

# TABLES OF MORTALITY

FOR EACH MONTH,

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

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Mean Population for these Years, 264,010.

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

	January.	Mean Population,
1841	1,000	1,000
1842	1,000	1,000
1843	1,000	1,000
1844	1,000	1,000
1845	1,000	1,000
1846	1,000	1,000
1847	1,000	1,000
1848	1,000	1,000
1849	1,000	1,000
1850	1,000	1,000
1851	1,000	1,000
1852	1,000	1,000
1853	1,000	1,000
1854	1,000	1,000
1855	1,000	1,000
1856	1,000	1,000
1857	1,000	1,000
1858	1,000	1,000
1859	1,000	1,000
1860	1,000	1,000
1861	1,000	1,000
1862	1,000	1,000
1863	1,000	1,000
1864	1,000	1,000
1865	1,000	1,000
1866	1,000	1,000
1867	1,000	1,000
1868	1,000	1,000
1869	1,000	1,000
1870	1,000	1,000
1871	1,000	1,000
1872	1,000	1,000
1873	1,000	1,000
1874	1,000	1,000
1875	1,000	1,000
1876	1,000	1,000
1877	1,000	1,000
1878	1,000	1,000
1879	1,000	1,000
1880	1,000	1,000
1881	1,000	1,000
1882	1,000	1,000
1883	1,000	1,000
1884	1,000	1,000
1885	1,000	1,000
1886	1,000	1,000
1887	1,000	1,000
1888	1,000	1,000
1889	1,000	1,000
1890	1,000	1,000
1891	1,000	1,000
1892	1,000	1,000
1893	1,000	1,000
1894	1,000	1,000
1895	1,000	1,000
1896	1,000	1,000
1897	1,000	1,000
1898	1,000	1,000
1899	1,000	1,000
1900	1,000	1,000

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	..	2	2	5	6	9	2	0	4	5	2	12	11	10	5	23	2						
Aged . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Asthma . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	2	2	3	3	4	13	14	20	21	37						
Bowel Complaints . . . . .	4	192	188	79	52	25	18	1	5	3	..	1	..	1	2	2	3	2	2						
Catarrh . . . . .	5	10	7	11	4	14	12	6	3	2	3	1	2	6	9	14	12	15	12						
Child-birth . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	36	..	40	..	9	..						
Croup . . . . .	7	28	18	30	23	23	16	5	8	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..						
Decline . . . . .	8	43	47	40	45	52	48	32	36	10	11	33	34	77	81	62	70	85	59						
Dropsy . . . . .	9	4	1	4	4	14	4	12	4	4	3	9	4	9	8	11	11	18	21						
Fever . . . . .	10	14	2	14	6	22	28	23	19	11	14	31	28	87	75	78	49	80	57						
Head, of . . . . .	11	28	19	26	19	46	17	9	18	3	6	3	2	4	..	18	4	10	8						
Heart, of . . . . .	12	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	..	3	1	2	2	..	..	1	4	4						
Hooping Cough . . . . .	13	63	57	67	70	68	63	10	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Inflammation . . . . .	14	57	26	33	21	30	27	13	12	14	6	2	11	29	17	23	24	17	..						
Measles . . . . .	15	42	53	73	70	89	72	13	19	3	2	..	1	1	3	1	2	1	..						
Nervous . . . . .	16	10	11	2	3	6	5	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	3	1						
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	17	14	23	21	26	40	36	22	25	6	10	..	1	1	3	..	3	..	1						
Small-Pox . . . . .	18	36	28	41	31	52	39	12	12	2	2	2	3	11	2	1	1	..	..						
Miscellaneous . . . . .	19	11	11	7	6	7	4	6	4	2	2	5	5	4	12	9	8	9	15						
Total ascertained . . . . .	20	561	101	153	378	104	309	177	185	67	81	101	94	232	200	238	252	205	245						
Not ascertained . . . . .	21	20	29	15	9	14	12	6	7	3	..	..	..	9	8	8	6	11	9						
Total . . . . .	22	581	320	168	387	308	411	183	192	70	81	101	94	241	208	246	258	300	254						
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years, 5 and under 20, 20 and under 30, and 30 and upward		1557				1318				351				367				1017				1055			
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		2875				721				2072															
Average Annual Deaths at do		410½				103				206															

**February.**

Accidents . . . . .	1	1	1	3	1	5	3	4	4	7	3	6	2	12	3	6	3	6	1
Aged . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowel Complaints . .	4	186	175	59	46	15	22	3	6	3	..	2	2	1	2	3	4	2	..
Catarrh . . . . .	5	8	7	9	6	7	7	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	5	5	12	3	7
Child-birth . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23	..	7
Croup . . . . .	7	14	16	27	21	21	14	5	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Declino . . . . .	8	51	36	44	46	48	31	23	19	16	20	27	30	70	74	48	70	54	52
Dropsy . . . . .	9	1	1	4	2	13	13	11	4	4	1	1	5	5	5	9	15	12	12
Fever . . . . .	10	5	7	15	12	21	26	25	26	11	15	23	32	57	43	62	44	61	41
Head, of . . . . .	11	30	30	27	39	24	15	15	11	8	2	2	..	8	3	5	1	11	2
Heart, of . . . . .	12	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	2	3	3	4	..	5	4
Hooping Cough . . .	13	56	55	58	44	35	50	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation . . . .	14	41	30	19	22	29	26	17	6	5	4	8	6	11	14	13	14	17	11
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	2	1	..
Scarlet Fever . . . .	17	7	12	12	12	39	28	24	25	3	6	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	1
Small-Pox . . . . .	18	46	38	32	24	30	24	8	5	3	4	..	3	5	4	..	2	..	..
Miscellaneous . . . .	19	14	5	7	5	5	4	3	2	1	3	3	1	7	2	10	7	14	14
Total ascertained . .	20	189	145	374	327	335	313	174	148	71	71	78	91	194	188	171	206	207	177
Not ascertained . . .	21	23	18	14	13	8	9	3	7	2	1	3	1	8	10	11	7	9	6
Total . . . . .	22	512	463	388	340	343	322	177	155	73	72	81	92	202	198	182	213	216	183
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years, 5 and under 20, and under 60, and 60 and upward		1243					1125	331					319	754					773
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		2368						650						1527					
Average Annual Deaths at do.		338						92						218					

**FORTIETH.**

Month of January, during the Seven Years 1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, classified according to Eighteen the whole amount of Deaths at different Ages during that Month; with Calculations showing the Proportions the Month and also to the mean Population.

of these Years, 264,010.                      January.

**January.**

AGES.														TOTAL.		Grand Total Deaths for January during these seven years.	Average Annual Deaths this Month.	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		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
8	6	5	1	3	6	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	91	48	142	203	48.30	13014.57	1
...	...	112	137	81	103	50	67	17	71	20	33	6	14	1	3	1	1	9.11	2454.27	2
33	36	55	50	11	14	6	4	5	7	...	...	...	...	176	193	369	523	18.59	5008.31	3
1	4	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	278	588	81	11.66	3142.97	4
12	28	13	21	4	0	6	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	120	125	245	35	23.00	7543.14	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	88	123	77.95	21000.79	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	69	157	223	43.69	11771.14	7
50	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	504	997	1423	6.88	1853.63	8
16	13	17	17	1	2	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	123	98	221	313	31.04	8362.30	9
36	28	13	13	3	1	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	416	323	739	1053	9.28	2500.77	10
8	8	7	0	7	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	173	114	287	41	23.00	6430.26	11
7	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	26	38	53	180.52	48633.42	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	207	417	594	10.45	4431.82	13
12	21	17	6	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	223	200	423	603	16.21	4368.95	14
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	224	448	64	15.31	4125.15	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	23	47	63	145.95	39320.63	16
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	123	229	323	29.95	8070.17	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	121	281	401	24.41	6576.76	18
12	14	0	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	93	180	253	38.11	10267.05	19
217	211	251	263	115	143	52	80	57	84	21	36	6	14	1	3	1	1	1.03	277.94	20
7	4	13	6	6	1	3	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	115	96	211	303	32.51	8758.62	21
224	245	261	260	120	144	85	80	58	86	21	39	6	14	1	3	1	1	1.00	260.30	22
556,636																				
1192														6860		1697	958			
1707														980						

FORTY-FIRST.

February.

[illegible]

TABLE

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

March.

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.
		M.		M.		M.		M.		M.		M.		M.		M.		M.	
Accidents . . . . .	1	1	1	2	..	5	10	5	2	6	2	2	2	17	3	15	6	9	1
Aged . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	7	8	17	20
Bowel Complaints . . .	4	200	134	68	61	23	14	7	4	1	3	..	1	2	3	4	3	2	4
Catarrh . . . . .	5	1	3	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	4	1	7
Child-birth . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	21	..	8	..
Croup . . . . .	7	13	16	10	14	14	8	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . . . .	8	47	42	38	43	60	33	23	20	18	18	36	26	68	76	63	73	51	62
Dropsy . . . . .	9	4	1	6	2	12	6	10	6	6	3	3	2	6	11	11	11	9	17
Fever . . . . .	10	15	13	13	14	21	17	21	31	18	14	28	35	80	69	85	49	82	47
Head, of . . . . .	11	33	33	25	25	28	27	12	14	2	4	6	2	8	3	14	9	14	7
Heart, of . . . . .	12	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	2	2	1	1	2	3	..	4	1	4	1
Hooping Cough . . . . .	13	43	42	62	52	40	44	13	9	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation . . . . .	14	28	19	26	24	32	14	11	14	6	4	6	8	10	26	12	11	21	12
Measles . . . . .	15	36	25	43	35	45	40	11	8	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . . . .	16	8	6	4	3	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	3	1	..	2	..
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	17	14	19	18	17	24	29	10	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	6	6	4	2	6	2	3	2	2	9	8	8	13	9	13
Total ascertained . . .	20	500	401	357	327	347	288	144	131	63	60	88	87	215	231	226	209	221	194
Not ascertained . . . .	21	31	28	13	16	13	18	4	4	4	1	2	2	3	4	11	4	6	13
Total . . . . .	22	510	429	370	312	360	306	148	135	67	61	90	89	218	235	237	213	227	207
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward		1270						305						845					
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		2347						500						1668					
Average Annual Deaths at do.		335½						84½						238½					

April.

TABLE

Accidents . . . . .	1	3	..	1	3	6	6	9	3	2	2	8	..	12	8	8	4	10	4
Aged . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . . . .	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	6	9	6	10
Bowel Complaints . . .	4	160	125	51	46	27	15	5	7	2	2	..	1	1	3	1	4	3	2
Catarrh . . . . .	5	..	2	1	2	1	3	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	3	1	2	..	..
Child-birth . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	19	..	12	..
Croup . . . . .	7	19	11	16	12	13	15	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Decline . . . . .	8	37	33	40	26	40	40	24	17	26	16	32	31	70	60	66	57	50	38
Dropsy . . . . .	9	..	3	..	3	5	3	6	6	6	1	1	6	4	10	4	8	10	19
Fever . . . . .	10	4	7	8	14	18	23	20	19	4	17	20	16	74	51	63	54	59	49
Head, of . . . . .	11	28	16	32	19	29	21	15	17	3	2	3	1	5	7	6	6	7	8
Heart, of . . . . .	12	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	4	1	..	2	2	3	1	2	3	4	..
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	6	3	15	11	15	20	11	16
Measles . . . . .	15	24	16	35	33	30	38	10	10	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . . . .	16	3	6	6	1	3	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	17	2	7	7	9	26	24	21	13	3	2	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..
Small-Pox . . . . .	18	29	30	26	28	29	31	10	4	2	2	1	1	3	4	..	3	..	1
Miscellaneous . . . . .	19	9	10	8	3	5	9	8	6	5	3	6	..	6	9	10	10	15	6
Total ascertained . . .	20	387	323	294	256	312	282	143	135	58	56	82	65	200	187	175	201	185	158
Not ascertained . . . .	21	19	23	9	8	7	7	4	3	2	..	4	1	7	4	6	9	8	6
Total . . . . .	22	406	346	303	264	319	289	147	138	60	56	86	66	216	191	181	210	193	164
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward		1028						293						750					
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		1927						553						1463					
Average Annual Deaths at do.		275½						79						209					

FORTY-SECOND.

Month of March, during the Seven Years, 1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, classified according to Eighteen the whole amount of Deaths at different Ages during that Month; with Calculations showing the Proportions the Month and also to the Mean Population.

March.

A G E S.																		TOTAL.		Grand Total Deaths for March during these seven years.	Average Annual Deaths this Month.	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						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.					
8	2	7	6	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	37	115	163	46·68	16070·17	1				
..	..	50	87	45	57	10	16	10	10	11	12	0	0	4	1	1	..	200	258	404	603	11·57	3982·90	2
15	18	20	26	6	5	5	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	70	89	165	233	32·53	11200·42	3				
2	6	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	237	558	793	9·02	3311·95	4				
6	4	3	2	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	29	44	63	122·02	42001·59	5				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	44	63	122·02	42001·59	6				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	40	90	126	59·65	20534·11	7				
37	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	441	443	884	1263	6·07	2090·57	8				
12	15	11	19	7	4	1	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	99	100	199	283	20·97	9286·78	9				
37	29	15	11	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	422	332	754	1073	7·12	2451·02	10				
16	7	8	6	3	2	5	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	176	144	320	453	16·77	5775·22	11				
2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	13	35	5	153·40	52802·00	12				
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	149	299	423	17·95	6180·83	13				
11	12	11	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	173	155	328	463	16·30	5634·30	14				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	116	252	36	21·30	7333·61	15				
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	22	41	53	130·95	45974·87	16				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	82	159	223	33·76	11623·08	17				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	102	222	313	24·18	8324·63	18				
8	19	11	10	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	97	185	263	29·02	9989·56	19				
155	161	140	180	72	80	53	58	17	55	13	13	0	0	4	1	1	..	2670	2488	5158	7306	1·04	358·29	20
9	1	4	8	2	3	..	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	104	107	211	307	25·44	8758·62	21
164	165	153	188	74	83	53	59	18	56	14	16	7	7	4	1	1	..	2774	2595	5369	767	1·00	344·21	22
354																		110						
764																		5369						
1091																		767						

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

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.				
Accidents . . . . .	1	2	..	2	..	4	3	4	..	5	2	13	..	14	5	14	3	0	3		
Aged . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Asthma . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	6	6		
Bowel Complaints . . . . .	4	103	128	56	46	18	10	4	4	..	..	1	..	3	1	4	2	3	2		
Catarrh . . . . .	5	..	1	1	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1		
Child-birth . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	17	..	8		
Croup . . . . .	7	15	10	8	8	8	10	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Decline . . . . .	8	30	32	33	28	47	48	37	25	28	21	35	35	98	79	60	70	44	53		
Dropsy . . . . .	9	1	1	1	2	8	7	14	6	1	4	..	1	4	2	6	15	0	14		
Fever . . . . .	10	8	5	8	10	13	19	9	18	8	16	26	17	75	48	75	67	66	63		
Head, of . . . . .	11	33	21	23	16	22	22	23	10	7	..	4	..	4	3	12	6	7	7		
Heart, of . . . . .	12	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	2	3	3		
Hooping Cough . . . . .	13	35	37	32	31	23	23	9	6	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
Inflammation . . . . .	14	27	21	23	10	16	11	9	6	2	4	4	7	13	19	15	15	17	16		
Measles . . . . .	15	31	21	41	45	41	48	10	10	4	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Nervous . . . . .	16	4	7	1	2	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	..	..		
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	17	9	6	15	16	16	25	12	21	2	3	3	1	2	2	..	1	..	1		
Small-Pox . . . . .	18	43	38	28	28	29	28	7	10	1	6	3	..	6	2	2	1	..	2		
Miscellaneous . . . . .	19	7	8	6	2	4	7	2	3	2	2	1	4	4	11	15	14	11	13		
Total ascertained . . . . .	20	121	339	279	248	253	270	150	123	61	65	91	68	226	193	208	203	175	188		
Not ascertained . . . . .	21	11	27	10	10	6	6	7	7	4	1	1	3	4	4	4	7	3	3		
Total . . . . .	22	135	366	289	258	259	276	157	130	65	66	92	71	230	197	212	210	178	191		
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward		983				320				745				1450				207			
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		1833				585				1450				207				635			
Average Annual Deaths at do.		269				83				207				207				269			

June.																			TABLE.									
Accidents . . . . .	1	..	2	1	..	7	2	6	2	4	1	10	4	10	6	10	2	13	..									
Aged . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									
Asthma . . . . .	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	4	5	..									
Bowel Complaints . . . . .	4	145	143	40	42	11	15	5	3	3	3	2	4	1	2	..	6	1	2									
Catarrh . . . . .	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	..									
Child-birth . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	21	..	4	..									
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	64	49	51									
Dropsy . . . . .	9	2	..	..	2	1	4	6	2	2	2	2	1	5	2	7	11	6	10									
Fever . . . . .	10	19	4	7	5	13	16	16	12	5	13	15	20	70	46	61	50	65	45									
Head, of . . . . .	11	34	20	23	16	45	24	13	13	5	5	1	2	8	3	9	3	7	4									
Heart, of . . . . .	12	..	1	1	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	..									
Hooping Cough . . . . .	13	27	24	31	36	22	17	12	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..									
Inflammation . . . . .	14	21	16	20	10	10	12	5	8	3	3	4	2	10	11	15	14	13	12									
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	..	2	1	..									
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	6	3	..	1	..									
Miscellaneous . . . . .	19	9	8	7	9	5	10	4	2	2	3	3	2	8	8	16	7	16	19									
Total ascertained . . . . .	20	366	349	282	231	252	245	143	111	59	64	72	77	185	174	176	184	178	153									
Not ascertained . . . . .	21	28	16	4	9	5	6	6	4	..	1	2	1	8	4	4	3	6	6									
Total . . . . .	22	394	365	286	240	257	251	149	115	59	65	74	78	193	178	180	187	183	159									
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward			937				282				686				1337				191									
Grand Total Deaths at same ages			1793				540				1337				191				595									
Average Annual Deaths at do.			256½				77½				191				59				19									



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

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	16	5						
Aged . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Asthma . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	4						
Bowel Complaints . . . . .	4	312	175	59	65	25	14	5	3	7	1	1	3	4	3	2	5	2	6						
Catarrh . . . . .	5	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..						
Child-birth . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	12	..	4						
Croup . . . . .	7	7	13	4	5	10	10	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..						
Decline . . . . .	8	50	56	36	30	36	30	25	25	16	21	27	35	62	65	63	47	30	50						
Dropsy . . . . .	9	2	2	4	1	4	3	9	5	4	..	2	1	3	10	4	9	4	13						
Fever . . . . .	10	7	4	6	7	17	16	10	13	8	13	17	20	60	43	66	45	55	39						
Head, of . . . . .	11	43	29	30	23	17	18	7	7	5	..	3	2	8	3	17	4	15	3						
Heart, of . . . . .	12	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	..						
Hooping Cough . . . . .	13	28	20	21	28	18	24	4	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Inflammation . . . . .	14	19	21	17	8	12	15	10	5	6	4	5	4	7	12	11	9	19	8						
Measles . . . . .	15	28	28	73	64	48	48	16	12	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..						
Nervous . . . . .	16	3	4	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	2						
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	16						
Total ascertained . . . . .	20	156	106	296	300	213	241	116	106	62	49	74	81	176	170	106	150	169	150						
Not ascertained . . . . .	21	25	21	11	6	7	7	8	2	4	4	4	1	5	5	11	6	6	7						
Total . . . . .	22	181	127	307	306	220	248	124	108	66	53	78	82	181	175	207	156	175	157						
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward		1038.981						268.243						631.001						237.207					
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		2019						511						1285						4349					
Average Annual Deaths at do.		288.7						73						183.4						..					

August.

TABLE

Accidents . . . . .	1	1	1	..	..	3	4	6	5	5	1	0	1	14	3	15	3	10	6	
Aged . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Asthma . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	3	
Bowel Complaints . . . . .	4	285	229	114	84	30	23	9	10	1	4	1	..	8	3	6	9	4	8	
Catarrh . . . . .	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	
Child-birth . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	18	..	..	1	
Croup . . . . .	7	11	6	5	17	16	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Decline . . . . .	8	55	48	49	39	44	80	27	19	14	26	17	30	60	82	47	66	37	46	
Dropsy . . . . .	9	3	1	..	1	7	7	4	5	1	2	2	..	5	8	10	7	8	7	
Fever . . . . .	10	10	9	5	6	18	11	11	13	11	12	19	16	34	44	67	46	67	43	
Head, of . . . . .	11	56	39	37	27	20	11	12	15	4	4	..	1	3	7	10	2	8	11	
Heart, of . . . . .	12	..	..	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	2	3	..	
Hooping 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	12	
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	..	..	..	..	..	1	
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	15	
Total ascertained . . . . .	20	595	496	384	324	283	237	131	107	46	59	60	59	152	180	180	176	159	153	
Not ascertained . . . . .	21	33	30	13	13	4	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	7	4	8	5	6	3	
Total . . . . .	22	628	526	397	337	287	238	135	108	48	60	62	62	159	184	188	181	165	156	
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward	1312.1101245.230668.625259.341600																			
Grand Total Deaths at same ages	24134751293478185.7																			
Average Annual Deaths at do.	314.767.7184.7683..																			

## FORTY-SIXTH.

Month of July, during the Seven Years, 1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, classified according to Eighteen  
the whole amount of Deaths at different Ages during that Month; with Calculations showing the Proportions  
of these Years, 264,010.

July.

of these years, 2010-2011

AGES.	TOTAL.	Grand Total Deaths for July during these seven years.	Average Annual Deaths this Month.	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																
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
3	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	30	119	17	36.54	15530.00	1		
..	..	59	60	35	53	10	36	21	14	0	12	1	8	..	6	2	..	140	218	358	51.7	12.14	5162.20	2
4	2	5	3	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	15	36	5.1	120.80	51335.27	3		
4	7	4	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	200	617	88.7	7.04	2995.25	4		
..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10	1.3	434.90	184807.00	5		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33	4	131.78	56002.12	6		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	33	56	8	77.66	33001.25	7		
31	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385	406	791	113	5.49	2336.37	8		
8	6	4	12	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	51	66	117	16.5	37.17	15795.47	9		
29	17	14	16	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	293	237	530	75.5	8.20	3496.92	10		
8	7	9	6	3	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	106	274	39.7	15.87	6744.78	11		
3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	22	3.1	197.68	84003.18	12		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	81	152	21.5	28.61	12158.35	13		
10	11	13	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	106	235	33.5	18.50	7864.12	14		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	153	320	45.7	13.59	5775.21	15		
3	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14	30	4.7	144.96	61602.33	16		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	50	95	13.7	45.77	19453.36	17		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	113	217	31	20.04	8516.45	18		
10	14	12	11	4	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	85	93	178	25.7	24.43	10382.41	19		
114	100	127	100	51	67	21	43	24	47	6	16	1	8	..	5	2	..	2134	2056	4190	5384	1.03	441.06	20
4	7	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	00	69	150	22.7	27.35	11623.08	21
118	116	130	112	53	67	21	43	24	47	6	16	1	8	..	5	2	..	2224	2125	4349	6217	1.00	424.94	22
237,207																								
534																								
767																								
4349																								
6217																								

TABLE

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

September.

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.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Accidents . . . . .	1	3	1	2	1	7	3	8	3	4	2	7	2	23	3	10	7	11	2		
Aged . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Asthma . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	3		
Bowel Complaints . . . . .	4	246	107	118	72	15	18	3	4	3	2	2	2	4	5	2	3	4	10		
Catarrh . . . . .	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Child-birth . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	..	28	..	..		
Croup . . . . .	7	11	7	11	14	14	12	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Decline . . . . .	8	49	51	64	39	29	22	14	17	17	13	23	18	60	51	54	48	31	38		
Dropsy . . . . .	9	..	..	4	..	5	5	8	2	4	2	..	1	2	5	4	15	6	11		
Fever . . . . .	10	14	6	2	4	11	13	14	12	7	5	9	10	41	33	62	32	48	37		
Head, of . . . . .	11	40	38	27	20	23	4	6	8	5	3	1	1	2	4	3	6	3	5		
Heart, of . . . . .	12	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	3	2	3	1	..		
Hooping Cough . . . . .	13	29	25	25	39	15	22	3	7	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..		
Inflammation . . . . .	14	21	28	13	12	9	11	14	6	5	8	5	5	8	11	15	14	15	4		
Measles . . . . .	15	25	31	51	48	57	51	11	15	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Nervous . . . . .	16	9	9	3	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	17	11	7	14	15	32	21	16	13	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	1		
Small-Pox . . . . .	18	43	35	28	30	29	25	4	10	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..		
Miscellaneous . . . . .	19	8	16	8	10	3	..	1	3	3	4	1	..	8	6	10	13	9	9		
Total ascertained . . . . .	20	515	448	371	317	252	216	103	104	50	48	50	54	157	147	107	172	135	123		
Not ascertained . . . . .	21	22	17	16	10	4	7	5	2	..	..	1	2	5	6	3	5	3	3		
Total . . . . .	22	537	465	387	327	256	223	108	106	50	48	51	56	162	153	110	177	138	126		
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward		1174 1015				200 210				539 562											
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		2180				419				1151											
Average Annual Deaths at do																					

October.

TABLE

Accidents . . . . .	1	4	1	4	2	5	2	2	7	4	1	6	..	21	2	17	1	15	5						
Aged . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Asthma . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	..						
Bowel Complaints . . . . .	4	181	157	61	53	15	12	2	5	3	1	2	..	3	5	5	3	2	9						
Catarrh . . . . .	5	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..						
Child-birth . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	18	..	14	..	6						
Croup . . . . .	7	12	12	11	11	14	10	5	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Decline . . . . .	8	37	43	29	37	34	33	12	14	11	17	21	22	43	64	46	35	23	33						
Dropsy . . . . .	9	2	2	3	2	9	4	6	5	4	3	2	3	6	8	5	6	7	8						
Fever . . . . .	10	7	7	9	14	12	17	14	23	6	15	14	22	40	36	80	57	40	46						
Head, of . . . . .	11	31	26	18	12	19	16	9	6	1	1	4	1	6	4	8	6	10	8						
Heart, of . . . . .	12	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	..	1	2						
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	10	13	9						
Measles . . . . .	15	29	29	39	54	45	44	12	15	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Nervous . . . . .	16	5	2	2	3	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	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	..	2	..						
Miscellaneous . . . . .	19	15	6	12	6	4	4	3	5	3	3	2	2	9	7	13	13	10	15						
Total ascertained . . . . .	20	449	382	294	311	270	248	117	128	55	59	59	64	159	169	194	150	133	143						
Not ascertained . . . . .	21	17	25	7	6	10	5	7	1	2	..	2	1	5	5	8	3	5	6						
Total . . . . .	22	466	407	301	317	280	253	124	129	57	61	61	65	164	174	202	153	138	149						
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward		1047				977				232				253				629				590			
Grand Total Deaths at same ages		2024				485				1219															
Average Annual Deaths at do.		289½				69½				174½															

FORTY-EIGHTH.

Month of September, during the Seven Years, 1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, classified according to Eighteen the whole amount of Deaths at different Ages during that Month; with Calculations showing the Proportions the Month and also to the Mean Population.

of these Years, 264,010.

September.

AGES.														TOTAL.		Grand Total Deaths for Sept. during these seven years.	Average Annual Deaths this Month.	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
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
7	3	4	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	31	123	174	35.00	15024.05	1	
..	..	52	55	35	40	10	33	28	36	6	11	7	4	1	3	..	..	12.26	5265.16	2	
7	3	11	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	18	42	6	102.50	44001.66	3	
10	6	13	7	3	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	424	331	755	1079	5.70	2447.77	4	
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	6	717.50	308011.66	5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48	6	80.68	38501.45	6	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	36	74	104	58.17	24973.91	7	
26	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	334	701	1004	6.14	2636.33	8	
10	10	14	6	2	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	63	123	174	35.00	15024.05	9	
18	17	8	9	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	190	426	609	10.10	4938.19	10	
12	6	15	2	5	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	144	112	256	368	10.81	7219.02	11	
4	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	17	32	44	134.53	57752.18	12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	94	170	243	25.32	10871.00	13	
9	7	10	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	111	239	344	18.01	7732.51	14	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	152	297	423	14.49	6222.45	15	
..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	34	49	126.61	54355.00	16	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	63	142	203	30.31	13014.57	17	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	104	210	30	20.50	8800.33	18	
11	12	9	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	75	147	21	29.28	12571.93	19	
114	101	140	98	50	61	43	38	30	38	7	12	7	4	1	3	..	..	1.03	442.54	20	
5	6	1	3	3	4	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	63	66	129	184	33.37	14326.12	21	
119	106	141	101	53	65	43	39	30	38	8	13	7	4	1	3	..	..	1.00	429.28	22	
283,263																					
546														4305							
78														615							

### TABLE

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

**November.**

### 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	1	2	1	6	9	7	3	2	3	5	1	12	1	23	3	8	4
Aged . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . . . .	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2	7	8	10
Bowel Complaints . . .	4	173	130	47	46	18	16	4	5	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	2	4	2
Catarrah . . . . .	5	3	3	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Child-birth . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	22	..	16	..	6
Croup . . . . .	7	16	14	22	12	16	16	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . . . .	8	20	23	30	29	27	22	21	9	13	11	15	21	55	60	54	46	31	36
Dropsy . . . . .	9	7	1	3	4	9	2	5	5	1	4	4	..	7	5	6	9	13	16
Fever . . . . .	10	12	3	12	15	20	21	12	21	7	8	14	12	53	42	68	43	67	40
Head, of . . . . .	11	29	23	20	20	27	19	13	9	1	2	..	2	1	..	11	3	8	2
Heart, of . . . . .	12	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	4	2	5	2	3	2
Hooping Cough . . . .	13	48	42	31	39	32	35	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation . . . . .	14	39	33	36	18	23	11	10	8	2	3	6	5	19	18	15	18	16	11
Measles . . . . .	15	31	38	59	50	92	81	20	20	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . . . .	16	14	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	..	1
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	17	15	13	23	22	38	32	21	21	2	5	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Small-Pox . . . . .	18	56	46	33	42	38	39	9	8	..	3	1	3	12	2	1	1	..	..
Miscellaneous . . . . .	19	12	9	5	6	4	3	6	3	2	1	4	1	12	12	7	8	8	12
Total ascertained . . .	20	180	381	330	308	350	314	138	123	31	11	52	51	183	170	193	163	166	117
Not ascertained . . . .	21	26	25	9	12	9	10	5	5	..	..	3	3	3	1	6	5	8	4
Total . . . . .	22	506	1066	336	320	359	324	143	128	34	14	55	57	186	174	199	168	174	151
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 40; and 40 and upward						1201	1050			232	220					681	628		
Grand Total Deaths at same ages						2251				461						1309			
Average Annual Deaths at do.						322				65½						187			

December.

## TABLE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Accidents . . . . .	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	5	9	7	..	6	..	25	1	11	1	5	2			
Aged . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . . . .	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	3	6	5	12	11			
Bowel Complaints . . . . .	4	170	137	47	50	18	13	5	6	1	1	2	..	3	2	4	6	3	3			
Catarrh . . . . .	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	2	1	..			
Child-birth . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	..	21	..	3			
Croup . . . . .	7	15	16	22	16	12	15	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Decline . . . . .	8	37	36	33	32	37	36	16	21	11	10	24	29	55	55	59	52	41	43			
Dropsy . . . . .	9	6	1	1	2	5	6	5	2	7	2	3	1	7	7	6	10	10	12			
Fever . . . . .	10	7	3	14	6	23	23	26	19	14	15	31	37	66	52	84	51	74	52			
Head, of . . . . .	11	31	24	23	25	27	27	11	6	3	3	3	..	5	4	6	5	13	7			
Heart, of . . . . .	12	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	3			
Hooping Cough . . . . .	13	49	52	59	47	32	42	7	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Inflammation . . . . .	14	49	36	23	25	26	16	8	17	6	3	7	7	20	25	9	9	14	15			
Measles . . . . .	15	29	32	66	65	73	67	24	20	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Nervous . . . . .	16	4	4	2	..	5	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	5			
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	17	8	13	24	27	44	31	24	32	5	5	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1			
Small-Pox . . . . .	18	36	30	36	41	45	39	9	9	1	2	3	3	6	6	1	2	1	..			
Miscellaneous . . . . .	19	14	9	5	7	6	8	4	1	6	2	3	5	8	7	5	11	18	18			
Total ascertained . . . . .	20	158	389	358	346	358	330	152	161	69	58	88	88	198	183	196	180	198	175			
Not ascertained . . . . .	21	28	27	7	4	14	10	3	2	2	..	2	3	6	4	9	5	12	10			
Total . . . . .	22	186	416	365	350	372	340	155	163	71	58	90	91	204	187	205	185	210	185			
Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 years; 5 and under 20; 20 and under 60; and 60 and upward				1223	1106				316	312						780	711					
Grand Total Deaths at same ages				2329					628							1491						
Average Annual Deaths a do.				332½					89½							213						

FIFTIETH.

Month of November, during the Seven Years 1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, classified according to Eighteen the whole amount of Deaths at different Ages during that Month; with Calculations showing the Proportions the Month and also to the mean Population.

of these Years, 264,010.

**November.**

AGES.														TOTAL.		Grand Total Deaths for January during these seven years.	Average Annual Deaths this Month.	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	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
6	2	3	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	36	111	156	41-42	16649-27	1		
..	..	55	51	34	61	32	43	19	26	8	17	2	3	..	2	150	208	358	511	12-84	5162-20	2
13	15	13	13	4	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	48	54	102	14	45-07	18118-33	3		
3	2	2	8	2	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	257	226	477	681	9-63	3874-36	4		
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	16	22	287-37	115504-37	5		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	46	6	99-95	40175-43	6		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	44	101	143	45-52	18297-72	7		
30	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	296	601	85	7-65	3074-99	8		
10	17	10	11	5	2	2	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	81	82	166	23	27-69	11132-95	9		
28	27	10	8	1	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	306	244	550	78	8-36	8360-12	10		
10	4	14	4	2	1	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	144	91	235	33	19-56	7864-12	11		
1	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15	32	4	143-68	57752-18	12		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	123	241	313	10-07	7668-34	13		
8	11	3	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	149	320	45	14-36	5775-21	14		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	195	399	57	11-52	4631-75	15		
1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	13	34	4	135-23	54355-00	16		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	95	195	27	23-57	9477-28	17		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	144	295	42	15-58	6264-64	18		
6	10	12	6	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	81	72	156	22	20-41	11846-60	19		
117	126	124	112	52	70	43	56	26	31	9	19	4	3	..	2	2301	2134	1435	6334	1-03	416-70	20
6	9	1	1	4	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	82	81	163	23	28-20	11337-85	21		
122	135	125	113	56	81	43	57	27	31	11	10	4	3	..	2	2383	2215	1508	656	1-00	401-92	22
266303																						
574														4598								
82														656								

FIFTY-FIRST

December.

[illegible]

## POPULATION.

As stated in former Mortality Bills, the Population of the three Parishes, Glasgow, Barony, and Gorbals, has hitherto been included in the Population of Glasgow, as forming the basis on which the calculations relative to the Vital Statistics of our City are founded. A Table is given in the Appendix, exhibiting the Ages of the Population of Glasgow and Suburbs for 1841, at 18 periods of life, as obtained from the Government Census, corresponding with the ages stated in our Mortality Tables—together with explanations of the *apparent* differences in the amount of the Population of Glasgow, as stated in the Local Census of Lanarkshire, (on which our calculations are founded,) and that contained in the Census of Scotland. The Population within the limits of our Mortality Bills for 1841, including 7032 who were temporarily absent on the day on which the Census was taken, amounts to 282,134 by the Local, and to 282,087 by the Government Census. The 47 of difference by these statements arises chiefly from corrections on the Enumeration Schedules.

In estimating the amounts of Population each year since 1841, to form the basis on which to found the calculations necessary for our Bills of Mortality, I have adhered to the same rate of increase that is known to have taken place between 1831 and 1841. I have the more confidence in the results thus obtained being sufficiently accurate for all useful purposes, since, by the same method which I adopted in estimating the amount of population for 1841, the result is *now found* to be only 2928 less than that obtained by the Census. It will be observed that the Estimated Population for 1842, amounts to 291,600.

## BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS FOR 1841.

Notwithstanding the inconvenience which often arises both to parents and children from the inattention which prevails in not recording the births of children, our public Registers of Births and Baptisms appear to be as defective for 1841 as they have hitherto been. An effort to obtain a nearer approximation to the amount of Births within the range of the Bills of Mortality, than that furnished by these Registers, was attempted by the Magistrates and Council for the year 1841, by requesting a return from all Clergymen and others of the children born within their several Congregations; but, as the Schedules transmitted to the various parties for this purpose have not been fully returned, and as some of those that have been returned are obviously inaccurate, it has been deemed proper not to publish them. Several of the returns received are, however, drawn up in the most satisfactory manner, and are in the mean preserved among our other Statistical documents.

Table Second shows that the amount of Births and Baptisms engrossed in the Registers of the City and Suburbs in 1841, was - 2981  
And in 1840, - - - - - 3054

Showing a decrease in 1841 of - - - - - 73

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 0.821 —
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 Married, 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 . . .	110.00	0.714	71.45	1.399
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

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, there-  
 fore, 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

The following is a similar Table for 1842, giving a comparison of the  
 proportions 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.
Under 5 years . . .	3618	46·18	46·18	2·98	..
5 and under 20 . . .	883	11·99	12·37	..	0·38
20 and under 60 . . .	1902	25·81	28·51	..	2·67
60 years and upward . . .	956	12·09	12·01	0·08	..
Total . . .	7359	100·00	100·00	..	..
80 years and upward	192	2·60	1·94	0·66	..

The preceding Table shows that there was a greater proportion of Deaths  
 under five 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  
 twenty and sixty years of 2·67 per cent. over those at the same ages in  
 1842. It will be found, however, that in 1841 the proportion of Deaths,  
 under five years of age amounted to 1·454 per cent. of the population;  
 while in 1842 they amounted only to 1·240 per cent. Again, in 1841 the  
 Deaths 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  
 appears, therefore, that while the year 1842 was a much healthier year for  
 the population at all these ages, it was considerably more favourable for  
 those between twenty and sixty years of age than for children under five  
 years; very nearly one-half (49·16 per cent.) of the whole Deaths having  
 taken place 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  
 Deaths.

## TABLE FIFTY-SIXTH,

Exhibiting the amount of Deaths at different Ages during the five years ending with  
 1841; also, 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  
 of Glasgow 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.
Under 5 years . . .	18920	44·58	12·89	31·69	..
5 and under 20 . . .	4825	11·37	32·36	..	20·99
20 and under 60 . . .	12899	30·39	50·50	..	20·11
60 years and upward . . .	5790	13·17	4·22	8·95	..
Total . . .	42434	100·00	100·00	..	..
80 years 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 . . .	3,781	30,302	10.397
5 and under 20 . . .	965	91,325	1.056
20 and under 60 . . .	2,570½	142,111	1.811
60 years and upward . . .	1,158	11,928	9.708
Total . . .	8,480½	282,087	3.008
80 years and upward . . .	203½	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	492	2.23	3,384	2.44	8,130	2.96
1 & und. 2	3,373	2.45	12,056	2.82	408	2.58	2,853	2.61	7,349	2.68
2 & und. 5	10,316	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	19,890	4.66	1,780	9.22	8,705	6.30	11,581	4.22
Ascertained	137,242	100.00	126,195	100.00	19,286	100.00	138,157	100.00	273,949	100.00
Not specified	148		777		7		25		375	
Totals	137,390		126,972		19,293		138,182		274,324	
80 & upward	1,112	1.02	1,480	0.31	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 Argyle, 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, 14·1 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 102,005 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. 191.



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 city, of showing the amount of Deaths which take place at different ages by a 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 sanatory regulations as would ensure to our city 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 1812, 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 1812, 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	2·81	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	15·07	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	66·06
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 Bills 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 a 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 mean Population.	Per cent. of whole Deaths by Measles.	Per cent. of mean Population.	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 Population.
Under 2 years	52.70	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	80.83	92.30	0.060
Under 20 years	99.35	0.197	99.82	0.191	625	98.27	176	90.43	99.67	0.065
Above 20 years	0.64	0.001	0.17	0.000	11	1.72	1	0.50	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 1832.		LIVERPOOL, FOR 1832.	
	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	92.40	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	0.140

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	0.091	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 striking; and although the proportions are somewhat different at the earlier ages in these towns, from those exhibited in the Table for Glasgow, yet, in the 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 various 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 5 YEARS.		PHILADELPHIA, FOR 5 YEARS.		EDINBURGH, FOR 5 YEARS.	
	Per-cent. of whole Deaths by Small-Pox at these Ages.	Per-cent. of mean Popula- tion.	Per-cent. of Deaths by Small-Pox at these Ages.	Per-cent. of Esti- mated Popula- tion.	Amount of Deaths by Small-Pox at these Ages.	Per-cent. of Deaths by Small-Pox at these Ages.	Amount of Deaths by Small-Pox at these Ages.	Per-cent. of Deaths by Small-Pox at these Ages.	Per-cent. of Deaths by Small-Pox at these Ages.	Per-cent. of mean Popula- tion.
Under 2 years	57.70	0.033	57.48	0.065	189	31.11	65	31.30	53.24	0.029
Under 5 years	85.72	0.123	82.33	0.091	325	58.60	108	57.14	82.68	0.040
Under 20 years	95.12	0.137	96.70	0.110	403	72.74	140	77.24	95.23	0.053
Above 20 years	4.87	0.007	3.29	0.003	151	27.26	43	22.75	4.78	0.002
Totals	100.00	0.144	100.00	0.114	554	100.00	189	100.00	100.00	0.050

As the proportion of Deaths by Small-Pox, at the ages stated in the Tables, is so very different in New-York and Philadelphia from that observable in Glasgow at the same ages, the proportions of Deaths by this 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 the proportions of Deaths by Small-Pox, during 1842, different from those given for a series of years for Glasgow, only brings them the nearer the proportions 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, and 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 proportions of Deaths by the same disease in the towns of this country. The proportions 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 towns 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; whereas the

\* 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 5 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 Hooping- Cough.	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 Hooping- Cough.	Amount of Deaths by Hooping- Cough.	Per-cent. of whole Deaths by Hooping- Cough.
Under 2 years	1440	66.37	217	64.77	233	66.38	316	67.62	203	77.48
Under 5 years	1908	91.52	315	94.02	326	92.87	447	95.51	240	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 6½ 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, 1832.		LIVERPOOL, 1832.		BIRMINGHAM, 1832.	
	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 .	70	36.71	90	33.33	62	30.68
Under 3 years	170	82.12	211	78.14	130	70.02
Under 5 years	193	94.20	235	94.41	158	93.49
Under 20 years	207	100.00	269	99.02	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, *ceteris 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 sanitary 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	16.03	46	15.03	47	33.33
Under 20 years .	122	38.48	92	30.16	93	65.05
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 most 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 the 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, . . .	1,161 . . .	238 . . .	16·25
1840, . . .	3,306 . . .	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 . . .	2,368 . . .	12·23

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.

ount 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	40.021	0.121	2320	45.390	0.126	Under 5 years.
461	10.026	0.024	623	12.241	0.033	5 and under 20.
1300	28.463	0.070	1491	29.061	0.080	20 and under 60.
574	12.483	0.031	682	13.294	0.030	60 and upwards.
4598	100.000	0.248	5130	100.000	0.277	Total.
90	2.153	0.005	137	2.670	0.007	80 and upwards.

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	2.016	0.005	Accidents.
353	7.785	0.010	413	8.635	0.023	Aged.
102	2.213	0.005	115	2.241	0.005	Asthma.
477	10.374	0.025	480	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	723	14.101	0.030	Decline.
166	3.610	0.008	152	2.962	0.008	Dropsy.
550	11.961	0.020	695	13.517	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	3.460	0.009	Not ascertained.
4598	100.000	0.248	5130	100.000	0.277	Total Deaths.

ded.\*

889	19.334	0.048	872	16.998	0.047	Eruptive Fevers.
342	7.437	0.018	408	7.952	0.022	II.-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, *ceteris 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.



TABLE SEVENTY,  
 1893, 20, 40, 41, and 42, inclusive, at the ages of Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; with the Average Annual Proportions per cent. which the amount of Deaths, at each Period, bears to the whole amount of Deaths each Month, and also to the Mean Population of these Years.

Mean Population for these Years 264,000.

APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			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.	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.	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.	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.	Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.	Per-centage of the Mean Population.	
227	41.773	0.104	1883	42.314	0.101	1703	42.097	0.097	2010	46.424	0.109	2113	50.470	0.130	2189	50.847	0.118	2024	47.702	0.109	2254	49.021	0.121	2320	46.300	0.120	Under 5 years.
553	11.987	0.029	585	13.146	0.031	540	12.049	0.029	611	11.740	0.027	475	9.935	0.025	410	9.732	0.022	485	11.452	0.026	461	10.020	0.024	628	12.241	0.033	5 and under 20.
463	31.714	0.079	1450	32.534	0.078	1337	32.062	0.072	1285	20.547	0.069	1203	27.044	0.069	1151	26.730	0.063	1219	28.783	0.065	1300	28.468	0.070	1401	20.064	0.080	20 and under 60.
670	14.524	0.036	532	11.955	0.023	500	11.990	0.027	534	12.278	0.023	600	12.540	0.032	510	12.082	0.029	507	11.971	0.027	574	12.483	0.031	682	13.204	0.036	60 and upwards.
613	100.000	0.249	4450	100.000	0.240	4170	100.000	0.225	4349	100.000	0.235	4781	100.000	0.258	4305	100.000	0.232	4235	100.000	0.229	4598	100.000	0.248	5130	100.000	0.277	Total.
107	2.319	0.005	92	2.067	0.004	88	2.110	0.004	108	2.483	0.005	92	1.924	0.004	104	2.415	0.005	104	2.455	0.005	99	2.153	0.005	137	2.070	0.007	80 and upwards.

different Months, for the Seven Years 1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, inclusive; with the Average Annual Proportion per cent. which the amount of Deaths by each class bears to the whole Amount of Deaths during the several Months, and also to the Mean Population.

different Months, for the Seven Years 1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, inclusive; with the Average Annual Proportion per cent. which the amount of Deaths by each class bears to the whole Amount of Deaths during the several Months, and also to the Mean Population.

different Months, for the Seven Years 1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, inclusive; with the Average Annual Proportion per cent. which the Amount of Deaths by each Cause bore to the																											
APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			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.	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.	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.	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.	Amount of Fatal Diseases.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.	Average Annual Per-centage of the mean Population.	
109	2.362	0.005	104	2.337	0.005	95	2.278	0.005	119	2.730	0.005	93	2.049	0.005	123	2.857	0.006	118	2.786	0.006	111	2.414	0.006	105	2.046	0.005	Accidents.
417	9.039	0.022	349	7.842	0.018	323	7.745	0.017	358	8.231	0.019	380	7.048	0.020	351	8.153	0.018	321	7.570	0.017	358	7.785	0.019	443	8.635	0.023	Aged.
113	2.449	0.005	63	1.415	0.003	53	1.270	0.003	36	0.827	0.001	47	0.983	0.002	42	0.975	0.002	55	1.298	0.002	102	2.218	0.005	115	2.241	0.005	Asthma.
472	10.231	0.025	458	10.292	0.024	439	10.527	0.023	617	14.187	0.033	880	18.406	0.047	755	17.537	0.040	537	12.680	0.029	477	10.374	0.025	489	9.532	0.026	Bowel Complaints.
33	0.715	0.001	16	0.359	0.000	15	0.359	0.000	10	0.229	0.000	12	0.250	0.000	6	0.139	0.000	12	0.283	0.000	16	0.347	0.000	15	0.292	0.000	Catarrh.
49	1.062	0.002	42	0.943	0.002	38	0.911	0.002	33	0.753	0.001	33	0.690	0.001	48	1.114	0.002	42	0.991	0.002	46	1.000	0.002	45	0.877	0.002	Child-birth.
92	1.994	0.004	69	1.550	0.003	57	1.366	0.003	56	1.287	0.003	61	1.338	0.003	74	1.718	0.004	82	1.936	0.004	101	2.196	0.005	104	2.027	0.005	Croup.
791	17.147	0.042	882	19.820	0.047	798	19.136	0.043	791	18.188	0.042	818	17.199	0.044	701	16.283	0.037	627	14.805	0.033	601	13.070	0.032	728	14.191	0.039	Decline.
163	3.533	0.008	138	3.101	0.007	116	2.781	0.006	117	2.690	0.006	139	2.907	0.007	123	2.857	0.006	132	3.110	0.007	166	3.610	0.008	152	2.962	0.008	Dropsy.
619	13.418	0.033	618	13.887	0.033	568	13.621	0.030	530	12.186	0.028	522	10.918	0.028	426	9.895	0.023	554	13.081	0.029	550	11.061	0.029	695	13.547	0.037	Fever.
277	6.004	0.014	257	5.775	0.013	268	6.426	0.014	274	6.300	0.014	307	6.421	0.016	256	5.946	0.013	220	5.194	0.011	235	5.110	0.012	277	5.399	0.014	Head, of.
39	0.845	0.002	29	0.651	0.001	24	0.575	0.001	22	0.505	0.001	23	0.481	0.001	32	0.743	0.001	33	0.779	0.001	32	0.695	0.001	29	0.565	0.001	Heart, of.
255	5.527	0.013	204	4.584	0.011	180	4.316	0.009	152	3.495	0.008	196	4.090	0.010	170	3.948	0.009	229	5.407	0.012	241	5.241	0.013	304	5.925	0.016	Hooping-Cough.
280	6.069	0.015	263	5.910	0.014	215	5.155	0.011	235	5.403	0.012	211	4.413	0.011	239	5.551	0.012	281	6.635	0.015	320	6.959	0.017	353	6.881	0.019	Inflammation
207	4.487	0.011	257	5.775	0.013	265	6.354	0.014	320	7.358	0.017	332	6.944	0.017	297	6.898	0.015	272	6.422	0.014	399	8.677	0.021	383	7.465	0.020	Measles.
36	0.780	0.001	33	0.741	0.001	39	0.935	0.002	30	0.689	0.001	37	0.773	0.002	34	0.789	0.001	25	0.590	0.001	34	0.739	0.001	36	0.701	0.001	Nervous.
119	2.570	0.006	134	3.011	0.007	113	2.700	0.006	95	2.184	0.005	118	2.468	0.006	142	3.298	0.007	183	4.321	0.009	195	4.240	0.010	219	4.269	0.011	Scarlet Fever.
204	4.422	0.011	234	5.258	0.012	222	5.323	0.012	217	4.989	0.011	234	4.894	0.012	210	4.878	0.011	200	4.722	0.010	295	6.415	0.015	270	5.263	0.014	Small-Pox.
186	4.032	0.010	163	3.662	0.008	211	5.059	0.011	178	4.092	0.009	175	3.660	0.009	147	3.414	0.007	183	4.321	0.009	156	3.392	0.008	190	3.702	0.010	Miscellaneous.
4461	96.704	0.241	4313	96.921	0.233	4039	96.858	0.218	4190	96.343	0.226	4026	96.758	0.250	4176	97.003	0.225	4106	96.953	0.222	4435	96.454	0.239	4952	96.530	0.267	Total ascertained.
152	3.295	0.008	137	3.078	0.007	131	3.141	0.007	159	3.656	0.008	155	3.241	0.008	129	2.996	0.006	129	3.046	0.006	163	3.545	0.008	178	3.469	0.009	Not ascertained.
4613	100.000	0.249	4450	100.000	0.240	4170	100.000	0.225	4349	100.000	0.235	4781	100.000	0.258	4305	100.000	0.232	4235	100.000	0.229	4598	100.000	0.248	5130	100.000	0.277	Total Deaths.

ve Fevers—Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Small-Pox; with Hooping-Cough and Croup grouped together, showing the variation in their Proportions each Month; to which the Deaths by Bowel Complaint are added.\*

ve Fevers—Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Small-Pox; with Hooping-Cough and Croup grouped together, showing the variation in their Proportions each Month; to which the Deaths by Bowel Complaint are added.\*

Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Small-Pox; with Hooping-Cough and Croup grouped together, showing the variation in their Proportions each Month, as compared with the Annual Average.																										Eruptive Fevers.		
Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Small-Pox; with Hooping-Cough and Croup grouped together, showing the variation in their Proportions each Month, as compared with the Annual Average.																										II.-Cough & Croup.		
530	11-489	0-028	625	14-044	0-033	600	14-388	0-032	632	14-532	0-034	684	14-306	0-037	640	15-075	0-035	655	15-466	0-035	880	10-334	0-048	873	10-998	0-047	Eruptive Fevers.	
347	7-521	0-018	273	6-134	0-014	237	5-682	0-013	208	4-782	0-011	260	5-437	0-014	244	5-066	0-013	311	7-343	0-016	342	7-437	0-018	408	7-952	0-022		Bowel Complaints.
877	19-010	0-046	898	20-178	0-047	837	20-070	0-045	840	19-314	0-045	944	19-743	0-051	893	20-741	0-048	966	22-800	0-051	1231	26-771	0-066	1280	24-950	0-069		
472	10-231	0-025	458	10-202	0-024	439	10-527	0-023	617	14-187	0-033	880	18-406	0-047	755	17-537	0-040	537	12-680	0-029	477	10-374	0-026	489	9-532	0-026		
1349	29-241	0-071	1356	30-470	0-071	1276	30-597	0-068	1457	33-501	0-078	1824	38-140	0-098	1648	38-278	0-088	1503	35-489	0-080	1708	37-145	0-092	1769	34-482	0-095		

\* See Remarks on this Table, page 86.

MORTALITY AT  
*On an Average*

**TABLE SEVENTY** exhibits the amount of Deaths at Childhood, Youth, Manhood, Old Age, &c., during the Years, 1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, and the Proportions which the amount of Deaths bears to the Population at each month, and also to the mean population of the City, so as to come to a correct conclusion as to the age at which life falls heaviest at these ages, and also to show how far Table Seventy-One is constructed on a true basis, caused by the various diseases each year, *cæteris paribus*, the mortality at different ages being uniformly in certain proportions to the number of persons of each age respectively, we are enabled to draw a correct conclusion in the amount of Deaths at these

Our observations for the present concern some of the diseases which are most prevalent in the average age. As, with the exception of the symptoms of those diseases which fall most easily discriminated, the recording is considered of more doubtful accuracy.

It will be seen (Table Seventy), that under five years of age, are August 1 one-half of the whole Deaths take place. In September, there are 50·8 per cent. month cut off before they attain to 50·47 per cent. It will, at the same time, be seen, that the mortality among children under five years, in August, is 0·118 per cent. of the mean population of the year, and in the proportion of 0·118 per cent. to the Table, it will at once be seen, that the mortality among children under five years of age, is 50·47 per cent. from the whole amount of Deaths being 100, and from Table Seventy-Two it will be seen, that the mortality among children under five years of age, is 50·47 per cent. this high mortality among children under five years of age, is not generally traced, as shall be presently seen, but is the proportionate mortality among children under five years of age, that can be observed, however, that during the month of August, the mortality is considerably higher than during any other month of the year. The mortality among Deaths under five years is, in January, 0·155 per cent. during the month, and 0·155 per cent. proportion of the Deaths among children under five years of age, is 50·47 per cent. comparatively small during January, and the mortality among children under five years of age is most prevalent during the month of August, and the health of children, compared with the health of the population, is not so good as in the month of August.

\* The proportion of children to the population is therefore, 0·025 per cent. greater in January than they bear to the whole Deaths, during the year, than it is in August.

TABLE SEVENTY,

Exhibiting the Amount of Deaths in Glasgow and Suburbs, during the different Months, for the Seven Years 1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, inclusive, at the ages of Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; with the Average Annual Proportions per cent. which the amount of Deaths bears to the whole Deaths, and to the Mean Population for these Years 264,000.

AGES.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPT.	
	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.	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.	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.	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.	Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.
Under 5 years . . .	2875	41.900	0.155	2338	11.004	0.128	2347	13.713	0.126	1927	41.773	0.104	1883	42.314	0.101	1703	42.097	0.097	2019	46.424	0.109	2413	50.470	0.130	2189	50.470
5 and under 20 . . .	721	10.310	0.039	610	12.095	0.035	590	10.980	0.031	553	11.987	0.029	585	13.140	0.031	510	12.040	0.029	511	11.740	0.027	475	9.935	0.025	419	9.935
20 and under 60 . . .	2072	30.204	0.112	1517	28.414	0.082	1668	31.067	0.090	1463	31.714	0.070	1450	32.581	0.078	1337	32.062	0.072	1285	29.547	0.069	1293	27.044	0.069	1151	26.044
60 and upwards . . .	1102	17.370	0.064	819	15.126	0.044	761	14.229	0.041	670	14.324	0.036	532	11.935	0.028	500	11.090	0.027	534	12.278	0.028	600	12.549	0.032	546	12.549
Total . . .	6860	100.000	0.371	5374	100.000	0.290	5369	100.000	0.290	4613	100.000	0.219	4450	100.000	0.240	4170	100.000	0.225	4349	100.000	0.235	4781	100.000	0.258	4305	100.000
80 and upwards . . .	230	3.352	0.012	163	2.660	0.007	151	2.803	0.003	107	2.319	0.005	92	2.067	0.004	88	2.110	0.004	108	2.483	0.005	92	1.924	0.004	104	2.483

TABLE SEVENTY-ONE,

Exhibiting the Total Amount of Fatal Cases of Disease in Glasgow and Suburban Districts, during the different Months, for the Seven Years 1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, inclusive; with the Average Annual Proportion per cent. which the amount of Deaths bears to the whole Deaths, and to the Mean Population for these Years 264,000.

DISEASES.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPT.	
	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.	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.	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.	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.	Amount of Fatal Diseases.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.
Accidents . . .	142	2.069	0.007	101	1.879	0.005	115	2.141	0.006	109	2.362	0.005	104	2.337	0.005	95	2.278	0.005	119	2.736	0.005	98	2.049	0.005	123	2.736
Aged . . .	753	10.976	0.040	520	9.676	0.028	461	8.612	0.025	417	9.030	0.022	349	7.842	0.018	323	7.745	0.017	358	8.231	0.019	380	7.948	0.020	351	8.231
Asthma . . .	369	5.379	0.019	291	5.796	0.011	165	3.073	0.008	113	2.449	0.005	63	1.415	0.003	53	1.270	0.002	36	0.827	0.001	47	0.983	0.002	42	0.983
Bowel Complaints . . .	588	8.571	0.031	518	10.107	0.020	558	10.392	0.030	472	10.231	0.025	458	10.292	0.024	439	10.527	0.023	617	14.187	0.033	880	18.406	0.047	755	17.406
Catarrh . . .	245	3.571	0.013	123	2.288	0.006	41	0.819	0.002	33	0.715	0.001	16	0.359	0.000	15	0.359	0.000	10	0.229	0.000	12	0.250	0.000	6	0.250
Child-birth . . .	88	1.282	0.004	55	1.023	0.002	44	0.819	0.002	40	1.062	0.002	42	0.943	0.002	38	0.911	0.002	33	0.758	0.001	33	0.690	0.001	48	1.062
Croup . . .	157	2.288	0.008	127	2.363	0.006	90	1.674	0.004	92	1.904	0.004	60	1.350	0.003	57	1.366	0.003	50	1.287	0.003	64	1.338	0.003	74	1.674
Decline . . .	997	14.533	0.053	858	15.965	0.046	884	16.464	0.047	791	17.147	0.042	882	19.820	0.047	798	19.136	0.043	791	18.188	0.042	818	17.109	0.044	701	16.464
Dropsy . . .	221	3.221	0.011	194	3.609	0.010	199	3.706	0.010	163	3.533	0.008	138	3.101	0.007	116	2.781	0.006	117	2.690	0.006	139	2.907	0.007	123	2.690
Fever . . .	739	10.772	0.039	616	11.462	0.033	754	14.043	0.040	619	13.418	0.033	618	13.887	0.033	568	13.621	0.030	530	12.186	0.028	522	10.918	0.028	426	9.618
Head, of . . .	287	4.183	0.015	283	5.266	0.015	320	5.960	0.017	277	6.004	0.014	257	5.775	0.013	268	6.426	0.014	274	6.300	0.014	307	6.421	0.016	256	5.960
Heart, of . . .	38	0.553	0.002	35	0.651	0.001	35	0.651	0.001	30	0.645	0.002	29	0.651	0.001	24	0.575	0.001	22	0.505	0.001	23	0.481	0.001	32	0.706
Hooping-Cough . . .	417	6.078	0.022	325	6.047	0.017	299	5.569	0.016	255	5.527	0.013	204	4.584	0.011	180	4.316	0.009	152	3.495	0.008	196	4.099	0.010	170	3.495
Inflammation . . .	423	6.166	0.022	325	6.047	0.017	323	6.109	0.017	280	6.069	0.015	263	5.910	0.014	215	5.155	0.011	235	5.403	0.012	211	4.413	0.011	239	5.403
Measles . . .	448	6.530	0.021	274	5.098	0.014	252	4.693	0.013	207	4.487	0.011	257	5.775	0.013	265	6.354	0.014	320	7.358	0.017	332	6.944	0.017	297	6.530
Nervous . . .	47	0.685	0.002	37	0.688	0.002	41	0.763	0.002	36	0.780	0.001	33	0.741	0.001	39	0.935	0.002	30	0.689	0.001	37	0.773	0.002	34	0.763
Scarlet Fever . . .	229	3.338	0.012	175	3.256	0.009	159	2.961	0.008	119	2.570	0.006	134	3.011	0.007	113	2.709	0.006	95	2.184	0.005	118	2.468	0.006	142	3.256
Small-Pox . . .	281	4.096	0.015	228	4.212	0.012	222	4.134	0.012	204	4.422	0.011	234	5.258	0.012	222	5.323	0.012	217	4.980	0.011	234	4.894	0.012	210	4.894
Miscellaneous . . .	180	2.623	0.009	153	2.847	0.008	185	3.445	0.010	186	4.032	0.010	163	3.662	0.008	211	5.059	0.011	178	4.092	0.009	175	3.660	0.009	147	3.445
Total ascertained . . .	6649	96.924	0.350	5181	96.408	0.280	5158	96.070	0.279	4461	96.704	0.241	4313	96.021	0.233	4030	96.858	0.218	4190	96.343	0.226	4626	96.758	0.250	4176	97.000
Not ascertained . . .	211	3.075	0.011	193	3.591	0.010	211	3.929	0.011	152	3.295	0.008	137	3.078	0.007	131	3.141	0.007	159	3.656	0.008	155	3.241	0.008	129	2.961
Total Deaths . . .	6860	100.000	0.371	5374	100.000	0.290	5369	100.000	0.290	4613	100.000	0.249	4450	100.000	0.240	4170	100.000	0.225	4349	100.000	0.235	4781	100.000	0.258	4305	100.000

TABLE SEVENTY-TWO,

Exhibiting the Amount of Deaths by Eruptive Fevers—Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Small-Pox; with Hooping-Cough and Croup grouped together, showing the variation in their Proportions each Month; to the whole Deaths, and to the Mean Population for these Years 264,000.

DISEASES.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPT.	
	Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.	Average Annual Per-centage of the Mean Population.	Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.	Average Annual Per-centage of the Mean Population.	Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.	Average Annual Per-centage of the Mean Population.	Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.	Average Annual Per-centage of the Mean Population.	Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.	Average Annual Per-centage of the Mean Population.	Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.	Average Annual Per-centage of the Mean Population.	Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.	Average Annual Per-centage of the Mean Population.	Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.	Average Annual Per-centage of the Mean Population.	Amount of Deaths.	Per-centage of these to the whole Deaths.
Eruptive Fevers . . .	958	13.905	0.051	677	12.597	0.036	633	11.789	0.034	530	11.489	0.028	625	14.044	0.033	600	14.388	0.032	632	14.532	0.034	684	14.306	0.037	649	15.000
Hooping-Cough & Croup . . .	574	8.366	0.031	452	8.410	0.024	389	7.243	0.021	347	7.521	0.018	273	6.134	0.014	237	5.682	0.013	208	4.782	0.011	260	5.437	0.014	244	5.682
Bowel Complaints . . .	1532	22.331	0.082	1129	21.007	0.060	1022	19.032	0.055	877	19.010	0.046	898	20.178	0.047	837	20.070	0.045	840	19.314	0.045	944	19.743	0.051	893	20.070
	588	8.571	0.031	548	10.197	0.029	558	10.392	0.030	472	10.231	0.025	458	10.292	0.024	439	10.527	0.023	617	14.187	0.033	880	18.406	0.047	755	17.406
	2120	30.902	0.113	1677	31.204	0.089	1580	29.424	0.085	1349	29.241	0.071	1356	30.470	0.071	1276	30.597	0.068	1457	33.501	0.078	1824	38.149	0.098	1648	38.520

\* See Remarks on this Table, page 86.

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 sanitary 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	0.002	0.108	0.177
Scarlet Fever, . .	0.052	0.070	0.096	0.120
Small-Pox, . . .	0.050	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 September

\* 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 sanatory 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 necessaries 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 McLaren, Treasurer of the parish, and Mr Cassils of Govan parish.

† I have before me a valuable Table, drawn up by Bailie McKinlay, 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, exclusive 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, including 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."

1842	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	90	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 Hayannah 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 sanitary 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. See Note.	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	33·096	2·967
1 and under 2	7,349	205	17	7,571	37·277	2·682
2 " 5	19,857	551	42	20,450	13·796	7·255
5 " 10	29,318	819	67	30,204	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	39,512	1101	63	40,709	0·928	14·434
40 " 50	24,817	693	34	25,544	11·038	9·059
50 " 60	13,008	363	33	13,400	21·060	4·748
60 " 70	7,815	218	11	8,044	35·054	2·852
70 " 75	2,141	60	0	2,210	127·953	0·781
75 " 80	857	24	..	881	319·660	0·312
80 " 85	567	10	3	580	483·155	0·207
85 " 90	130	4	1	141	2,014·330	0·049
90 " 95	47	1	..	48	5,828·702	0·017
95 " 100	10	..	..	10	17,121·812	0·005
100 and upwards	2	..	..	2	130,974·500	0·000
Total .	273,049	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., 273,049.

\* 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.