

ment. Deaths were most numerous in the St. Ann's, St. Louis and St. Mary's wards.

Inflammation of the Lungs.—Under this general heading are included all cases of acute disease of these organs, whether affecting the lining membrane, parenchyma, or enveloping covering of the lungs. 98 cases of death are recorded from this cause; of these 29 were children under 8 years of age, the months apparently most favourable to the development of this class of disease being March, April, November and December. The St. Antoine, St. Louis, and St. Ann's wards, hold the pre-eminence as to numbers of fatal cases.

Consumption.—Notwithstanding the severity and length of our Canadian winter, and the sudden alterations in temperature which occur at all seasons, the climate of Canada from its dry air is peculiarly favourable to patients suffering from this class of disease. Tuberculous Phthisis is comparatively rare, and is by no means a common disease of the native population.* This statement may be deemed erroneous. So far as the proof of a single year will carry weight, I think I will be enabled to maintain my position. This malady is recorded to have removed by death 297 individuals during the year; of these 15 were children under 8 years of age; nearly one-half occurred between the ages of 15 and 30 years; 28 are registered as occurring between the ages of 50 and 60 years; and 7 between 60 and 70 years. Whatever may be said of the former, we may reasonably infer that the latter 35 cases, those recorded as having occurred between the ages of 50 and 70 years were not all true tuberculous phthisis. Speculation would lead to no useful end. Still we know that many cases of chronic catarrh terminate unfavourably from an acute attack superinduced on the old malady, or by gradually wearing out the sufferer from its intensity. That tuberculous phthisis is seldom seen after the age of 50 years, will be allowed on all sides.

The following table is taken from one prepared by Mr. Ansell, and which he made from the returns for 1847 of the Registrar General. In it are recorded the deaths by phthisis in England and Wales during that year.

| Ages.—Years. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 0 to 5 | 2636 | 2559 | 5195 |
| 5 to 15 | 1690 | 2308 | 3998 |
| 15 to 25 | 5815 | 7131 | 12946 |
| 25 to 35 | 5356 | 6777 | 12133 |
| 35 to 45 | 4059 | 4448 | 8507 |
| 45 to 55 | 2795 | 2515 | 5310 |
| 55 to 65 | 1774 | 1589 | 3363 |
| 65 to 75 | 768 | 751 | 1519 |
| over 75 | 180 | 148 | 328 |
| | 25073 | 28226 | 53299 |

From the above table we find the ratio of deaths from phthisis, above 55 years, as compared with all deaths from this cause, to be as follows:—

* This I do not apply to the aborigines, but to the natives of Canada of French or British extraction.