

very unhealthy
essay, says the
of 12 years was
page 10, he says
8, that it was 36·8
comes it that while
41 per cent. of the
only 2·5 per cent.
his under 1 year,
12 years, should
ren from 5 years

Table 4) and the
onstrate that in
the birth rate is
ease in the death
year of life, an
crease of 400 per
ected on the rates

per cent. of deaths
according to the
population the births
ase by immigration
10 years ending in

ent population were
A. Coke, page 76.

rate per cent. to
population.

0·906
1·811
2·717
3·623
4·528
5·434

ality of different
is taken as the
of birth, so that
iving under one
y to compare the
why not under
Endless discuss-
ealth of different

cities; of course, the cities having the lowest birth-rate, almost invariably, had the best of the argument. For instance, the Registrar-General of Scotland, in his report of the eight principal towns for 1859, which was an unusually healthy year, having given the number of deaths under five years, says; "Let Edinburgh and Glasgow be taken as examples. The births in Glasgow are in proportion to the total population, nearly an exact fourth (he should have said one third) higher than in Edinburgh. Supposing then, that it were even granted, that the infantile deaths in Glasgow should be a fourth (third) greater in consequence of this excess, which is a most extravagant supposition, this would fail to account for the fact that the infantile deaths there are almost the double of the Edinburgh rate, &c., &c." The birth-rate in Glasgow, was 410, and in Edinburgh 301 to each 10000 of the population. According to table 5, the deaths in the first year should have been, in Glasgow 93, and in Edinburgh 50, to each 10,000, or nearly double, which the Registrar said it should not be. The total deaths to the 10000 in Edinburgh were 203. If 301 births gave 203 deaths, then 410 births in Glasgow should have given 276·5 deaths. The deaths were 278, so that the cities were equally healthy.

In the *Glasgow Herald* of 9th January, 1867, there is a letter from the late Lord Provost, of Glasgow, Mr. John Blackie, Jun., in which "the sacrifice of life" is used as an argument for entering into certain extensive, and doubtless much needed improvements in the city. A note from the Registrar General of England, Major George Graham, is quoted, showing that the average rate of mortality in 1865 and 1866, was in London 2·545, in Edinburgh 2·773, and in Glasgow 3·123 per cent.; but there is nothing said as to the birth-rate and the proportionate number alive at different ages. Table 5 shows, that the birth-rate in London should have been 2·80 per cent. If the births in Edinburgh were 3·01 per cent., then its rate of mortality was above the table rate, by ·05 per cent., but this apparent excess is probably more than balanced by the loss by emigration, as the City is not increasing at the rate of births over deaths. According to the City Chamberlain of Glasgow, Mr. West Watson, the birth-rate in the above years was 4·17 per cent.; and the increase by immigration for many years, nearly equal to that gained by natural increase. The death-rate for Glasgow is (table 5) 3·777 But Glasgow gained by immigration about 14·5 per cent. on its increase by births more than London, which must be deducted from the apparent rate, or say 547

The rate in Glasgow was 3·230

Glasgow rate of mortality, less than London rate by 107