The last group of figures shews the contrast between Montreal, the most unhealthy, and London, the most healthy of Canadian cities, which presents a death-rate below that of the rural districts of Lower Canada. It appears that the extra mortality of Montreal amounts to 137 in every 10,000 persons; that for every 10 persons who die in London, 25 die in the older city; and that, out of every hundred deaths, more than 26 additional cases of children cut off under 5 years of age are found in Montreal.

The following is a comparison of the statistics of population and mortality between the census of 1851 and that of 1861. Some particulars from the report of the (English) Registrar General for 1857* are added.

2. Comparative Sanitary Statistics of the Census of 1851 and of 1861.

	Population.		Total Deaths.				Excess of Deaths in 1861 over rural districts of	
	1851.	1861.	1851.	1861.	1851	1861	Upper Canada	Lower Canada
ALL CANADA	1,842,265	2,507,657	19,449	23,384	10.5	9.3	6,269	
Upper Canada Do. less 5 cities Toronto Hamilton Ottawa Kingston London Lower Canada	952,004 880,737 30,775 14,112 7,760 11,585 7,035	1,396,091 1,292,207 44,821 19,096 14,669 13,743 11,555	7,775 6,754 474 172 90 185 100	217 172 129	7.5 15.4 12.2 11.5 15.9	6.8 16.2 11.3 11.7 9.4 8.8	411 86 71 35	263 19 20
Do. less 2 cities. Montreal Quebec	790,494 57,715 42,052	970,134 90,323 51,109	8,632 1,978 1,064		34·4 25·3	22.5	3,395	1101 582
All England								

If these returns could be relied upon, they would present an extremely flattering picture of Canada in general, and even of the cities in particular, as compared with the rural districts and cities of England, and as compared with its own condition ten years previously; Toronto and Ottawa being the only cities in which

^{*} This is the latest return accessible at the free library in the Mechanics' Institution. It represents an average of many years. Not a single district in England is found to have a mortality less than 15 per 1000, or more than 36.