

increases rapidly with the density of the population. In our thinnest districts the mortality is about 15 per 1,000; in our densest districts it ranges from 28 to 33. This relation is a constant law: where there are 179 persons to a square mile, there the mortality is from 17 to 19; where the density of population varies from 3,000 upwards, the mortality ranges from 26 to 33; so that under our present arrangements there is a constant connection between the density of population and its mortality. That connection is not necessary; our towns might be made nearly as healthy as these country districts, having a mortality of 17 to 20.' Of the circumstances under which large masses of our population grow up, another distinguished physician writes: 'They create special diseases, demoralize the population, and in course of generations completely overthrow the physique of the people. It is impossible to walk through the central streets (of this large town) without observing that you are in contact with a population awfully degraded, both in its physical and moral attributes; a population whose mere external characteristics impress you at once with the idea of a depth of degradation of bad habits growing for generations, in consequence of these arrangements.' 'Thousands and hundreds of thousands are thus brought up.'

Turning from the towns to the agricultural population, where we have the right to expect the fullest measure of health, we find a condition of things which strikes an observer with dismay. The culti-