average. The births in 1864 were under the average. Scarlatina prevailed during that year, and the number of deaths of children under 12 years, which in 1863 was 2535, was 3536 in 1864. In 1865 the birth-rate was still above the average, and the deaths of children under 12 years, 2864, were also far above the average, so that, the year 1866 opened with the ranks of the one, two and three years' old children sadly thinned. During the year the baptisms fell to 4.45 per cent., the lowest rate then recorded; and were 385 less than in 1865, therefore it was, that the total deaths in 1866 were 415 less than in 1865, and the rate of mortality apparently the lowest in fourteen years.

Again, in the 10 years 1855-1864 the average birth-rate was 5.07 and the death-rate 3.58 per cent.: therefore the birth-rate of 1866: 4.45, should have given a death-rate of 3.14 per cent.; the rate was 3.11, or only .03 per cent. less than the average of 10 years, which on Dr. Carpenter's estimated population amounts to only 34 lives. But it must also be remembered that, in 1866 the number of illegitimate children sent to the city was less than the average, and 110 less than in 1865, and as he says that S9.9 per cent. of such children die within the year, the deaths in 1866 should have been less than in 1865 from this cause alone by 99 The deaths were less than the average of 10 years by ...... 34

The above will suffice, until the claim is made out in proper form.

Presuming that the Clergymen who have not sent in their returns for 1868, have registered as meany bartisms as in 1867, then the three years 1866-1868, show an average birth-rate of 4.47 per cent. and therefore the rate of mortulity, according to the average of 10 years, 1855-1864, should have been 3.16 per cent.; it was 3.52, or 0.36 per cent. higher, which, on the population estimated by Dr. Curpenter, amounts to 420 death: per annum, above the average of the 10 years, ending with 1864.

An examination of the writer's table I, shows a steady decline in the birth-rate from 5.07 per cent. during the 10 years beginning with 1855, to 4.47, in the 3 years ending with 1868, accompanied with an actual increase in the rate of mortality from 3.16 to 3.52 per cent.; although there is an *apparent* decline from 3.58 to 3.52 per cent. If the population has continued to increase at the estimated ratio, the lessened birth rate must have been compensated by an increased rate of immigration, in that case, the increased rate of mortality is even greater than it seems. Supposing the addition to the population by immigration to have been very much larger than c

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