

tality in these towns, based upon the revised estimates of population according to the recent census, which had been 13.2, 13.3, and 13.0 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, declined to 12.2 per 1,000 in the week under notice. The death-rate in London did not exceed 11.6 per 1,000, against 11.8, 12.2, and 12.1 in the three previous weeks. Among the seventy-six other large towns the death-rates ranged from 2.8 in Handsworth (Staffs), 4.3 in Burton-on-Trent, 5.2 in Brighton, 6.1 in East Ham, and 6.7 in Walthamstow to 17.1 in Bootle, 17.2 in Bristol and in St. Helens, 17.8 in Huddersfield, 18.4 in Stoke-on-Trent, and 18.8 in Middlesbrough. Measles caused a death-rate of 1.7 in Sunderland, 1.9 in Great Yarmouth and in South Shields, 2.1 in Reading, and 2.2 in Smethwick; whooping-cough of 1.2 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1.5 in Smethwaick and in Burnley, and 2.0 in Middlesbrough; diphtheria of 1.3 in Gateshead; and diarrhoea and enteritis (of children under two years of age) of 1.5 in Rhondda, 1.7 in Rotherham, 1.8 in Wigan, and 1.9 in Devonport. The mortality from enteric fever and scarlet fever showed no marked excess in any of the large towns, and no fatal case of smallpox was registered during the week. Of the 3,775 deaths in the seventy-seven towns, the causes of 24 were not certified either by a registered medical practitioner or by a coroner after inquest, and included 4 in Birmingham, 4 in Liverpool, and 4 in Gateshead. The number of scarlet fever patients under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals and the London Fever Hospital, which had been 1,082, 1,097, and 1,140 at the end of the three preceding weeks, was 1,141 at the end of the week under notice; 152 new cases were admitted during the week, against 157, 158, and 185 during the three preceding weeks. There were 5 cases of smallpox under treatment on Saturday, June 10th, against 11, 7, and 6 at the end of the three preceding weeks, and no new case was admitted during the week.

Health of Scottish Towns.

During the week ending Saturday, June 10th, 922 births and 489 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scottish towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, calculated upon the revised estimates of the recent census, which had been 17.7 and 16.9 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, declined to 14.9 in the week under notice, but was 2.7 per 1,000 above the mean rate during the same period in the large English towns. Among the several Scottish towns the death-rates ranged from 10.9 in Aberdeen and 11.4 in Dundee to 16.0 in Perth and 16.1 in Glasgow. The mortality from the principal epidemic diseases averaged 1.7 per 1,000, and was highest in Glasgow and Greenock. The 242 deaths from all causes registered in Glasgow included 9 from measles, 21 from whooping-cough, 3 from diphtheria, and 2 (of children under 2 years of age) from diarrhoea. Five deaths from whooping-cough were recorded in Edinburgh, 3 in Aberdeen, and 2 in Greenock.

Health of Irish Towns.

During the week ending Saturday, June 10th, 583 births and 354 deaths were registered in the twenty-two principal urban districts of Ireland, as against 690 births and 382 deaths in the preceding period. The annual death-rate in these districts, which had been 16.1, 16.5, and 17.1 per 1,000 in the preceding weeks, fell to 16.1 per 1,000 in the week under notice, this figure being 3.9 per 1,000 higher than the mean average death-rate in the seventy-seven English towns for the corresponding period. The figures in Dublin and Belfast were 18.3 and 15.5 respectively, those in other districts ranging from 4.4 in Newry and 5.1 in Clonmel to 22.9 in Newtownards and 23.0 in Londonderry, while Cork stood at 15.0, Limerick at 8.1, and Waterford at 13.13. The zymotic death-rate in the twenty-two districts averaged 1.0 per 1,000, as against 1.3 per 1,000 in the preceding week.