Mr. Shattuck has proposed a method whereby he obtains the average longevity, by ascertaining the proportion of all deaths that occur at specified periods of life.

Table showing the percentage of deaths at specified ages as compared with the entire death rate :

Under one month........636 less 241	equal to	12.45 per cent.
" two years 1160	equal to	36.55	"
From 2 to 8 " 386	equal to	12.165	"
" 8 to 15 " 70	equal to	2.20	"
" 15 to 20 " 55	equal to	1.73	"
" 20 to 30 " 179	equal to	5.641	"
" 30 to 40 " 175	equal to	5.515	"
" 40 to 50 " 128	equal to	4.034	"
" 50 to 60 " 172	equal to	4	"
" 60 to 70 " 112	equal to	3.53	"
Over 70 " 133	equal to	4.19	"
Ages not known 12	equal to	37	"

The following table calculated from the above exhibits the proportion of 100 persons who survive at specified ages.   In these tables I have made an allowance of 241 from those under one month, under which heading are included all still-born, as it would be hardly fair to admit them into these calculations.

At birth	100
Surviving under 1 month.....................	87.55
" " 2 years...	51.00
" From 2 to 8 years	38.835
" " 8 to 15 "	36.635
" " 15 to 20 "	34.905
" " 20 to 30 "	29.264
" " 30 to 40 "	23.749
" " 40 to 50 "	19.715
" " 50 to 60 "	15.715
" " 60 to 70 "	12.185
" Over 70 "	7.995

The average duration of life estimated from these tables is 24.136 years, which is by no means unfavorable.

Mortality in Wards.—Taking as a standard the census return recently published, it will be found that the average mortality of all wards as compared to the number of inhabitants, is about one death to every 40.43 inhabitants.   The following table will show the ratio of the mortality of the several wards as compared with the population as taken by order of the Census Commissioners in the month of January last.