

TABLE III.—TORONTO.

	1898.	1897.
Total deaths from all causes.....	2,871	3,122
Under one year from all causes.....	875	977
Under two years from all causes.....	85	91
Under three years from all causes.....	41	62
Under one year from diarrhoea.....	173	161
Under two years from diarrhoea.....	9	10
Under three years from diarrhoea.....	1	1

Investigation from these figures shows that 36.2 per cent. of the total mortality occurred under three years in 1897, and 34.86 in 1898, also that 31.23 per cent of the total mortality occurred under one year in 1897, and 30.47 per cent. in 1898. We find, too, that 5.15 per cent. of all deaths occurred from diarrhoea under one year of age in 1897, and 6.02 per cent. in 1898—and that of all deaths under one year in 1897, 16.48 per cent. were due to diarrhoea, and no less than 19.77 per cent. (one in five practically) in 1898.

TABLE IV.—TORONTO.

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
1st year.....	875	977	935	979	933
2nd to 5th year.....	192	271	243	303	268

TABLE V.—TORONTO.

Number of deaths from diarrhoea per 1,000 infant deaths occurring under five years and under one year.

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Under 5 years.....	171.5	137.8	135.	152.9	134.8
Under 1 year.....	197.7	164.7	160.4	171.6	145.7

Seibert's interesting investigations show that the temperature curve corresponds identically with the mortality curve of diarrhoea. He says that an average minimum temperature of about 60° F. is needed to start the epidemic, and that it must continue about a week before any marked increase in the number of cases is noted. Holt suggests that the very sudden rise in July is due to the debilitating influence upon susceptible infants of the heat of June—not to any special malignity of the "Dog Days" of July, for the average temperature of July is only 4° F. or 5° F. higher than that of June and August. The figures for Toronto show much greater persistence during August than in New York, where the mortality *over* three years is just about half as great