

would be a little over 36 years, and that of male teachers nearly 75. Whilst there are influences which cause a greater deterioration of health among female than among male teachers, we can hardly suppose that the difference is so great as these figures might seem to indicate. Is it not a probable explanation of the excessive disparity that after marriage females more commonly give up the vocation of teaching than do males, hence there are fewer female teachers to die old? On the other hand, we may point out that this does not at all detract from the force of the remarks in a subsequent chapter regarding the ventilation of school-rooms; for whilst the total deaths of all persons between 30 and 40 is 1359, and the total deaths from phthisis at that age 440—a proportion of 1 to 3.08—the proportion worked out for female teachers (for whom the average age is given as 36) is 1 to 2.25; or, taking another comparison, whilst the age at death of female teachers is the same as that of female servants, the death-rate from phthisis of the former is 1 in 2.25 and of the latter 1 in 6.5. In other words, whilst the total death-rate of female teachers may not be unfavorable as compared with that of some other classes, the deaths from phthisis amongst the former is out of all proportion; it is even greater than that of printers and stonecutters (of all ages, however).

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