 1,000 births. The chief points of interest in the remaining groups of diseases are the 1,265 still-births; the 2,585 deaths from congenital debility and malformations, and the 3,343 deaths from "senile decay."

There were 125 deaths from suicide; 1,241 deaths from accident, a little over 4 per cent. of the deaths from all causes.

During the year 807 deaths were registered, which were useless for statistical purposes. The Registrar-General expresses the hope that in future physicians in Ontario will endeavor to be more careful in filling in death returns.

J. J. C.

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### TRACHOMA.

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TRACHOMA (*τράχυς*, rough), granular eyelids, granular conjunctivitis, is a contagious, palpebral conjunctivitis, characterized by the formation of granulations on the conjunctiva of the eyelids with subsequent cicatricial contraction and deformity. The disease is communicated by one individual who has trachoma to