The following table, from the Registrar-General's Report of 1900, supplies a number of interesting details, by which comparative results may be obtained. It gives the population of the Province by age periods from 0 to 19 years inclusive, by years for the first five-year period and for the three succeeding quinquennia. It further gives the deaths for each of the several periods separately for scarlatina and for diphtheria.

Table showing, for 1900, population by age periods. Percentage of population in each age period. Total deaths by age periods. Deaths by age periods from scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Age period	Year. 0-1	1 to 4 years.				0-4	5-9	10-11	14-19	5-19
Population	49,500	190,347				239,847	246,610	243,277	232,073	....
Population percentage	5%	19.9%				24.9%	25.8%	25.29%	24.13%	....
Total Deaths	7,163	1,989				9,152	803	563		923 1789
		1	2	3	4					
Total deaths from scarlatina.	18	20	30	17	24	109	39	10	3	52
Total deaths from diphtheria..	77	61	94	90	85	407	205	66	29	300

From the columns of totals we find that for the first quinquennia, the deaths for both diseases together were 516, and for the period of 5-20 the legal school period, they were 352, and in the 5-9 period, separately, 244.

It will be observed that the ratio of deaths in the first five years of life is about three times that in the second five-year period for scarlatina, and twice that for the same period in the case of diphtheria. We see in this an apparent disagreement from the foregoing statistics regarding the cases as reported in the different illustrated statistics given.

There is, however, a natural explanation for this in the fact that the percentage mortality of scarlatina, in England, in 14,000 cases between 1888 to 1893 under five years was 16.8 per cent., while that for the five to nine year period was 5.6 per cent.

In the same way diphtheria which, between 1895 and 1899, had 25.6 per cent. of deaths to cases of children under 5 years, had 14.6 per cent. of deaths for the five to nine period. Or there were 1,536 as compared with 695. What is very pleasing to notice, however, in this study of English statistics is the relatively great decrease in recent years not only of the total cases and total mortality; but also of the lessening percentage in school children, due doubtless to the closer inspection of school children and the very general removal of first cases to the isolation hospitals.