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The Glasgow bills of mortality.

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THE
GLASGOW
BILLS OF MORTALITY

FOR

1841 & 1842,

DRAWN UP BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE
LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND TOWN COUNCIL,

BY

ALEXANDER WATT, LL.D.,

CITY STATIST, SECRETARY OF THE STATISTICAL SECTION OF THE GLASGOW PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, &c. &c.

1841 1842

SUBMITTED TO AND APPROVED OF BY THE COMMITTEE, AGREEABLY TO MINUTE OF TOWN COUNCIL.

JOHN MITCHELL, *Convenor*.

GLASGOW:
Printed at the University Press,
BY EDWARD KHULL, 29 DUNLOP STREET.

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TO THE

HON. THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES,

AND

TOWN COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

MY LORD PROVOST AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE now the honour of submitting to you the Mortality Bills for 1841 and 1842. The publication of the extended edition of these Bills having been delayed, with your concurrence, till the ages of our town population could be obtained from the Government Census, so that more accurate deductions might be drawn from the various tables than we otherwise would have had an opportunity of exhibiting,—the Government Enumeration Tables have been in my hands for some months; but the labour of drawing up the numerous tables, and of condensing the various materials contained in the Report, was so considerable as to prevent me from completing them till it became necessary to lay them aside, to enable me to bring out the usual Newspaper Abstract of the Mortality Bill for 1843, at the time it was expected by the public. This additional delay, however, is not to be regretted, as some of the facts elicited by the general abstract of the Bill for that year, taken in connexion with those for 1842, lead to results deserving of the best consideration.

As it is well known that the greatness of a country depends on the general wellbeing of its population, it must ever be one of the first objects of study on the part of an enlightened nation, to introduce such laws as may tend to improve the social condition of the people; and as the science of vital statis-

tics has for its object the discovery of those laws by which nature regulates the amount of disease and death, under every variety of circumstances, as well as "the discovery of those truths which tend to the comfort and happiness of the people," it is to be hoped that the energy with which this study has been lately followed out, especially in England, will soon cause it to hold a still higher place among the great branches of human knowledge than it has hitherto done, and, as a necessary preliminary to its useful application here, that the benefits of a better system for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, will speedily be extended to Scotland.

But although our system of these Registrations still remains defective in some respects, it is presumed that, in addition to other publications of this nature, the facts brought forward, and the truths elicited by an analysis of the facts, exhibited in the following pages, will prove of some importance in enabling the legislator and the philanthropist to arrive at more correct conclusions relative to some of those questions which have lately engaged their attention, and ultimately lead, not only to salutary improvements in the sanitary condition of towns, but also to improvement in the moral and physical condition of the people.

Advantage has been taken, not only of the results obtained from the Government Census, but also of the facts lately collected relative to the vital statistics of five large towns in Scotland, published in the volume of the British Association for 1842, as well as of facts exhibited in the Reports of the Registrar-General for England, and in the Mortality Bills of New-York and Philadelphia, to make instructive comparisons between the Mortality of Glasgow and that of other towns.* From the numerous facts elicited, it seems quite evident, that the amount of mortality is as the condition of the people; and although it in general holds good that the mortality is as the density of the population,† yet it seems equally clear that the amount of deaths in Glasgow varies with the means of subsistence, and the protection from the inclemency of the seasons, enjoyed by the working classes—the density of the population remaining the same.

* A more minute comparison between the mortality of some of the large manufacturing towns of England and that of Glasgow, is postponed, as they will be more advantageously given in our Mortality Bill for 1843, not yet completed.

† Poverty alone may be considered the cause of the extreme density of the population in various parts of Glasgow.

Without recapitulating the leading facts contained in the report on the sanatory condition of Glasgow, now submitted to you, it may be enough to refer to a few of the more important deductions drawn from them. As an inquiry is at present going on relative to the operation of the present poor law of Scotland, it is of importance to observe, that in years or months of excessive mortality, not only the greatest proportion of deaths take place among the poor and destitute, but, as has frequently been pointed out by Dr Alison, the greatest proportion of these deaths, caused by fever, is remarkably increased. The good effect produced in 1842, by an early application of the Relief Funds, in giving work to the unemployed, and food and clothing to the destitute, is well deserving of the best attention. The healthy state of our population during that year compared with the summer months of 1843, when the relief to the unemployed was suspended, but employment was still only partial, leads to the belief that the amount of funds required, when judiciously employed, to keep the poor in a healthy state, may be even less than the amount generally expended to eradicate fever, when it sets in with violence upon the population.

The amount of destitution does not appear to rest upon the question, Is there employment for the people? so much as, How many of the people are in *full* employment? And it will be seen that one of the most important facts elicited by the Census of 1841 is, that, since 1831, several of the counties of Scotland, at a moderate estimate, are not supporting the former amount, and the natural increase of their population, by at least 14 per cent.; while the influx of strangers into Glasgow, and other manufacturing districts, is greater than there is full employment for. It will be seen that some of these counties are not even so populous in 1841 as in 1831, by 4 per cent. Since writing the remarks contained in the Report on this subject, I have had an opportunity of conversing with Mr Smith of Deanston, on the cause of the decrease of the population in these counties, whose practical knowledge of agricultural matters is well known and appreciated. He is of opinion that the improvements which have taken place in agricultural implements is one of the principal causes;* and he states, that were an improved

* Without such a corresponding improvement of the heavier soils by drainage, as would render them fit for green crop husbandry, and a shorter rotation of cropping, whereby additional labourers would be employed.

system of agriculture introduced, the capital so employed would not only amply remunerate the landholder, but would give employment to a much greater amount of agricultural labourers. *Much* may be done to relieve suffering; and prevent deragadation among the people, by a well regulated poor law; yet it is evident that it is to a prosperous trade and commerce we are to look for the most favourable change in the condition of the working classes; and should a simultaneous advance be made in agriculture, it will go far to remove those evils which at present press so heavily on a large proportion of the population of large towns.

It is to be regretted that our information relative to the amount of Births in Glasgow is as defective as ever. At the same time, it will be seen that the deductions brought forward, from data obtained from the Census, prove that the proportion of Births in Glasgow, and suburban parishes, must be greater than it is in Perth or Perthshire. It is also shown that there is a considerably greater excess of deaths over the births in Glasgow, compared with those for Edinburgh and Perth.

There is a very considerable decrease in the proportionate amount of resident marriages to the population in 1842, compared with that for 1841, or with the average annual proportion of marriages for the five years preceding 1842. Were the returns received from the Session Clerks to give the ages and occupations of the parties married, it would be of great importance to this branch of our subject.

Besides the usual details relative to the amount of mortality at different ages for 1841 and 1842, tables are given, exhibiting the amount of mortality for the five years preceding 1842, with calculations showing the proportion of deaths at the various ages, during these years, to the living at the same ages, as obtained from the Census for 1841. As, however, the amount of population obtained by the Census becomes the mean population for the five years ending with 1843, it is of importance that these calculations should be somewhat extended for the Mortality Bill of that year, which is now in progress.

I have already had occasion to bring under the notice of the public the uniformity in the proportion of deaths, at different periods of life, by fever, eruptive fevers, and some other diseases, to the whole deaths by these *diseases*. The tables exhibiting the amount of the fatal diseases, for the five

towns already alluded to, being made out on the same plan as those for Glasgow, have afforded data confirmatory of views I had entertained on this subject, founded on the results brought out in former Bills of Mortality for this city. In the following Report this subject is still farther extended; and more ample materials brought forward, from which it appears that, *cæteris paribus*, the mortality at different ages, by these diseases, is uniformly in certain proportions to the amount of deaths by each disease respectively. Without at present enlarging on the facilities which an acquaintance with these laws of mortality will afford in arriving at a true knowledge of the sanatory condition of towns, in furthering the advance of medical science, or in the construction of more accurate and extended annuity and life assurance tables, and placing the science of vital statistics on a more certain basis, it is in the meantime sufficient to call attention to the subject, and to invite a rigid scrutiny on the part of those who may have more ample opportunities of procuring accurate data to test the truth of the results now brought forward.

Besides the usual Monthly Tables of the fatal cases of disease for 1841 and 1842, twelve Tables are added, exhibiting the total amount of deaths for the several diseases each month during the seven years ending with 1842. The proportions for these, being calculated to the mean *corrected* population for these years, not only afford interesting and instructive results relative to the influence of the seasons on disease, but form valuable standards of comparison for similar results brought out for future Mortality Bills. The proportions for these Monthly Tables of Mortality have hitherto been calculated as one to so many. As the proportions, calculated at so much per cent., are, however, found to be more practically useful, the per centage of the various data for these seven years is given in a separate Table, to which future calculations for the Monthly Tables are intended to correspond. It will be observed that, from the results obtained from this Table, besides other interesting information they afford, in connexion with the laws of mortality found for some of the diseases, we are enabled to ascertain the true cause why the deaths of children, on the average of these seven years, should amount to above one-half of the whole deaths during the months of August and September.

A Table showing the amount of population within the range of our Mor-

tality Bills, as ascertained from the Government Census for 1841, at the different periods of life corresponding to the ages stated in our Mortality Tables, is given in the Appendix; to which is added the number of those who were temporarily absent from Glasgow at the time the Census was taken, as exhibited in the Report on the Local Census of Lanarkshire, addressed to the Hon. Archd. Alison, Sheriff of the County. It will be perceived that the variation between these two statements of the amount of population, when the absentees are taken into account, is so slight as not to affect the accuracy of the calculations published in the abstracts of our Mortality Bills since 1840.

I would respectfully call your favourable attention to the few observations I have made, under the head of "Causes of Excessive Mortality," on the propriety of providing cheap and profitable recreations for the people, especially for the young with the view of preventing them from acquiring habits of intemperance.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER WATT, LL.D.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, }
February, 1844. }

ABSTRACT

OF

GLASGOW MORTALITY BILL,

FOR 1841.

POPULATION 282,134.

TABLE FIRST.

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF BURIALS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.

	BURIALS.	BURYING PLACES.						Increase in 1841.	Decrease in 1841.	Total Increase in Districts in 1841.	Total Decrease in Districts in 1841.
		In each Burying Place in 1841.	Total in each Cemetery in 1841.	Total in each District in 1841.	In each Burying Place in 1840.	Total in each Cemetery in 1840.	Total in each District in 1840.				
CITY.	Cathedral Grounds	887			1143			0	256		
	Do. do., from Royal Infirmary	348			477			0	129		
	Do. do., Poor buried at the expense of Town's Hospital	854			935			0	81		
	Do. Crypt	6			0			6	0		
	Do. Blackadder's Aisle	4			2			2	0		
			2099			2557					
	Blackfriars', St David's, North-West Grounds	589			783			0	194		
	St David's Crypt	6			5			1	0		
			595			788					
	Episcopal Chapel Grounds	11	11		19	19		0	0		
GOBBALS.	St Mary's Grounds	1261	1261		1129	1129		132	0		
	Sighthill Grounds	504	504		304	304		200	0		
	Total in the City			4470			4797			341	668
	Gorbals Grounds	898	898		1207	1207		0	309		
	Southern Necropolis	758	758		131	131		627	0		
	Total in the Gorbals			1656			1338			627	309
	Necropolis, or Merchants' House Cemetery	685			471			214	0		
	Jews' Society (in Necropolis)	0			2			0	2		
			685			473					
	Calton	830	830		941	941		0	111		
BARONY.	Bridgeton	665	665		647	647		18	0		
	Tollcross	348	348		341	341		7	0		
	Shettleston	65	65		62	62		3	0		
	Anderston { Old, or Relief Church Grounds	159	159		127	127		32	0		
	{ St Mark's	119	119		143	143		0	24		
	Maryhill	64	64		70	70		0	6		
	Woodside { South	209	209		279	279		0	70		
	{ North	311	311		294	294		17	0		
	Crypt of the Rev. Dr Mitchell's, or Wellington Street Church	23	23		29	29		0	6		
	Society of Friends	1	1		0	0		1	0		
	Total in the Barony Parish			3479			3406			292	219
Total in City and Suburbs in 1841				9605			9541			1260	1196
Do. do. do. 1840				9541							
Increase of Burials in 1841				64							
										Deduct decrease, 1196	
										Increase in 1841, 64	

ABSTRACT,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS, AS RECORDED IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

	In 1841.	In 1840.	Increase in 1841.	Decrease
<i>In the City</i>	1364	1483	...	119
<i>In the Barony</i>	1082	1048	34	...
<i>In the Gorbals</i>	529	513	16	...
<i>In the Society of Friends</i>	1	3	...	2
<i>In the Jewish Society</i>	5	7	...	2
	2981	3954	50	139
Deduct Increase				50
Total Decrease				73

TABLE SECOND,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS, AS RECORDED MONTHLY IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

MONTHS, 1841.	Males.	Females.	Twins.		Total Males.	Total Females.	Grand Total in 1841.	Grand Total in 1840.	Increase in 1841.
			Males.	Fem.					
<i>January</i>	121	95	1	3	122	98	220	208	12
<i>February</i>	158	110	4	4	162	114	276	264	12
<i>March</i>	132	119	2	...	134	119	253	239	14
<i>April</i>	93	118	...	2	93	120	213	296	...
<i>May</i>	141	160	5	1	146	161	307	279	28
<i>June</i>	143	127	4	2	147	129	276	227	49
<i>July</i>	121	107	1	1	122	108	230	286	...
<i>August</i>	182	154	...	6	182	160	342	273	69
<i>September</i>	111	81	2	2	113	83	196	228	...
<i>October</i>	131	99	3	1	134	100	234	287	...
<i>November</i>	103	91	...	2	103	93	196	253	...
<i>December</i>	130	104	1	3	131	107	238	214	24
Totals in 1841	1566	1365	23	27	1589	1392	2981		208
Do. in 1840	1584	1422	26	22	1610	1444	3054	3054	Deduct Inc.
Increase in 1841	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Decrease in 1841	18	57	3	...	21	52	73	Total Dec...	

ABSTRACT

OF THE PROCLAMATIONS OF MARRIAGES, AS ENGROSSED IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

	In 1841.	In 1840.	Increase in 1841.	Decrease
<i>In the City</i>	1119	1115	4	...
<i>In the Barony</i>	969	885	84	...
<i>In the Gorbals</i>	569	515	54	...
<i>In the Society of Friends</i>	...	2	...	...
<i>In the Jewish Society</i>	...	1	...	...
Totals	2657	2518	142	...
Deduct Decrease				3
Total Increase			139	

TABLE THIRD,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PROCLAMATIONS OF MARRIAGES, AS ENREGISTRED IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS;

ENDING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1841.

1ST, THOSE CASES IN WHICH BOTH PARTIES RESIDED IN THE SAME PARISH;

2D, THOSE IN WHICH THE PARTIES RESIDED IN DIFFERENT PARISHES; AND

3D, THOSE IN WHICH THE WARRANTS WERE NOT CALLED FOR.

MONTHS, 1841.	1st.	Irregular Marriages.	2d.								Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Individuals.	3d. Warrants not called for, and where no regular Marriage could take place.
	Both parties residing in the same parish.		The Males and the Females only who resided in the parish of Glasgow.		The Males and the Females only who resided in the parish of Barony.		The Males and the Females only who resided in the parish of Gorbals.		Total Males and Females of the double Parishes of Glasgow, Barony, and Gorbals, where only one Marriage could take place.					
			Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.				
January	171	...	6	8	8	12	8	1	22	21	195	192	387	5
February	119	...	4	5	6	4	3	1	13	10	132	129	261	8
March	116	...	2	4	7	1	...	1	9	6	126	122	247	2
April	133	1	2	10	4	2	4	3	10	15	144	149	293	1
May	263	...	11	15	21	11	10	5	42	31	305	296	599	3
June	276	...	15	16	9	16	12	2	36	34	312	316	622	5
July	146	...	3	10	7	7	7	2	17	19	165	166	328	5
August	168	...	4	5	4	2	5	1	13	8	181	176	357	3
September	143	...	9	5	8	9	6	...	23	14	166	157	323	5
October	229	...	12	11	10	11	2	6	24	28	253	257	510	7
November	182	...	14	10	6	9	5	3	25	22	207	206	411	6
December	226	...	13	6	8	5	6	4	27	15	253	241	494	4
Totals	2172	1	95	105	98	89	68	29	261	223	2434	2396	4830	
Warrants not called for	47	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	454					52
of Marriages in which one of the parties was either a foreigner or both resided in Glasgow and the other in the suburbs	2125	1	94	104	97	89	66	29						
Total Individuals proclaimed in two different parishes														484
Divided by 2														242
Total Proclamations, including one Irregular Marriage, in 1841														2657
Do. Proclamations, including three Irregular Marriages, in 1840														2618
Do. Increase in 1841														139

By deducting those cases where the warrants were not called for on the part of the Males, and consequently where there could be no regular Marriage, and also the Females claimed in two parishes, where only one Marriage could take place, we have the total number of Regular Marriages in the City and Suburbs for 1841.

Total Proclamations, exclusive of one Irregular Marriage, as engrossed in the Parochial Registers in 1841

Warrants of Male residents not called for

Females proclaimed in two parishes, where only one Marriage could take place

Total Regular Marriages of parties resident in the City and Suburbs in 1841

ABSTRACT **OF GLASGOW MORTALITY BILL FOR 1842.**

Estimated Population within the Limits of the Bills of Mortality, 291,600

TABLE FOURTH.

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF BURIALS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.									
DISTRICTS.	BURYING PLACES.	In each Burying Place in 1842.	Total in each Cemetery in 1842.	Total in each District in 1842.	In each Burying Place in 1841.	Total in each Cemetery in 1841.	Total in each District in 1841.	Increase in each Burying Place in 1842.	Decrease in each Burying Place in 1842.
CITY.	Cathedral Grounds	683			887			...	204
	Do., from the Royal Infirmary	214			348			...	134
	Do. do., Poor buried at the expense of the Town's Hospital	788			854			...	66
	Do., Crypt	6			6			...	...
	Do., Blackadder's Aisle	2			4			...	2
	Do., Nave	1			...			1	...
			1694			2099			
	Blackfriars', St David's, and North-West	308			589			...	281
	St David's Crypt	3			6			...	3
			311			595			
GORBALS.	Episcopal Chapel Grounds	16	16		11	11		5	...
	St Mary's Grounds	899	899		1261	1261		...	362
	Sighthill Grounds	503	503		504	504		...	1
	Total in the City			3423			4470		6105
	Gorbals Grounds	844	844		898	898		...	54
	Southern Necropolis	894	894		758	758		136	...
	Total in the Gorbals			1738			1656		136
									5
	Necropolis, or Merchants' House Cemetery	582			685			...	103
	Jews' Society (in the Necropolis)	5			...			5	...
BARONY.			587			685		...	...
	Calton	659	659		830	830		...	171
	Christ Church Grounds	25	25		...	...		25	...
	Bridgeton	607	607		665	665		...	58
	Tollcross	210	210		348	348		...	138
	Shettleston	56	56		65	65		...	9
	Anderston { Relief Church Grounds	166	166		159	159		7	...
	{ St Mark's	91	91		119	119		...	28
	Maryhill	52	52		64	64		...	12
	Woodside { South	91	91		209	209		...	118
	{ North	304	304		311	311		...	7
	Wellington Street Church Crypt	10	10		23	23		...	13
	Society of Friends . . . . .	...	...		1	1		...	1
	Total in the Barony Parish			2858			3479		37
									65
	Total in the City and Suburbs in 1842			8019			9605		179
	Do. do. do.			1841					176
								Deduct Increase	17
	Decrease in 1842			1580				Decrease in 1842	158

ABSTRACT,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS, AS ENGROSSED IN THE REGISTER OF THE
CITY AND SUBURBS.

	In 1842.	In 1841.	Increase in 1842.	Decrease in 1842.
In the City	1326	1364	...	38
In the Barony	1062	1082	...	20
In the Gorbals	541	529	12	...
In the Society of Friends	4	1	3	...
In the Jewish Society	5	5	...	...
Total	2938	2981	15	58
Deduct Increase				15
Total Decrease for 1842				43

TABLE FIFTH,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS, AS RECORDED MONTHLY IN THE REGISTER OF THE
CITY AND SUBURBS.

MONTHS, 1842.	Males.	Females.	Twins.		Total Males.	Total Females.	Grand Total in 1842.	Grand Total in 1841.	Increase in 1842.	Decrease in 1842.
			Males.	Fem.						
January	124	136	1	1	125	137	262	220	42	...
February	129	135	3	1	132	136	268	276	...	8
March	114	95	3	3	117	98	215	253	...	38
April	147	116	3	3	150	119	269	213	56	...
May	161	127	2	2	163	129	292	307	...	15
June	120	110	...	...	120	110	230	276	...	46
July	156	89	...	...	156	89	245	230	15	...
August	125	96	2	...	127	96	223	342	...	119
September	92	104	3	1	95	105	200	196	4	...
October	122	129	...	...	122	129	251	234	17	...
November	106	118	2	2	108	120	228	196	32	...
December	134	117	4	...	138	117	255	238	17	...
Total in 1842	1530	1372	23	13	1553	1385	2938	...	183	226
Do. in 1841	1566	1365	23	27	1589	1392	...	2981	Deduct Inc.	183
Increase in 1842 . . . . .	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease in 1842	36	...	...	14	36	7	43	Total Dec.		43

ABSTRACT

OF THE PROCLAMATIONS OF MARRIAGES, AS ENGROSSED IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

	In 1842.	In 1841.	Increase in 1842.	Decrease in 1842.
In the City	916	1119	...	203
In the Barony	779	969	...	190
In the Gorbals	448	569	...	121
In the Society of Friends . . . . .	...	...	...	...
In the Jewish Society . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Totals	2143	2657	...	514

TABLE SIXTH,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PROCLAMATIONS OF MARRIAGES, AS ENGROSSED IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS;

DISTINGUISHING

1ST, THOSE CASES IN WHICH BOTH PARTIES RESIDED IN THE SAME PARISH;

2D, THOSE IN WHICH THE PARTIES RESIDED IN DIFFERENT PARISHES; AND

3D, THOSE IN WHICH THE WARRANTS WERE NOT CALLED FOR.

MONTHS, 1842.	1st.		2d.										Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Individuals.	3d. Warrants not called for, and where no Regular Marriage
	Both parties residing in the same parish.	Irregular Marriages.	The Males and the Females only who resided in the Parish of Glasgow.		The Males and the Females only who resided in the Parish of Barony.		The Males and the Females only who resided in the Parish of Gorbals.		Total Males and Females of the double proclamations where only one Marriage could take place.							
			Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.						
January .	140	...	7	3	10	8	3	5	20	16	160	156	316	4		
February .	100	...	6	5	6	3	2	...	14	8	114	108	222	...		
March .	98	...	5	4	4	3	1	5	10	12	108	110	218	...		
April .	132	...	9	2	7	6	2	4	18	12	150	144	294	3		
May .	239	...	14	5	6	10	6	...	26	15	265	254	519	5		
June .	235	...	12	10	15	6	5	2	32	18	267	253	520	5		
July .	122	...	2	4	3	3	2	6	7	13	129	135	264	...		
August .	99	...	8	4	7	7	5	1	20	12	119	111	230	...		
September	105	...	5	3	3	3	3	4	11	10	116	115	231	3		
October .	161	...	7	3	5	4	2	3	14	10	175	171	346	3		
November	143	...	4	7	7	10	4	4	15	21	158	164	322	6		
December .	197	...	3	4	11	8	4	8	18	20	215	217	432	1		
Totals .	1771	...	82	54	84	71	39	42	205	167	1976	1938	3904	31		
Warrants not called for	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			31	31	62	
Totals of Marriages in which one of the parties or both resided in Glasgow and Suburbs.	1740	...	82	54	84	71	39	42	205	167	1945	1907	3852			
372																
Add Total Individuals proclaimed in two different parishes														372		
Do. do. proclaimed but not Married														62		
Divided by 2 {														4286		
Total amount of proclamations of Marriages in 1842														2143		
Do. do. do. in 1841														2657		
Do. Decrease of proclamations of Marriages in 1842														514		

By deducting those cases where the warrants were not called for on the part of the Male residents, and, consequently, where there could be no Regular Marriage, and also the Female proclaimed in two parishes, where only one Marriage could take place, we have the total number of Regular Marriages in the City and Suburban Districts in 1842.

Total Proclamations for Marriages, as engrossed in the Parochial Registers 2143

Warrants of Male residents not called for 31

Females proclaimed in two parishes, where only one Marriage could take place 167

— 198

Total Regular* Marriages of parties resident in the City and Suburbs in 1842 1945

The above Table further shows, that in the Parish of Glasgow there were Married, in 1842 more Males than Females; in Barony, 13 more Males than Females; and in Gorbals, more Females than Males; in the three Districts collectively, 38 more Males than Females.

* There are no Irregular Marriages recorded for 1842, either by the Session Clerks or by the J. P. Procurator Fiscal.

MONTHLY
TABLES OF MORTALITY
FOR
1841 & 1842.

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Proportions are theses
classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions

JANUARY

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																M.
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Accidents	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	2	..	..	1	4	2	2	1	4
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	5	3	..
Bowel Complaints	4	32	22	4	10	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Catarrh	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	9	..	..
Croup	7	10	6	7	5	2	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Decline	8	5	3	10	9	12	6	2	6	6	1	5	6	11	13	9	6	2
Dropsy	9	..	..	..	1	6	1	5	1	..	4	1	1	..	2	1	..	12
Fever	10	4	2	5	..	6	4	6	4	1	1	8	8	19	19	14	7	1
Head, of	11	4	3	2	2	9	4	1	7	2	3	..	1	2	..	4	..	1
Heart, of	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	6	9	8	7	8	9	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Inflammation	14	8	6	4	6	4	5	2	1	1	4	2	..	1	3	1	5	1
Measles	15	11	17	5	10	14	13	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..
Nervous	16	1	3	..	2	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	17	5	10	5	3	2	6	3	5	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Small-Pox	18	4	..	5	3	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	19	1	3	3	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	..
Total ascertained	20	92	85	58	60	78	64	31	33	16	15	21	20	39	52	41	37	38
Not ascertained	21	5	4	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	38
Total	22	97	89	58	60	79	66	31	34	16	15	21	20	42	52	42	39	76

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Proportions are these
classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions

FEBRUARY

Accidents	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	1
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2
Bowel Complaints	4	29	22	7	10	4	7	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Catarrh	5	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..
Croup	7	5	4	6	7	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Decline	8	7	10	7	5	4	6	2	7	3	9	6	4	12	10	4	9	2
Dropsy	9	..	..	2	1	6	6	4	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	6
Fever	10	3	2	4	5	3	8	9	5	1	3	5	7	7	10	17	7	2
Head, of	11	2	8	5	6	7	4	5	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
Heart, of	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	7	7	7	9	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	5	5	5	3	3	3	2	1	..	..	1	2	3	3	1	3	..
Measles	15	4	9	7	7	6	11	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous	16	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	17	3	5	6	2	10	6	3	4	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	5
Small-Pox	18	7	9	4	2	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	4	1	3	2	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
Total ascertained	20	78	85	64	62	56	60	40	30	8	15	13	18	32	36	31	27	32
Not ascertained	21	2	2	2	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	33
Total	22	80	87	66	66	58	60	40	31	8	15	13	19	32	36	31	27	65

EVENTH.

are reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of January, 1841, these bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

841.

AGES.																		TOTAL.	Grand Total.	PROPORTIONS.		No.		
50 and under 60		60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upward.				1st. To the whole number of Deaths during the Month.	2d.—To the Population.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			1 to every	1 to every			
4	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	11	35	30.97	8060.97	1
..	..	15	16	7	9	7	14	7	7	2	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	38	53	91	11.91	3100.37	2
7	7	7	11	1	5	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	39	64	16.93	4408.34	3
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	37	78	13.89	3617.10	4
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	216.80	56428.80	5
..	19	19	19	57.05	14849.15	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	37	29.29	7625.24	7
5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	69	146	7.42	1932.42	8
2	2	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	14	41	26.43	6881.31	9
12	6	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	65	162	6.69	1741.56	10
1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	25	54	20.07	5224.70	11
1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	135.50	35266.75	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	28	54	20.07	5224.70	13
4	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	40	71	15.26	3973.71	14
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	50	85	12.75	3319.22	15
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	13	83.38	21702.61	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	31	49	22.12	5757.83	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	26	54.20	14106.00	18
1	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	30	36.13	9404.46	19
38	41	31	35	13	18	7	15	8	11	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	527	535	1062	1.02	265.66	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	22	49.27	12824.27	21
38	41	31	35	13	18	7	15	8	11	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	538	546	1084	1.00	260.27	22

EIGHTH.

are reported to have died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of February, 1841, these bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

841.

1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14	64.14	20152.42	1
..	..	10	18	7	8	6	6	5	4	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	31	41	72	12.47	3918.52	2
6	2	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	24	37.41	11755.58	3
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	44	90	9.97	3134.82	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	128.28	40304.85	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	99.77	31348.22	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15	32	28.06	8816.68	7
7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	75	137	6.55	2059.37	8
2	5	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	23	48	18.70	5877.79	9
6	9	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	66	135	6.65	2089.88	10
2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	23	50	17.96	5642.68	11
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10	89.80	28213.40	12
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	20	37	24.27	7625.24	13
..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	26	49	18.32	5757.83	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	29	53	16.94	5323.28	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9	99.77	31348.22	16
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	20	44	20.40	6412.13	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	30	29.93	9404.46	18
5	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	11	32	28.06	8816.68	19
32	29	26	26	9	13	7	8	5	5	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	434	448	882	1.01	319.87	20
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16	56.12	17633.37	21
3	29	26	26	9	14	7	8	5	5	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	441	457	898	1.00	314.1	22

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons are the subjects, classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions of the Diseases.

MARCH 1844

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.															
		Under 1 Year.		1 and 2		2 and 5		5 and 10		10 and 15		15 and 20		20 and 30		30 and 40	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	3	2	2
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1
Bowel Complaints	4	31	17	10	11	5	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..
Croup . . .	7	5	5	6	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	5	3	6	5	12	1	5	5	2	6	6	3	10	7	11	8
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	2	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	3	2	3
Fever . . .	10	4	5	5	5	4	4	6	7	3	..	5	7	15	11	10	6
Head, of . . .	11	11	3	7	6	5	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Hooping Cough	13	8	14	12	9	6	6	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation .	14	3	1	5	3	7	2	..	1	..	2	2	1	4	6	2	4
Measles . . .	15	6	4	8	4	9	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	10	12	6	10	7	10	4	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	6	6	5	7	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	8	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2
Total ascertained	20	98	78	79	64	58	53	25	26	8	13	16	15	38	33	30	27
Not ascertained	21	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total . . .	22	102	82	81	67	59	54	26	26	9	13	16	15	38	33	31	27

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons are the subjects, classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions of the Diseases.

APRIL 1844

Accidents . . .	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bowel Complaints	4	24	22	14	6	7	5	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Croup . . .	7	3	4	4	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	3	4	5	5	4	2	6	3	3	3	3	7	11	11	12	13
Dropsy . . .	9	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..
Fever . . .	10	1	5	2	1	..	1	3	2	2	1	5	..	9	8	13	..
Head, of . . .	11	9	3	7	1	4	2	2	3	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	4	8	5	9	7	4	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation .	14	6	3	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	..	3	5
Measles . . .	15	2	4	7	4	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	..	3	5	..	7	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Small-Pox . .	18	3	3	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	3	1	..
Total ascertained	20	60	64	57	34	46	31	19	15	12	9	19	9	27	33	28	40
Not ascertained .	21	5	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
Total . . .	22	65	70	59	35	46	31	19	15	12	9	19	9	29	33	28	41

NTH.

reported to have died at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of March, 1841,
bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

21.

AGES.																		TOTAL.				Grand Total.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
Under 5	60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upward.		1st.—To the whole number of Deaths during the Month						2d.—To the Population.		
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1 to every	1 to every					
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	20	45.10	14106.70	1
..	13	9	10	7	9	5	3	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	37	29	66	13.66	4274.75	2		
4	1	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	19	47.47	14849.15	3
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	34	83	10.86	3399.20	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	451.00	141067.00	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	112.75	35266.75	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	21	42.95	13434.95	7
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	51	120	7.51	2351.11	8
1	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	22	39	23.12	7234.20	9
7	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	63	142	6.35	1986.85	10
2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	21	56	76.10	5038.10	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	180.40	56426.80	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	32	59	15.28	4781.93	13
3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29	58	15.55	4864.37	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	17	42	21.47	6717.47	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	245.50	70533.50	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	40	67	13.46	4210.95	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	18	31	29.09	9101.09	18
3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	15	40	22.55	7053.35	19
5	27	19	18	8	11	8	3	7	2	1	1	..	..	..	467	415	882	1.92	319.87	20		
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	20	45.10	14106.70	21
5	27	19	18	10	11	8	3	7	2	1	1	..	..	..	477	425	902	1.00	312.78	22		

TH.

ported to have Died at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of April, 1841,
Bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

21.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16	44.06	17633.37	1
..	8	7	6	11	6	8	4	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	31	57	12.36	4949.71	2
..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	58.75	23511.16	3
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	36	87	8.10	3242.91	4
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	100.71	40304.85	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	78.33	31348.22	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22	32.04	12824.27	7
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	56	113	6.23	2496.76	8
..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	25	28.20	11285.36	9
7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	49	93	7.58	3033.69	10
..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	19	48	14.68	5877.79	11
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	141.00	56426.80	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	24	42	16.78	6717.47	13
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	19	44	16.02	6412.13	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	25	28.20	11285.36	15
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	117.50	47022.33	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	12	28	25.17	10076.21	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	14	50.35	20152.42	18
1	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	11	33	21.36	8549.51	19
5	19	20	6	17	7	8	4	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	324	686	1.02	411.27	20
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	19	37.10	14849.15	21
5	20	20	6	17	7	8	4	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373	332	705	1.00	400.19	22

TABLE
 Showing, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the
 cases are classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions

DISEASE.	AGE.	AGES.										Total.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Accidents	1												
Agal	2												
Asthma	3												
Bronchitis	4												
Catarrh	5												
Croup	6												
Diphtheria	7												
Erysipelas	8												
Fever	9												
Head, of	10												
Heart, of	11												
Hoping Cough	12												
Inflammation	13												
Mumps	14												
Scarlet Fever	15												
Small Pox	16												
Miscellaneous	17												
Total ascertained	20	54	53	51	46	47	47	48	44	45	43	40	38
Not ascertained	21	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Total	22	56	54	53	47	48	48	50	45	46	44	42	39

TABLE
 Showing, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the
 cases are classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions

DISEASE.	AGE.	AGES.										Total.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Accidents	1	1				2		1	1			1	
Agal	2												
Asthma	3												
Bronchitis	4	17	19	5	5	3	1	2		1	2		
Catarrh	5												
Croup	6												
Diphtheria	7	2	1	2	3	5	1			1			
Erysipelas	8	4	2	3	1	8	8	2	6	4	7	6	14
Fever	9						1	2					
Head, of	10	4	1	1		1	6	4		1	3	4	11
Heart, of	11	6	6	3	2	4	4	2	1	2	1		2
Hoping Cough	12		1			2		2					
Inflammation	13	4	3	5	5	4	3	3	2				
Mumps	14	1	7	3		1	4			1	3	1	2
Scarlet Fever	15	1	4	3	3	8	5	2	4	1	3		
Small Pox	16	1	1				1			1			
Miscellaneous	17	3	2	3	8	4	7	2		1		2	
Total ascertained	20	49	57	33	40	49	50	23	16	13	16	16	33
Not ascertained	21	6	3					2	1				2
Total	22	55	60	33	40	49	50	25	17	13	16	16	35

VENTH.

Reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of May, 1841,
 Bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

1.

AGES.																		TOTAL.		Grand Total.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
Sex	60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upward.		1st.—To the whole number of Deaths during the Month.				2d.—To the Population.		
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1 to every	1 to every			
-	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	17	40.23	16596.11	1
-	8	8	11	9	3	2	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	27	21	48	14.25	5877.79	2
-	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11	62.18	25648.54	3
-	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	27	58	11.79	4864.37	4
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	97.71	40304.85	5
-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	114.00	47022.33	6
-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	16	42.75	17633.37	7
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	67	134	5.10	2105.47	8
-	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	22	31.09	12824.27	9
5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	47	103	6.64	2739.16	10
-	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	19	19	38	18.00	7424.57	11
-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	97.71	40304.85	12
-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	22	41	16.68	6881.31	13
-	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	23	40	17.10	7053.35	14
-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	14	32	21.37	8816.68	15
-	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	114.00	47022.33	16
-	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	18	38.00	15674.11	17
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	17	29	23.58	9728.75	18
3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	24	28.50	11755.68	19
2	18	14	14	13	4	5	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	330	327	657	1.04	429.42	20
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	17	27	25.33	10449.40	21
3	19	14	14	13	4	5	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	340	344	684	1.00	412.47	22

26TH.

Reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of June, 1841,
 Bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

1.

1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	15	44.06	18808.93	1
2	3	15	3	7	1	12	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	38	47	14.06	6002.85	2
3	1	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	16	41.31	17633.37	3
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	33	63	10.49	4478.31	4
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	330.50	141067.00	5
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	330.50	141067.00	6
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	16	41.31	17633.37	7
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	60	114	5.79	2474.85	8
9	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	23	28.73	12266.69	9
10	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	38	86	7.68	3280.62	10
11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	17	38	17.39	7424.57	11
12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	110.16	47022.33	12
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	29	22.79	9728.75	13
14	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	20	36	18.36	7837.05	14
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	19	34	19.44	8298.05	15
16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	132.20	56426.80	16
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	19	32	20.65	8816.68	17
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14	26	25.42	10851.30	18
19	3	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	31	53	12.47	5323.28	19
20	8	15	31	5	10	1	12	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	296	347	643	1.02	438.77	20
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	18	36.72	15674.11	21
22	8	15	31	5	10	1	12	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	306	355	661	1.00	428.82	22

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the reports are classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which they bear to the whole population.

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	7	1	1	1	1	..	..
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Bowel Complaints	4	32	30	7	8	4	1	2	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrah	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup	7	..	2	..	2	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline	8	2	12	5	4	3	2	3	3	1	7	8	9	7	8	5	2	1	1
Dropsy	9	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever	10	..	..	2	1	3	1	1	..	1	3	3	10	6	10	8	1	1	1
Head, of	11	8	2	3	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
Heart, of	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	6	1	3	5	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Inflammation	14	3	1	..	1	2	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	..	..	..
Measles	15	4	4	7	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Scarlet Fever	17	4	4	2	6	5	8	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox	18	5	4	4	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Miscellaneous	19	7	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total ascertained	20	72	62	34	39	34	26	18	9	9	6	12	18	29	18	28	24	18	18
Not ascertained	21	3	4	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	4
Total	22	75	66	35	39	34	27	21	9	10	6	12	18	30	19	30	24	22	22

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the reports are classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which they bear to the whole population.

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bowel Complaints	4	48	35	15	12	6	5	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Catarrah	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Croup	7	..	3	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Decline	8	4	5	8	4	7	4	2	..	3	2	2	4	10	14	5	8	6	6
Dropsy	9	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	3	1	3	1	2
Fever	10	5	2	1	4	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	6	11	4	4	1	1
Head, of	11	12	9	4	3	3	1	2	5	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	..
Heart, of	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	3	7	4	3	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Inflammation	14	5	3	4	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	..	..
Measles	15	3	1	1	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous	16	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Scarlet Fever	17	3	2	6	1	6	4	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox	18	4	6	5	6	7	6	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	4	3	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	4	1	..	..
Total ascertained	20	94	77	52	45	45	31	15	15	6	6	6	10	24	30	25	29	16	16
Not ascertained	21	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22	98	82	54	45	45	31	15	15	6	6	6	10	24	30	25	29	16	16

TEENTH.

Reported to have Died at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of July, 1841,
 as to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

AGES.														TOTAL.		Grand Total.	PROPORTIONS.		No.	
60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100					100 and Upward.			1st.—To the whole number of Deaths during the Month. 1 to every	2d.—To the population. 1 to every
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	18	34.77	15674.11	1	
10	5	8	8	3	6	3	8	1	1	..	1	..	2	25	31	56	11.17	5038.10	2	
1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	78.25	35266.75	3	
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	46	99	6.32	2849.83	4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	626.00	282134.00	5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	156.50	70533.50	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	62.60	28213.40	7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	61	111	5.63	2541.74	8	
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	15	41.73	18808.93	9	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	24	62	10.09	4550.54	10	
1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	9	32	19.56	8816.68	11	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	104.33	47022.33	12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	23	27.21	12266.69	13	
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	40	15.65	7053.35	14	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	8	23	27.21	12266.69	15	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	208.66	94044.66	16	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	21	36	17.38	7837.05	17	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14	26	24.07	10851.30	18	
4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	32	19.56	8816.68	19	
20	13	11	9	4	7	3	9	1	1	..	1	..	2	317	288	605	1.03	466.33	20	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	21	29.80	13434.95	21	
20	13	11	9	4	7	3	9	1	1	..	1	..	2	327	299	626	1.00	450.69	22	

TEENTH.

Reported to have Died at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of August, 1841,
 as to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10	69.80	28213.40	1
7	7	10	17	3	11	3	3	2	..	1	1	1	1	27	40	67	10.41	4210.95	2
1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	99.71	40304.85	3
1	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	60	141	4.95	2000.95	4
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	139.60	56426.80	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	139.60	56426.80	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11	63.45	25648.54	7
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	53	105	6.64	2686.99	8
6	1	..	..	..	7	14	21	33	23	..	..	..	..	7	14	21	33.23	13434.95	9
2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	35	71	9.83	3973.71	10
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	28	55	12.69	5129.70	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	232.66	94044.66	12
..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	15	25	27.02	11285.36	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	12	33	21.15	8549.51	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	13	53.69	21702.61	15
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	87.25	35266.75	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	11	29	24.06	9728.75	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	38	18.36	7424.57	18
3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	19	35	19.49	8060.97	19
6	18	18	11	20	5	13	3	3	3	..	1	1	1	343	339	682	1.02	413.68	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	16	43.62	17633.37	21
6	18	18	11	20	5	13	3	3	3	..	1	1	1	353	345	698	1.00	404.20	22

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the are rep
classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportion these b

SEPTEMBER 1841

DISEASES,	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 60	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	2	..	1	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bowel Complaints	4	37	28	15	12	3	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Croup . . .	7	3	1	3	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	11	5	9	3	1	4	..	3	5	4	4	2	11	5	10	7	6	..
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fever . . .	10	5	3	..	1	2	3	4	..	3	..	1	2	3	4	11	9	2	..
Head, of . . .	11	9	3	3	6	5	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	4	..	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation .	14	4	7	4	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	..	2	1	..
Measles . . .	15	2	2	4	4	6	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	3	2	4	4	6	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . . .	18	6	3	2	5	6	11	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	2	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..
Total ascertained	20	84	58	49	46	38	35	17	11	16	11	6	9	20	20	26	18	21	1
Not ascertained .	21	1	4	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..
Total . . .	22	85	62	50	47	39	37	17	11	16	11	6	9	20	21	27	20	22	1

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the are re
classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportion these

OCTOBER 1841

Accidents . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Bowel Complaints	4	21	26	4	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Catarrh . . .	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Croup . . .	7	2	5	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	5	6	4	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	5	4	5	7	5	5	3	..
Dropsy . . .	9	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..
Fever . . .	10	3	1	4	3	2	4	..	2	..	2	..	3	5	5	6	6	3	..
Head, of . . .	11	5	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	6	3	3	7	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation .	14	3	6	3	8	2	4	3	..	2	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..
Measles . . .	15	3	2	1	4	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	4	5	7	4	7	11	6	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . . .	18	8	3	7	3	6	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	5	3	4	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Total ascertained	20	68	64	42	46	49	40	18	13	6	8	6	9	18	20	16	20	..	..
Not ascertained	21	3	6	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
Total . . .	22	71	70	42	47	51	42	20	13	6	8	6	9	19	20	18	2	..	..

NTH.

to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of September, 1841,
to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

AGES.														TOTAL.		Grand Total.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
10 under 0	70 and under 75	75 and under 80	80 and under 85	85 and under 90	90 and under 95	95 and under 100	100 and Upward.	1st. To the whole number of Deaths during the Month. 1 to every	2d.—To the Population. 1 to every										
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	19	33.36	14849.15	1		
7	7	8	7	3	5	6	2	1	..	1	28	27	55	11.52	5129.70	2			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	158.50	70532.50	3		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	49	111	5.71	2541.74	4		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	90.57	40304.85	6		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	13	48.76	21702.61	7		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	46	105	6.03	2686.99	8		
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	17	37.29	16596.11	9		
3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	26	69	9.18	4088.89	10		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	14	39	16.25	7284.20	11		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	211.33	94044.66	12		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16	39.62	17633.37	13		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	42	15.09	6717.47	14		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	25	25.36	11285.36	15		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	317.00	141067.00	16		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	26	24.38	10851.30	17		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	22	39	16.25	7234.20	18		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	21	30.19	13434.95	19		
15	8	9	7	4	5	6	2	1	..	1	336	277	613	1.03	460.25	20			
..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	21	30.19	13434.95	21		
15	9	10	7	5	5	6	2	1	..	1	345	289	634	1.00	445.00	22			

NTH.

to have died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of October, 1841,
to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14	43.50	20152.42	1
8	4	10	3	2	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	22	26	48	12.68	5877.79	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8	76.12	35266.75	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	33	61	9.98	4625.14	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	152.25	70533.50	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	152.25	70533.50	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	50.75	23511.16	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	42	79	7.70	3571.31	8
..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13	28	21.75	10076.21	9
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	36	65	9.36	4340.52	10
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	17	39	15.61	7234.20	11
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	9	67.66	31348.22	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	19	39	15.61	7234.20	13
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	25	44	13.84	6412.13	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	17	35.82	16596.11	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	101.50	47022.33	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	22	47	12.95	6002.85	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	12	33	18.45	8549.51	18
3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	15	29	21.00	9728.75	19
17	6	14	5	3	2	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	287	299	586	1.03	481.45	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	23	26.47	12266.69	21
17	6	14	5	3	2	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	297	312	609	1.00	403.27	22

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons are
classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which these

NOVEMBER 18.

DISEASES,	No.	AGES.																			
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50		50 and under 60	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	3	1	2	..	2	..	2
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Bowel Complaints	4	27	22	5	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Croup . . .	7	2	4	4	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	4	6	7	7	3	7	2	1	1	2	4	16	8	10	5	8	..	4	..	4
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	1
Fever . . .	10	2	..	2	2	5	2	..	6	1	1	2	2	5	5	10	6	6	3	..	3
Head, of . . .	11	7	3	..	5	2	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	2
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	9	3	2	8	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation .	14	9	7	6	4	4	3	4	3	..	..	1	1	3	4	5	1	3	..	..	..
Measles . . .	15	1	2	4	3	8	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	2	2	6	7	9	7	2	5	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . . .	18	6	6	3	5	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	1	4	2	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	2	2	1	3	..	1	..
Total ascertained	20	73	61	43	59	47	37	22	21	5	6	7	8	32	22	34	21	30	17	..	17
Not ascertained .	21	4	6	..	5	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..
Total . . .	22	77	67	43	64	49	38	22	23	5	6	7	8	32	23	35	21	31	19	..	19

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons are
classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which these

DECEMBER 18.

Accidents . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	4
Bowel Complaints	4	20	23	1	7	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Croup . . .	7	4	2	5	..	2	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	4	1	1	2	6	7	1	3	1	4	3	4	6	7	8	10	3	8	..	8
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	2
Fever . . .	10	1	1	2	1	5	..	4	1	2	..	1	3	5	3	7	4	6	4	..	4
Head, of . . .	11	3	9	6	4	5	5	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	7	4	9	9	1	10	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation .	14	15	7	1	3	7	2	5	3	..	..	2	5	2	2	..	..	3	..	1	..
Measles . . .	15	2	2	5	2	6	5	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	1	2	6	7	7	3	3	7	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . . .	18	5	4	4	1	5	6	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	5	2	3	4	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	1	3	..	2	..	2
Total ascertained	20	68	58	45	40	52	46	27	21	13	6	10	13	19	24	21	26	21	..	22	..
Not ascertained	21	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	22	72	62	46	41	52	46	27	21	13	6	11	14	19	25	21	26	21	..	22	..

SEVENTEENTH.

are reported to have Died at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of November, 1841, these bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

AGES.																		TOTAL.		Grand Total.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
50 and under 60		60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upward.					1st.—To the whole number of Deaths during the Month. 1 to every	2d.—To the population. 1 to every	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	21	32.52	13434.95	1
..	..	13	8	4	8	4	9	2	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	31	55	12.41	5129.70	2
3	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	13	52.53	21702.61	3
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	33	71	9.61	3973.71	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	683.00	282134.00	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	136.60	56426.80	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	18	37.94	15674.11	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	44	110	6.20	2564.85	8
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	19	35.94	14849.15	9
..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	19	35.94	14849.15	9
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	32	68	10.04	4149.02	10
..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	14	39	17.51	7234.20	11
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	113.83	47022.33	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	17	30	22.76	9404.46	13
..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	28	64	10.67	4408.34	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	25	27.32	11285.36	15
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	113.83	47022.33	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	24	44	15.52	6412.13	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	15	29	23.55	9728.75	18
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	31	22.03	9101.09	19
..	9	23	14	10	9	5	12	2	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	351	304	655	1.04	430.73	20
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	18	28	24.39	10076.21	21
..	12	23	14	10	9	5	12	2	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	322	683	1.00	413.08	22

EIGHTEENTH.

are reported to have Died at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of December, 1841, these bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

AGES.																		TOTAL.	Grand Total.	PROPORTIONS.		No.			
50 and under 60		60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and upward.				1st.—To the whole number of Deaths during the Month. 1 to every	2d.—To the population. 1 to every				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	70.20	28213.40	1
..	11	15	4	9	8	5	10	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	44	75	9.36	3761.78	2
4	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	20	35.10	14106.70	3
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	33	61	11.50	4625.14	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	702.00	282134.00	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	100.28	40304.85	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	21	33.42	13434.95	7
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	44	83	8.45	3399.20	8
..	4	5	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	30	23.40	9404.46	9
1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	20	61	11.50	4625.14	10
1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	24	46	15.26	6133.34	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	140.40	56426.80	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	26	44	15.95	6412.13	13
4	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	32	72	9.75	3918.52	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	9	29	24.20	9728.75	15
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9	78.00	31348.22	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	40	17.55	7053.35	17
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15	32	21.93	8816.68	18
1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	22	42	16.71	6717.47	19
16	29	31	5	11	9	11	5	11	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	338	688	1.02	410.07	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	14	50.14	20152.42	21
16	29	31	5	11	9	11	5	11	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	356	346	702	1.00	401.90	22

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons are
classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which they bear to the whole
JANUARY 1841

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.															
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bowel Complaints	4	22	35	9	3	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Catarrh	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..
Croup	7	3	1	5	6	3	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Decline	8	3	5	2	8	9	7	3	3	1	5	2	6	8	10	12	6
Dropsy	9	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	..	1	..	1	2
Fever	10	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	3	4	2	3	1	9	7	3	1
Head, of	11	1	3	5	2	7	2	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1
Heart, of	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Hooping Cough	13	8	2	5	12	9	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	8	1	4	3	9	..	3	2	..	2	..	1	1	4	2	3
Measles	15	7	4	8	8	10	9	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous	16	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	17	1	2	..	1	5	5	4	5	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox	18	9	2	7	6	8	8	7	4	2	1	..	..	2	..	1	1
Miscellaneous	19	7	2	2	3	1	..	1	3	1	1	1	3	..	4	2	1
Total ascertained	20	72	58	47	54	68	46	29	34	12	17	13	13	23	35	22	27
Not ascertained	21	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Total	22	72	61	47	54	68	47	31	34	12	17	13	13	24	35	23	28

TABLE TW

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons are
classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which they bear to the whole
FEBRUARY 1841

Accidents	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Bowel Complaints	4	24	24	8	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Catarrh	5	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Croup	7	..	2	5	5	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline	8	7	6	5	6	4	6	5	1	1	5	1	5	8	7	6	7
Dropsy	9	..	1	1	..	4	2	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	1
Fever	10	..	1	2	1	3	1	2	5	1	..	1	4	5	2	6	6
Head, of	11	2	4	4	9	..	2	3	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Heart, of	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hooping Cough	13	3	7	8	4	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	7	8	..	3	5	6	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	3	3	1
Measles	15	6	5	4	8	9	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous	16	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	17	2	4	..	3	4	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox	18	12	5	3	6	7	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	4
Total ascertained	20	66	69	42	52	47	43	33	19	8	9	8	10	19	17	26	29
Not ascertained	21	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1
Total	22	70	73	43	53	47	43	33	22	8	10	8	10	21	17	27	30

INETEENTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of January, 1842, as bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

342.

AGES.																		TOTAL.		Grand Total.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
50 and under 60	60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upward.		1st.—To the whole number of Deaths during the Month.				2d.—To the Population.		
F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1 to every	1 to every				
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	16	49.56	18225.00	1
..	15	11	7	15	9	9	4	10	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	37	48	85	9.32	3430.58	2
2	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14	19	41.73	15347.36	3
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	44	80	9.91	3645.00	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	793.00	291600.00	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	99.12	36450.00	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	28	28.32	10414.28	7
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	75	124	6.39	2351.61	8
3	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	34	23.32	8576.47	9
2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	23	55	14.41	5301.81	10
..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	10	36	22.02	8100.00	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	99.12	36450.00	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	21	44	18.02	6627.27	13
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	21	53	14.96	5501.88	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	27	55	14.41	5301.81	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	198.25	72900.00	16
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28	28.32	10414.28	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	22	58	13.67	5027.58	18
2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	24	43	18.44	6781.39	19
24	25	19	8	19	13	11	5	11	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	381	398	779	1.01	374.32	20
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	14	56.64	20828.57	21
24	26	19	8	19	13	11	5	11	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	388	405	793	1.00	367.71	22

ENTIETH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of February, 1842, as bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

342.

..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	16	43.50	18225.00	1
..	7	21	2	4	8	6	2	5	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	22	39	61	11.40	4780.32	2
..	9	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	20	34.80	14580.00	3
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	34	71	9.80	4107.04	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	77.33	32400.00	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	174.00	72900.00	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	19	36.63	15347.36	7
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	58	105	6.62	2777.14	8
3	1	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	20	39	17.84	7476.92	9
2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	25	55	12.65	5301.81	10
..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	25	37	18.81	7881.08	11
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	87.00	36450.00	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	19	32	21.75	9112.50	13
..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	27	51	13.64	5717.64	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	20	42	16.67	6942.85	15
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	116.00	48600.00	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	19	30	23.20	9720.00	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	15	40	17.40	7290.00	18
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14	30	23.20	9720.00	19
13	27	34	9	9	8	6	3	7	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	330	345	675	1.03	432.00	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	21	33.14	13885.7	
15	27	34	9	9	8	6	3	7	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	339	357	696	1.00	418	

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Proportions are reported classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions of these Diseases.

MAR 1842.

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 60	
		Year.		2		5		10		15		20		30		40		60	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	6	..	..	1
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Bowel Complaints	4	29	10	7	5	3	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Catarrh	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
Croup	7	2	1	..	3	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline	8	2	6	5	7	7	3	1	4	4	2	5	4	13	15	5	7	4	5
Dropsy	9	1	1	..	..	3	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	4
Fever	10	2	..	1	1	4	2	..	2	..	1	..	7	4	5	6	4	2	..
Head, of	11	7	3	2	4	3	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Heart, of	12	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
Hooping Cough	13	..	1	3	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inflammation	14	2	3	6	3	2	1	3	3	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	1
Measles	15	4	5	5	3	5	6	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous	16	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	17	1	1	3	3	4	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox	18	13	10	5	6	11	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	3	4	1	1	3	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
Total ascertained	20	70	50	39	40	51	37	19	18	11	11	6	15	28	23	23	17	10	28
Not ascertained	21	4	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..
Total	22	74	53	39	41	51	38	19	18	11	11	6	15	28	24	26	17	11	29

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Proportions are reported classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions of these Diseases.

APR 1842.

Accidents	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
Bowel Complaints	4	17	10	11	7	1	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrh	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
Croup	7	3	2	2	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline	8	4	4	3	4	10	11	2	5	6	3	4	1	11	11	5	9	9	6
Dropsy	9	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Fever	10	1	2	1	3	1	5	1	5	..	1	1	..	3	2	3	2	1	1
Head, of	11	5	3	6	6	3	2	3	4	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Heart, of	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	4	4	4	1	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	3	2	5	4	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	15	4	3	9	4	4	8	2	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous	16	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	17	..	1	1	1	5	8	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox	18	2	6	1	5	1	4	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	5	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..
Total ascertained	20	48	41	50	37	38	52	21	35	9	9	7	6	23	24	14	10	1	1
Not ascertained	21	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Total	22	49	43	51	37	39	53	21	35	9	9	7	6	24	24	15	11	1	1

NTY-FIRST.

ported to have died at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of March, 1842,
bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

2.

AGES.														TOTAL.		Grand Total	PROPORTIONS.		No.	
60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100					100 and Upward.			Int.—To the whole number of Deaths during the Month 1 to every	Ed.—To the Population. 1 to every
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	22	29-50	13254-54	1
2	5	10	2	9	6	4	4	5	2	1	..	..	1	20	29	49	13-24	5930-61	2
3	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	15	43-26	19440-00	3
4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	21	65	9-98	4486-15	4
5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	216-33	97200-00	5
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	162-25	72900-00	6
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	12	54-08	24300-00	7
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	62	112	5-79	2603-57	8
9	4	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	14	34	19-08	8576-47	9
10	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	29	57	11-38	5115-78	10
11	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	19	37	17-54	7881-08	11
12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	13	49-92	22430-76	12
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	15	43-26	19440-00	13
14	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	17	41	15-82	7112-19	14
15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	34	19-08	8576-47	15
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	92-71	41657-14	16
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	22	29-50	13254-54	17
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	22	53	12-24	5501-88	18
19	3	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	21	35	18-54	8331-42	19
20	22	22	5	15	6	4	5	6	2	1	..	..	1	325	305	630	1-03	462-85	20
21	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	19	34-15	15347-36	21
22	22	22	5	15	6	5	5	6	3	1	..	..	1	334	315	649	1-00	449-30	22

NTY-SECOND.

ported to have Died at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of April, 1842,
bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

2.

1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	63-88	32400-00	1
2	3	7	3	8	2	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	21	33	17-42	8836-36	2
3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	15	38-33	19440-00	3
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	25	54	10-64	5400-00	4
5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	82-14	41657-14	5
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	82-14	41657-14	6
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	18	31-94	16200-00	7
8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	57	117	4-91	2492-30	8
9	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	16	24	23-95	12150-00	9
10	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	24	40	14-37	7290-00	10
11	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	19	43	13-37	6781-39	11
12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9	63-88	32400-00	12
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	22	26-13	13254-54	13
14	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	15	33	17-42	8836-36	14
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	21	40	14-37	7290-00	15
16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9	63-88	32400-00	16
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	12	26	22-11	11215-38	17
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	16	24	23-95	12150-00	18
19	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	12	32	17-96	9112-50	19
20	14	16	14	7	9	5	4	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	284	562	1-02	518-86	20
21	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	13	44-23	22430-76	21
22	14	18	15	8	9	5	4	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	289	575	1-00	507-13	22

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the are :
classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions these

TABLE TW
M 184

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 60	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	3	..	3	1	3	1	..	2
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowel Complaints	4	30	14	5	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Croup . . .	7	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	4	9	6	1	8	7	5	3	4	3	7	5	12	5	10	9	4	2
Dropsy . . .	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever . . .	10	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	4	1	1	1	..	2	1	4	3	..	..
Head, of . . .	11	7	10	1	5	10	3	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	1	..
Heart, of . . .	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	5	4	1	6	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation . .	14	4	6	5	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	3	4	1	3	..	..
Measles . . .	15	8	8	9	16	11	14	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever . .	17	..	1	2	7	4	2	2	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . . .	18	9	4	2	4	5	2	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous . .	19	2	4	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	4	2	..	2
Total ascertained	20	75	62	35	50	51	39	21	13	11	12	15	13	24	18	28	20	15	1
Not ascertained	21	2	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	22	77	63	36	51	53	40	21	13	11	12	15	13	24	19	28	20	15	1

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the are rep
classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions these be

TABLE TW
M 184

Accidents . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Bowel Complaints	4	26	26	2	8	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
Croup . . .	7	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	..	6	9	3	3	1	1	3	4	3	3	8	11	10	7	17	6	3
Dropsy . . .	9	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	..
Fever . . .	10	1	..	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	2	3	1	4	2	..
Head, of . . .	11	4	2	1	1	6	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Hooping Cough	13	5	4	1	5	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation . .	14	3	2	5	3	1	3	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	6	1	2	1	..
Measles . . .	15	10	15	9	11	5	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever . .	17	..	..	2	1	4	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . . .	18	9	6	6	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous . .	19	4	1	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	4	2	..	7
Total ascertained	20	68	65	41	37	31	30	12	18	10	11	6	13	18	22	23	30	21	17
ascertained	21	3	4	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	22	71	69	41	39	32	32	12	18	10	11	6	13	19	22	23	30	21	17

ENTY-THIRD.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of May, 1842, bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

2.

AGES.														TOTAL.		Grand Total.	PROPORTIONS.		No.	
der	60 and under 70	70 and under 75	75 and under 80	80 and under 85	85 and under 90	90 and under 95	95 and under 100	100 and Upward.	1st. To the whole number of Deaths during the Month. 1 to every	2d.—To the Population. 1 to every										
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	21	29.26	13885.71	1
..	8	6	4	4	5	4	1	7	..	2	..	2	..	..	18	25	43	14.48	6781.39	2
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	89.00	41657.14	3
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	25	66	9.43	4418.18	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	9	207.66	97200.00	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	69.22	32400.00	7
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	61	121	5.14	2409.91	8
3	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	20	31.15	14580.00	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	29	21.48	10055.17	10
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	25	54	11.53	5400.00	11
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	124.60	58320.00	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	21	29.66	13885.71	13
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	18	43	14.48	6781.39	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	38	70	8.90	4165.71	15
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	77.87	36450.00	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	15	25	24.92	11664.00	17
1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	17	36	17.30	8100.00	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	32	19.46	9112.50	19
4	11	13	8	5	6	4	2	7	..	2	..	2	..	..	319	294	613	1.01	475.69	20
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	62.30	29160.00	21
4	12	13	8	5	6	4	2	7	..	2	..	2	..	..	325	298	623	1.00	468.05	22

ENTY-FOURTH.

reported to have died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of June, 1842, bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

2.

..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	15	39.46	19440.00	1
..	9	3	5	5	2	5	5	6	3	..	1	1	..	..	25	20	45	13.15	6480.00	2
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	148.00	72900.00	3
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	39	73	8.10	3994.52	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	296.00	145800.00	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	84.57	41657.14	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	84.57	41657.14	7
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	64	115	5.14	2535.65	8
2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	49.33	24300.00	9
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	12	34	17.41	8576.47	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	27	21.92	10800.00	11
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	148.00	72900.00	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	22	26.90	13254.54	13
1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	23	40	14.80	7290.00	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	42	67	8.83	4352.23	15
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	14	42.28	20828.57	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	15	39.46	19440.00	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	11	29	20.41	10055.17	18
7	2	4	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	25	47	12.59	6204.25	19
7	15	7	7	6	3	6	7	7	3	..	1	1	..	..	288	291	579	1.02	503.62	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	13	45.53	22430.76	21
7	15	7	7	6	3	6	7	7	3	..	1	1	..	..	293	299	592	1.00	492.56	22

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the
classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportion

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.															
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	2	2
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bowel Complaints	4	33	22	11	8	3	5	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Croup . . .	7	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	12	7	4	4	4	6	2	5	1	1	7	3	12	11	6	2
Dropsy . . .	9	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	2	..
Fever . . .	10	1	..	2	1	2	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	2	1	4	3
Head, of . . .	11	8	5	8	5	2	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
Heart, of . . .	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	8	2	..	2	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation . .	14	2	5	2	..	4	..	3	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Measles . . .	15	3	3	15	20	12	11	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever . .	17	..	..	1	2	2	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . . .	18	5	2	1	6	3	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Miscellaneous . .	19	5	3	..	2	1	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	5	5	..
Total ascertained	20	81	50	49	50	35	42	20	22	10	4	12	7	18	21	23	15
Not ascertained	21	3	2	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Total . . .	22	84	52	52	51	36	42	20	22	11	4	12	7	19	22	23	16

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the
classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportion

Accidents . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	7	1	..	1	4	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bowel Complaints	4	39	37	15	17	6	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	2
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Croup . . .	7	2	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	11	5	8	7	3	8	1	..	1	4	6	3	8	10	7	6
Dropsy . . .	9	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2
Fever . . .	10	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	4	2	..
Head, of . . .	11	11	9	6	3	4	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	8	6	7	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation . .	14	3	2	4	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2
Measles . . .	15	7	8	9	5	7	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	3	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever . .	17	..	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . . .	18	5	4	2	5	4	2	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous . .	19	10	3	2	4	1	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	5	2
Total ascertained	20	100	78	59	49	34	31	13	9	3	11	17	11	18	22	26	21
Not ascertained	21	3	4	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total . . .	22	103	82	59	51	35	31	15	9	3	11	17	11	19	22	26	21

ENTY-FIFTH.

Reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of July, 1842,
bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

2.

AGES.																		TOTAL.		Grand Total.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upward.		1st.—To the whole number of Deaths during the Month. 1 to every	2d.—To the Population. 1 to every						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	16	38.62	18225.00	1
..	5	8	5	8	3	7	2	8	1	3	1	3	..	17	38	55	11.23	5301.81	2				
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	103.00	48600.00	3
2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	40	91	6.79	3204.39	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	618.00	291600.00	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	206.00	97200.00	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	88.28	41657.14	7
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	45	103	6.00	2831.06	8
..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	23	26.86	12678.26	9
2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	15	35	17.65	8331.42	10
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	18	47	13.14	6204.25	11
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	309.00	145800.00	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	19	32.62	15347.36	13
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	9	27	22.88	10800.00	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	37	72	8.58	4050.00	15
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	61.80	29160.00	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	13	47.53	22430.76	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	24	25.75	12150.00	18
3	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	23	23	46	13.43	6339.13	19
2	16	14	7	11	4	7	3	9	1	4	1	3	..	314	286	600	1.03	486.00	20				
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	18	34.33	16200.00	21
2	16	15	7	11	4	7	3	9	1	4	1	3	..	325	293	618	1.00	471.84	22				

ENTY-SIXTH.

Reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of August, 1842,
bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

2.

..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	19	34.94	15347.36	1
..	6	13	1	9	2	3	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	30	41	16.19	7112.19	2
1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12	55.33	24300.00	3
5	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	69	143	4.64	2039.16	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	132.80	58320.00	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	94.85	41657.14	7
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	55	111	5.98	2627.02	8
..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	19	34.74	15347.36	9
3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	22	40	16.60	7290.00	10
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	21	46	14.43	6339.13	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	332.00	145800.00	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	29	22.89	10055.17	13
1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14	30	22.13	9720.00	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	20	45	14.75	6480.00	15
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10	66.40	29160.00	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	18	36.88	16200.00	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	27	24.59	10800.00	18
..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	21	45	14.75	6480.00	19
14	9	26	10	13	4	6	1	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	332	317	649	1.02	449.36	20
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	15	44.26	19440.00	21
14	9	26	10	14	4	6	1	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	339	325	664	1.00	439.15	22

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the
classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proporti

SEPT:

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.															
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bowel Complaints	4	47	28	22	15	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Croup . . .	7	1	2	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	5	6	10	6	8	3	2	..	3	4	2	1	10	6	5	..
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fever . . .	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..
Head, of . . .	11	8	7	5	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hooping Cough	13	6	1	5	4	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation .	14	3	5	3	1	..	3	5	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	1	..
Measles . . .	15	2	3	3	10	6	8	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	..	..	1	2	4	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	5	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	3	3	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
Total ascertained	20	82	62	59	48	31	28	15	9	7	10	6	6	15	16	13	2
Not ascertained	21	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Total . . .	22	85	63	60	50	31	28	15	9	7	10	6	7	16	17	13	2

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the
classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proporti

OCT

Accidents . . .	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bowel Complaints	4	23	22	11	8	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
Croup . . .	7	2	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	4	3	4	1	2	5	1	2	3	..	2	2	6	8	10	..
Dropsy . . .	9	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
Fever . . .	10	2	1	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	..
Head, of . . .	11	6	7	4	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	3	5	6	7	4	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation .	14	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	3	..
Measles . . .	15	2	5	5	2	5	7	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	4	1	2	1	2	7	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Miscellaneous .	19	4	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	4	1	1	..
Total ascertained	20	55	52	44	27	27	34	10	16	9	3	9	6	15	19	22	3
Not ascertained	21	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..
Total . . .	22	57	53	45	27	28	34	10	16	10	3	9	7	17	19	23	3

WENTY-SEVENTH.

Reported to have died at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of September, 1842, as compared to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

842.

AGES.																		TOTAL.		Grand Total.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
50 under 60		60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upward.					1st.—To the whole number of Deaths during the Month.	2d.—To the Population.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				1 to every	1 to every	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	46-58	24300-00	1	
..	10	7	4	3	5	6	2	3	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	45	12-42	6480-00	2
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	111-80	58320-00	3
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	47	123	4-54	2370-73	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	79-85	41657-14	6
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	12	46-58	24300-00	7
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	44	94	5-94	3102-12	8
2	2	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	24	23-29	12150-00	9
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	24	23-29	12150-00	10
1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	14	36	15-52	8100-00	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	111-80	58320-00	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	10	24	23-20	12150-00	13
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	21	39	14-33	7476-92	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	23	37	15-10	7881-08	15
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	9	62-11	32400-00	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	15	37-26	19440-00	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12	46-58	24300-00	18
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	24	23-29	12150-00	19
13	23	11	6	7	5	8	2	4	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	288	259	547	1-02	533-08	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	46-58	24300-00	21
13	23	11	6	7	5	8	2	4	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	294	265	559	1-00	521-64	22

WENTY-EIGHTH.

Reported to have Died at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of October, 1842, as compared to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

842.

9	7	16	32	00	18225	00	1														
21	21	42	12	19	6942	85	2														
3	5	8	64	00	36450	00	3														
45	41	86	5	95	3390	69	4														
11	11	46	54	26509	09	6															
6	3	9	56	88	32400	00	7														
42	35	77	6	64	3787	01	8														
12	11	23	22	26	12678	26	9														
15	11	26	19	69	11215	38	10														
18	14	32	16	00	9112	50	11														
1	1	1	512	00	291600	00	12														
15	20	35	14	62	8331	42	13														
19	13	32	16	00	9112	50	14														
13	18	31	16	51	9406	45	15														
2	2	4	128	00	72900	00	16														
10	13	23	22	26	12678	26	17														
5	7	7	73	14	41657	14	18														
23	13	36	14	22	8100	00	19														
12	10	14	6	11	6	5	9	3	1	1	1	258	241	499	1	02	584	38	20		
1	1	1	39	38	22430	76	21														
13	11	14	6	11	6	5	9	3	1	1	1	267	245	512	1	00	569	53	22		

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Form is classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions

NOVEMBER

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.															
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	..
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bowel Complaints	4	24	9	5	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Catarrh	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Croup	7	2	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline	8	4	2	..	5	2	3	1	..	2	1	5	6	9	9	11	..
Dropsy	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
Fever	10	3	..	1	..	1	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
Head, of	11	4	7	5	5	4	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart, of	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hooping Cough	13	5	6	5	7	7	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	8	7	9	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	3	4	3	3
Measles	15	3	8	4	4	5	8	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous	16	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Scarlet Fever	17	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox	18	..	3	3	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	4	2	3	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	6	3	2	1
Total ascertained	20	63	49	41	33	32	39	12	16	3	4	7	7	22	20	21	20
Not ascertained	21	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Total	22	66	50	42	34	33	39	12	16	3	4	7	7	22	21	23	20

TA

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Form is classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions

DECEMBER

Accidents	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	4	1	1	..
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bowel Complaints	4	15	19	3	5	2	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Catarrh	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Croup	7	1	2	2	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline	8	9	6	4	5	2	3	1	..	1	..	6	2	7	6	4	5
Dropsy	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Fever	10	2	..	1	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	1	5	3	2	2	..
Head, of	11	7	2	1	4	5	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Heart, of	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	3	8	5	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	6	2	5	6	4	5	1	1	3	..	1	..	4	1	1	..
Measles	15	4	5	5	3	9	11	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous	16	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever	17	..	2	1	3	7	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox	18	3	..	1	1	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	2	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	2
Total ascertained	20	56	48	28	37	44	41	8	15	12	2	10	3	19	16	11	17
Not ascertained	21	3	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Total	22	59	52	30	37	46	42	8	15	12	2	10	3	20	16	12	18

NTY-NINTH.

ported to have Died at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of November, 1842,
 ear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

2.

AGES.														TOTAL.		Grand Total.	PROPORTIONS.		No.	
60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100					100 and Upward.			1st.—To the whole number of Deaths during the Month.	2d.—To the population.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		1 to every	1 to every		
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	17	33	17152	94	1
1	1	7	6	10	11	3	5	11	2	..	..	..	..	25	31	56	10	5207	14	2
1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	56	29160	00	3
1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	34	19	53	10	5501	88	4
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	282	145800	00	5
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	188	97200	00	6
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	62	32400	00	7
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	47	84	6	3471	42	8
5	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	28	20	10414	28	9
2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	12	34	16	8576	47	10
1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	17	43	13	6781	39	11
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	141	72900	00	12
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	26	44	12	6627	27	13
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	21	52	10	5607	69	14
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	23	36	15	8100	00	15
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	62	32400	00	16
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	17	33	17152	94	17
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	13	43	22430	76	18
1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	14	39	14	7476	92	19
8	9	14	10	13	14	3	7	12	2	1	..	..	..	287	266	553	1	527	30	20
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	11	51	26509	09	21
8	9	14	10	13	14	3	7	12	2	1	..	..	..	295	269	564	1	517	02	22

RTIETH.

ported to have Died at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of December, 1842,
 bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

2.

1	5	9	6	2	3	2	7	2	2	1	..	..	..	14	2	16	32	12	18225	00	1	1
1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	18	41	12	53	7112	19	2	2
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13	39	53	22430	76	3	3
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	32	57	9	01	5115	78	4	4
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	171	33	97200	00	6	6
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	14	36	71	20828	57	7	7
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	39	80	6	42	3645	00	8	8
1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	15	34	26	19440	00	9	9
1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	17	39	13	17	7476	92	10	10
1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	36	14	27	8100	00	11	11
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	128	50	72900	00	12	12
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28	18	35	10414	28	13	13
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	21	46	11	17	6339	13	14	14
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	22	40	12	85	7290	00	15	15
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	85	66	48600	00	16	16
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	20	25	70	14580	00	17	17
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	11	46	90	26509	09	18	18
2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	26	19	76	11215	38	19	19
3	15	11	8	3	4	3	9	3	3	3	..	1	..	259	236	495	1	03	589	68	20	20
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	19	27	05	15347	36	21	21
5	15	11	8	3	4	3	9	3	3	3	..	1	..	270	244	514	1	00	587	31	22	22

THIRTY-FIRST.

Proportions which these bear to the whole amount of Deaths ascertained Monthly,
to the Population.

341.

AGES.														TOTAL.			Grand Total.	PROPORTIONS.		MONTHS.
21 and under 24 yrs.	2 Years and under 2½		2½ and under 3		3 and under 3½		3½ and under 4		4 and under 4½		4½ and under 5 Years.		1st. To the whole number of Deaths (ages ascertained) monthly under five Years of age.					2d.—To the whole Population.		
	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	1 to every	Per cent.				
9	21	23	12	10	18	11	10	9	11	10	3	3	229	211	440	8-995	0-155	January		
8	15	17	6	15	15	14	6	5	13	5	2	1	200	205	405	9-772	0-143	February		
5	22	14	8	10	8	15	8	5	6	8	3	1	235	197	432	9-162	0-153	March		
3	11	13	8	6	10	5	5	1	5	4	3	1	163	129	292	13-554	0-093	April		
3	13	14	5	10	10	13	2	11	5	6	1	3	123	136	259	15-281	0-091	May		
4	15	17	6	8	11	12	5	4	9	5	2	2	134	144	278	14-237	0-098	June		
3	9	7	4	4	8	8	2	1	7	4	1	2	136	129	265	14-935	0-093	July		
3	19	11	5	7	9	5	4	..	5	6	1	..	189	153	342	11-573	0-121	August		
3	10	16	5	6	8	7	3	2	6	4	1	2	165	143	308	12-850	0-109	September		
5	16	12	6	9	11	9	3	4	7	5	2	1	156	153	309	12-809	0-109	October		
6	9	8	12	5	7	7	4	7	6	6	3	1	157	163	320	12-368	0-113	November		
5	20	16	6	8	11	12	5	4	5	3	2	2	163	145	308	12-850	0-109	December		
57	180	168	83	98	126	118	57	53	85	66	24	19	2050	1908	3958	1-000	1-403	Total Ages ascertained.		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	65	146	..	..	Total Ages not ascertained Monthly.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2131	1973	4104	..	..	

THIRTY-SECOND.

Proportions which these bear to the whole amount of Deaths ascertained Monthly,
to the Population.

42.

																											1 to every		
7	15	13	15	9	16	9	3	7	14	7	3	1	180	158	338	10-482	862-721	January											
9	14	11	9	4	10	12	4	5	6	6	3	3	155	165	320	11-071	911-250	February											
4	15	11	7	10	10	6	6	2	6	5	4	3	157	128	285	12-431	1023-157	March											
5	13	14	3	11	9	12	5	8	6	5	3	3	138	133	271	13-073	1076-014	April											
6	20	14	10	9	7	6	6	4	8	6	2	1	165	154	319	11-106	914-106	May											
7	13	10	7	6	3	9	3	4	3	2	2	1	141	139	280	12-653	1041-428	June											
5	16	17	10	6	7	8	1	4	1	4	..	1	168	141	309	11-466	943-689	July											
3	14	11	5	7	7	6	3	..	6	5	..	2	196	164	360	9-841	810-000	August											
3	13	11	6	7	2	5	2	1	6	3	..	1	172	139	311	11-392	937-620	September											
5	13	12	3	4	4	7	1	2	2	4	3	1	126	109	235	15-076	1240-851	October											
4	10	11	4	9	9	12	3	4	3	1	3	1	138	119	257	13-786	1134-630	November											
4	14	16	8	8	12	8	4	4	5	3	1	2	130	128	258	13-732	1130-232	December											
32	170	151	87	90	96	100	41	45	66	51	24	20	1866	1677	3543	100-000	82-303	Total Ages ascertained.											
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	31	75	.	.	{ Total Ages not returned Monthly.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1910	1708	3618	.	.	

TABLE exhibiting the number of Burials Registered in the City and Suburbs of Glasgow during each year from 1800 to 1867, showing the Total number of Deaths at each Period, and the Proportion which they bear to the Population.

Pop

BURIALS. 1841.		Still-Born.		AGES.																			
				Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50		50 and under 60	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	46	42	97	89	58	60	79	66	31	34	16	15	21	20	42	52	42	39	53	43	38	41	
February	43	35	80	87	66	66	58	60	40	31	8	15	13	19	32	36	31	27	30	29	33	29	
March	49	36	102	82	81	67	59	54	26	26	9	13	16	15	38	33	31	27	28	38	25	26	
April	37	30	65	70	59	35	46	31	19	15	12	9	19	9	29	33	28	41	26	24	31	18	
May	20	29	46	46	43	37	37	60	28	23	16	16	20	13	24	32	32	38	27	32	24	13	
June	24	27	55	60	33	40	49	50	25	17	13	16	16	17	35	31	19	23	18	25	20	18	
July	23	20	75	66	35	39	34	27	21	9	10	6	12	18	29	19	30	24	17	27	25	22	
August	28	26	98	82	54	45	45	31	15	15	6	6	6	10	24	30	25	29	23	25	15	16	
September	28	34	85	62	50	47	39	37	17	11	16	11	6	9	20	21	27	20	20	17	22	18	
October	24	26	71	70	42	47	51	42	20	13	6	8	6	9	19	20	18	21	17	25	11	16	
November	32	26	77	67	43	64	49	38	22	23	5	6	7	8	32	23	35	21	31	19	19	12	
December	27	14	72	62	46	41	52	46	27	21	13	6	11	14	19	25	21	26	21	23	22	16	
Mal. & Fem.	381	338	923	843	610	588	598	542	291	238	130	127	153	161	343	355	339	336	311	327	285	238	
Total	719		1766		1198		1140		529		257		314		698		675		638		523		
Proportion of above to whole Burials as 1 to	13-35		5-43		8-01		8-42		18-15		37-37		30-58		13-76		14-22		15-05		18-36		
Do. to whole popul. as 1 to	392-39		159-75		235-50		247-48		533-33		1007-79		898-51		404-20		417-07		442-21		539-45		
Percent. of Pop.	0-25		0-62		0-42		0-40		0-18		0-09		0-11		0-24		0-24		0-22		0-10		

TABLE exhibiting the number of Fatal Cases of Disease that occurred in the City and Suburbs of Glasgow showing the Total number of Deaths at each Period, and the Proportion which these and the

DISEASES. 1842.	AGES.																							
	Under 1		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50		50 and under 60					
	Year.																							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents	3	4	2	1	10	9	13	4	5	4	9	5	36	6	22	5	27	5	17	6				
Aged . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	9	9	9	12	13	31	23				
Bowel Complaints	338	282	90	102	47	31	10	11	10	1	3	5	2	4	2	14	6	7	13	4				
Catarrh	1	5	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	..	2				
Child-birth . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	31	..	42	..	10	..				
Croup	37	42	41	34	28	27	5	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..				
Decline	61	59	74	55	75	51	35	41	33	44	58	60	122	122	98	96	69	83	64	57				
Dropsy	1	4	7	5	21	18	21	5	9	3	6	5	10	11	8	26	20	38	21	23				
Fever	33	23	30	26	37	40	43	31	16	15	39	43	100	91	123	75	91	81	67	60				
Head, of	79	52	46	45	52	39	26	24	10	7	6	6	9	10	19	5	19	15	16	6				
Heart, of	2	2	2	1	4	..	8	2	1	2	1	1	5	6	5	2	5	5	8	..				
Hoopmg Cough	64	67	66	78	55	66	16	18	2	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	64	54	40	39	40	33	25	17	8	15	16	17	25	29	21	29	25	26	16	23				
Measles	42	52	56	49	80	64	24	15	7	5	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	1	..				
Nervous	13	13	4	5	9	7	1	3	1	1	1	3	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..		
Scarlet Fever . . .	40	49	57	54	73	76	33	41	10	9	1	7	2	1	3	2	..	1	1	..				
Small-Pox	60	55	49	49	43	52	11	7	4	6	1	..	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous . . .	42	29	31	26	12	14	8	2	6	5	5	4	13	17	18	16	24	29	25	1				</

ear 1841, arranged according to Eighteen Periods of life at which they took place with Calculations of Deaths each Month bear to the Total number of Deaths and also to the Population.

34.

AGES.														TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths	PROPORTIONS.		Per cent. of Popu- lation.	MONTHS. 1841.
75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upward.		1st.—To the whole Dur- ing the Year.	2d.—To the Popu- lation.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1 to every	1 to every							
7	15	8	11	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	584	588	1172	8-19	240-72	0-41	January
7	8	5	5	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	484	492	976	9-84	289-07	0-34	February
11	8	3	7	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	526	461	987	9-73	285-85	0-34	March
7	8	4	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	410	362	772	12-44	365-44	0-27	April
4	5	4	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	360	373	733	13-10	384-90	0-25	May
1	12	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	330	382	712	13-49	396-25	0-25	June
4	7	3	9	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	350	319	669	14-35	421-72	0-23	July
5	13	3	3	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	381	371	752	12-77	375-17	0-26	August
7	5	5	6	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	373	323	696	13-80	405-36	0-24	Sept.
5	3	2	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	337	658	14-59	428-77	0-23	October
5	12	2	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	393	342	735	13-06	383-85	0-26	Nov.
9	11	5	11	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	383	360	743	12-02	379-72	0-26	Dec.
72	107	46	71	17	19	6	7	2	4	..	1	4895	4710	9605	1-00	29-37	3-40	M. & F.		
179		117		36		13		6		1		9605		Total.		{ Proportion of the above to whole				
53-65		82-09		266-80		738-84		1600-83		9605-00		1-000		{ Burials as 1 to these numbers.						
1576-16		2411-40		7838-05		21702-61		47022-33		282134-00		29-373		Do. to whole Popul. as 1 to these.						
0-06		0-04		0-01		0-004		0-002		0-0005		3-404		Do. to whole Population per cent.						

TY-FOURTH.

r 1841, classified according to Eighteen Periods of life at which they took place; with Calculation
as from the several Diseases bear to the Total number of Deaths and also to the Population.

34.

[illegible]

Exhibiting the number of Burials Registered in the City and Suburbs of Glasgow during each Month showing the Total number of Deaths at each Period, and the Proportion which these and

Estimated Pop

MONTHS. 1842.	Still-Born.		AGES.																			
			Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50		50 and under 60	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	47	38	72	61	47	54	68	47	31	34	12	17	13	13	24	35	23	28	26	29	18	24
February	35	27	70	73	43	53	47	43	33	22	8	10	8	10	21	17	27	30	18	25	14	18
March	30	39	74	53	39	41	51	38	19	18	11	11	6	15	28	24	26	17	19	25	19	24
April	31	33	49	43	50	37	39	53	21	35	9	9	7	6	24	24	15	20	20	15	16	14
May	33	23	77	63	36	51	53	40	21	13	11	12	15	13	24	19	28	20	17	20	15	14
June	25	19	71	69	41	39	32	32	12	18	10	11	6	13	19	22	23	30	22	21	21	17
July	26	19	84	52	52	51	36	42	20	22	11	4	12	7	19	22	23	16	23	15	13	12
August	23	20	103	82	59	51	35	31	15	9	3	11	17	11	19	22	26	21	20	21	17	14
September	25	23	85	63	60	50	31	28	15	9	7	10	6	7	16	17	13	21	18	14	5	13
October	28	18	57	53	45	27	28	34	10	16	10	3	9	7	17	19	23	21	19	17	16	13
November	20	17	66	50	42	34	33	39	12	16	3	4	7	7	22	21	23	20	21	17	24	18
December	29	32	59	52	30	37	46	42	8	15	12	2	10	3	20	16	12	18	21	20	13	15
Mal. & Fem.	352	308	867	714	544	525	499	469	217	227	107	104	116	112	253	258	262	262	244	239	191	193
Grand Total	660		1581		1069		968		444		211		228		511		524		483		384	
Proportion of whole Deaths as 1 to	12.15		5.07		7.50		8.28		18.06		38.00		35.17		15.69		15.30		16.16		20.88	
To Popul, as 1 to	441.81		184.44		272.77		301.23		656.75		1381.99		1278.94		570.64		556.48		603.72		759.37	
Per-centage of whole Deaths	8.23		19.71		13.33		12.07		5.53		2.63		2.84		6.37		6.53		6.02		4.78	
Per cent. of Pop.	0.22		0.54		0.36		0.33		0.15		0.07		0.07		0.17		0.17		0.16		0.13	

Exhibiting the number of Fatal Cases of Disease that occurred in the City and Suburbs of Glasgow the Total number of Deaths at each Period, and the Proportion which these and the number

Estimated Pop

DISEASES. 1842.	AGES.																	
	Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents	2	2	4	1	7	9	12	4	15	3	22	2	23	10	23	4	10	6
Aged																		
Asthma																		
Bowel Complaints	329	256	109	92	29	24	6	12	3	2	4	3	7	6	10	7	6	9
Catarrh		2	2		2	1	1	2	1		2		1		2	2	1	1
Child-birth													2		24		30	9
Croup	21	16	23	23	28	22	8	4		2								
Decline	65	65	60	57	62	63	25	26	29	32	46	45	112	108	84	96	61	78
Dropsy	9	3	2	3	12	8	18	8	9	8	5	3	7	8	10	22	21	19
Fever	13	7	12	9	26	20	10	33	9	9	8	18	39	29	42	29	50	35
Head, of	70	62	48	50	48	26	22	19	3	6	5		6	6	12	3	16	16
Heart, of	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	5	3	3		5	4	2	4	4	6	1
Hooping Cough	58	50	50	59	43	55	7	11									1	1
Inflammation	51	46	50	28	37	23	21	14	11	9	9	12	14	31	19	21	24	15
Measles	60	72	85	94	88	106	22	27	4	6	1	3	1					
Nervous	22	16	10	3	1	3	2	2	4	2		1	2	4	2	3	5	2
Scarlet Fever	9	16	19	28	44	52	32	29	3	9	1	3	4	1			1	
Small-Pox	73	42	35	47	46	32	17	15	4	7	3	2	4	1	4	1	1	
Miscellaneous	51	26	23	18	14	17	8	12	7	5	8	11	16	18	33	27	21	27
Total ascertained	836	684	534	514	489	462	213	224	105	103	116	110	242	253	252	256	238	231
Not ascertained	31	30	10	11	10	7	4	3	2	1		2	11	5	10	6	6	8
Total	867		714		544		525		499		469		217		227		107	
	1581		1069		968		444		211		228		511		524		483	

342, arranged according to Eighteen Periods of life at which they took place; with Calculations each Month bear to the Total number of Deaths and also to the estimated Population.

500.

AGES.													TOTAL.		Total Burials.	PROPORTIONS.			
75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upward		To the whole Burials.				To the Popula- tion.	Per-cent- age of Burials.	Per cent. of Popula- tion.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1 to every	1 to every	Per cent.	p. cent.		
9	13	11	5	11	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	435	443	878	9.13	332.11	10.94	0.30	Jr
9	8	6	3	7	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	374	384	758	10.57	384.69	9.45	0.25	F
5	6	5	5	6	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	364	354	718	11.16	406.12	8.95	0.24	M
9	5	4	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	317	322	639	12.54	456.33	7.96	0.21	Aj
5	6	4	2	7	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	358	321	679	11.81	429.45	8.46	0.23	M
6	3	6	7	7	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	318	318	636	12.60	458.49	7.93	0.21	Jr
1	4	7	3	9	1	4	1	3	..	1	..	351	312	663	12.09	439.81	8.26	0.22	Jr
4	4	6	1	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	362	345	707	11.34	412.44	8.81	0.24	Aj
7	5	8	2	4	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	319	288	607	13.21	480.39	7.56	0.20	Se
1	6	5	9	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	295	263	558	14.37	522.58	6.95	0.19	O
3	14	3	7	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	315	286	601	13.34	485.19	7.49	0.20	N
3	4	3	9	3	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	299	276	575	13.94	507.13	7.17	0.19	D
2	78	68	55	78	20	19	6	12	1	1	..	4107	3912	8019					
	146		133		39		18		2		..	8019		8019	1.00	36.36	100.00	2.75	
7	54.92		60.29		205.61		445.50		4009.50		..	1.00			Proport. of whole Deaths as 1 to the				
31	1997.26		2192.48		7476.92		162000.00		145800.00		..	36.36			Do. to Population as 1 to these.				
36	1.82		1.65		0.48		0.22		0.02		..	100.00			Per-centage of whole Deaths.				
37	0.05		0.04		0.01		0.00		0.00		..	2.75			Per-centage of Population.				

RTY-SIXTH.

342, classified according to Eighteen Periods of life at which they took place; with Calculations showing the several Diseases bear to the Total number of Deaths and also to the estimated Population.

500.

A G E S.											TOTAL.		Grand Total.	PROPORTIONS.		Per-cent- age of whole Deaths.	Per- cent. of Popu- lation.	DISEASES	
75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upward				1st.—To the whole number of Deaths during the Year. 1 to every	2d.—To the estimated Population. 1 to every				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
1	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	141	54	195	37.73	1495.38	2.64	0.06	Accidents
53	62	57	43	67	16	15	6	12	1	1	..	254	342	596	12.34	489.26	8.09	0.20	Aged
5	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	72	62	134	54.91	2176.11	1.82	0.04	Asthma
4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	526	436	962	7.64	303.11	13.07	0.32	Bowel Complaint
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	8	25	294.36	11664.00	0.33	0.00	Catarrh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	65	113.21	4486.15	0.88	0.02	Child-birth
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	70	151	48.73	1931.12	2.05	0.05	Croup
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	601	642	1243	5.92	234.59	16.89	0.42	Decline
11	2	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	146	295	24.94	988.47	4.00	0.10	Dropsy
2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	215	468	15.72	623.07	6.35	0.16	Fever
5	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	212	474	15.52	615.18	6.44	0.16	Head, of
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	28	65	113.21	4486.15	0.88	0.02	Heart, of
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	175	335	21.96	870.44	4.55	0.11	Hooeping Cough
2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	220	487	15.11	598.76	6.61	0.16	Inflammation
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	308	569	12.93	512.47	7.73	0.19	Measles
2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	44	96	76.65	3037.50	1.30	0.03	Nervous
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	140	252	29.20	1157.14	3.42	0.08	Scarlet Fever
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	147	334	22.03	873.05	4.53	0.11	Small-Pox
5	1	..	4	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	227	208	435	16.91	670.34	5.91	0.14	Miscellaneous
21	78	67	55	78	19	19	6	12	1	1	..	3659	3522	7181	1.02	40.60	97.58	2.46	Total ascertained
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	82	178	41.34	163.83	2.41	0.06	Not ascertained
22	78	68	55	78	20	19	6	12	1	1	..	3755	3604	7359	1.00	39.62	100.00	2.52	Total
	146		133		39		18		2		..			7359					

TABLE THIRTY-SEVENTH.

Abstract of ascertained Diseases which caused Death in Children during 1841, with the comparative Increase and Decrease of these Diseases with those of 1840; also, the Proportion which they bear to the Deaths under Five Years of Age and to the whole Population.

DISEASES.	Total in 1841.	Total in 1840.	Increase in 1841.	Decrease in 1841.	Proportion the Diseases in 1841 bear to the whole Deaths under Five Years of Age. 1 to every	Per-centage of whole Pop- ulation.
Accidents	29	30	..	1	141·517	0·010
Asthma	2	2	..	..	2052·000	..
Bowel Complaints . .	890	898	..	3	4·611	0·315
Catarrh	14	5	9	..	293·142	0·004
Croup	209	182	27	..	19·636	0·074
Decline	375	431	..	56	10·944	0·132
Dropsy	56	34	22	..	73·285	0·019
Fever	189	135	54	..	21·714	0·006
Head, of	313	257	56	..	13·111	0·110
Heart, of	11	13	..	2	373·090	0·003
Hooping Cough . . .	396	450	..	54	10·363	0·140
Inflammation . . .	270	219	51	..	15·200	0·005
Measles	343	572	..	229	11·965	0·121
Nervous	51	26	25	..	80·470	0·018
Scarlet Fever . . .	340	270	79	..	11·759	0·122
Small-Pox	308	346	..	38	13·324	0·109
Miscellaneous . . .	154	44	110	..	26·649	0·054
Not ascertained . .	145	122	23	..	28·303	0·051
Total	4104	4031	456	383	1·000	1·454

TABLE THIRTY-EIGHTH.

Abstract of ascertained Diseases which caused Death in Children during 1842, with the comparative Increase and Decrease of these Diseases with those of 1841; also, the Proportion which they bear to the Deaths under Five Years of Age and to the whole Population.

DISEASES.	Total in 1842.	Total in 1841.	Increase in 1842.	Decrease in 1842.	Proportion the Diseases in 1842 bear to the whole Deaths under Five Years of Age. 1 to every	Per-centage of whole Pop- ulation.
Accidents	25	29	..	4	144·720	0·008
Asthma . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..
Bowel Complaints . .	839	890	..	51	4·312	0·287
Catarrh	7	14	..	7	516·857	0·002
Croup	133	209	..	76	27·203	0·045
Decline	372	375	..	3	9·725	0·127
Dropsy	37	56	..	19	97·783	0·012
Fever	87	189	..	102	41·586	0·029
Head, of	304	313	..	9	11·901	0·104
Heart, of	13	11	2	..	278·307	0·004
Hooping Cough . . .	315	396	..	81	11·485	0·108
Inflammation . . .	235	270	..	35	15·395	0·089
Measles	505	343	162	..	7·164	0·173
Nervous	55	51	4	..	65·781	0·018
Scarlet Fever . . .	168	340	..	181	21·535	0·057
Small-Pox	275	308	..	33	13·156	0·094
Miscellaneous . . .	149	154	..	5	24·281	0·051
Not ascertained . .	99	145	..	46	36·548	0·035
Total	3618	4104	168	654	1·000	1·240

Table
and **1** **Average Annual number of Deaths**
num **Living at the different Ages.**

M.	PROPORTIONS.		DISEASES.
	1st.—To the whole Average Annual Deaths during these Years. Per cent.	2d.—To the Mean Population. Per cent.	
28	2.231	0.071	Accidents
546	8.775	0.282	Aged
145	2.339	0.077	Asthma
31	11.521	0.370	Bowel Complaints
23	1.157	0.037	Catarrh
..	0.992	0.031	Child-birth
..	1.946	0.062	Croup
..	16.300	0.523	Decline
89	3.103	0.099	Dropsy
131	13.861	0.445	Fever
90	5.380	0.172	Head, of
15	0.624	0.020	Heart, of
..	5.144	0.165	Hooping-Cough
86	..	0.185	Inflammation
..	6.171	0.198	Measles
5	0.650	0.020	Nervous
1	3.002	0.096	Scarlet Fever
..	4.491	0.144	Small-Pox
97	3.341	0.107	Miscellaneous
1287	96.863	3.113	Ascertained
38	3.136	0.100	Not ascertained
1325	100.000	3.214	Total
6.079	Pr. of Male and of Female Deaths at the different		
	Male and total Female Deaths respectively.		
2.578	Males and of Females Living, at the same Ages,		
	Males, and to the total Female Population		
4.501	Excess of Deaths by these Proportions.		
..	Excess of the Living by these Proportions.		
529	Total amount of Male and Female Deaths, inclusive,		
	Five Years.		
8,04	Living, at these Ages, in 1841.		
6.57	Male and Female Deaths to the Living at these Ages.		

TABLES OF MORTALITY

FOR EACH MONTH,

DURING THE SEVEN YEARS 1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, & 42, INCLUSIVE.

Mean Population for these Years, 264,010.

which the average number of Deaths from the several Diseases bear to the average number of U
January. Mean Po

DISEASES.	No.	A G E S.																	
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40			
		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents	1	2	..	2	2	5	6	9	2	6	4	5	2	12	11	10			
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	2	2	3	3	4	13	14			
Bowel Complaints	4	192	188	79	52	25	18	1	5	3	1	..	1	..	1	2	2		
Catarrh	5	16	7	11	4	14	12	6	3	2	3	1	2	6	9	14			
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	36	..			
Croup	7	28	18	30	23	23	16	5	8	..	..	..	..	2	2	..			
Decline	8	43	47	40	43	52	48	32	30	19	14	33	34	77	84	62			
Dropsy	9	4	1	4	4	14	4	12	4	4	3	9	4	9	8	11			
Fever	10	14	2	14	6	22	28	23	19	11	14	31	28	87	75	78			
Head, of	11	28	19	26	19	46	17	9	18	3	6	3	2	4	..	18			
Heart, of	12	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	3	1	2	2	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	63	57	67	70	68	63	10	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	57	26	33	21	30	27	13	12	1	14	6	2	11	29	17			
Measles	15	42	53	73	70	89	72	13	19	3	2	..	1	1	3	1			
Nervous	16	10	11	2	3	6	5	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	1			
Scarlet Fever	17	14	23	21	20	40	36	22	25	6	10	..	1	1	3	..			
Small-Pox	18	36	28	44	34	52	39	12	12	2	2	2	3	11	2	1			
Miscellaneous	19	11	11	7	6	7	4	6	4	2	2	5	5	4	12	9			
Total ascertained	20	561	491	453	378	494	399	177	185	67	81	101	94	232	290	238	2		
Not ascertained	21	20	29	15	9	14	12	6	7	3	..	..	..	9	8	8			
Total	22	581	520	468	387	508	411	183	192	70	81	101	94	241	298	246	2		
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years, 5 and under 20, 20 and under 30, and 30 and upward		1557						354						1017					
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		2875						721						2075					
Average Annual Deaths at do		410 $\frac{1}{2}$						103						296					

February.

Accidents	1	1	1	3	1	5	3	4	4	7	3	6	2	12	3	6			
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	5	5	5			
Bowel Complaints	4	186	175	59	46	15	22	3	6	3	..	2	2	1	2	3			
Catarrh	5	8	7	9	6	7	7	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	5	5	1		
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	..	2		
Croup	7	14	16	27	21	21	14	5	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Decline	8	51	36	44	40	48	31	23	19	19	29	27	30	76	74	48	7		
Dropsy	9	1	1	4	2	13	13	11	4	4	1	1	5	5	5	9	1		
Fever	10	5	7	15	12	21	26	25	26	11	15	23	32	57	43	62	4		
Head, of	11	30	30	27	39	24	18	15	11	8	2	2	..	8	3	5			
Heart, of	12	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	2	3	3	4	..			
Hooping Cough	13	56	55	58	44	35	50	10	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	41	30	19	22	29	26	17	6	5	4	8	6	11	14	13	1		
Measles	15	22	25	54	50	40	45	20	14	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	
Nervous	16	6	7	4	2	2	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	1			
Scarlet Fever	17	7	12	12	12	39	28	24	25	3	6	..	2	2	..	..	
Small-Pox	18	46	38	32	24	30	24	8	5	3	4	..	3	5	4	..			
Miscellaneous	19	14	5	7	5	5	4	3	2	1	3	3	1	7	2	10			
Total ascertained	20	489	445	374	327	335	313	174	148	71	71	78	91	194	188	171	20		
Not ascertained	21	23	18	14	13	8	9	3	7	2	1	3	1	8	10	11			
Total	22	512	463	388	340	343	322	177	155	73	72	81	92	202	198	182	21		
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years, 5 and under 20, 20 and under 30, and 30 and upward		1243						331						754					
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		2368						650						155					
Average Annual Deaths at do		338 $\frac{1}{2}$						92 $\frac{1}{2}$						2					

Whole amount of Deaths at different Ages during that Month; with Calculations showing the Proportions
 month and also to the mean Population.
 these Years, 262,010.

January.

AGES.														TOTAL.		Grand Total Deaths for January during these seven years.	Average Annual Deaths this Month.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100 and Upward						As 1 to the whole Average Annual Deaths during the Month.	As 1 to the Mean Population.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
5	5	1	3	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	48	142	203	48.30	13014.57	1
112	137	81	103	56	67	47	71	20	33	6	14	1	3	324	429	753	1074	9.11	2454.27	2
36	55	50	11	14	6	4	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	176	193	369	523	18.59	5008.31	3
4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	310	278	588	84	11.66	3142.97	4
28	13	21	4	9	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	125	245	35	28.00	7543.14	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	88	124	124	77.95	21000.79	6
75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	69	157	224	43.69	11771.14	7
15	17	17	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	493	504	997	1423	6.88	1853.63	8
15	17	17	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	123	98	221	314	31.04	8362.30	9
28	13	13	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	416	323	739	1054	9.28	2500.77	10
8	7	9	7	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	173	114	287	41	23.90	6439.26	11
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	20	38	53	180.52	48633.42	12
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	210	207	417	594	16.45	4431.82	13
21	17	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	223	200	423	603	16.21	4368.95	14
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	224	224	448	64	15.31	4125.15	15
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	23	47	63	145.95	39320.63	16
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	106	123	229	323	29.95	8070.17	17
14	9	6	3	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	160	121	281	404	24.41	6576.76	18
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	87	93	180	253	38.11	10267.05	19
41	251	263	115	143	82	80	57	34	21	36	6	14	1	13369	3280	6649	9492	1.03	277.94	20
4	13	6	5	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	115	96	211	304	32.51	8758.62	21
46	264	269	120	144	85	80	58	36	21	39	6	14	1	13484	3376	6860	980	1.00	269.39	22
556 636																				
1192														6860		1697		958		
1707														980						

TY - FIRST.

February.

9	4	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	62	39	101	143	53.20	18297.72	1
78	116	34	72	44	56	33	35	15	18	5	8	3	2	212	308	520	743	10.33	3553.98	2
5	28	31	9	8	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	95	109	204	294	26.34	9059.16	3
3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	283	265	548	782	9.80	3372.39	4
1	1	10	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	75	123	174	43.69	15024.95	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	55	79	97	97.70	33601.26	6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	68	59	127	181	42.31	14551.73	7
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	428	430	858	1223	6.26	2153.92	8
1	8	18	5	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	108	194	273	27.70	9526.13	9
1	13	12	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	325	291	616	88	8.72	3000.11	10
4	14	4	2	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	161	122	283	403	18.98	6530.28	11
1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	12	35	5	153.54	52802.00	12
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	159	166	325	463	16.53	5686.36	13
5	11	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	177	148	325	463	16.53	5686.36	14
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	135	274	394	19.61	6744.78	15
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	17	37	52	145.24	49947.83	16
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	87	175	25	30.70	10560.04	17
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	124	104	228	324	23.57	8105.57	18
1	7	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	87	66	153	219	35.12	12078.88	19
2	169	211	62	102	57	69	36	43	15	20	5	9	3	12585	2596	5181	7404	1.03	356.70	20
7	5	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	96	97	193	274	27.84	9575.49	21
79	174	215	62	108	58	69	36	43	15	23	5	9	3	12681	2693	5374	7674	1.00	343.89	22
353 476																				
829														5374						
1183																7674				

Exhibiting the Total number of Fatal Cases of Disease that occurred in the City and Suburbs of Glasgow, Periods of life at which they took place, also the average annual amount of Deaths by these Diseases, which the average number of Deaths from the several Diseases bear to the average number of Deaths from all Diseases.

March.

Mean Po

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.															
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents	1	1	1	2	..	5	10	5	2	6	2	2	2	17	3	15	..
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	7	..
Bowel Complaints	4	209	134	68	61	23	14	7	4	1	3	..	1	2	3	4	..
Catarrh	5	1	3	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	..	..
Croup	7	13	15	19	14	14	8	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline	8	47	42	38	43	60	33	23	20	18	18	36	26	68	76	63	..
Dropsy	9	4	1	5	2	12	6	10	5	5	3	3	2	6	11	11	..
Fever	10	15	13	13	14	21	17	21	31	18	14	28	35	80	69	85	..
Head, of	11	33	33	25	25	28	27	12	14	2	4	5	2	8	3	14	..
Heart, of	12	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	2	2	1	1	2	3	..	4	..
Hooping Cough	13	43	42	52	52	40	44	13	9	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	28	19	26	24	32	14	11	14	6	4	5	8	10	26	12	..
Measles	15	36	25	43	35	45	46	11	8	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nervous	16	8	8	4	3	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	3	1	..
Scarlet Fever	17	14	19	18	17	24	29	16	11	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	..
Small-Pox	18	36	33	35	29	33	32	9	3	..	1	3	3	3	1	1	..
Miscellaneous	19	20	11	7	5	6	4	2	5	2	3	2	2	9	8	8	..
Total ascertained	20	509	401	357	327	347	288	144	131	63	60	88	87	215	234	226	20
Not ascertained	21	31	28	13	15	13	18	4	4	4	1	2	2	3	4	11	..
Total	22	540	429	370	342	360	306	148	135	67	61	90	89	218	238	237	21
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward		1270				1077				305				285			
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		2347				590				1668				1668			
Average Annual Deaths at do.		335 $\frac{2}{3}$				84 $\frac{2}{3}$				238 $\frac{2}{3}$				238 $\frac{2}{3}$			

April.

Accidents	1	3	..	1	3	6	6	9	3	2	2	8	..	12	8	8	..
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	5	..
Bowel Complaints	4	160	125	51	46	27	15	5	7	2	2	..	1	1	3	1	..
Catarrh	5	..	2	1	2	1	3	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	3	1	..
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	1	..
Croup	7	19	11	16	12	13	15	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Decline	8	37	33	40	26	49	40	24	17	20	16	32	31	79	60	56	5
Dropsy	9	..	3	..	3	5	3	6	5	5	1	1	6	4	10	4	..
Fever	10	4	7	8	14	18	23	20	19	4	17	20	16	74	51	63	5
Head, of	11	28	16	32	19	29	21	15	17	3	2	3	1	5	7	6	..
Heart, of	12	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	4	1	..	2	2	3	1	2	..
Hooping Cough	13	36	40	39	41	42	37	6	12	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	32	17	22	16	21	15	6	14	3	4	5	3	15	11	15	2
Measles	15	24	16	35	33	36	38	10	10	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..
Nervous	16	3	6	6	1	3	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Scarlet Fever	17	2	7	7	9	26	24	21	13	3	2	..	..	2	..	2	..
Small-Pox	18	29	30	26	28	29	31	10	4	2	2	1	1	3	4	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	9	10	8	3	5	9	8	6	5	3	6	..	6	9	10	1
Total ascertained	20	387	323	294	256	312	282	143	135	58	56	82	65	209	187	175	20
Not ascertained	21	19	23	9	8	7	7	4	3	2	..	4	1	7	4	6	..
Total	22	406	346	303	264	319	289	147	138	60	56	86	66	216	191	181	21
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward		1028				899				293				260			
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		1927				553				149				149			

Month and also to the Mean Population.
 Base Years, 264,010.

March.

AGES.																		TOTAL.		Grand Total Deaths for March during these seven years.	Average Annual Deaths this Month.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
Under 3	60 and under 70	70 and under 75	75 and under 80	80 and under 85	85 and under 90	90 and under 95	95 and under 100	100 and upward	As 1 to the whole Average Annual Deaths during the Month.	As 1 to the Mean Population.														
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
2	7	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78	37	115	164	46-68	16070-17	1				
59	87	45	57	40	46	40	49	11	12	6	6	4	1	1	206	258	464	66-105	11-57	3982-90	2			
18	20	26	6	5	5	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	76	89	165	234	32-53	11200-42	3				
6	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	321	237	558	794	9-62	3311-95	4				
4	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	29	44	64	122-02	42001-59	5				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	44	63	63	122-02	42001-59	6				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	40	90	124	50-65	20534-11	7				
50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	441	443	884	126-36	6-07	2090-57	8				
15	11	19	7	4	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	99	100	199	284	26-07	9286-78	9				
29	15	11	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	422	332	754	1074	7-12	2451-02	10				
7	8	6	3	2	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	176	144	320	454	16-77	5775-22	11				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	13	35	5	153-40	52802-00	12				
12	11	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	150	149	299	424	17-95	6180-83	13				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	173	155	328	464	16-36	5634-36	14				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	137	115	252	36	21-30	7333-61	15				
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	22	41	54	130-95	45074-87	16				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	77	82	159	224	33-76	11623-08	17				
19	11	10	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	102	222	314	24-18	8324-63	18				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	97	185	264	29-02	9989-56	19				
64	149	180	72	80	53	58	47	55	13	13	6	6	4	1	1	2670	2488	5158	7364	1-04	358-29	20		
1	4	8	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	104	107	211	301	25-44	8758-62	21		
65	153	188	74	83	53	59	48	56	14	16	7	7	4	1	1	2774	2595	5369	767	1-00	344-21	22		
354 410																								
764																		5369						
109½																		767						

RTY-THIRD.

April.

4	4	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	38	109	154	42-32	16954-77	1
61	71	45	70	27	47	25	33	13	11	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	177	240	417	594	11-06	4431-82	2	
17	16	16	3	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	60	113	164	40-82	16354-60	3
4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	212	472	674	9-77	3915-40	4
2	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	33	44	139-78	56002-12	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	7	94-14	37715-71	6
..	50	42	92	131	50-14	20087-71	7
41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	432	359	791	113	5-83	2336-37	8
15	10	15	2	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	93	163	234	28-30	11337-85	9
34	17	12	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	398	619	884	7-45	2885-57	10
2	15	13	3	4	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	117	277	394	16-65	6671-73	11
4	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	19	39	54	118-28	47386-41	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	131	255	364	18-09	7247-33	13
8	10	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	123	280	40	16-47	6600-25	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	102	207	294	22-28	8927-87	15
3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	17	36	54	128-13	51335-27	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	56	119	17	38-76	15530-00	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	104	204	294	22-61	9050-16	18
12	13	8	..	1	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	82	186	264	24-80	9935-86	19
146	157	150	61	91	38	52	25	38	15	11	3	6	1	1	2	1	2302	2159	4461	6374	1-03	414-27	20	
2	7	1	2	..	3	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	85	67	152	214	30-34	12158-35	21
148	164	151	63	91	41	53	25	40	16	11	4	6	1	1	2	1	2387	2220	4613	659	1-00	400-62	22	

316354

670

95½

4613

659

which the average number of Deaths from the several Diseases bear to the average number of Deaths
May. **Mean Pop**

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.															
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents	1	2	..	2	..	4	3	4	..	5	2	13	..	14	5	14	..
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..
Bowel Complaints	4	165	128	56	46	18	10	4	4	..	..	1	..	3	1	4	..
Catarrh	5	..	1	1	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	1
Croup	7	15	10	8	8	8	10	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline	8	39	32	35	28	47	48	37	25	28	21	35	35	98	79	60	7
Dropsy	9	1	1	1	2	8	7	14	5	1	4	..	1	4	2	5	1
Fever	10	8	5	8	10	13	19	9	18	8	16	26	17	75	48	75	8
Head, of	11	33	21	25	16	22	22	23	10	7	..	4	..	4	3	12	..
Heart, of	12	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	..
Hooping Cough	13	35	37	32	34	23	23	9	6	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Inflammation	14	27	24	23	10	16	14	9	6	2	4	4	7	13	19	16	1
Measles	15	31	21	41	45	41	48	10	10	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
Nervous	16	4	7	1	2	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Scarlet Fever	17	9	6	13	16	16	25	12	21	2	3	3	1	2	2	..	..
Small-Pox	18	43	38	28	28	29	28	7	10	1	6	3	..	6	2	2	..
Miscellaneous	19	7	8	5	2	4	7	2	3	2	2	1	4	4	11	15	1
Total ascertained	20	421	339	279	248	253	270	150	123	64	63	94	68	226	193	208	20
Not ascertained	21	14	27	10	10	6	6	7	7	4	1	1	3	4	4	4	..
Total	22	435	366	289	258	259	276	157	130	68	64	95	71	230	197	212	21
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward		983				900				320				265			
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		1883				585				1450				2077			
Average Annual Deaths at do.		269				83½				207½				207½			

June.

Accidents	1	..	2	1	..	7	2	6	2	4	1	10	4	10	5	10	..
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..
Bowel Complaints	4	145	143	40	42	11	15	5	3	3	3	2	4	1	2	..	..
Catarrh	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	2	..
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
Croup	7	7	8	12	7	12	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Decline	8	26	36	39	21	33	47	36	31	23	22	33	35	64	76	46	..
Dropsy	9	2	..	..	2	1	4	6	2	2	2	2	1	5	2	7	..
Fever	10	19	4	7	5	13	16	16	12	5	13	15	20	70	46	61	..
Head, of	11	34	20	23	16	45	24	13	13	5	5	1	2	8	3	9	..
Heart, of	12	..	1	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Hooping Cough	13	27	24	31	36	22	17	12	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	21	16	20	10	10	12	5	8	3	3	4	2	10	11	15	..
Measles	15	26	41	49	40	35	45	12	11	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous	16	9	5	2	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	4	1	3	..	..
Scarlet Fever	17	4	5	9	12	27	19	15	10	4	2	1	3	1	..	1	..
Small-Pox	18	36	33	40	31	25	26	8	7	3	1	..	..	3	5	3	..
Miscellaneous	19	9	8	7	9	5	10	4	2	2	3	3	2	8	8	16	..
Total ascertained	20	366	349	282	231	252	245	143	111	59	64	72	77	185	174	176	1
Not ascertained	21	28	16	4	9	5	6	6	4	..	1	2	1	8	4	4	..
Total	22	394	365	286	240	257	251	149	115	59	65	74	78	193	178	180	1
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward		937				856				282				258			
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		1793				540				77½				77½			
Average Annual Deaths at do.		256½				72½				77½				77½			

able amount of Deaths at different Ages during that Month; with Calculations showing the Proportions
 with and also to the Mean Population.
 for the Years, 252,010. May.

AGES.														TOTAL.		Grand Total Deaths for May during these seven years.	Average Annual Deaths this Month.	PROPORTIONS.		No.	
60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100						100 and Upward			As 1 to the whole Average Annual Deaths during the Month.	As 1 to the Mean Population.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
3	3	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	22	104	144	42.78	17769.90	1
..	61	64	42	51	21	38	16	28	11	4	3	7	..	2	154	195	349	499	12.75	5295.32	2
..	12	11	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	25	63	9	70.63	29334.44	3
1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	195	458	653	9.71	4035.08	4
1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16	23	278.12	115504.37	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	42	6	105.95	44001.66	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	31	69	99	64.49	26783.62	7
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451	431	882	126	5.04	2095.31	8
9	7	12	2	2	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	78	138	193	32.24	13391.81	9
25	10	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	334	284	618	882	7.20	2990.40	10
9	9	3	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	157	100	257	363	17.31	7190.93	11
1	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	29	41	153.44	63726.55	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	102	204	294	21.81	9059.16	13
4	9	5	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	117	263	373	16.92	7026.88	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	128	257	385	17.31	7190.93	15
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	20	33	45	134.84	56002.12	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	76	134	191	33.20	13791.56	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	115	234	333	19.01	7897.73	18
11	13	7	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	84	163	237	27.30	11337.85	19
64	130	115	59	66	28	43	20	30	11	4	3	8	1	2	12245	2068	4313	6161	1.03	428.48	20
3	6	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	76	137	193	32.48	13489.56	21
67	136	118	59	66	28	43	20	32	11	4	3	8	1	2	12306	2144	4450	6353	1.00	415.29	22
258 274																					
532														4450							
76														6353							

ITY-FIFTH.														June.													
2	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	24	95	134	43.89	19453.36	1
..	45	63	31	44	18	42	19	31	10	11	2	7	..	125	198	323	461	12.91	5721.57	2							
4	7	11	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	25	53	74	78.67	34869.24	3
..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	224	439	624	9.49	4209.72	4
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	15	21	278.00	123204.66	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	38	57	109.73	48633.42	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	24	57	81	73.15	32422.28	7
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378	420	798	114	5.22	2315.87	8
11	7	7	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	57	116	164	35.94	15931.63	9
29	16	3	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	244	568	814	7.34	3253.64	10
3	9	4	3	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	100	268	382	15.55	6895.78	11	
4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	9	24	33	173.75	77002.91	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	86	180	254	23.16	10267.05	13
7	6	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	99	215	303	19.39	8595.67	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	142	265	377	15.73	6973.84	15
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	19	39	54	106.92	47386.41	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	51	113	164	36.90	16354.60	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	104	222	312	18.78	8324.63	18
23	14	13	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	102	109	211	303	19.76	8758.62	19		
23	113	110	46	60	27	47	23	34	10	11	2	7	..	2059	1980	4039	577	1.03	457.55	20							
4	2	5	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	60	131	182	31.83	14107.40	21
27	115	115	47	60	27	48	24	34	10	11	2	7	..	2130	2040	4170	5954	1.00	443.18	22							
225 275																											
500														4170													
713														5953													

Periods of life at which they took place, also the average annual amount of Deaths by these Diseases, and which the average number of Deaths from the several Diseases bear to the average number of Deaths from

July.

Mean Population

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																							
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Accidents	1	..	1	3	1	3	5	13	3	5	1	13	1	22	4	10	4	10	4						
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	4	1
Bowel Complaints	4	212	175	59	68	25	14	5	3	7	1	1	3	4	3	2	5	2	5						
Catarrh	5	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..			
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	12	..	..				
Croup	7	7	15	4	5	10	10	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Decline	8	50	56	36	30	36	39	25	25	16	21	27	35	62	65	63	47	30	30						
Dropsy	9	2	2	4	1	4	3	9	5	4	..	2	1	3	10	4	9	4	4						
Fever	10	7	4	6	7	17	16	10	13	8	13	17	29	60	43	66	45	55	55						
Head, of	11	43	29	30	23	17	18	7	7	5	..	3	2	8	3	17	4	13	13						
Heart, of	12	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	2	
Hoop Cough	13	28	20	21	28	18	24	4	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	19	24	17	8	12	15	10	5	6	4	5	4	7	12	11	9	19	19						
Measles	15	28	28	73	64	48	48	16	12	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	
Nervous	16	3	4	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1		
Scarlet Fever	17	6	5	6	16	18	18	10	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox	18	36	34	32	44	28	26	1	7	1	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	..	..			
Miscellaneous	19	14	9	1	3	4	3	4	5	5	4	3	3	4	7	13	13	10	10						
Total ascertained	20	456	406	296	300	243	241	116	106	62	49	74	81	176	170	196	150	169	169						
Not ascertained	21	25	21	11	6	7	7	8	2	4	4	4	1	5	5	11	6	6	6						
Total	22	481	427	307	306	250	248	124	108	66	53	78	82	181	175	207	156	175	175						
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward		1038				981				268				243				681				604			
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		2019				511				1285				1285				1285				1285			
Average Annual Deaths at do.		288½				73				183½				183½				183½				183½			

August.

TABLE

Accidents	1	1	1	..	..	3	4	5	5	5	1	9	1	14	3	15	3	10	
Aged	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	2
Bowel Complaints	4	285	229	114	84	30	23	9	10	1	4	1	..	8	3	6	9	4			
Catarrh	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	1
Child-birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	18	..
Croup	7	11	6	5	17	16	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline	8	55	48	49	39	44	39	27	19	14	26	17	30	60	82	47	66	37			
Dropsy	9	3	1	..	1	7	7	4	5	1	2	2	..	5	8	10	7	8			
Fever	10	10	9	5	6	18	11	11	13	11	12	19	16	34	44	67	46	57			
Head, of	11	56	39	37	27	20	11	12	15	4	4	..	1	3	7	10	2	8			
Heart, of	12	..	..	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	2	3
Hoop Cough	13	37	33	48	35	15	17	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Inflammation	14	23	15	16	13	11	6	7	5	4	2	4	2	13	8	9	9	18			
Measles	15	43	41	57	45	60	50	20	14	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nervous	16	10	9	3	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1
Scarlet Fever	17	5	10	15	11	21	23	12	12	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox	18	36	44	30	30	33	32	9	3	2	3	2	2	5	2	1	..	..	
Miscellaneous	19	18	11	4	9	4	7	5	..	1	2	3	2	7	7	14	8	10			
Total ascertained	20	595	496	384	324	283	237	131	107	46	59	60	59	152	180	186	176	16			
Not ascertained	21	33	30	13	13	4	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	7	4	8	5	5			
Total	22	628	526	397	337	287	238	135	108	48	60	62	62	159	184	194	181	16			
Total Male and Female Deaths for 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward		1312				1101				245				230				688			
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		2413				475				1293				1293				1293			
Average Annual Deaths at do.		315				67				184				184				184			

and also to the Mean Population.

Years, 264,010.

July.

AGES.															TOTAL.		Grand Total Deaths for July during these seven years.	Average Annual Deaths this Month.	PROPORTIONS.		No.			
60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and upward					As 1 to the whole Average Annual Deaths during the Month.	As 1 to the Mean Population.				
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	30	119	17	36.54	15530.00	1	
4	59	60	35	53	16	36	21	44	6	12	1	8	..	5	2	140	218	358	51	12.14	5162.20	2		
5	5	3	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	15	36	5	120.80	51335.27	3
6	4	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	290	617	88	7.04	2995.25	4
7	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10	1	434.90	184807.00	5
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33	4	131.78	56002.12	6
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	33	56	8	77.66	33001.25	7
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385	406	791	118	5.49	2336.37	8
11	6	4	12	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	51	66	117	16	37.17	15795.47	9
12	17	14	10	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	293	237	530	75	8.20	3496.92	10
13	7	9	5	3	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	106	274	39	15.87	6744.78	11
14	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	22	3	197.68	84003.18	12
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	81	152	21	28.61	12158.35	13
16	11	13	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	106	235	33	18.50	7864.12	14
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	153	320	45	13.59	5775.21	15
18	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14	30	4	144.96	61602.33	16
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	50	95	13	45.77	19453.36	17
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	113	217	31	20.04	8516.45	18
21	14	12	11	4	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	85	93	178	25	24.43	10382.41	19
22	09	127	109	51	67	21	43	24	47	6	15	1	8	..	5	2	2134	2056	4190	598	1.03	441.00	20	
23	7	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	69	159	22	27.35	11623.08	21
24	16	130	112	53	67	21	43	24	47	6	15	1	8	..	5	2	2224	2125	4349	621	1.00	424.94	22	
237 297																								
534																								
76																								
4349																								
621																								

RTY-SEVENTH.

August.

1	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	30	98	14	48.78	18857.85	1
2	..	49	69	35	71	27	46	19	31	9	11	1	8	1	2	142	238	380	54	12.58	4863.34	2
3	2	10	5	7	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	32	15	47	6	101.72	39320.63	3
4	9	6	10	5	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	485	395	880	125	5.43	2100.07	4
5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	1	30.84	154005.83	5
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33	4	144.87	56002.12	6
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	30	64	9	74.70	28876.09	7
8	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	387	431	818	116	5.84	2259.25	8
9	17	6	12	4	3	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	75	139	19	34.39	13295.46	9
10	18	16	15	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	236	522	74	9.15	3540.36	10
11	4	8	13	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	169	138	307	43	15.57	6019.77	11
12	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	23	3	207.86	80350.86	12
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	92	196	28	24.39	9428.92	13
14	7	6	2	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	83	211	30	22.65	8758.62	14
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	151	332	47	14.40	5566.47	15
16	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	37	5	129.21	49947.83	16
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	61	118	16	40.51	15661.61	17
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	116	234	33	20.43	7897.73	18
19	8	11	10	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	80	175	25	27.32	10560.40	19
20	103	115	138	61	90	41	54	22	33	10	12	1	10	1	2	2393	2233	4626	660	1.03	399.49	20
21	1	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	64	155	22	30.84	11923.03	21
22	104	120	139	63	91	41	54	22	33	10	12	1	10	1	2	2484	2297	4781	683	1.00	386.54	22

259 341

600

85

4781

683

which the average number of Deaths from the several Diseases bear to the average number of Deaths from all Diseases, **September.** **Mean Proportion.**

DISEASES.	No.	A G E S.																			
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Accidents	1	3	1	2	1	7	3	8	3	4	2	7	2	23	3	10					
Aged	2																				
Asthma	3													1		2					
Bowel Complaints	4	246	197	118	72	15	18	3	4	3	2	2	2	4	5	2					
Catarrh	5	1			1						1		1								
Child-birth	6												1		19						
Croup	7	11	7	11	14	14	12	1	1		2										
Decline	8	49	51	64	39	29	22	14	17	17	15	23	18	60	51	54					
Dropsy	9			4		5	5	8	2	4	2		1	2	5	4					
Fever	10	14	5	2	4	11	13	14	12	7	3	9	19	41	35	62					
Head, of	11	40	38	27	29	23	9	6	8	5	3	1	1	2	4	3					
Heart, of	12	2	1	1	2	1			1				2	3	3	2					
Hooping Cough	13	29	25	25	39	15	22	3	7		1	1		1		2					
Inflammation	14	24	28	13	12	9	11	14	6	5	8	5	5	8	14	15					
Measles	15	25	34	51	48	57	54	11	15	1					1						
Nervous	16	9	9	3	1	2	1		2												
Scarlet Fever	17	11	7	14	15	32	21	16	13	1	4	1	1	2	1	1					
Small-Pox	18	43	35	28	30	29	25	4	10		1		1	2							
Miscellaneous	19	8	10	8	10	3		1	3	3	4	1		8	6	10					
Total ascertained	20	515	448	371	317	252	216	103	104	50	48	50	54	157	147	167	1				
Not ascertained	21	22	17	10	10	4	7	5	2			1	2	5	6	3					
Total	22	537	465	381	327	256	223	108	106	50	48	51	56	162	153	170	1				
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward.		1174				1015				209				210				589			
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		2189								419								115			
Average Annual Deaths at do																					

October.

Accidents	1	4	1	4	2	5	2	2	7	4	1	6		21	2	17		
Aged	2																	
Asthma	3																	
Bowel Complaints	4	181	157	61	53	15	12	2	5	3	1	2		3	5	5		
Catarrh	5	1				2	2	1	1		1							
Child-birth	6																	
Croup	7	12	12	11	11	14	10	5	3		3							
Decline	8	37	43	29	37	34	33	12	14	11	17	24	22	43	64	46		
Dropsy	9	2	2	3	2	9	4	6	5	4	3	2	3	6	8	5		
Fever	10	7	7	9	14	12	17	14	23	6	15	14	22	49	36	80		
Head, of	11	31	26	18	12	19	16	9	6	1	1	4	1	6	4	8		
Heart, of	12	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	3		1	1			4	1		
Hooping Cough	13	36	39	36	49	30	26	5	7		1							
Inflammation	14	27	25	18	22	20	16	16	5	5	4	3	6	16	12	15		
Measles	15	29	29	39	54	45	44	12	15	3	2							
Nervous	16	5	2	2	3	1	3		1				1	1	2	1		
Scarlet Fever	17	18	10	19	13	35	39	23	20	2	2		1	1				
Small-Pox	18	42	22	32	31	24	19	4	8	2	3		1	3	5	2		
Miscellaneous	19	15	6	12	6	4	4	3	5	3	3	2	2	9	7	13		
Total ascertained	20	449	382	294	311	270	248	117	128	45	59	59	64	159	169	194	1	
Not ascertained	21	17	25	7	6	10	5	7	1	2		2	1	5	5	8		
Total	22	466	407	301	317	280	253	124	129	47	59	61	65	164	174	202	1	
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward.		1047				977				232				253				623
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		2024								485								1
Deaths at do.		289								60								

in and also to the mean population.

Years, 264,010.

September.

AGES.														TOTAL.		Grand Total Deaths for Sept. during these seven years.	Average Annual Deaths this Month.	PROPORTIONS.		No.		
60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100						100 and Upward			As 1 to the whole Average Annual Deaths during the Month.	As 1 to the Mean Population.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
9	4	3	2	1	1									92	31	123	17	35.00	15024.95	1		
	52	55	35	40	40	33	28	36	6	11	7	4	1	3		169	182	351	50	2		
3	11	5		2		1			1						24	18	42	6	102.50	44001.66	3	
6	13	7	3	4			1	1							424	331	755	107	5.70	2447.77	4	
1		1													1	5	6	0	717.50	308011.66	5	
																48	48	6	89.68	38501.45	6	
	1														38	36	74	10	58.17	24973.91	7	
5															367	334	701	100	6.14	2636.33	8	
0	14	5	2	5	1	2									60	63	123	17	35.00	15024.95	9	
5	8	9	2	3		1									236	190	426	60	10.10	4338.19	10	
5	15	2	5	1		1	1		1						144	112	256	36	16.81	7219.02	11	
1	1	3		1											15	17	32	4	134.53	57752.18	12	
															76	94	170	24	25.32	10871.00	13	
7	10	1		1	1										128	111	239	34	18.01	7732.51	14	
															145	152	297	42	14.49	6222.45	15	
1	2	1		1			1								16	18	34	4	126.61	54355.00	16	
															79	63	142	20	30.31	13014.57	17	
															106	104	210	30	20.50	8800.33	18	
2	9	6	1	2											72	75	147	21	29.28	12571.93	19	
140	98	50	61	43	38	30	38	7	12	7	4	1	3		2192	1984	4176	596	1.03	442.54	20	
6	1	3	3	4		1		1	1						63	66	129	18	33.37	14326.12	21	
6	141	101	53	65	43	39	30	38	8	13	7	4	1	3		2255	2050	4305	615	1.00	429.28	22
283 263																						
546														4305								
78														615								

TY-NINTH.

October.

2	2	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	88	30	118	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	35.88	15661.61	1	
	45	59	34	47	25	22	28	36	5	11	2	4	...	1	2	139	182	231	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.19	5757.22	2	
0	8	12	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	29	55	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	77.00	33601.27	3	
6	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	282	255	537	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.88	3441.47	4	
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	352.91	154005.83	5	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	42	6	100.83	44001.66	6
	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	40	82	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	51.64	22537.43	7
81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	329	627	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.75	2947.48	8
11	12	8	2	4	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	68	132	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	32.08	14000.53	9
34	12	9	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	275	554	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.64	3335.86	10
5	10	7	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	124	96	220	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	19.25	8400.31	11
2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	33	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	128.33	56002.12	12
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	122	229	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.49	8070.17	13
2	7	8	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	129	281	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.07	6576.76	14
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	144	272	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.56	6794.37	15
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	25	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	169.40	73922.80	16
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	85	183	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	23.14	10098.74	17
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	89	200	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	21.17	9240.35	18
0	6	7	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	82	183	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	23.14	10098.74	19
0	109	117	50	65	31	26	32	41	6	14	2	5	...	1	...	2	2072	2034	4106	586 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.03	450.00	20
5	2	2	1	1	70	59	129	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	32.82	14326.12	21
1	111	110	51	65	31	26	33	41	6	14	2	5	...	1	...	2	2142	2093	4235	605	1.00	436.33	22

234 273

507

4235

727

605

Birth and also to the mean Population.
 1900 Years, 264,010.

November.

AGES.																TOTAL.		Grand Total Deaths for January during these seven years.	Average Annual Deaths this Month.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upward						As 1 to the whole Average Annual Deaths during the Month.	As 1 to the Mean Population.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
2	3	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	36	111	159	41.42	16649.27	1		
..	55	51	34	64	32	43	19	26	8	17	2	3	..	2	..	150	208	358	511	12.84	5162.20	2
15	13	13	4	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	54	102	143	45.07	18118.33	3
2	2	8	2	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	257	220	477	681	9.63	3874.86	4
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	16	23	287.37	115504.37	5
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	46	61	99.95	40175.43	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	44	101	143	45.52	18297.72	7
33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	296	601	855	7.65	3074.99	8
17	10	11	5	2	2	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	84	82	166	233	27.69	11132.95	9
27	10	8	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	306	244	550	784	8.36	3360.12	10
4	14	4	2	1	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	91	235	333	19.56	7864.12	11
3	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15	32	43	143.68	57752.18	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	123	241	343	19.07	7668.34	13
11	3	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	149	320	453	14.36	5775.21	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	195	399	57	11.52	4631.75	15
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	13	34	45	135.23	54355.00	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	95	195	273	23.57	9477.28	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	144	295	421	15.58	6264.64	18
10	12	6	3	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	72	156	222	29.41	11846.60	19
20	124	112	52	79	43	56	26	31	9	19	4	3	..	2	..	22301	2134	4435	6334	1.03	416.70	20
9	1	1	4	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	81	163	232	28.20	11337.85	21
35	125	113	56	81	43	57	27	31	11	19	4	3	..	2	..	22383	2215	4598	6562	1.00	401.92	22
266 308																						
574																4598						
82																6562						

TY-FIRST

December.

3	4	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	76	29	105	15	48.85	17600.66	1
..	54	99	53	49	32	35	33	53	14	15	..	5	..	1	186	257	443	633	11.58	4171.71	2	
13	15	11	4	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	50	115	163	44.60	16070.17	3
4	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259	230	489	609	10.49	3779.28	4
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	15	21	342.00	123204.66	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	45	63	114.00	41068.22	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	51	104	143	49.32	17769.90	7
52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	353	375	728	104	7.04	2538.55	8
7	10	14	3	3	3	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	80	72	152	213	33.75	12158.35	9
37	17	8	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	389	306	695	992	7.38	2659.09	10
5	11	8	5	4	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	123	277	394	18.51	6671.73	11
1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	8	29	41	176.89	63726.55	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	157	304	433	16.87	6079.17	13
9	15	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	163	353	503	14.53	5235.32	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	188	383	543	13.39	4825.24	15
..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	19	36	51	142.50	51335.27	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	112	219	313	23.42	8438.67	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	132	270	384	19.00	6844.70	18
15	9	4	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	96	94	190	271	27.00	9726.68	19
..
11	162	71	69	41	47	35	60	15	16	1	7	..	..	..	12534	2418	4952	7073	1.03	373.19	20
2	2	8	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	99	79	178	253	28.82	10382.41	21
54	143	164	79	70	41	48	35	61	15	17	1	7	..	..	12633	2497	5130	7324	1.00	380.24	22

314 368

682

972

5130

7322

It is not in Glasgow alone that the Registers of Births are defective. If we compare the proportion of Births recorded for England and Wales, as exhibited in the Registrar General's Report for 1839-40, with those recorded for some of our Scotch towns, we may form a pretty correct judgment of the deficiency of the Registers of Births in Scotland. The proportion of Births recorded for England and Wales for that year, to the population of 1841, is 3·153 per cent.; while the number of Births, or baptisms, recorded for Edinburgh and Leith, on an average of years, to the mean population of these years, is 0·992 per cent.; for Glasgow, 1·160 per cent.; for Aberdeen, 1·311 per cent.; for Dundee, 1·497 per cent.; and for Perth, 1·704 per cent. It will be perceived that the smallest proportion of Births or baptisms are recorded for Edinburgh and Leith, and the greatest for Perth; and that the whole of these records are so incomplete as to give no indication of the true number of Births for these towns. It appears, however, that this important branch of the Vital Statistics of Scotland must remain incomplete till Government be induced to apply a remedy.

BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS FOR 1842.

Table Fifth shows that the amount of Births and Baptisms, as engrossed in the Registers of the City and Suburbs for 1842, is 2938
And in 1841, - - - - - 2981

Being a decrease in 1842, of - - - - - 43

The Registers of Births and Baptisms are therefore as defective for 1842 as for former years.

MARRIAGES—1841.

Table Third shows that the regular Marriages of parties resident in the City and Suburban Districts, in 1841, amounted to - 2382
In 1840 they amounted to - - - - - 2294

Being an increase of Marriages, in 1841, amounting to - 88

From the same Table, it will be seen that the Proclamations of Marriages, exclusive of irregular Marriages in 1841, amounted to 2656
And in 1840 they amounted to - - - - - 2515

Showing an increase of Proclamations of Marriages in 1841, amounting to - - - - - 141

It appears, therefore, that although there is an increase of 141 Proclamations of Marriages in 1841, the increase in the number of Marriages amounts only to 88. This difference arises from a number of the parties residing in different Parishes, in which cases there are two proclamations for one marriage. A similar difference may be observed between the amount of Proclamations and the number of Marriages, exhibited in Tables contained in the Mortality Bills of this City since that published for 1838, as well as those lately drawn up for Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Perth, and Dun-

dee—which furnish sufficient evidence, that to assume the total number of Proclamations as the amount of Marriages, in any case, is exceedingly fallacious.

The Tables of Marriages published in our Mortality Bills for 1839, 1840, with that of 1841, show that of the inhabitants of the City of Glasgow and the Suburban Parishes of Barony and Gorbals, the average annual number of Males married during the years 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840 and 1841, was 2186 1-5th; Females, 2166 4-5th; the total average annual number of Individuals married during the years being 4353.

Therefore the average annual number of Males married these five years in Glasgow and Suburbs, compared with the number of males, as ascertained by the Census of 1841, is as - - - - - 1 to 61.333, or 1.630 per cent.

The average annual number of Females married, to the female population, as - - - - - 1 to 68.325, or 1.463 per cent.

Greater proportion of the Male than of the Female population married, by - - - - - 0.167 per cent.

While there was, on an average of these five years, 0.167 per cent. more of the Male than of the Female population of Glasgow married, it appears that on the average of these years there was 0.887 per cent. fewer females than males married. By the Census of 1841, there were 110.41 Females to every 100 Males in Glasgow.

The average annual number of Individuals married, to the total Population, is as 1 to 64.813, or 1.542 per cent.

TABLE FIFTY-SECOND,

Exhibiting the Proportion which the Resident Marriages in Glasgow and Suburbs, during the Years 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841, bear to the Population of these years; also the Average Annual amount of Marriages to the Mean Population.

Years.	Population.	Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages to the Population being as 1 to
1837	247,040	1927	128.200 or 0.780 per cent.
1838	255,390	2193	116.457 or 0.858 —
1839	264,010	2177	127.272 or 0.824 —
1840	272,900	2294	118.962 or 0.840 —
1841	282,134	2382	118.444 or 0.844 —
The Average Annual Amount of Marriages, to the Mean Population of these five years, being as 1 to 120.290, or 0.831 per cent.			

TABLE FIFTY-THIRD,

Exhibiting the Average Annual Proportion of Marriages in several Towns in Scotland,
for a series of years, ending with 1841.

TOWNS.	PROPORTIONS OF			
	Parties Married, to Population. As 1 to every	Per-centage of Parties Married.	Individuals Mar- ried, to Population, As 1 to every	Per-centage of Individuals Married.
Edinburgh and Leith	131·08	0·762	65·02	1·537
Glasgow and Suburbs	120·29	0·831	64·81	1·542
Aberdeen . . .	140·00	0·714	71·45	1·309
Perth and Kinnoul .	159·72	0·626	76·87	1·300
Dundee . . .	111·42	0·897	60·10	1·663

MARRIAGES—1842.

By referring to Table Sixth, it will be observed that the amount of Proclamations of Marriages, in 1842, is 514 less than in 1841.

The same Table shows that the Marriages of parties resident in

Glasgow and Suburban Districts, amounted in 1842 to	-	1945
And in 1841, they amounted to	- - - - -	2332

Showing a decrease of Marriages in 1842, amounting to	-	387
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The proportion of resident Marriages to the estimated population, in 1842, is as 1 to 149·922 or 0·667 per cent.

The average annual amount of resident Marriages, for the five years preceding 1842, to the mean population of these years, being as - - - - - 1 to 120·290 or 0·831 per cent.

We have no data to guide us in stating whether this great decrease in the proportion of Marriages to the population in 1842, belongs to one particular class of society, or whether a decrease of Marriages has taken place among all classes alike. There is perhaps nothing, however, which can more clearly indicate the depressed condition of our population than that the proportion of Marriages in one year should have fallen from 1 in 118·44 (proportion in 1841,) to 1 in 149·92; more especially in a community like this, where it is well known that a large proportion of our working classes consider themselves justified in entering upon matrimonial engagements, when the parties have a fair prospect of providing food for themselves, with house furniture of the meanest description, and with little or no consideration for the maintenance of a family

MORTALITY—1841.

By referring to Table First, it will be observed that the Burials during 1841, amounted to - - - - - 9605
And in 1840, they amounted to - - - - - 9541

Showing an increase of Burials in 1841, amounting to - 64

The still-born children and premature births amounted in 1841 to 719. These being deducted from the number of Burials, show the total amount of Deaths to have been 8886.

The Burials to the population are, therefore, as - - - - - 1 to 29·37, or 3·40 per cent.

And the Deaths, exclusive of still-born children, as - - - - - 1 to 31·75, or 3·14 per cent.

MORTALITY—1842.

By referring to Table Fourth, it will be observed that, during 1842, the Burials, including still-born children, amounted to - 8019
And in 1841, they amounted to - - - - - 9605

Showing a decrease of Burials in 1842, amounting to - 1586

The still-born children and premature births amounted to 660. These being deducted from the number of Burials, show the total amount of Deaths to have been 7359.

The Burials to the estimated population in 1842 are, therefore, as - - - 1 to 36·363, or 2·750 per cent.

And the Deaths, exclusive of still-born children, as - - - - - 1 to 39·624, or 1·523 per cent.

The average annual amount of Burials for the five years preceding 1842, to the mean population of these years, being as 1 to 28·899, or 3·460 per cent.

And the Deaths, exclusive of still-born children, as - - - - - 1 to 31·108, or 3·214 per cent

TABLE FIFTY-FOURTH,

Exhibiting the amount of Deaths at different ages during 1841, with the Proportion of these Deaths per cent. to the whole Deaths that year; also a comparison of these with the Proportions of Deaths, at the same ages, during 1840.

AGES.	Amount of Deaths at these Ages for 1841.	PROPORTIONS TO THE WHOLE DEATHS.			
		Per-centage of Deaths at these Ages to the whole Deaths for 1841.	Per-centage at same Ages for 1840.	Excess of Deaths at these Ages in 1841.	Excess of Deaths at these Ages in 1840.
Under 5 Years . . .	4104	46·18	45·69	0·49	..
5 and under 20 . . .	1100	12·37	12·54	..	0·17
20 and under 60 . . .	2534	28·51	29·71	..	1·20
60 and upward . . .	1148	12·91	12·03	0·88	..
Total . . .	8886	100·00	100·00	..	..
80 Years and Upward . . .	173	1·94	2·21	..	0·27

lowing is a similar Table for 1842, giving a comparison of the is of Deaths that year, with those at the same ages in 1841:—

TABLE FIFTY-FIFTH.

AGES.	Amount of Deaths at these Ages in 1842.	PROPORTIONS TO THE WHOLE DEATHS.			
		Per-centage of Deaths at these Ages in 1842.	Per-centage of Deaths at same Ages in 1841.	Excess in 1842 per cent.	Excess in 1841 per cent.
5 years . .	3618	46·18	46·18	2·98	..
under 20 . .	883	11·99	12·37	..	0·38
under 60 . .	1902	25·84	28·51	..	2·67
60 and upward .	956	12·09	12·91	0·08	..
Total . .	7359	100·00	100·00	..	..
60 and upward	192	2·60	1·94	0·66	..

Preceding Table shows that there was a greater proportion of Deaths in the years of age, in 1842, than in 1841, by 2·98 per cent.; and in 1841 there was a proportionate excess in the Deaths between the ages of 20 and sixty years of 2·67 per cent. over those at the same ages in 1842; will be found, however, that in 1841 the proportion of Deaths, in the years of age amounted to 1·454 per cent. of the population; in 1842 they amounted only to 1·240 per cent. Again, in 1841 the proportion between twenty and sixty years of age amounted to 0·898 per cent. of the population; while in 1842 they amounted only to 0·652 per cent. It will therefore, that while the year 1842 was a much healthier year for the population at all these ages, it was considerably more favourable for the population between twenty and sixty years of age than for children under five years of age; nearly one-half (49·16 per cent.) of the whole Deaths having occurred under five years of age, during 1842; while the proportion of Deaths under five years of age, in 1841, is 46·18 per cent. of the whole

TABLE FIFTY-SIXTH,

showing the amount of Deaths at different Ages during the five years ending with 1840, the Proportion they bear to the whole Deaths during these years; together with the Proportion which the Living, at the same Ages, bear to the whole population in 1841, with a comparison of the Proportions of each.

AGES.	Amount of Deaths at these Ages for 5 years.	PROPORTIONS AT THESE AGES.		COMPARISON BETWEEN THE LIVING AND THE DEATHS.	
		Per-centage of Deaths at these Ages.	Per-centage of the Living Population at these Ages.	Excess in the Proportion of Deaths per cent.	Excess in the Proportion of the Living per cent.
5 years . .	18920	44·58	12·89	31·69	..
under 20 . .	4825	11·37	32·36	..	20·99
under 60 . .	12899	30·39	50·50	..	20·11
60 and upward .	5790	13·17	4·22	8·95	..
Total . .	42434	100·00	100·00	..	..
60 and upward	1019	2·37	0·28	2·09	..

While the above Table shows the difference in the proportionate amount of Deaths at the specified ages to the whole deaths, compared with the proportionate amount of the living at the same ages to the whole amount of population, the following Table exhibits the amount of the Living in 1841, and the average annual amount of Deaths for the five years ending with 1841, at corresponding ages, and the direct per-centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same ages:—

TABLE FIFTY-SEVENTH.

AGES.	Average annual amount of Deaths at these Ages for the five years ending with 1841.	Amount of the Living at these Ages, by the Census of 1841.*	Proportion of Deaths to the Living at these Ages, per cent.
Under 5 years	3,784	36,392	10·397
5 and under 20	965	91,325	1·056
20 and under 60	2,579½	142,444	1·811
60 years and upward	1,158	11,928	9·708
Total	8,486½	282,087	3·008
80 years and upward	203½0	793	25·699

It will be seen, from the foregoing Table, that, with the exception of extreme old age, death falls heaviest upon children under five years of age, amounting to 10·39 per cent. of the living under that age. It will be observed, however, that the Deaths from eighty and upwards amount to 25·69 per cent. of the living at these ages; and from sixty years and upwards, they amount to 9·70 per cent. of the living at these ages. Of the periods of life stated in the above Table, it will be perceived that the least proportion of deaths to the living takes place between five, and twenty years of age, amounting only to 1·05 per cent.; and between twenty and sixty years of age, the deaths only amount to 1·81 per cent. of the living at the same ages.

By referring to Table No. Thirty-nine, however, it will be found that by far the greatest number of Deaths take place among children under one year of age, amounting to 18·90 per cent. of the living under that age; while between two and five years, the deaths amount to 5·19 per cent. of the living at these ages. After passing five years, the amount of deaths becomes less till the age of ten years; when, between that and fifteen years of age, the deaths amount only to 0·68 per cent. of the living at these ages. Between fifteen and twenty the amount of deaths is very little greater, amounting only to 0·87 per cent. of the living at the same ages. These, then, are the most healthy periods of life in Glasgow. From twenty years of age, it will be observed by the Table that the mortality gradually increases as the age increases. It will also be seen that the deaths between seventy-five and eighty years bear about the same proportion to the living as the deaths bear to the living under one year of age; amounting in both cases to very nearly 19 per cent. The number of the deaths, and the number of the living, at these ages, is widely different, however,—the deaths between seventy-five and eighty amounting to 167, and the living to 881; whereas, under one year of age, the deaths amount to 1582, and the living to 8368.

* See Appendix for the amount of the Population at different ages for 1841.

Above eighty years of age, the proportionate amount of mortality rapidly increases with the age, till, as appears by the Table on the average of the five years ending with 1841, the annual number of Deaths above one hundred years of age amounted to 110·00 per cent. of the number living above that age in 1841.

To arrive at a more correct knowledge of the comparative mortality of Glasgow, in connexion with the social condition of the people, a comparison of the ages of the living in some of the agricultural counties in Scotland, such as Perth, and also with the amount of population at the same ages in different towns, will be found to be instructive:—

TABLE FIFTY-EIGHTH,

Exhibiting the amount of Population, at the same Ages, with the Proportions they bear to the whole Population whose Ages are ascertained, for the Counties of Perth and Lanark, and also for the Cities of Edinburgh, Perth, and Glasgow.*

AGES.	COUNTY OF PERTH.		COUNTY OF LANARK.		CITY OF PERTH.		CITY OF EDINBURGH.		GLASGOW, CITY AND SUBURBS.	
	Amount of Population.	Per-cent. of whole Popul.	Amount of Population.	Per-cent. of whole Popul.	Amount of Population.	Per-cent. of whole Popul.	Amount of Population.	Per-cent. of whole Popul.	Amount of Population.	Per-cent. of whole Popul.
Under 1 yr.	3,329	2·42	12,826	3·00	432	2·23	3,384	2·44	8,130	2·96
1 & und. 2	3,373	2·45	12,056	2·82	498	2·58	2,853	2·64	7,349	2·68
2 & und. 5	10,346	7·53	33,282	7·79	1,401	7·26	8,858	6·41	19,857	7·24
5 & und. 20	44,071	32·11	141,174	33·12	6,038	31·30	43,324	31·35	88,667	32·36
20 & und. 60	63,197	46·04	206,958	48·55	9,137	47·37	71,033	51·41	138,365	50·50
60 & upward	12,926	9·41	19,899	4·66	1,780	9·22	8,705	6·30	11,581	4·22
Ascertained	137,242	100·00	426,195	100·00	19,286	100·00	138,157	100·00	273,949	100·00
Not specified	148		777		7		25		375	
Totals	137,390		426,972		19,293		138,182		274,324	
30 & upward	1,412	1·02	1,480	0·34	173	0·89	652	0·47	768	0·28
15 & und. 20	13,572		46,348		1,918		15,156		30,566	

It will be seen, from the foregoing Table, that the most important difference in the proportionate amount of inhabitants, at the specified ages, is between twenty and sixty years, amounting at these ages in Perthshire to 46·04 per cent. of the total population of that county, and in Glasgow and Suburbs to 50·50 per cent. of the whole population of that town. Hence it appears, that, when compared with Perthshire, the greatest influx of population into Glasgow takes place within these ages. It will also be observed, that there is a considerable difference in the proportionate amount of the populations between the ages of fifteen and twenty years; the proportion at these ages in Glasgow being 11·15 per cent. of the whole, and in Perthshire 9·88 per cent.

Perth is an agricultural county, and, like other counties of the same nature, is decreasing in the amount of its inhabitants; the decrease from 1831 to 1841 amounting to 4 per cent. Glasgow, on the other hand, a manufacturing and commercial town, has increased during the same period

* The amount of population given in the Table for Glasgow is exclusive of temporary absentees.

(including absentees) no less than 39 per cent. It appears, also, that the agricultural counties, Sutherland, Peebles, Nairn, Kinross, Haddington, Dumfries, and Argyre, are decreasing, rather than increasing, in the amount of their population. The decrease in the population of Argyleshire amounts to 3·7 per cent.; and, were it not that a considerable number of the absentees from Glasgow had taken up their temporary abode on the coast of that county at the season of the year at which the Census was taken, it is likely that the amount of decrease would have exceeded that of Perthshire. If it be allowed that 10·7 per cent. (the amount of increase on the whole population of Scotland these ten years) is the natural increase of the country, and notwithstanding the large influx of people from Ireland, if the amount of our population who have emigrated to the Colonies and elsewhere* be taken into consideration, it may be allowed that 10·7 per cent. is within the average increase of the population of Scotland. It therefore appears that 14·7 per cent. of the population have emigrated from Perthshire during the ten years ending 6th June, 1841; and in Argyleshire, without allowing for the number of absentees from Glasgow being present in that county at the time the Census was taken, 14·4 per cent. of the whole population must have emigrated during the same period;† and an influx of 29 per cent. of the whole population of Glasgow must have taken place into this town during the same ten years, over and above the average increase of population in Scotland.

These are important facts for the consideration of the municipal authorities of a great commercial city like this, more especially on the eve of an alteration being likely to take place in the Poor Law of Scotland, and since so many of our working population are in a destitute condition for want of sufficient employment.

It is much to be regretted that we have no Registers of Births in Scotland of sufficient accuracy to guide us in our calculations on the Vital Statistics of the country. In the absence of these, however, facts elicited by the Census, and stated in the preceding Table, lead to important conclusions.

It will be seen (see Table 58), that between twenty and sixty years of age there is a much greater *amount* of population than between any of the other ages selected for the Table; and at these ages the proportion of inhabitants in Glasgow and Suburbs is 4·46 per cent. greater than it is in Perthshire at the same ages. Again, the proportion of inhabitants from sixty years of age upwards is 5·19 per cent. greater in Perthshire than in Glasgow and Suburbs; yet, as the *amount* of population from sixty years upwards is much less, both in Perthshire and in Glasgow, than it is between twenty and sixty years,—were the births equal in both places, and the mortality the same, we should expect that the proportion of children would be rather less for Glasgow than for Perthshire; but we find from the Table that the opposite of this is the case. We have no data to judge of the mortality of Perthshire: we shall, however, immediately find that the mortality under

* It appears, from the Government Census of 1841, that, of the population of Scotland, 126,321 were born in Ireland, and 37,796 in England, = 164,117; while, at the taking up of the same Census, there were 102,065 natives of Scotland residing in England, and 8585 in Ireland, = 110,650.

† The want of proper Registers of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, in Scotland, prevents our ascertaining the true natural increase of any portion of the country. It has, therefore, to be assumed, that the increase is the same throughout.

one year is considerably less in the city of Perth (also a decreasing town) than it is in Glasgow, under the same age; and as the proportionate amount of the population is very much the same both in the town and county of Perth, it appears that the births are considerably more numerous in Glasgow than either in Perth or Perthshire.

One of the most important facts elicited by the foregoing Table is, that the proportionate amount of children between one and two years of age in Glasgow is 0·28 per cent. *less* than it is for children under one year, and that in the city of Perth the proportionate amount of children between one and two years of age is 0·35 per cent. *greater* than it is for children under one year. In the county the difference is 0·03 per cent. in favour of the amount of children between one and two years of age; showing that there is a greater proportion of Deaths to the Births in Glasgow, than there is either in the County or City of Perth. And it is found that, in the City of Perth, the Deaths under one year of age amount to 15·69 per cent. of the Living under that age; whereas, in Glasgow, as has been already stated, the Deaths, under one year, amount to 18·90 per cent. of the Living under that age. It is also found that the Deaths between one and two years, in Perth, amount to 7·71 per cent. of the Living at that age; whereas, in Glasgow, the Deaths amount to 15·05 per cent. of the Living at the same age. In Perth, the Deaths between two and five years amount to 3·39 per cent. of the Living at these ages; and in Glasgow they amount to 5·19 per cent.

It has been stated, in the last of our published Mortality Bills, that much is to be learned with regard to the circumstances of the majority of the people, from the mortality which takes place among the children; and, from the known advantages* which the bulk of the people in the City of Perth enjoy over a large proportion of the inhabitants of Glasgow, this favourable comparison of the mortality of children in that city, with the mortality among the children in Glasgow, was to be expected.

From our present limited statistics of the social condition of the population of large towns, it is difficult to ascertain the proportion of inhabitants that are in comfortable or wealthy circumstances, to those who are in a poor or destitute condition. There is one circumstance, however, that may be considered as throwing some light on this subject, as regards Edinburgh. It appears that, in those districts of Glasgow inhabited by the more wealthy portion of our population, from the amount of female servants retained, there is a great majority of Females over the Male population. For example: in Blythswood district, occupied by some of our more wealthy inhabitants, there are 147·14 Females for 100 Males. In some districts of Blythswood Town, the proportion of Females considerably exceeds this proportion; whereas in Bridgeton and Calton, where some of our largest factories are situated, in which Females are employed, the proportion is much less. In Bridgeton, there is only 111·48 Females to every 100 Males; and in Calton, 120·11 Females for every 100 Males. It appears that the greatest proportion of Females are uniformly to be found where there is the greatest amount of employment for them; and in the parish of Old Monkland, where the coal and iron works require Male labourers—out of a population of 19,675, there are only 70·68 Females to every 100 Males. In the whole population of Glasgow and Suburbs collectively, there are 110·41 Females for every 100 Males.

* See Report on the Vital Statistics of Large Towns in Scotland, in the volume of the British Association Transactions for 1842, p. 194.

In such towns or districts, therefore, that are not remarkable for the amount of factories for the employment of Females, any considerable excess of the Female over the Male population, may be taken as a pretty sure indication that there is an excess of Female servants employed, and that a corresponding proportion of the inhabitants are in comfortable and wealthy circumstances.

In Edinburgh, by the Census of 1841, there are 125·37 Females for every 100 Males; and as there are no considerable factories in that city for the employment of Females, and although it is well known that many of the poorer classes in that town are in extremely destitute circumstances, there being such a great proportion of Females to Males affords very good proof that there is a larger proportion of the population of Edinburgh and Suburbs in wealthy or comfortable circumstances, and of course a greater proportion of Female servants employed, than there is in Glasgow and Suburbs. This being the case, it may be expected that a greater proportion of the children will be better attended to, and, consequently, the mortality among them less in that town than in Glasgow.

By referring to the preceding Table, it will be perceived that the proportions of the population of Edinburgh, at the specified ages, are nearer to those of Glasgow than to those of the Town and County of Perth. As, however, the proportions at the higher ages, from twenty years upwards, in Edinburgh, rather exceeds those at the same ages in Glasgow, the variation in the proportion of children under one year of age does not indicate a great difference in the proportionate amount of children at that age in the two cities, though it appears to be less in Edinburgh than in Glasgow. It will also be seen, that in Edinburgh the proportion of children between one and two years exceeds the proportion under one year by 0·20 per cent. In Glasgow, it will be remembered that the amount of children Living between one and two years of age is less than the number under one year; and it is found that in Edinburgh the Deaths amount to 17·18 per cent. of the Living under one year of age, being 1·82 per cent. fewer Deaths at that age than in Glasgow. Between one and two years of age, the Deaths in Edinburgh amount to 10·52 per cent. of the Living at that age, being 4·53 per cent. less than at the same age in Glasgow; and, between two and five years of age, the Deaths in Edinburgh amount to 3·40 per cent. of the Living, or 1·77 per cent. less than in Glasgow. The excess of Births over the Deaths at the early ages is, therefore, considerably greater in Edinburgh than in Glasgow. It appears, however, that, in 1841, the population of Edinburgh had only increased 2·8 per cent. from 1831; and as the proportions of the population at the ages specified in the Table are not very different from what they are for Glasgow at the same ages, it seems pretty obvious that, although a good deal may depend upon the native population, the amount of inhabitants at different ages, in any locality, must be very much regulated by the nature of the occupations suited for the majority of the people at these ages.

PHYSICAL LAWS

which appear to govern the amount of Deaths at different Ages, by the several Diseases.

the propriety of the method I had adopted in former Mortality Bills of this country, of showing the amount of Deaths which take place at different ages by variety of diseases, and of exhibiting the proportion which the amount of Deaths at these ages bear to the whole amount of Deaths by each disease respectively, appears now to be satisfactorily tested. From observing a striking uniformity to mark several of the results brought out in this manner, both in the mortality of Glasgow and in that of Edinburgh, I was led to the conclusion that there are specific laws which regulate the amount of Deaths at the different ages. This opinion has received further confirmation from an inspection of the New-York and Philadelphia Mortality Bills, with which I have been favoured, through the kindness of William Mills, Esq., late Lord Provost of Glasgow. The results obtained from them, as also from similar tables for the large towns in Scotland, and, to a limited extent, for some towns in England, afford valuable materials for comparison with the results elicited in the present Bills.

A knowledge of the specific law of mortality by each disease, at different ages, by determining more clearly the nature and operation of the disease, may be expected both to lead to improved modes of medical treatment, and to aid the introduction of such sanitary regulations as would ensure to our country one of the greatest of social blessings—a healthy population.

As many of the results above alluded to are already published in the volume giving an account of the proceedings of the British Association at Manchester, and some of them in the first volume of the Transactions of the Glasgow Philosophical Society, it is unnecessary to insert more of them in this place than may be proper for a satisfactory comparison with the results brought forward in our Mortality Bill of 1842, together with such as I have by additional calculations been enabled to produce, still farther to illustrate the subject, and to prove that the same principle is in operation, not only at the ages selected for these publications, but also at the other periods of life for which the ages at death have been ascertained.

The first example I shall select is that of Fevers for Edinburgh during the years 1839, 40, and 41; and for Glasgow during the years 1837, 38, 39, 40, and 41. The close proportions which the amount of Deaths by Fever, in these two towns, bear to each other, not only demonstrate the existence of a precise law which regulates the amount of Deaths at the different ages by Fever, but proves that the Fevers which prevailed in these cities, during the years above stated, were exactly of the same character.

It will also be seen, as we proceed with these illustrations, that there is good reason to believe that the high proportion of the Deaths by Fever at the early ages in 1842, as compared with those on the average of former years, in Edinburgh and Glasgow, is to be ascribed to a diminution in the amount of Deaths by Typhus Fever during that year.

	In Edinburgh, average of 3 years, per cent.	In Glasgow, average of 5 years, per cent.	In Glasgow, for 1842, per cent.
Proportion of Deaths, under 5 years, caused by Fever, to the whole Deaths by that disease,	12.41	12.07	18.58
Do. do. under 20 years,	29.74	29.05	37.17
Do. do. 20 years and upwards,	70.25	70.94	62.82

It is proper here to observe, that the average annual proportion of Deaths by Fever, for the three years given for Edinburgh, amounted to 0·235 per cent. of the mean population of these years; and the cases for Glasgow amount to 0·445 per cent. of the mean population, for the five years for which the average is taken; while the fatal cases of Fever for 1842, in Glasgow, only amount to 0·160 per cent. of the population for that year. It is not, however, to the difference in the amount of Deaths by Fever in the various years, or in the two cities, that the variations in the proportions of Deaths at the several ages is to be attributed in 1842, but to a difference in the law of mortality which regulates the amount of Deaths by the different Fevers most prevalent in the different years. This will be more apparent from the results obtained for these diseases from the American Mortality Bills. It will be necessary in this case, however, to give the data from which the results are obtained.

The Mortality Bills for New-York and Philadelphia, give the amount of Deaths by Fever, at various ages, under its different types—Intermittent, Bilious, Typhus, &c.; from which we are enabled to trace the law of mortality of each. The following example exhibits the amount of Deaths from Typhus Fever, for the years 1837, 38, 39, and 40, exclusive of the other fevers which prevailed in these towns; and the proportion which the amount of Deaths, at different ages, bear to the whole amount of Deaths by that disease:—

TABLE FIFTY-NINTH.

AGES.	NEW YORK DURING 4 YEARS.		PHILADELPHIA DURING 4 YEARS.	
	Amount of Deaths by Typhus Fever.	Per-centage of whole Deaths by this Disease.	Amount of Deaths by Typhus Fever.	Per-centage of whole Deaths by this Disease.
Amount of Deaths under 5 years by Typhus Fever, and the proportion these bear to the whole Deaths by that Disease	18	2·84	7	3·88
Do. do. under 20 years of Age . . .	103	16·29	27	15·00
Do. do. 20 years and upwards . . .	529	83·76	153	85·00
Total . . .	632	100·00	180	100·00

Though I am not in possession of the necessary data to exhibit the proportion of deaths by fever to the mean population of New-York and Philadelphia for these years, it will be observed that the proportions of the deaths by that disease at different ages are very closely the same; yet the total amount of fatal cases of Typhus in Philadelphia is considerably less than one-third of the deaths by that disease in New-York;—in the former, the total amount of these cases being 180; and in the latter, 632. One important feature in these proportions is, that the mortality by Typhus Fever falls very lightly upon children and young people, and very heavily on the more mature and higher ages. It may also be mentioned that, in the Bills of Mortality for Philadelphia, the Deaths by Typhoid Fever are stated separately; but in those for New York, no notice is taken of the deaths by this "Type" of the disease for the two first years, 1837 and 38. They are, however, stated separately for New-York, in the Mortality Bills for 1839 and 40; but, as there seems to be a considerable difference in the opinion of medical men as to the precise symptoms which characterize the diseases

under their different heads, little can at present be said as to the uniformity in the manner of recording them. When the cases of Typhoid are included with those cases of Typhus stated in the above Table, the proportions at the different ages are a little different. For the first, second, and third periods of life noticed in the Table, the proportions, including Typhoid Fever, for New-York, run thus: 2·95—16·27, and 83·72 per cent. of the whole Deaths by these diseases; and in Philadelphia, for the same periods of life, thus: 4·47—18·28, and 81·71 per cent. This difference, however, may arise from a want of uniformity in recording of the diseases in the two towns.

In the Bills of Mortality for these two towns, New-York* and Philadelphia, the mortality, by the different species of Fever being judiciously given separately, we are enabled to select the species corresponding with those given under the head of "Fever," for the Scotch towns, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. In the following Table of Deaths by Fevers at different ages, Puerperal and Scarlet Fevers are excluded, as they are given under different heads in our own Mortality Bills.

TABLE SIXTIETH.

AGES.	IN NEW-YORK.		IN PHILADELPHIA.	
	Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage.	Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage.
Amount of Deaths under 5 years, caused by Fevers, and the Proportions these bear to the whole Deaths by these Diseases }	222	15·67	115	17·34
Do. do. under 20 years of Age	428	30·22	219	33·03
Do. do. 20 years and upwards	988	69·77	444	66·96
Totals	1416	100·00	663	100·00

The total amount of the fatal cases of Fever in New-York, during the years 1837, 38, 39, and 40, is, it will be perceived, 1416; and in Philadelphia, for the same years, they amount to 663. It is to be observed, however, that there was a considerably greater proportion of Typhus Fever in New-York than in Philadelphia during these years, which accounts for the proportion of Deaths by Fevers in New-York being less at the lower ages than in Philadelphia, and greater at the higher ages.† The year in which Typhus Fever prevailed to the greatest extent, in both towns, was 1837. In that year, the Deaths by Typhus Fever in New-York amounted to 337, or 53·32 per cent. of the whole Deaths by Typhus in that town for the four years inclusive; while, in Philadelphia, the Deaths by Typhus Fever, amounted only to 71, or 39·44 per cent. of the whole Deaths by that disease for the four years inclusive. In classing these Fever cases together for the two towns, it was, therefore, to be expected that the proportion of Deaths at the earlier ages, by the whole fatal cases of Fever collectively, should have been less in New-York than in Philadelphia; and that it should be greater at the more mature and higher ages. The result has turned out accordingly.

* In the Bills for New-York, for the three first years, the mortality is stated as being for the City and County; in the fourth (1840), it is stated as being for the City of New-York.

† Typhus Fever falls but lightly upon children.

And it appears, for the same reason, the proportion of Deaths by Fever in Glasgow during 1842, is greater than on an average of previous years at the early ages, and less at the higher ages; for, although our Mortality Bill do not give the amount of Typhus Fever separately from other Fevers, it is well known that there was a smaller proportion of Deaths by Typhus during 1842, than for some of the former years.

Before giving other examples of the laws which appear to regulate the amount of Deaths by Fevers, it may be well to give a few examples of similar nature, for those diseases which fall heaviest on children,—such as Measles, Scarlatina, Small-Pox, Hooping-Cough, and others; and, as by far the greatest amount of Deaths by these diseases takes place under five years of age, it may be more satisfactory to exhibit the proportionate amount of Deaths by these diseases, at still earlier periods of life than that of five years.

TABLE SIXTY-FIRST,

Exhibiting the Proportionate Amount of Deaths by Measles in various Towns.

AGES.	GLASGOW, ON AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS.		GLASGOW, FOR 1842.		NEW YORK, FOR 4 YEARS.		PHILADELPHIA, FOR 4 YEARS.		EDINBURGH, ON AVERAGE OF 3 YEARS.	
	Per cent. of whole Deaths by Measles.	Per cent. of whole Popula- tion.	Per cent. of whole Deaths by Measles.	Per cent. of mean Popula- tion.	Amount of Deaths at these Ages.	Per cent. of whole Deaths by Measles.	Amount of Deaths at these Ages.	Per cent. of whole Deaths by Measles.	Per cent. of whole Deaths by Measles.	Per cent. of mean Popula- tion.
Under 2 years	52.76	0.104	54.65	0.106	302	47.48	81	45.76	60.25	0.045
Under 5 years	88.08	0.117	88.75	0.173	573	90.09	159	89.83	92.30	0.060
Under 20 years	99.35	0.197	99.82	0.194	625	98.27	176	99.43	99.67	0.065
Above 20 years	0.64	0.001	0.17	0.000	11	1.72	1	0.56	0.32	0.000
Totals	100.00	0.122	100.00	0.195	636	100.00	177	100.00	100.00	0.075

It will be seen, from the above Table, that a considerably greater amount of Deaths by Measles have taken place in Glasgow during 1842, than on the average of the five preceding years; amounting, in 1842, to 0.197 per cent. of the population; and, on the average of preceding years, to 0.122 per cent. For New-York and Philadelphia, I have not the necessary data for enabling me to give the proportion of Deaths to the Population. The total amount of Deaths, and also the numbers cut off at the several ages by this disease, are stated in the Table, from which it will be perceived that the difference in the total amount of Deaths is very great; and yet it will be observed, that the proportions of Deaths at the different ages, to the whole Deaths by Measles, are very closely the same in each of these towns. And, although the proportion of Deaths under two years of age is considerably less in the American towns than it is in the Scotch towns at the same age, the proportions at the other ages are very nearly the same in all the towns.

In the following example of the Deaths by Measles for Manchester and Liverpool, it is to be noticed, that, as the ages at which the amount of Deaths by the various diseases are stated, in the Third Report of the Registrar General does not correspond with those stated in the Glasgow Mortality Bills, the age of 3 years requires to be substituted for that of 2 years.

TABLE SIXTY-SECOND,

Exhibiting the Proportionate Amount of Deaths by Measles in Manchester and Liverpool, to the whole Deaths by that disease in each Town respectively.

AGES.	MANCHESTER, FOR 1880.		LIVERPOOL, FOR 1880.	
	Per-centage of whole Deaths by Measles.	Per-centage of Population.	Per-centage of whole Deaths by Measles.	Per-centage of Population.
Under 3 years . . .	72·83	0·200	75·31	0·110
Under 5 years . . .	92·49	0·254	91·27	0·133
Under 20 years . . .	99·35	0·273	99·75	0·146
Above 20 years . . .	0·64	0·002	0·24	0·000
Totals . . .	100·00	0·275	100·00	0·146

It will be seen, from the foregoing Table, that the proportionate amount of Deaths by this disease are also very nearly the same for Manchester and Liverpool; although the fatal cases by Measles, compared to the population, amount to little more than one-half, in Liverpool, of those in Manchester during the year for which the example is given. In all these examples for the different towns, it will be found that the greatest variation arises at the early ages. These proportions to the whole Deaths for the English towns will be found to be very much the same as those for Edinburgh, on an average of years, at all the ages. Part of the variations for the different towns must, no doubt, be attributed to inaccuracies in the registration of the disease; but it is chiefly to other causes we are to look for a satisfactory account of such variations as occur in different localities. But before commenting on these, it will be necessary to give a series of other examples, for the further illustration of the subject.

TABLE SIXTY-THIRD,

Exhibiting the Proportionate Amount of Deaths by Scarlet Fever, at different Ages, in various Towns, to the whole Deaths by that disease in each Town respectively.

AGES.	GLASGOW, ON AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS.		GLASGOW, DURING 1842.		NEW YORK, FOR 4 YEARS.		PHILADELPHIA, FOR 4 YEARS.	
	Per-cent. of whole Deaths by Scarlatina.	Per-cent. of mean Population.	Per-cent. of whole Deaths by Scarlatina.	Per-cent. of Population.	Amount of Deaths by Scarlatina.	Per-cent. of whole Deaths by Scarlatina.	Amount of Deaths by Scarlatina.	Per-cent. of whole Deaths by Scarlatina.
Under 2 years	35·40	0·034	28·57	0·024	416	30·12	248	30·69
Under 5 years	70·95	0·068	66·66	0·057	1,060	76·75	610	75·49
Under 20 years	97·95	0·094	97·22	0·084	1,345	97·39	790	97·77
Above 20 years	2·04	0·001	2·77	0·002	36	2·60	18	2·22
Totals . . .	100·00	0·096	100·00	0·086	1,381	100·00	808	100·00

As similar examples to the above are given for other towns of England and Scotland in the volume of the British Association Transactions, referred to in the preceding pages, it is unnecessary to introduce them here. It may be sufficient to state, that when extended to still lower ages than in that volume, the variation in the proportions at these ages is similar to those exhibited in the preceding Table. That the proportions of Deaths by Scarlet Fever at the different ages, to the whole Deaths by that disease,

should be so exactly the same in New-York and Philadelphia, is very ing; and although the proportions are somewhat different at the earlier in these towns, from those exhibited in the Table for Glasgow, yet, prosecution of this subject, a cause may be found for this variation.

TABLE SIXTY-FOURTH,

Exhibiting the Proportionate Amount of Deaths by Small-Pox at different Ages, in Towns, to the whole Deaths by that disease in each Town respectively.

AGES.	GLASGOW, ON AN AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS.		GLASGOW, FOR 1842.		NEW-YORK, FOR 4 YEARS.		PHILADELPHIA, FOR 4 YEARS.		EDINBURGH FOR 3 YEARS.	
	Per-cent. of whole Deaths by Small Pox at these Ages.	Per-cent. of mean Population.	Per-cent. of Deaths by Small Pox at these Ages.	Per-cent. of Estimated Population.	Amount of Deaths by Sm. Pox *	Per-cent. of Deaths by Small Pox at these Ages.	Amount of Deaths by Sm. Pox *	Per-cent. of Deaths by Small Pox at these Ages.	Per-cent. of Deaths by Small Pox at these Ages.	
Under 2 years	57.76	0.083	57.48	0.065	189	34.11	65	34.39	53.24	
Under 5 years	85.72	0.123	82.33	0.094	325	58.66	108	57.14	82.68	
Under 20 years	95.12	0.137	96.70	0.110	403	72.74	146	77.24	95.23	
Above 20 years	4.87	0.007	3.29	0.003	151	27.25	43	22.75	4.76	
Totals .	100.00	0.144	100.00	0.114	554	100.00	189	100.00	100.00	

As the proportion of Deaths by Small-Pox, at the ages stated in Tables, is so very different in New-York and Philadelphia from observable in Glasgow at the same ages, the proportions of Deaths by disease at the same ages for a series of three years in Edinburgh, is introduced into the Table, to show that the variations which take place in proportions of Deaths by Small-Pox, during 1842, different from those for a series of years for Glasgow, only brings them the nearer the proportion for Edinburgh. It will be seen that in Manchester and Liverpool† the proportion of Deaths by Small-Pox at different ages is nearly the same that the proportions for Edinburgh and Glasgow are not very different from those of Liverpool and Manchester. The proportion of Deaths by Small-Pox, to the whole amount of Deaths by that disease, in New-York and Philadelphia, at the same ages, is, however, very different from the proportion of Deaths by the same disease in the towns of this country. The proportion under two years of age being above 23 per cent. less in New-York and Philadelphia than in Glasgow, there is, of course, a corresponding increase in the proportion of Deaths at the higher ages. Yet it must be observed that the proportion of Deaths by this disease, at the early ages, is the same in Philadelphia as it is in New-York; affording another strong proof that there are physical laws which regulate the amount of Deaths, at different ages, by the various diseases, when unimpeded by local causes. It is more than probable, that inattention to early vaccination may be the immediate cause of a greater mortality at the higher ages in America than in this country. Some difference may also be perceived on this head between the proportions of England and Scotland. The proportion of Deaths above twenty years of age by Small-Pox in Manchester amounts to 1.687 per cent. of the whole Deaths by that disease, and to 2.316 per cent. in Liverpool; where

* Among Blacks and Whites, inclusive.

† See Vol. of British Association for 1842.

proportion above that age, cut off by Small-Pox, amounts to 4·479 per cent. of the whole Deaths by that disease in Glasgow, and to 4·761 per cent. in Edinburgh. However much this effect in Glasgow and Edinburgh is produced by inattention to vaccination, the evil is very much the same in both cities,* so far as the proportion at the higher ages is taken into account. It will be seen, by the foregoing Table, that the proportion of Deaths by Small-Pox to the population in Edinburgh, is not half so great as that in Glasgow; but as Small-Pox is much more destructive in some years than in others, and as the comparison only extends over three years for Edinburgh, and over five years for Glasgow, this comparison of the total amount of Deaths by Small-Pox, may be more favourable to Edinburgh than it ought to be.

TABLE SIXTY-FIFTH,

Exhibiting the Amount of Deaths by Hooping-Cough, under and above certain ages, in different Towns, and the Proportions which the Amount of Deaths, at these ages, bear to the whole Amount of Deaths by that disease in each Town respectively.

AGES.	GLASGOW, FOR 5 YEARS.		GLASGOW, FOR 1842.		EDINBURGH, FOR 3 YEARS.		NEW-YORK, FOR 4 YEARS.		PHILADELPHIA, FOR 4 YEARS.	
	Amount of Deaths by Hooping- Cough.	Per-cent. of whole Deaths by Hooping- Cough.	Amount of Deaths by Hooping- Cough.	Per-cent. of whole Deaths by this disease.	Amount of Deaths by Hooping- Cough.	Per-cent. of whole Deaths by Hooping- Cough.	Amount of Deaths by Hooping- Cough.	Per-cent. of whole Deaths by this disease.	Amount of Deaths by Hooping- Cough.	Per-cent. of whole Deaths by this disease.
Under 2 years	1449	66·37	217	64·77	233	66·38	316	67·52	203	77·48
Under 5 years	1998	91·52	315	94·02	326	92·87	447	95·51	249	95·03
Under 20 years	2178	99·77	333	99·40	351	100·00	467	99·78	262	100·00
Above 20 years	5	0·22	2	0·59	0	0·00	1	0·21	0	0·00
Totals	2183	100·00	335	100·00	351	100·00	468	100·00	262	100·00

It will be observed, from the above Table, that the proportions of Deaths to the whole Deaths by Hooping-Cough, in the various towns, are much the same, with the exception of that under two years of age. With this exception, there appears to be no variations in the proportions for the different towns in Philadelphia, but may be amply accounted for by inaccuracies in the Registration of the disease. It may be proper to state, that of the two cases above twenty years of age, given in the Table for Glasgow (1842), the one is recorded as being between forty and fifty, and the other, between fifty and sixty years of age: it is, therefore, very questionable whether these were cases of Hooping-Cough at all. The case above twenty years, stated for New-York, occurred in 1840, and is stated as being between thirty and forty years of age.

* Although the population of London is upwards of $6\frac{1}{2}$ times that of Glasgow, the mortality in 1842, from Small-Pox, was nearly the same in the two cities. We believe there cannot be a doubt that the remarkable diminution in the mortality from Small-Pox in London is mainly attributable to the introduction of the vaccination act, and that the extension of a similar law to Scotland would be attended with the happiest benefits to the community. The total mortality in Glasgow, from all diseases, being about twenty-four persons daily, the universal adoption of vaccination would save from a hideously cruel death, one twenty-fourth of all who die.—*Report by Dr R. D. Thomson on the State of Disease in Scotland. See Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, page 154.*

TABLE SIXTY-SIXTH,

Exhibiting the Amount of Deaths by Hooping-Cough, under and above certain ages, for Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham; and the Proportions which the amount of Deaths, at these ages, bear to the whole Amount of Deaths by that disease in each Town respectively.

AGES.	MANCHESTER, 1830.		LIVERPOOL, 1830.		BIRMINGHAM, 1830.	
	Amount of Deaths from Hooping- Cough.	Per-centage of Deaths by Hooping- Cough, at these Ages.	Amount of Deaths from Hooping- Cough.	Per-centage of Deaths by Hooping- Cough, at these Ages.	Amount of Deaths from Hooping- Cough.	Per-centage of Deaths by Hooping- Cough, at these Ages.
Under 1 year .	76	36·71	90	33·33	62	36·68
Under 3 years	170	82·12	211	78·14	130	76·92
Under 5 years	195	94·20	255	94·44	158	93·49
Under 20 years	207	100·00	269	99·62	169	100·00
Above 20 years	0	0·00	1	0·37	0	0·00
Totals . .	207	100·00	270	100·00	169	100·00

As the periods for which the ages at death are stated, in the Registrar General's Report, do not correspond with those of our Bills of Mortality, different years are selected, at the early ages, for the amount of Deaths in the above Table, from those of the preceding one; and it will be perceived that, even under one year of age, there appears to be a certain proportion marked out for death by this disease. It will be noticed that there is rather a greater variation in the proportion of Deaths under three years of age, than in those under one year, for the different towns. All the Deaths by this disease occur under twenty years of age, with the exception of one case for Liverpool, which is stated in the Registrar General's Report to have taken place between twenty and thirty years of age.

Remarks on the Preceding Results.—We have now seen that the proportions in the amount of Deaths under any given age, by the foregoing diseases, Fevers, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Small-Pox, and Hooping-Cough, to the whole amount of deaths by each disease respectively, are very nearly the same, although the total amount of deaths by the same disease is very different in each town. In some instances, where the circumstances of the people vary much from each other, a corresponding variation takes place in the mortality at the same ages. This is most strikingly illustrated by the foregoing example of Small-Pox in New-York and Philadelphia, in which there is a difference of above 23 per cent. in the proportionate amount of mortality, at the lower and higher ages, from that which takes place in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Notwithstanding this great difference between those proportions of deaths by Small-Pox in the two American, and those of the two Scotch towns, the proportion of deaths by this disease in New-York exactly corresponds with those for the same age in Philadelphia, the circumstances of these towns in relation to Small-Pox being much alike. A variation in the comparative proportions is observable at the higher ages in these American towns; and, by a judicious inquiry, a cause or causes for this may be found, as well as for all the other variations observable in these Tables. Other causes must obviously operate in producing such variations, as appear in the relative proportions of Deaths by some of the diseases that are exhibited in the preceding Tables, besides such as are

caused by inaccuracies in the recording of the disease in the Registers. These causes of variation being allowed for, the closeness of the results exhibited can no longer be looked upon as merely accidental, but as the effects of precise laws which regulate the amount of mortality at different ages by the various diseases. The conclusion seems to force itself upon us, that, *cæteris paribus*, the mortality at different ages by these diseases, is uniformly in certain proportions to the amount of deaths by each disease respectively.

Two causes must be especially considered as being in continual operation to effect a certain variation in these results, viz. medical treatment, and a proper supply of wholesome and nutritive food. Though it appears, from these results, that the medical practitioner has not that indiscriminate command over the life of his patient that has sometimes been ascribed to him; yet it is very apparent that, by judicious treatment, the medical man has much in his power to place the system of his patient in the most favourable circumstances to resist the effects of the disease. If the patient, however, has been previously reduced by a scarcity of, or by improper food, it may become more difficult, or perhaps impossible, to supply the remedy; and, as will afterwards be shown, the effects of disease are much more fatal among those in destitute circumstances. This being the case, it may be supposed that still greater variations should take place in these proportions than are indicated by the foregoing results. It is to be remembered, however, that the practice of the medical man is not confined to persons of a particular age, but is extended to whole families; and, in like manner, where destitution prevails, it very generally falls upon families at all ages, as well as upon particular individuals. The effects produced by these causes must, therefore, be more equally diffused at the different ages than may be apparent at the first view of the case. How far these causes may come into operation in producing a high general mortality, may be better considered when treating of the *Causes of the High Mortality observable in Large Towns*. It may be proper here to observe, however, that the medical institutions of the towns in this country, for which the foregoing examples are given, are very much alike; and all of them are superintended by medical officers of equally high standing. So far as these institutions are concerned, therefore, there is no apparent cause of difference in the effects alluded to.

In addition to the facilities which an acquaintance with these laws will afford in coming to a true knowledge of the sanatory condition of towns, and in enabling us to point out the remedies for excessive mortality, it is plain that a knowledge of them must be of great importance in guiding the medical practitioner in the proper treatment of his patient. A knowledge of them is also necessary for the construction of proper Annuity and Life Assurance Tables. Any calculations that are wholly founded on the average of life in other countries must necessarily be more or less fallacious, as it is obvious that the average of human life must vary with the diseases which are most prevalent in the country; and it is well known that many countries, and even many districts, have diseases more or less peculiar to themselves, and differing in their law of mortality.

Were our Registers so improved, that perfect reliance could be placed on the recording of the whole of the fatal cases of disease, then this subject could be prosecuted more advantageously; and, in the event of its being found that all diseases are subject to similar laws of mortality, Tables could be so constructed, that the total amount of deaths by each disease, in any

locality, being known, the ages at which the population died would be also known. In the prosecution of this subject, however, care must be taken that only those diseases that are governed by the same law of mortality should be classed together; for, should two or more diseases differing in this principle be classed with one another, the proportions of Deaths at the different ages must necessarily incline to the proportions of that disease of which there has been a redundancy of Deaths during the time the example is taken, producing a variation in the proportions, which would not be the case were the diseases taken separately.

. *Further Examples of Fever Cases.*—We have now to recur to the consideration of further examples of fever cases, as a correct knowledge of this disease is of high importance to all those who take an interest in the welfare of large towns; and to none can it be of greater importance than to the municipal authorities of this city.

In the Third Annual Report of the Registrar General, we have Tables of the ages at which Death occurred, by the various diseases, for Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, during 1839. I have some little difficulty with the disease headed "Typhus." As, however, no other species of fever is noticed in the Tables, as in the Mortality Bills of New-York and Philadelphia, with the exception of Remittent Fever, I conclude that all other fevers are included under the head of "Typhus;" and the following results seem to prove that I am right in this conclusion. These examples would be of much greater value, could we give them on an average of years; and it is gratifying to observe, from the announcement of Mr Farr, that extended Tables of the ages at which Death takes place by the various diseases may be expected in the forthcoming Report of the Registrar General.

TABLE SIXTY-SEVENTH,

Exhibiting the Amount of Deaths by "Typhus," at different Ages, in three English Towns, and the Proportions the Amount of Deaths, at these ages, bear to the whole Deaths by that disease.

AGES.	MANCHESTER, DURING 1839.		LIVERPOOL, 1839.		BIRMINGHAM, 1839.	
	Amount of Deaths by "Typhus."	Per-centage at these Ages of whole Deaths by "Typhus."	Amount of Deaths by "Typhus."	Per-centage of whole Deaths by "Typhus."	Amount of Deaths by "Typhus."	Per-centage of Deaths by "Typhus."
Under 5 years .	51	16.08	46	15.08	47	33.33
Under 20 years	122	38.48	92	30.16	93	65.95
Above 20 years	195	61.51	213	69.83	48	34.04
Totals . .	317	100.00	305	100.00	141	100.00

The diversity in the proportions of Deaths by Fever at different ages, to the whole Deaths by that disease, in the above Table, is very considerable, especially for Birmingham, one of the healthiest towns in England. The variation of these proportions for Fevers, when the comparison is made for a single year, is not peculiar to the towns of England; the same is observable, when the calculations are made out for Fever cases for each year separately for Glasgow, New-York, and Philadelphia. Yet, when the comparison is

made for a series of years for those towns, the preceding examples show how closely they correspond with each other.

I have endeavoured to ascertain the cause of this variation in the proportions for Fevers during separate years; but, as the names of the different Fevers are not distinctly recorded for each case during the different years in the records of the Hospital I have consulted, I have had no opportunity of arriving at any satisfactory results. As it appears from the examples given for Fevers for New-York and Philadelphia, in the preceding pages, that different Fevers have different laws of mortality, the variations in those results observable for particular years, may arise from one species of Fever being more prevalent than another in different towns during the same year. Were Tables similar to those published in the Appendix to the Reports of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary (1841), to accompany all Reports of this nature, most valuable results, beneficial to medical science, might be expected to follow; and the value of these results would be much enhanced, in regard to Fever cases, were a Table added, giving the amount of Deaths by each species of Fever for the ages at which they occur, on a similar plan to that adopted in the Glasgow Mortality Bills.

Proportion of Deaths to the Number attacked by the Disease.

Another important principle, in relation to the law of mortality by the different diseases, falls to be considered. From various data that have come under my notice for some of those diseases specified in the foregoing sheets, it appears that, out of a given number sick, the proportionate amount of Deaths is very uniform. From the present unsatisfactory state of our Registers, it is difficult to obtain sufficient data for the various diseases, to come to accurate conclusions on this head. We are indebted, however, to the able researches of Mr Farr, for clearly exhibiting the law of mortality of Small-Pox, Cholera, &c.*

We are also indebted to Professor William Thomson, of the Glasgow College, for another valuable additional Table, this year, to the Royal Infirmary Report. From this Table, it is found that, on the average of the last seven years, the amount of Deaths by Fever, out of the number of cases treated in that Institution, is 12·28 per cent. From the data afforded by two Reports of Dundee Royal Infirmary, now before me, it appears that, for the year 1837-38, the Deaths by Fever amounted to 12·27 per cent. of the whole cases treated in that Institution; and in the year 1840, they amount to 12·00 per cent. These proportions, it will be found by the following abstract, correspond very closely with the proportion of Deaths by Fever in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary during the same years. It will also be seen that, in Glasgow Royal Infirmary during 1839, there was a much greater variation in the amount of Deaths by Fever than during any other year stated in the Abstract, the number of cases being much less than during the other years, and the amount of Deaths greater. It is also of importance to notice that the variation in the proportion of Deaths, at the early ages, to the whole Deaths by Fever that year, in Glasgow, was much greater than during any of the former years—the proportion of Deaths under five years of age, in 1839, being 20·40 per cent. of the whole Deaths by Fever. Had the different species of Fever been noticed in the Registers of the Royal Infirmary,

* We hope that that gentleman, whose opportunities of acquiring the necessary information are so ample, will not lose sight of this important subject, so ably commenced.

the cause of the variations of the proportions might at once have been ascertained; the difference, in all probability, arising from the Fever more prevalent that year being subject to a different law of mortality from that of the Fevers most prevalent during the other years. In the "Appendix to the Reports from the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, 1841," there is a valuable Table, exhibiting the amount of cases treated, Deaths, &c., for various diseases in that Institution, for the period of two years and three months—from 1st July, 1839, to 1st October, 1841; from which it appears that, during that period, the amount of Deaths (males and females), by Fever, amounted to 13·71 per cent. of the cases treated in that Institution. Though we cannot make an exact comparison of the proportionate amount of Deaths to Fever cases in Edinburgh, and to those for each year in Glasgow, it appears, from the following Abstract, that, were the proportions given for the same months and years, the annual average would be much the same:—

Amount of Fever Cases admitted into Glasgow Royal Infirmary during the last Seven Years;—also the Amount of Deaths from these Cases, with the Per Centage of Deaths to the number of Cases treated :—

Years.	Amount of Fever cases.	Amount of Deaths.	Per Centage of Deaths to Cases.	
1836, . .	3,125 . .	380 . .	12·16	
1837, . .	5,387 . .	688 . .	12·77	
1838, . .	2,173 . .	245 . .	11·27	
1839, . .	1,464 . .	238 . .	16·25	
1840, . .	3,396 . .	427 . .	12·57	
1841, . .	2,533 . .	265 . .	10·46	
1842, . .	1,194 . .	125 . .	10·46	
<hr/>				
Totals, and Average Annual Proportion of Deaths to Cases, }		19,272 . .	2368 . .	12·28

The average annual proportion of Deaths by Fever to the number sick of that disease being known, and the total amount of Deaths by Fever being recorded in our Bills of Mortality, the whole of our population who have been afflicted by fever, during the last seven years, can be satisfactorily estimated. From the preceding Abstract, it will be seen that the total amount of Fever cases admitted into the Royal Infirmary, during these seven years, is 19,272; and the Deaths from these cases, 2,368. It is also found, from the Glasgow Mortality Bills, that the total amount of Deaths by Fever in the City and Suburbs, during the same years, is 7,190. The total amount of Fever cases, in Glasgow and Suburbs, is therefore:—

$$19,272 : 2,368 :: 7,190 = 58,515.$$

It appears, then, that no less than 58,515 inhabitants of Glasgow and Suburbs have been afflicted with Fever during the last seven years;—and, if it is taken into account that it is generally the worst cases of Fever that are taken to the Fever Hospital, we may consider that even 60,000 is not too high an estimate of the amount of suffering by this scourge of our population.



- amount of Deaths each Month, and also to the Mean Population of these Years.

NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			AGES.
Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.	Per centage of the Mean Population.	Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.	Per-centage of the Mean Population.	
2254	49·021	0·121	2329	45·399	0·126	Under 5 years.
461	10·026	0·024	628	12·241	0·033	5 and under 20.
1309	28·468	0·070	1491	29·064	0·080	20 and under 60.
574	12·483	0·031	682	13·294	0·036	60 and upwards.
4598	100·000	0·248	5130	100·000	0·277	Total.
99	2·153	0·005	137	2·670	0·007	80 and upwards.

rths during the several Months, and also to the Mean Population.

NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			DISEASES.
Amount of Fatal Diseases.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.	Average Annual Per-centage of the Mean Population.	Amount of Fatal Diseases.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.	Average Annual Per-centage of the Mean Population.	
111	2·414	0·006	105	2·046	0·005	Accidents.
358	7·785	0·019	443	8·635	0·023	Aged.
102	2·218	0·005	115	2·241	0·005	Asthma.
477	10·374	0·025	489	9·532	0·026	Bowel Complaints.
16	0·347	0·000	15	0·292	0·000	Catarrh.
46	1·000	0·002	45	0·877	0·002	Child-birth.
101	2·196	0·005	104	2·027	0·005	Croup.
601	13·070	0·032	728	14·191	0·039	Decline.
166	3·610	0·008	152	2·962	0·008	Dropsy.
550	11·961	0·029	695	13·547	0·037	Fever.
235	5·110	0·012	277	5·399	0·014	Head, of.
32	0·695	0·001	29	0·565	0·001	Heart, of.
241	5·241	0·013	304	5·925	0·016	Hooping-Cough.
320	6·959	0·017	353	6·881	0·019	Inflammation
399	8·677	0·021	383	7·465	0·020	Measles.
34	0·739	0·001	36	0·701	0·001	Nervous.
195	4·240	0·010	219	4·269	0·011	Scarlet Fever.
295	6·415	0·015	270	5·263	0·014	Small-Pox.
156	3·392	0·008	190	3·702	0·010	Miscellaneous.
4435	96·454	0·239	4952	96·530	0·267	Total ascertained.
163	3·545	0·008	178	3·469	0·009	Not ascertained.
4598	100·000	0·248	5130	100·000	0·277	Total Deaths.

dded.*

889	19·334	0·048	872	16·998	0·047	Eruptive Fevers.
342	7·437	0·018	408	7·952	0·022	H.-Cough & Croup.
1231	26·771	0·066	1280	24·950	0·069	Bowel Complaints.
477	10·374	0·026	489	9·532	0·026	
1708	37·145	0·092	1769	34·482	0·095	

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES,
On an Average of Seven Years.

TABLE SEVENTY exhibits the amount of Deaths each Month at the Ages of Childhood, Youth, Manhood, Old Age, and Extreme Old Age, for the Seven Years, 1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, inclusive; and, from the proportions which the amount of Deaths at these ages bear to the whole Deaths each month, and also to the mean population of these years, we are enabled to come to a correct conclusion as to the months on which the mortality falls heaviest at these ages, and also the months in which it is least severe. Table Seventy-One is constructed on similar principles, exhibiting the Deaths caused by the various diseases each month; and, as it now appears that, *cæteris paribus*, the mortality at different ages, by these diseases, is uniformly in certain proportions to the whole amount of Deaths by each disease respectively, we are enabled more clearly to trace the cause of variation in the amount of Deaths at these ages by the various diseases.

Our observations for the present, however, will chiefly be confined to some of the diseases which are most fatal to children under five years of age. As, with the exception of the cases of Fever, the characteristic symptoms of those diseases which fall more heavily on the higher ages are not so easily discriminated, the recording of them in our Registers may be considered of more doubtful accuracy.

It will be seen (Table Seventy), that the months most fatal to children, under five years of age, are August and September. In these months, above one-half of the whole Deaths take place in Glasgow at this early period of life. In September, there are 50·84 per cent. of the whole Deaths that month cut off before they attain the age of five years; and in August, 50·47 per cent. It will, at the same time, be noticed, that the Deaths of children under five years, in August, are in the proportion of 0·130 per cent. of the mean population of these years; whereas, in September, they are in the proportion of 0·118 per cent. of the population. By a reference to the Table, it will at once be seen that this apparent discrepancy arises from the whole amount of Deaths being less in September than in August; and from Table Seventy-Two it will be perceived that the diseases which cause this high mortality among children during these months, can be satisfactorily traced, as shall be presently noticed. One of the months in which the proportionate mortality among children is the least, is January. It will be observed, however, that during this month the total mortality is considerably higher than during any of the other months. The proportion of Deaths under five years is, in January, 41·90 per cent. of the whole Deaths during the month, and 0·155 per cent. of the mean population.* That the proportion of the Deaths among children to the whole Deaths should be comparatively small during January, may also be satisfactorily traced to the diseases most prevalent during the month. The month most favourable to the health of children, compared with the Deaths at the higher ages, ap-

* The proportion of children to the population, who die under five years of age, is, therefore, 0·025 per cent. greater in January than in August, although the proportion they bear to the whole Deaths, during the different months, is so much less in January than it is in August.

pears to be April: during this month the proportion of Deaths under five years of age amounts to 41·77 per cent. of the whole Deaths, and to 0·104 per cent. of the mean population. The month, however, in which the smallest number of children die, is June: the proportion of these Deaths to the population, during that month, is 0·097,—and as this month is the healthiest for all ages, the proportion of Deaths under five years amounts to 42·99 per cent. of the whole Deaths during the month. It will be seen, from the Table, that the comparative amount of children's Deaths gradually increases through the remaining months, in the order I now state them—May, March, February, December, July, October, and November.

Five, and under Twenty Years of Age.—Before proceeding to exhibit an analysis of the causes which operate in producing these fluctuations in the amount of Deaths among children, it may be as well to notice those months in which the mortality falls more or less severely at the other ages stated in Table Seventy. The most striking feature in the column exhibiting the proportionate amount of Deaths among youth, from five to twenty years, is, that the two months in which mortality falls heaviest on children are the least fatal to *them*—amounting in Aug. to 9·93 per cent. of the whole Deaths, and in September to 9·73 per cent. During the month of June, the proportion of Deaths between five, and twenty years, is the greatest—amounting to 12·94 per cent. of the whole Deaths that month. It will not escape observation, however, that the amount of mortality falls heaviest on youths, as well as on the higher ages, in January, which is the most fatal month in the year to our population—the proportion of Deaths from five to twenty years of age being 0·039 per cent. of the mean annual population of these years; whereas in June, at these ages, it is only 0·029 per cent. In the farther prosecution of this subject, it will be found that the small proportion of the diseases classed under the head of Bowel Complaints, which prevail during January, is to be attributed to the comparatively small proportion of Deaths among children this month; and it will also be found that these diseases fall very lightly on young people from five to twenty years of age.

Twenty, and under Sixty Years of Age.—It will be observed, that those two months which are most fatal to children under five years of age, are the most favourable for adults from twenty to sixty years of age. It will be found (Table Seventy), that during September, for the last seven years, the average annual amount of Deaths within these ages, amount to 0·062 per cent. of the mean population of these years, and to 26·73 per cent. of the whole average annual amount of Deaths during that month. For August, they amount to 0·069 per cent. of the mean population, and to 27·04 per cent. of the whole Deaths during the month. By an examination of the Table, it will be found that the amount of Deaths at these ages gradually increases each month as they approach mid-winter (January), during which month 0·112 per cent. of the population are cut off at these ages, and 30·20 per cent. of the whole Deaths during the month. Again, as the year advances, the mortality at these ages gradually diminishes each month till September, with the exception of March, which seems to be more fatal than February to the population at these ages; the average annual proportion of Deaths in March to the mean population being 0·090 per cent., while in February it is only 0·082 per cent. The proportion of mortality to the whole Deaths each month necessarily varies, as the diseases which prevail during the different months fall more or less heavily at different ages of the population. Generally speaking, however, the Deaths from twenty to sixty years of age

bear a very uniform proportion to the temperature of the seasons. It is farther to be noticed, that the Deaths by Fever, which fall heaviest on our population between twenty and sixty years of age, appear to have been more fatal, in proportion to the other Deaths, during the months of April, May, and June, than at any of the winter months, with the exception of December, during which month it is much the same as in June. The amount of Deaths by Fever, however, as well as the proportion they bear to the whole Deaths, during the month of March, has been greater than during any of the other months—which goes a great way to account for the amount of Deaths at these ages being greater during this month than during February. By deducting the amount of Deaths by this disease, therefore, the amount of mortality by the others would be still more closely proportionate to the degree of heat during these months.

Sixty Years and upwards.—The months of June and October seem to be the most favourable months for the aged portion of our population. The Deaths from sixty years of age and upwards, on the average of the last seven years, amount in October to 0·027 per cent. of the mean population of these years, and to 11·97 per cent. of the whole Deaths during the month. In June they amount to 0·027 per cent. of the mean population, and to 11·99 per cent. of the whole Deaths during that month. The greatest mortality at these ages is in January, during which month they amount to 0·064 per cent. of the population, and to 17·37 per cent. of the whole Deaths during the month. It will be perceived (Table Seventy), that the winter and spring months are the most unfavourable to that part of the population above sixty years. But as the diseases which prove fatal to the inhabitants above that age are very imperfectly recorded, we are unable to account for the variations which take place in the amount of these Deaths.

Eighty Years of Age and upwards.—By referring to Table Seventy, it will be found that the winter months are the most unfavourable to extreme old age, and that the summer months are the most favourable.

DISEASES.

I HAVE already shown that the amount of Deaths, by various diseases, falls, with very little variation, at the same ages of the population; and, whatever the total amount of Deaths by each disease may be, the proportion which the Deaths falling at certain periods of life bears to the whole Deaths by respective diseases remains the same. This is more especially shown to be the case with regard to Fevers, Scarlatina, Measles, Small-Pox, Hooping-Cough, and Bowel Complaints; and as the characteristic symptoms of these diseases are so well known, little doubt remains of the general accuracy with which they are recorded in our Registers. There appear, however, to be some other diseases included under the head of Croup—a disease which also falls most heavily at the early ages. The inaccuracy in the recording of this disease prevents me from ascertaining its law of mortality at different ages; yet, as its effects are most fatal at the very early ages, I shall include it in the observations I have to offer on the fatal effects produced by particular diseases on children under five years of age during the different months, and endeavour to show which month the fatal effects of these diseases is most to be guarded against.

It requires to be kept in view, that, of the whole Deaths by Measles, 88·08 per cent. take place under five years of age; of the whole Deaths by Scarlet Fever, 70·95 per cent. take place under that age; of Small-Pox, 85·72

per cent.; of Hooping-Cough, 91·52 per cent.; and of Croup, 91 per cent., both in Edinburgh and Glasgow. It is also found, that, of the whole Deaths by the diseases classed under the head of Bowel Complaints, 90·69 per cent. are cut off under five years of age in Glasgow.*

Eruptive Diseases.—By summing the proportions, as shown in Table Seventy-Two, for the Eruptive Diseases, Measles, Scarlatina, and Small-Pox together, it is found that in January, on the average of these seven years, 13·96 per cent. of the whole Deaths are occasioned by them. It will be farther seen, that the proportion of Deaths which occur by these diseases gradually diminish till April, when the proportion of Deaths by them is only 11·48 per cent. of the whole Deaths during that month. It will likewise be observed, that the proportion they bear to the mean population gradually diminishes also. From April, the proportion of Deaths, though somewhat suddenly in May, gradually rises in amount each succeeding month till November, in which month they appear to be excessive, amounting to 19·33 per cent. of the whole Deaths, and to 0·048 per cent. of the population. In December, the proportion of Deaths by these diseases falls to 16·99 per cent., which is still considerably higher than it is in January. It is in the winter season that these diseases collectively prove to be the most fatal.

Hooping-Cough and Croup.—Table Seventy-Two shows that these two diseases are more decidedly influenced by the seasons than the eruptive diseases. The mortality by Hooping-Cough, in January, amounts to 6·07 per cent. of the whole Deaths, and to 0·022 per cent. of the mean population. It will be observed, that the proportion of Deaths by this disease gradually diminishes through the spring and summer months, till July, when it amounts only to 3·49 per cent. of the whole Deaths that month, and to 0·008 per cent. of the population. Again, the mortality gradually increases each month, with a slight variation in August, till December, when it amounts to 5·92 per cent. of the whole Deaths, and to 0·016 per cent. of the population. The mortality by Croup is affected by the seasons in the very same manner as Hooping-Cough, without any variation in August. The Deaths by this disease are most numerous in January, and amount to 2·28 per cent. of the whole Deaths, and to 0·008 per cent. of the population. In July, they fall to 1·28 per cent. of the whole Deaths during the month, and to 0·003 per cent. of the population. The mortality by this disease again gradually increases, till in December it amounts to 2·02 per cent. of the whole Deaths that month, and to 0·005 per cent. of the population—clearly showing that protection from the inclemency of the weather must form an important consideration in the treatment of these diseases.

General Observations on the foregoing Diseases.—These, of themselves, are important facts, but they in no way account for the variation in the amount of mortality by these diseases in the different towns of Scotland; and, as the Deaths by these diseases embrace a large proportion of the annual Deaths in Glasgow, a knowledge of the true cause, or causes, of a high mortality by them, is of great importance to the furtherance of any measures that may be taken to improve the sanatory condition of this City and Suburbs. The following facts go far to show that it is to the circumstances of the people, and to the local condition of towns, that we are to look for a greater or less mortality by these diseases. There are many circumstances common to Glasgow and Dundee,—both as

* See Table, page 121 of the Transactions of the Glasgow Philosophical Society.

regards the circumstances of the majority of the people, and the local condition of the towns; and I find that the mortality by the eruptive diseases is very nearly the same in these towns. There are also many circumstances common to Edinburgh and Perth in these respects; and the mortality in them, by eruptive diseases, is not so very different, as will be seen from the totals of the following Abstract, which gives the proportion of Deaths per cent. by these diseases in each town for a series of years, to the mean population of these years:—

	Edinburgh.	Perth.	Glasgow.	Dundee.
Measles, . . .	0·075	0·092	0·198	0·177
Scarlet Fever, . .	0·052	0·070	0·096	0·120
Small-Pox, . . .	0·056	0·050	0·144	0·140
Total Eruptive Diseases,	0·183	0·212	0·438	0·437*

Bowel Complaints.—But among the more important diseases which fall under our consideration, in treating of the Vital Statistics of Glasgow, are those which are classed under the head of Bowel Complaints; as the mortality by these is higher in Glasgow than it is in either Dundee, Perth, or Edinburgh, as will be seen by the following Abstract;—and it will be found that it is to these diseases that the high mortality among children in this city, during the months of August and September, are to be ascribed.

Proportion of Deaths by Bowel Complaints, for a Series of Years, to the Mean Population of these Years:—

	In Glasgow.	In Dundee.	In Edinburgh.	Perth.
Bowel Complaints, . . .	0·370	0·263	0·167	0·171

We have already seen, that although the Deaths by Eruptive Diseases are the greatest during some of the coldest months, they are not so much influenced by heat or cold as the mortality by Hooping-Cough and Croup. The mortality by the two last diseases appears to be inversely as the temperature of the different months. The amount of Deaths by Bowel Complaints, however, is very different in the several months. In January, the Deaths by these diseases amount only to 8·57 per cent. of the whole Deaths during the month, and to 0·031 per cent. of the mean population. In August they amount to 18·40 per cent. of the whole Deaths, and to 0·047 per cent. of the mean population, which accounts for the mortality under five years of age, this month amounting (Table Seventy) to 50·47 per cent. of the whole Deaths during August, and to 0·130 per cent. of the population. In September, the Deaths by Bowel Complaints amount to 17·53 per cent. of the whole Deaths, and to 0·040 per cent. of the population; which, in addition to the Deaths by Eruptive Diseases being above the average this month, sufficiently accounts for the Deaths under five years during September amounting to 50·84 per cent. of the whole Deaths, and to 0·118 per cent. of the population.

Remarks on Bowel Complaints.—The uniformity in the high amount of mortality by Bowel Complaints, during the months of August and Septem-

* See Report on the Vital Statistics of Large Towns in Scotland, published in the Volume of the Transactions of the British Association at Manchester.

ber, does not appear to be accidental, as the Deaths by this disease are in excess for these months for all the years noticed in the Tables, with the exception of 1838. In that year, the amount of Deaths by Bowel Complaints seem to have been rather less in August and in September than during two of the other months. It is not without good reason, therefore, that these months have been considered unfavourable to Bowel Complaints; and it becomes an important matter of inquiry, with a view to the diminution of a high mortality by these diseases, to ascertain whether there be anything in the nature of the food used by the majority of the people at that season of the year; or whether there may be something in the condition of their dwellings, which, being affected by the continued heat of the previous summer months, may be the means of creating a high mortality by these diseases; or whether, as has been sometimes stated, this effect does not depend upon something yet undiscovered in the atmosphere at that season of the year. Were the last of these the true and only cause, it is plain that a corresponding effect would be produced in the other towns mentioned above; but it is found that the mortality by Bowel Complaints does not amount in Edinburgh and Perth to one-half of that for Glasgow. The amount of these Deaths in Dundee approaches nearer to that in Glasgow; and it will be found, on inquiry, that the want of cleanliness in the houses of the poor, and an inefficient scavenger department of Police, is too common to both these towns; and these are very important items in the causes of a high mortality. Now, however, that a more efficient Police Bill has been obtained for Glasgow, it is to be hoped that a most decided change will take place in the Wynds, Venels, Lanes, and various other Streets of the City. In our investigations of the cause of a high mortality by Bowel Complaints, it is of importance to know that, on an average of five years, 84·06 per cent. of the whole Deaths by that disease takes place in Glasgow under two years of age, and, as above stated, 90·69 per cent. under five years of age.

CAUSES OF EXCESSIVE MORTALITY.

As it appears from the numerous facts now accumulated, that the sanitary condition of our town-population depends much more on the prevention than on the cure of disease, some of the most important of the causes of that high mortality, which is found to prevail in large towns, require to be noticed, with a view to remedial measures being adopted. An investigation of the causes of excessive mortality is not only called for by those who take an interest in the well-being of the population of Glasgow,—the investigation is now universally acknowledged to be of high national importance.

Atmospheric Influence.—One of the most important causes of the variation in the amount of mortality at different seasons of the year, arises from the temperature of the atmosphere. It will be observed, from Table Seventy, that on an average of seven years, the mortality is at its maximum intensity in January, and at its minimum in June. Generally speaking, the average amount of mortality in the different months is regulated by the distance of the sun from the tropics; yet it does not appear that temperature alone is

sufficient to account for the excess of mortality in different years over that of others. The influence of high winds has been found to be great in removing infection and disease;* and other causes connected with atmospheric influence may be found to account for variations in the amount of mortality, were a *complete* set of meteorological observations recorded in our Mortality Bills. The meteorological instruments are now in complete operation at the Glasgow Observatory; and Dr Nicol has kindly promised to furnish us with complete Tables for future years. In the meantime, we continue to publish the valuable Tables which Mr Graham Hutcheson has obligingly furnished, drawn up from observations made by himself. As, however, atmospheric influence on mortality may be said to be in some measure common to country as well as to town population, irrespectively of local circumstances, it may be as well to postpone this branch of our subject till our data are rendered more complete.

Drainage, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.—To give anything like a proper report of the fatal effects produced on the sanatory condition of our town-population by defective drainage, the want of a free circulation of air among the dwellings of the poor, and inattention to cleanliness, would necessarily extend our remarks to an inconvenient length. These subjects, however, have been so ably treated in the speeches of the Marquess of Normanby and other noble lords, on the introduction of the Drainage Bill into Parliament,† in the Report of the Poor Law Commissioners (drawn up by Mr Chadwick), addressed to Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in various other publications that have lately appeared, that little is necessary to be said. I may state, however, that in those towns I have lately had an opportunity of inspecting, both in England and Scotland,—where the mortality is the highest, there is decidedly the most defect in those respects.

How these evils are to be most effectually remedied, becomes matter of important inquiry. And much good, it is to be hoped, will result from the labours of the Health of Towns Commission, of which the Duke of Buccleuch is chairman, now engaged in investigating the condition of the larger towns of England, as to drainage, ventilation, cleansing, and supplies of wholesome water, and other matters affecting the health of dense populations. These are considerations, however, which must in a great measure rest with the municipal authorities of towns, and with the legislature. Measures may speedily be adopted to prevent the spread of the evil, by the introduction of proper building regulations; but to remedy what is already defective in large towns, such as Glasgow, cannot be attempted without the command of very considerable funds to carry proposed improvements into effect.

Intemperance.—The effects produced by intemperance on the health, the morals, and general well-being of the population, are, in many cases, of the most lamentable description.

That the income of the labouring man in full employment, having a *young* family to support, and the amount of his expenditure on the necessities of life, are very nearly balanced, is proved from a careful examination of the Tables contained in the reports of those admirable institutions, the National Savings' Banks. I have elsewhere shown, that the amount of deposits by

* See Select Dissertations on several subjects of Medical Science, by Sir Gilbert Blane, F.R.S., p. 370.

† The measures proposed in Parliament have not yet been adopted.

the working-classes, the number of accounts opened, and the number closed during particular years, rises and falls as the price of the 4lb. loaf (or grain) rises and falls during these years; and that the average amount of the sum accumulated by each depositor, greatly diminishes at the termination of a series of years in which the price of grain is high, and again increases during the years of cheap bread.

The unmarried among the labouring classes, and even those who are married, before a family increases upon them, have it in their power to avail themselves (as it is gratifying to observe they are, in numerous instances, doing) of the advantages which these valuable institutions hold out to them; but the well-doing and industrious working-man, with a young family, instead of having funds to throw away on spirituous liquors, which only produce degradation and misery, or to lodge money in the Provident Bank, to help him in the day of sickness and of misfortune, has quite enough to do to educate and bring up a family in tolerable comfort. This being the case on the part of the well-doing, the young family of the drunken parent cannot be otherwise than in a state of destitution; and that destitution is one of the great causes of disease and death, from whatever source it may proceed, will immediately appear.

The want of cheap and innocent amusements for the population of our large towns, especially for the young, has lately excited considerable attention. Hitherto it has been too much the prevailing practice, both among the young and those in more advanced years, to adjourn to the dram-shop and to the tavern, as almost the only means of enjoying the society of their friends. The habit of excessive drinking is thus too frequently formed in early youth; and in after life it becomes the bane of everything that is good and amiable in the human character. Considerable improvement has of late taken place in regard to the use of spirituous liquors; and it is to be hoped that habits of sobriety may become still more generally formed. To promote this most desirable end, too much attention cannot be paid to the introduction of innocent and profitable amusements.

Much is capable of being done to promote health in the summer season, by agreeable exercises.* The throwing open of our Botanic Garden, and the erection of a Zoological Garden, into which the working classes could, on their leisure days and hours, obtain admittance at a *cheap* rate, as is at present in contemplation, would not only be the means of promoting the interests of these scientific institutions, but would tend to the cultivation of good taste among our operatives, and afford ample opportunities of healthful and agreeable recreation. And it would surely not be difficult to promote social intercourse during the winter season, in such a manner as to do away with the necessity of having recourse to intoxicating liquors. On lately inquiring into the nature of the amusements resorted to by the working-classes of Manchester and Liverpool, I found that musical entertainments formed one of their favourite resorts; some of these were less exceptionable than others, but all of them had one common fault, which, to render them desirable places of amusements, it would be absolutely necessary to remedy. The price of admission is, the paying for, and having placed before you, the

* The cheapness of steam-boat fares, during last summer, was the means of inducing unusual numbers of our more comfortable operatives to avail themselves of the benefit of sailing to the sea-coast.

poor man's worst enemy, malt or spirituous liquors.* The introduction of tea and coffee, instead of these, would answer every purpose of landlord and visitor, and prevent the pernicious *habit* of drinking being acquired.

The Glasgow Saturday evening concerts are happily free of this fault; but, whatever species of popular amusement the public authorities may be induced to encourage and to patronise, it is to be remembered, that the funds at the command of our working-classes for such recreations are but limited; and it is to be hoped that, little as their spare funds may be, it is only a portion of them that they may be disposed to spend in this manner, and that the great benefits to be derived in after-life from depositing the greater proportion of their savings into the National Provident Banks, will be more and more attended to. It is generally found that when such entertainments are got up on a respectable and extensive scale, they pay the better that the fares are low.

It is not intended to notice here those scientific and other institutions which have been established for the education of the mechanic and the artisan. These will naturally fall to be the better attended to, should the people be weaned from the habitual use of ardent spirits. It would be an act of injustice on my part, however, were I to leave it to be understood that the working-classes of this city are deserving of the exaggerated charges of excessive intemperance, which have lately been brought against them. I have lately had occasion to make inquiries into this matter in Glasgow, and in other large towns, both in England and Scotland; and it does not appear to me that the labouring classes in Glasgow are more faulty in this respect than those of other towns of a similar size.

In the Newspaper Report of the Mortality Bill of 1842, I stated that the extreme mildness of the preceding winter months, together with the favourable nature of the weather during the whole year, was one of the causes of the mortality of that year being so much lower than it had been for many years. This statement I was warranted in making from the data contained in the preceding pages, which prove that, on an average of the last seven years, the mortality corresponds with the temperature of the different months—the coldest months being the most fatal to our population. Fortunately, the weather at the commencement of 1843 was in no way remarkable for its severity, and the mortality was rather below than above the average during the first four or five months of the year; and, for reasons that will immediately appear, I again call attention to the subject.

In Glasgow and Suburbs, the whole deaths in January, 1843, amounted to 729;† in February, they amounted to 685; in March, to 661; in April, to 605; and in May, to 620. The amount of mortality gradually sinking, as the temperature during the different months rises, till May. From May, however, there is an extraordinary rise in the amount of mortality, amounting, in June, to 739, and gradually rising each month till October, in which month it amounts to 1072; while, from the state of the atmosphere as indicated by our meteorological instruments, an entirely different result was to

* It is unnecessary here to enter into the question, whether excess in the one or the other of these liquors is the most injurious to the human frame. The labouring man who acquires the *habit* of indulging to excess in either, must deprive his family of a sufficient supply of food and clothing.

† These numbers are exclusive of still-born children.

be expected. It is not, therefore, to atmospheric influence, but to some other cause, that the high mortality during the summer months of 1843 is to be attributed.

Destitution.—It is ascertained that the principal causes of the high mortality in large towns are imperfect drainage, the want of a free circulation of pure air among the dwellings of the poor, intemperance, and destitution. As it appears, however, from discussions which took place in our Town Council, and from late publications proceeding from the most respectable sources, that the last of these causes is much underrated, I have considered it my duty to inquire more fully into this matter; and the result of my inquiries is, that the healthy state of our population, during 1842, is mainly to be attributed to the food and clothing supplied to the destitute, and work to the unemployed. From data before me, it clearly appears that there must have been comparatively very little unrelieved destitution among the population of Glasgow and Suburbs during that year. It further appears, that the excessive mortality of 1843 commenced in June, and continued to increase till the end of October, and that it was strictly confined to the poor and destitute, and, in fact, may be almost wholly attributed to these supplies being withdrawn, as they were considered no longer necessary, owing to the improvement which had taken place in trade and manufactures.

The proofs of the correctness of the above statement are numerous. The subject is of so much importance to the well-being of our population, that some of the more important facts, bearing upon the question, require to be stated; and as a wrong impression seems to have gone abroad, relative to the excessive mortality which took place in 1837, it may be well to revert to the high mortality of that year.

Owing to the great depression in the trade and commerce of the country, which commenced in 1836, distress began to prevail among our working population in October of that year. It was not, however, till the spring months of 1837, that effectual measures were adopted for supplying the unemployed with work, and the destitute with food and clothing. It is stated by Charles R. Baird, Esq., in his valuable Report on the Sanatory Condition of the Working Classes, that, "in the spring of 1837, it was found necessary to support 18,500 persons." During January, however, before this relief was extended to the destitute, fever and influenza fell most heavily upon our population; and no less than 1972 of them were cut off, during that month alone, by these and other diseases.* After this period, the wants of the needy were supplied, as mentioned by Mr Baird; and we find that, from the time relief was extended to the destitute, the high mortality gradually subsided; and by the month of June, the total amount of deaths had sunk to 665 during the month; and, during the succeeding months of the year, the variation in the amount of mortality does not appear to have been greater than during ordinary years. Owing, however, to the excessive mortality during the earlier months, there was an increase of 1743 burials in 1837 over the number of burials in 1836; and it is important to observe that the increase in the amount of burials at the expense of the Town's Hospital, the Royal Infirmary, and St John's parish alone, over that of the preceding year, amounted to 45 per cent. of the whole increase during the year. I am not in possession of the necessary data to show the exact proportion in the amount

* It is also to be observed that this is the coldest month of the year, and most fatal to those who have not the means of guarding against the inclemency of the weather.

of burials at the expense of Barony and Gorbals parishes in 1837; but, from documents which formerly passed through my hands, I am aware that they bore a similar proportion to that noticed above for the Royalty of Glasgow. It is therefore plain, that above two-thirds of the *increase* in the amount of mortality, in 1837, fell exclusively on the poor and destitute.

As to the greatly improved sanatory condition of the population of Glasgow during 1842, a year of great depression in trade, it is to be observed that, from the alarming number of people who were thrown out of work in Paisley, where the depression was first experienced, the public authorities, together with many of our benevolent and philanthropic citizens, were early prepared to relieve the wants of our destitute poor, by furnishing some of them with work, and others with food and clothing, when the distress fell more severely upon Glasgow. From documents before me, I find that, as early as May, 1841, supplies of this nature, though to a limited extent, were furnished to them, independently of the usual relief extended to paupers. From a document obligingly furnished to me by Mr Councillor Hope (see Appendix), it appears that £11,644:4:5d. were expended from the Glasgow Relief Fund alone, from May, 1842, till May, 1843, in supplying work to the unemployed, and food to the destitute. And it appears from another document, furnished to me by Mr P. Cumming, that, as stated by Bailie Leadbetter, at a meeting of Committee, July 7, 1842, the number at work, and paid by the Relief Committee, amounted to 1426, and the number of dependents on them to 4281; that the number of adults supplied with rations at the Soup-Kitchen was 889, and the number of dependents on them 1769; and that a considerable number were supplied in the suburbs, of whom no accurate account had been got. It is here to be remarked, that the parties on whom these funds were expended at this time, were quite distinct from those who received the usual parochial relief; and, in addition to these considerations, it is to be remembered that food was cheap, and of the best quality, during that year. It may, therefore, be safely said that there were *much fewer* cases of unrelieved destitution in Glasgow, in 1842, than during any year of ordinary prosperity.

In 1843, again, we find that these funds were expended in the same manner up to the month of May; when, from the improved state of trade, it was considered proper to discontinue them. Let us, therefore, observe the sanatory condition of the people during the succeeding months. In the first place, it requires to be kept in mind, that, from the commencement of the year, the mortality gradually decreased each month as the temperature rose, as in ordinary years, till the month of May. It must also be kept in view that the weather, during the succeeding months, was such as to have led us to expect a more than usually healthy season; and there are ample materials before me to show, that, among the wealthy, and those in comfortable circumstances, there really was less mortality during 1843 than there has been during many years past, with the exception of 1842; and, but for the excessive amount of deaths by Fever and Influenza, which took place from May to November, principally among the poor and destitute, the mortality for 1843 would have been *much* below that on the average of late years. This is proved from the facts contained in the Table given in the general abstract of our Mortality Bill for 1843, from which it will be seen that the *increase* of burials in 1843, over that of 1842, amounted to 2340. It will be perceived, also, that there is an *increase* of burials at the expense of the Town's Hospital and Royal Infirmary, collectively, to the amount of 931—so that

39·78 per cent. of the whole increase that year were buried at the expense of these two institutions alone; and, from the data before me,* I find that, in the Barony, there was an *increase* of burials, at the expense of that parish, amounting to 359, or 15·34 per cent. of the whole increase; and from Govan there was an increase of burials within our bounds, at the expense of that parish, amounting to 137, or 5·85 per cent. of the whole increase. The *increase* of burials at the expense of these two parishes, and that of the institutions of Glasgow, therefore, amounts to 61 per cent. of the whole increase of burials in 1843; and had I been favoured with returns of the amount of burials at the expense of Gorbals parish, from the increase that has taken place in that burying-ground, it is very evident that I could have shown that the increase of burials at the public expense, in 1843, has amounted to about two-thirds of the increased amount of burials during that year; and it is further to be observed, that, with the exception of those grounds in which the public burials take place, the greatest increase is in St Mary's, a burying-ground used almost exclusively by the labouring classes. It follows that above three-fourths of the whole increase of burials are thus accounted for; and, as it is known that the increase in some of the other burying-grounds in a great measure arises from the increased mortality among the poorer classes, we have indisputable evidence that 1843 was about as healthy a year as 1842 for the wealthy and those in comfortable circumstances.

It has been stated that the excess in the amount of mortality, in 1843, commenced in the month of May; that the funds for supplying work to the unemployed, and food to the destitute, were discontinued during that month, and that the mortality continued to increase till the end of October. It is here necessary to notice that the managers of the Town's Hospital, in the most laudable manner, greatly extended the relief afforded by them to individuals and to families who were sick during that period;† but no assistance was granted to those out of employment, or otherwise in destitute circumstances, and who had no claim, by the law of Scotland, on the parochial funds. In November, I find that the mortality fell from 1072 (in October) to 906, and during December it fell to 728. On referring, however, to the documents furnished to me by Mr Hope, given in the Appendix, it will be seen that additional relief was, in October, again extended to individuals and families suffering from the late epidemic. I also find that, since that date, increased relief has been supplied through other quarters, especially through the missionaries, whose labours have been indefatigable in behalf of the poor. But what is of still greater importance, many branches of our trade and commerce continued steadily to increase. And I find, from documents kindly furnished by Mr Fleming, secretary to the New Gas Company, that the contracts entered into by the Directors of that Company for pipes and other castings, amounting to £40,000, had by this time come into full operation; and consequently many of the operatives engaged in that trade,

* Furnished to me by Mr M'Laren, Treasurer of the parish, and Mr Cassils of Govan parish.

† I have before me a valuable Table, drawn up by Bailie M'Kinlay, exhibiting under very distinct heads the amount of temporary relief to casual poor, and the number of patients under district surgeons each week, with other particulars which will be more particularly noticed in the Mortality Bill for 1843, now in progress. Were statistical tables of an equally distinct character published by our various public institutions, they *would greatly facilitate* our acquiring a correct knowledge of the condition of the people.

who had been for some time but partially employed, and some of them entirely out of work, were now brought into full employment. In addition to this, I find, from the same documents, that, in November, 244 labourers and others were brought into full employment in laying pipes, and engaged in buildings for the Gas Company. In December, those brought into constant employment in this way amounted to 342; and, in January, the numbers were greatly increased. Although these consisted of able-bodied men, and some of them constituting our usual influx of labourers in search of that kind of work, as they were in this manner brought into full employment, such persons as had been furnished with work by the Managers of the Relief Fund in 1842, and part of 1843, and who had been but partially employed during the summer months of the latter year, when temporary aid was suspended, necessarily obtained more constant employment, whereby they and their dependents were relieved from a state of destitution.

It would be most desirable that we could obtain a correct account of the amount of population who were from time to time reduced to destitute circumstances for want of employment and other causes. It appears, as has been well remarked by Dr Alison, who has paid great attention to this subject, that even in years of the greatest depression in trade, the destitute form but a small minority of the population; and yet it will be seen from the foregoing facts, that almost the whole increase in the amount of deaths, in 1843, has been among this class of people. The following abstracts show more specifically that the greatest proportion of the deaths by Fever occurred amongst them:—

In January, 1837, the Burials at the expense of the City of Glasgow,* exclusive of those at the expense of the Suburban parishes, and deducting five still-born children, amounted to	379
And of these, the Deaths by Fever amounted to	117, or 30·87 per cent.
The whole Deaths in Glasgow and Suburbs during that month amounted to	1972
And of these, the Deaths by Fever amounted to	201, or 10·19 per cent.
During the five months beginning with June, 1843, the Burials at the expense of the City of Glasgow, <i>exclusive</i> of those at the expense of the Suburban parishes, and deducting sixty still-born children, amounted to	1036
Of these, the Deaths by Fever and Influenza, which is the name often given among the poor to the present epidemic, amounted to	518, or 50 per cent.†
During the same months, the whole Deaths in Glasgow, <i>including</i> the Suburbs, amounted to	4425
Of which, the Deaths by Fever, including those cases recorded as "Influenza," amounted to	1577, or 33·38 per cent.

* Including the Burials at the expense of the Royal Infirmary and the Town's Hospital.

† I have not been able to procure accurate returns of the amount of the Fever cases included in the Burials at the expense of Barony, Gorbals, and Govan parishes; but the above example is sufficient to show the very high proportion of fatal cases of Fever which has occurred among the poor and destitute.

A few extracts from Dr Alison's late publication on Contagious Fever in connection with Destitution, will show that these results are not peculiar to Glasgow; but that destitution, wherever it exists to any extent, greatly increases the amount of mortality, and is an especial cause of the spread of Fever, with all its attendant miseries; which, in a political, and likewise in a moral view, are the more important, as I have elsewhere shown that the mortality from Fever, unlike that from other epidemic diseases, falls chiefly (70 per cent. of it both in Glasgow and Edinburgh) on adults beyond the age of twenty, and with remarkable frequency on the fathers of families,—i.e., on the most valuable lives in a community.

The following results, exhibited by Dr Alison for Edinburgh, are singularly in accordance with those brought forward for Glasgow:—

"The following Table shows the progressive diminution of the number of families maintained by means of the charity-work in the Meadows, and the nearly corresponding increase of the number of Fever patients admitted into the Infirmary during the last seven months." And he adds a column for comparison, "showing the average number of Fever cases, in the same months, for nine years before 1840."

1843.	No. of Men employed by Charity Fund.	No. of Fever Patients admitted.	Average for same Month,
End of February, . . .	933	71	90
„ March, . . .	556	83	93
„ April, . . .	320	96	77
„ May, . . .	119	133	87
„ June, . . .	35	161	79
„ July, . . .	25	251	70
„ August, . . .	0	392	75

From personal inquiries I made among the labouring classes in Glasgow, during the summer months of 1843, I found that many of them had only occasional employment, which was quite insufficient to supply themselves and their families with the necessaries of life. I have also been favoured with letters from six of the District Surgeons of Glasgow, in answer to a circular I took the liberty of addressing to them, with the view of completing the evidence, as to the connection of disease and mortality with the condition of the people; and, from the statements of each of these gentlemen, with one exception, it appears that the greatest amount of disease and mortality seen by them was in persons who had little or no employment.* Dr Alison has carried his inquiries on this head much farther than I have done;† and it will be seen from his Table (page 7), that, out of 1038 Fever patients in Edinburgh, whose cases were inquired into, 400 were in regular work, (i.e., themselves or the heads of their families), and 638 out of work, or with scanty occasional work. Again, in the Table (p. 10), he states that from inquiries made respecting Fever patients in the Royal Infirmary and Havannah districts of Glasgow, and also in Greenock Hospital, it was found that, out of 436 cases, there were 135 in full work when attacked; 220 in partial work, "insufficient for support;" and 81 wholly out of work;—so that, out of 436 cases, there were 301 in a state of destitution.

* These documents will be given in the Appendix of the Mortality Bill for 1843.

† Some MS. sheets lately shown to me by Dr Perry, which I shall have a future opportunity of referring to, contain strong evidence to the same effect. The publication of Dr Smith is also valuable for the evidence it contains on this head.

Again, in postscript p. 63, that in all, 768 Fever patients in 1843 were examined, and that of these 589, not quite one-third, were fully employed, *i. e.* the destitute part of the population furnished 66 per-cent of the Fevers.

Surely no better evidence than the foregoing facts can be required to prove that the extension of disease among our town-population essentially depends on the amount of *unrelieved* destitution which exists among the people.* The same results are brought out in the Report of Mons. Villermé, in the 10th volume of *Archives Generales*, where it is shown, that in the three districts of Paris in which the mortality is the least, the inhabitants are the wealthiest; and in the three districts in which the inhabitants are the poorest, the mortality is the greatest—the difference being no less than 1 in 24 and 1 in 45, on an average of five years. Were our Registers so improved that the sanatory condition of the various localities of Glasgow could be correctly ascertained, there is little doubt that the greatest portion of it would be found to be as healthy as any other town, notwithstanding the high mortality indicated by our Mortality Bills. This we have good reason for believing to be the case, as it is now found that no less than two-thirds of the increased mortality in 1837 and in 1843, over that of the preceding years, took place among the most destitute poor, who were buried at the expense of the public. The principal reason which must prevent our coming to the conclusion that the better portions of Glasgow are *very healthy*, is the high average amount of Fever cases which unrelieved destitution is found to be the means of spreading to such a grievous extent among our population; for it is generally found that, although Fevers rage with the greatest frequency, and cause the greatest number of *deaths* among the poor and destitute, yet the contagion soon passes to the wealthier classes, who also become the sufferers, and among whom the *mortality*, as proportioned to the number attacked, is usually greater. One remarkable feature in the present epidemic, however, is, that it has yet but slightly extended to the wealthier classes of the community.

I have elsewhere had occasion to notice that, when the people sink to a reckless state of poverty, and live without a practical knowledge of a comfortable home, the amount of improvident marriages and of population is increased to such a degree as greatly to aggravate the evils of their situation. That this is the usual, or almost uniform result of such a mode of life, is not a speculative opinion, but a general fact, ascertained by statistical evidence. A great increase of disease and mortality among them is the consequence; and those evils must go on increasing, unless some measures are adopted to arrest their progress.

The best means of alleviating the social condition of the poor in the large towns of Scotland, by the revisal and improvement of our poor laws, has

* The mortality of towns in England, in comparison with that of towns in Scotland, has been quoted to show that the amount of Deaths in some of the English towns is as great, and, in one instance, even exceeds that in the towns of Scotland. From personal inquiry I have made into the local condition of a great portion of Liverpool, as well as into the circumstances of the people (in 1841), I have come to the conclusion, that besides the miserable condition of the houses of the poor, as to the want of proper drainage, the inattention to cleanliness, and other defects among them—the very high mortality of that town proceeds from a want of sufficient employment, and from destitution arising from occasional sickness among the stranger poor (chiefly Irish), who have no legal claim for relief, and who submit in numerous instances to the greatest deprivations, rather than let their circumstances be known a *second time* to the superintendants of the poor, knowing, as they do, that their removal to their native parish would be the consequence.

lately occupied much of public attention; and it is to be hoped that the Report about to be presented to Parliament by the Royal Commissioners who have been inquiring into the state and management of the poor in Scotland, will lead to effectual measures being adopted for preventing that degradation in the habits and usual comforts, and thereby of the social condition of the people, which is, at present, the frequent and inevitable consequence of disease, and especially of epidemic disease among them. It is evident, however, from the facts stated in the preceding pages, that although a very great deal may be done by a well-regulated poor-law, to relieve suffering, and to prevent degradation among the poorer classes, yet it is to a prosperous trade and commerce we are to look for the most favourable change among our working population.

Various authors may be advantageously consulted on the present condition of the poor, in connection with the working of our poor-law.* I shall conclude these observations, however, by a single quotation from Dr Alison, whose opinions on this subject are deserving of the best attention. In the paper read before the Statistical Society of London, and published in their Journal for January, 1842, p. 5, he says,—“The main object of the statements I have repeatedly made on this subject, is to show that, in a complex and advanced state of society, when there is no effective legal provision for the poor, it is always practically found that there is much unrelieved, or imperfectly relieved, destitution; that the natural effect of this is, *not prudence, but degradation*; and that the natural effect of degradation is improvidence, and thereby a morbid increase of population; so that in such a country, not only the sufferings of the poor, but ultimately, *the numbers of the suffering poor*, become much greater than they have ever been found in those countries where an effectual legal provision, even if injudiciously administered, exists.”

* See the works of Dr Alison, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh; of the Hon. Archibald Alison, Sheriff of Lanarkshire; and of the Rev. Dr Chalmers, Professor of Divinity, Edinburgh, on the poor; also, the publications of C. R. Baird, Esq.; Dr Perry; Dr Hannah, Professor of the Practice of Medicine, Andersons' University; the late Dr Cowan, and Captain Miller of Glasgow; Mr Wilson of Aberdeen; Sheriff Barclay of Perth; the Rev. Dr Burns of Paisley; the Rev. Mr Lewis of Dundee, Mr Simons, Dr Taylor, and others.

APPENDIX.

POPULATION OF GLASGOW AND SUBURBS.

TABLE FIRST,

Exhibiting the Ages of persons living in the Royalty of Glasgow, and in the Suburban Parishes of Barony and Gorbals, at Eighteen Periods of Life corresponding to the Ages given in the Tables of Mortality; also the Ages of those who were temporarily absent from Glasgow and Suburbs at the time the Census was taken; together with the Proportions which the Living at the different Ages bear to the whole Population.

AGES.	Amount of Population at different Ages in Glasgow and Suburbs, as ascertained by Census.*	Absentees and others. <i>See Note.</i>	Population of Strathbungo.†	Grand Total at these Ages within the limits of our Bills of Mortality.	Proportions of the living at the different Ages to the whole Population.	
					As 1 to—	Per-cent.
Under 1 year	8,130	227	11	8,368	33·696	2·967
1 and under 2	7,349	205	17	7,571	37·277	2·682
2 " 5	19,857	554	42	20,453	13·796	7·255
5 " 10	29,348	819	67	30,234	9·334	10·712
10 " 15	28,753	803	65	29,621	9·527	10·495
15 " 20	30,566	853	49	31,468	8·962	11·157
20 " 30	60,998	1703	81	62,782	4·491	22·266
30 " 40	39,542	1104	63	40,709	6·928	14·434
40 " 50	24,817	693	34	25,544	11·038	9·059
50 " 60	13,008	363	38	13,409	21·060	4·748
60 " 70	7,815	218	11	8,044	35·054	2·852
70 " 75	2,141	60	9	2,210	127·953	0·781
75 " 80	857	24	..	881	319·660	0·312
80 " 85	567	16	3	586	483·155	0·207
85 " 90	136	4	1	141	2,014·330	0·049
90 " 95	47	1	..	48	5,828·702	0·017
95 " 100	16	..	..	16	17,121·812	0·005
100 and upwards	2	..	..	2	136,974·500	0·000
Total .	273,949	7647	491	282,087	1·000	100·000

Note.—In the second column of the above Table are included the temporary absentees, and also the 375 whose ages were not ascertained for the Government Census, together with the 209 inhabitants of Gorbals returned in the Census of 1841 for Renfrewshire, whose ages are not stated separately in the Tables. And as the Enumerators failed in most cases to ascertain the ages of the absentees, stated in the local reports, the ages of the whole are calculated in the same proportion to the total amount (7647) as those obtained for the Government Census, at the same ages, bear to the whole population whose ages are ascertained, viz., 273,949.

* These numbers are exclusive of 375 whose Ages were not ascertained by the Enumerators of the Census, and of a small portion of Gorbals containing 209 inhabitants, who were returned in the County of Renfrew by the Government Census of 1841.

† The Ages of the inhabitants of Strathbungo are taken from a MS. table obligingly transmitted to me by the Commissioners for the Census.

The population of the City of Glasgow and Suburban Districts, by the Government Census lately published, amounts to 274,324; whereas, by the Report of the Census of Lanarkshire, which I had the honour of submitting to the Honourable Archibald Alison, Sheriff of the County, in the month of August, 1841, and on which the calculations contained in our Mortality Bills, since that date, are founded, the population of Glasgow and Suburbs amount to 282,134.

The difference between these statements principally arises from the persons who were temporarily absent from Glasgow and suburban parishes, upon the day on which the Census was taken, being included in the Local Report, and excluded from the Government Census. The following is a statement of the particulars of difference:—

Population of Glasgow (<i>City and Suburbs</i>) by Government Census (<i>page 75, ages*</i>)	274,324
--	---------

Persons temporarily absent from their usual places of residence:—

From Barony Parish,	3155	
From Gorbals Parish,	1211	
From City of Glasgow,	2697	
Total Absentees from City and Suburbs on 7th June, 1841, —		7,063
Small portion of Gorbals returned in the County of Lanark by the Government Census for 1831, but in 1841 returned in that of Renfrew,		209
Strathbungo, not formerly returned for Glasgow, but included in the Local Report,		491
		<hr/>
Total population of Glasgow and Suburban Districts,	282,087	
Total population of Glasgow and Suburban Districts, as stated in Local Report,		282,134
		<hr/>
Difference,		47

The difference, then, between the amount of population of the City and Suburbs of Glasgow by the Government Census, and that by the Local Report is 47. "This difference has arisen chiefly from the corrections of the Enumerators' Schedules."†

With regard to the 491 inhabitants of Strathbungo, however, as these did not fall under my own immediate superintendence at the time the Census was taken, I relied on the reports of others, when I introduced them into Table Third (*see Local Report of the Census of Lanarkshire*) as a part of the population of Gorbals beyond the parliamentary limits, amounting to 1707; but, from a personal examination I made a few months since into this and other matters, at the request of the Honourable the Commissioners for the Census, I found that Strathbungo was not included in the Census of Glasgow for 1831. The 491 inhabitants of that Village, therefore, fall to be deducted from the above amount, to give the population of Glasgow with-

* The ages of 375 of these were not ascertained by the Enumerators of the Census, which reduced the number of ascertained ages to 273,949, as stated in the foregoing Table.

† Letter from the Commissioners of the Census, now before me.

in the same limits of those included in former Censuses of Glasgow and Suburbs. The following is, therefore, a correct statement of the population of Glasgow by the two last Censuses—the enumeration being made within the same limits :—

Population of Glasgow and Suburban Districts in 1841, exclusive of Strathbungo,	281,596
Population of Glasgow and Suburban Districts in 1831,	202,426
Increase of population in 1841,	79,170

Showing that the population of Glasgow and Suburbs has increased 39·11 per cent. from 1831 to 1841, being a greater increase than that which took place between 1821 and 1831 by 1·45 per cent.

As Strathbungo is nearer to the City than some of the other villages included in the population of Glasgow, and the amount of burials which take place within the limits of Glasgow from that village, as well as from other districts, cause the proportionate Mortality to appear somewhat greater than it really is. I lately took an opportunity of bringing this subject under the consideration of the committee of the Town Council, whose province it is to take cognizance of these matters, when it was resolved that Strathbungo should in future be included within the range of our Mortality Bills. The amount of Population as stated in the foregoing Table, will therefore still be taken as the basis of our calculations for the vital statistics of Glasgow.

Owing to the large amount of our population who annually visit the various watering-places on the western coast, and other country situations, at the season of the year at which the Census was taken up, it is the more fortunate for the future accuracy of the Population Statistics of Glasgow, that as accurate an account as possible was taken of the absentees from the various localities, as exhibited in the Report by Mr Strang, and also in the Report already alluded to. From the plan adopted for the national population returns, the amount of these absentees do not appear in the Government Census, for the very proper reasons stated in a letter from the Commissioners for the Census, now before me, of which the following is an extract:—"The variance in the County of Lanark chiefly arises from your including 7031 absentees in your statement, who must necessarily be excluded from that part of the Census return, having been elsewhere enumerated. Therefore, if included in the population of Glasgow by the Census Tables, giving a double return."

TABLE TWO.—*Classification of Diseases.*

CLASSES.	SPECIES.	SYNONYMS.
Accidents, . . .	. . . . .	Fractures, Wounds, Burns, Bruises, Drow
Aged,	Decline above 60 years,	And without any particular Disease.
Asthma, . . . . .	. . . . .	Shortness of Breath.
Bowel Complaints,	{ Dysentery,	Flux, Bloody Flux.
	{ Bowel Hives,	Inflammation of Bowels in Children.
	{ Looseness,	Diarrhœa.
	{ Teething,	
	{ Colic,	Iliac Passion.
Catarrh, . . . . .	. . . . .	Cold, Influenza.
Child-birth, . . . . .	. . . . .	Puerperal Fever.
Croup, . . . . .	. . . . .	Stopping.
Decline,	{ Consumption,	Pulmonary, Phthisis, Wasting.
	{ Tabes Mesenterica,	Consumption of Young from Diseased Glan
Dropsy,	{ Dropsy, General,	
	{ " of Chest,	
	{ " of Belly,	
Fever, . . . . .	. . . . .	Typhus, continued Fever, or Nervous or Pu
Head, Diseases of,	{ Apoplexy,	Rupture of Vessel in, or overflow of Bloo
	{ Palsy,	Paralysis. [E
	{ Water in the Head,	Hydrocephalus.
Hooping-Cough, . . . . .	. . . . .	Head or Brain Fever.
Heart, Diseases of,	. . . . .	Chin-Cough.
	. . . . .	Aneurism, Ossification.
Inflammation,	{ General, or	Not specified.
	{ of Chest,	
	{ of Bowels,	
	{ of Liver,	
	{ of Throat,	
Measles, . . . . .	. . . . .
Nervous Diseases, . . . . .	. . . . .	Convulsions, Fits, Lock-Jaw, Epilepsy.
Scarlet Fever.	. . . . .
Small-Pox.	. . . . .
Miscellaneous Dis- eases,	{ Abscess Lumbar,	Suppuration of the Loins.
	{ Cancer,	Of Breast, of Lips, of Bowels; Schirrus.
	{ Carbuncle,	"
	{ Diabetes,	"
	{ Dyspepsia,	Stomach Complaints.
	{ Erysypelas,	Rose.
	{ Flooding,	
	{ Jaundice,	
	{ Joints Diseased,	White Swelling, Diseased Hip-Joint.
	{ Rheumatism,	
	{ Rupture,	Hernia.
	{ Spine Diseased,	
	{ Spitting of Blood,	
	{ Stone in Bladder,	

The Classification of Diseases used in our Mortality Tables is far from being so complete as was attainable were a legislative measure obtained for the improvement of the Registers of Deaths in Scotland. The above arrangement, though by no means so complete as could be wished, is probably as much as can be made, in the present state of our Registers. This arrangement was first adopted for the Mortality Bill of 1835. In 1836, some slight alterations were introduced, at the suggestion of the late Dr Corkindale, who added the following note in reference to it; and the same plan has been uniformly followed in the Glasgow Mortality Bills since that date, and also in the Tables contained in the Report on the Vital Statistics of Large Towns in Scotland, published in the Vol. of the Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Note by Dr Corkindale.—"The species in the above form contain a list of Diseases tolerably correct for the construction of Mortality Bills. There are, however, many affections omitted that are often causes of deaths; for no list could be at all workable in any ordinary way, if it attempted to comprehend every variety of Disease. In the present circumstances of the preparation of these Bills, a list is rendered still less complete by the necessity of using a classification called Miscellaneous Diseases, many of which, though having nothing in common, are grouped together, because they are not comprehended under the other classes."

1891. MONTHS.	Mean of greatest diurnal heat.	Mean of greatest diurnal heat and cold.	Mean diurnal range of tempera- ture.	Mean heat on dry days through- out.	Mean heat on days on which more or less rain fell.	Mean heat at 10 o'clock, A. M.	Mean height of barometer at 10 o'clock, A. M., on dry days throughout.	Mean height of barometer on days on which more or less rain or snow fell.	Number of dry days through- out.	Number of days on which rain or snow fell.	East. Number days.	North-east Number days.	North. Number days.	North-west Number days.	West. Number days.	South-west Number days.	South. Number days.	South-east Number days.
January	28.3	36.8	8.5	28.69	35.27	29.7	29.62	29.73	13	18	6	4	3	1	14	3	..	..
February	35.4	42.4	7.0	39.02	38.06	29.7	29.94	29.68	12	16	11	5	1	..	3	2	5	1
March	41.0	54.8	13.8	48.39	47.50	29.6	29.87	29.42	14	17	2	..	1	3	8	6	2	2
April	39.1	56.4	17.3	48.11	47.54	29.7	29.83	29.62	9	21	3	3	3	..	9	9	2	1
May	44.9	63.9	19.0	54.57	53.80	29.7	29.91	29.51	15	16	7	1	1	..	6	9	7	..
June	48.3	65.3	17.0	56.50	57.15	29.8	29.93	29.71	17	13	5	5	1	4	8	2	4	1
July	50.6	66.4	15.8	58.80	58.40	29.7	29.81	29.64	11	20	3	1	..	9	10	6	2	2
August	51.8	66.4	14.6	59.31	59.00	29.6	29.69	29.60	11	20	2	..	6	12	7	2	2	2
September	49.6	63.6	14.0	57.40	56.00	29.6	29.78	29.45	13	17	6	2	..	4	1	6	3	8
October	40.5	51.9	11.4	45.00	46.90	29.4	29.68	29.30	9	22	7	5	1	5	8	2	..	3
November	35.4	43.2	8.3	36.00	41.80	29.5	29.76	29.39	14	16	7	4	1	4	6	5	1	2
December	35.5	43.0	7.5	36.00	40.39	29.4	29.39	29.42	8	23	3	2	..	6	5	14	..	1
Annual Mean	41.70	54.51	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23

1892.

	31.8	37.8	34.8	5.9	33.50	35.88	35.3	29.8	29.97	29.12	14	17	8	5	..	..	7	4	2	5
January	35.9	45.2	40.6	9.2	36.89	42.29	40.7	29.6	29.80	29.63	9	19	2	3	..	..	4	13	4	2
February	37.6	50.0	43.8	12.4	43.75	43.78	44.1	29.6	30.10	29.50	4	27	2	1	3	..	4	18	3	..
March	38.3	58.5	48.4	20.2	48.89	46.71	49.2	30.1	30.12	29.00	23	7	5	14	2	1	6	2	..	7
April	45.6	63.5	54.5	17.9	55.50	54.05	56.1	29.8	29.96	29.60	12	19	3	6	..	1	2	7	5	..
May	50.7	69.5	60.1	18.8	60.88	59.04	61.4	29.9	30.06	29.65	18	12	6	4	..	4	5	7	3	1
June	50.4	67.9	59.2	17.5	60.32	57.82	60.8	29.8	29.94	29.63	17	14	5	4	..	6	6	6	1	3
July	53.5	70.5	62.0	17.0	61.58	62.11	62.9	29.9	30.01	29.77	13	18	4	..	..	3	8	14	3	2
August	49.4	63.4	56.4	14.0	53.03	58.97	57.0	29.8	29.96	29.64	13	17	5	8	..	5	6	6	2	1
September	38.8	53.1	45.9	14.3	46.62	44.59	45.9	29.8	29.96	29.59	20	11	1	1	..	11	15	3	..	..
October	37.1	44.9	41.0	7.8	40.87	41.14	41.00	29.6	29.82	29.25	16	14	3	16	..	..	6	4	1	..
November	42.9	49.9	46.4	7.0	43.75	46.58	46.10	29.7	30.10	29.71	2	29	2	1	..	..	3	20	3	2
for 1842	42.64	56.18	49.42	13.50	48.80	49.41	50.00	29.78	29.98	29.58	161	204	46	63	5	26	71	104	27	23
Mean for 1841	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1840	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1839	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1838	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1837	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1836	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1835	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1834	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1833	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1832	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1831	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1830	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1829	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1828	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1827	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1826	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1825	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1824	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1823	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1822	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1821	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1820	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1819	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1818	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1817	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1816	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1815	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1814	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1813	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1812	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1811	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1810	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1809	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1808	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1807	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1806	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1805	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1804	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1803	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1802	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1801	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1800	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1799	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1798	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1797	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1796	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1795	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1794	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1793	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1792	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1791	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1790	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1789	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1788	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81	47.39	48.48	48.62	29.62	29.77	29.54	146	219	62	32	12	42	90	71	33	23
Mean for 1787	41.70	54.51	48.10	12.81																

From the preceding Table, it appears that the mean height of the barometer, for the two years 1841 and 1842, was '315 of an inch higher on the dry days throughout, than on those when more or less rain or snow fell.

The mean temperature in the shade, (though it would have been otherwise had the thermometer been exposed, like the earth's surface, to the sun,) seems to have been '85 of a degree of Fahrenheit higher on the days when more or less rain or snow fell, than on those that were dry throughout. It also appears that the mean warmth of the dry days, in the shade, is usually greater than that of the wet days during the summer half of the year, and the reverse during the winter half.

12° Fahrenheit, which occurred on the mornings of the 9th and the 13th January, is the lowest temperature registered in 1841. 79° Fahrenheit, which occurred so late in the season as the 12th September, (no other registration exceeding 74°,) is the highest; making an annual range between these extremes of 67° Fahrenheit.

28·5 inches, which occurred on the 30th November, is the lowest barometrical registration in 1841. From a marginal note in the Register, it appears that this barometrical depression happened during a heavy gale that prevailed in the British Channel and in the South of England, but which did not extend to the northern half of the island. The wind on that day, at Glasgow, is registered "S.W. very light;" and both on the previous and the subsequent days, it is registered "light." 30·5 inches, which occurred on the 1st of February, is the highest barometrical registration in 1841; making an annual range of 2 inches.

22° Fahrenheit, which occurred on the morning of the 15th January, is the lowest temperature registered in 1842. 78° Fahrenheit, which occurred on the 16th July and on the 17th August, is the highest; making an annual range between these extremes of 56° Fahrenheit.

28·6 inches, which occurred on the 25th November, wind being N.E. and light, is the lowest barometrical registration in 1842. 30·4 inches, which occurred on the 7th January, the 16th May, the 29th and 30th September, the 8th and 9th October, the 5th November, and the 9th December, is the highest; making an annual range of 1·8 inches.

N.B.—All the barometrical registration in the Table, and in the comments thereon, require $1\frac{1}{2}$ tenths of an inch to be added to them, to compensate for the depression occasioned by the altitude above the level of the sea at which the observations were made.

We are indebted to Graham Hutchison, Esq., of this city, for the preceding Meteorological Table.

We are indebted to DAVID HOPE, ESQ. for the following ABSTRACT
OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE *of the* GLASGOW RELIEF FUND.

Amount of Collections, Subscriptions, and Donations, from May, 1842,
to May, 1843, £12,550 0 0
(N.B.—The greater part of the Subscriptions were got during the
first four months.)

Amount paid for out-door labour during that time,	£6,304 11 8
Do. paid for in-door labour during that time—chiefly weaving,	1,730 0 0
Do. paid to Glasgow and Calton Soup-Kitchens, for the Relief of the unemployed during the summer of 1842,	3,009 12 9
Do. voted to assist Barony Parish and Gorbals unemployed, Febru- ary, 1843,	300 0 0
Do. voted for distress arising from fever and want of employment, October, 1843,	300 0 0
Do. distributed for casual aid in money, provisions, &c., in extra- ordinary cases, say from May, 1842, to November, 1843, about	100 0 0
E. E.	£11,744 4 5

DAVID HOPE, *Treasurer.*

GLASGOW, 1st December, 1843.

“Mr Hope begs to hand Dr Watt the foregoing particulars in connection with the Glasgow Relief Fund, and which, he conceives, embraces what was wished for.

“Mr Hope may further state, that all the provisions distributed, such as meal, soup, &c., were of an excellent quality; and so anxious were the committee on this point, especially as it formed a large item in the expenditure, that Sir James Campbell (then Lord Provost), and various members of the committee, were in the frequent habit of visiting the Soup-Kitchens referred to, for the purpose of testing the same; and which uniformly received their utmost approval.

“D. HOPE.”



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