SPECIAL DISEASES.

Cholera.—Less than 1,000 persons perished from this cause in 1860.* These were sporadic cases, constituting only 27 in 10,000—about one-quarter of one per cent. of all. In 1850* 33,074, or 11.87 per cent. of all, died of this disease.

Cholera infantum was more destructive; 4,808 children fell beneath it, or 1.35 per cent. of all. In 1850 about the same proportion, 1.42 per cent. of all, died of this disease. It prevailed most at the northeast, destroying 2.07 per cent. in District I, and only .77, three-quarters of one per cent., in the northwest, and in the southwest nearly one and one-half per cent. died in Districts III and IV, while in Districts V, VI, and VII, 1.04 per cent. died from this cause.

Croup was fatal to 15,211—4.27 per cent. of all in the whole country. In 1850, 3.84 per cent. died from this cause. In 1860, 4.63 per cent. in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; 5.37 per cent. in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas; 6.52 per cent. in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri; and between 3 and 4 per cent. died of this disease in all the other States except those on the Pacific, where 2.57 per cent. perished from this cause.

The ratio of deaths from croup varied in foreign countries. It was 1.13 per cent. in England, 1.69 per cent. in Scotland, 2.8 per cent. in Ireland, 2.38 per cent. in the cities and large towns of France, .33 per cent. in Frankfort, Germany, and 2.44 per cent. of all deaths from known causes in Brussels, and 1.23 per cent. in Sweden.

Diphtheria—not a new disease, yet appearing under a new name—is not found in the record of 1850. It was formerly called, in various cases, croup, throat distemper, angina, &c. In 1860, 1,663 deaths, .46 per cent. of all, are reported from it, appearing with great inequality in various regions. Among 10,000 deaths in each district, 81 in District V, 73 in District III, 30 in District IV, and only 4 in District II, followed this disorder.

The ratio of deaths from this malady was almost identical in England and Scotland and the United States, and three times as great in Brussels. It was not recognized under this name in Ireland when the census was taken, in 1841 and 1851.

Diarrhœa was fatal to 7,850 persons, or 2.2 per cent. of all in 1860, and to 6,366, or 2.28 per cent. in 1850. In 1860 somewhat less than two per cent. in District II, a little more than one per cent. in Districts I and IX, in District V almost three per cent., and in Districts IV, VI, and VIII, over two and one-half per cent., died from this cause. The ratio was nearly the same in Scotland as in the United States. In England it was 71 per cent., and in the French cities 28 per cent. greater. In Frankfort and Brussels it was much less, and in Sweden only .52 per cent., which was less than one-fourth the ratio of this country.

Dysentery was more fatal; 10,468 died of this disease, about three per cent. of all in the whole country; somewhat over two per cent. in Districts I, III, VI, and IX, and about three and one-half per cent. died of it in the other districts. In England and Scotland the ratio is less than in the United States. As the ratio of diarrhœa in those countries is greater than the American, perhaps some cases of dysentery are reported as diarrhœa, as in Ireland, where both diseases are reported under one head, and make a ratio considerably larger than the ratios of both in this country. The ratio was 7.07 per cent. in Sweden.

Intermittent fever is hardly known in New England, and not much in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, the deaths varying in these States from one-tenth to one-half of one per cent. It was fatal to 964 persons, or .34 per cent., in 1850, and to 4,550, or 1.27 per cent., in 1860. In the latter year this disease was more fatal in the south and west than in the north and east. It increased from 11 in 10,000 in District I to 140 in 10,000 in District VII, and from 112 in 10,000 in District II to 257 in 10,000 in District VIII.

In 1850 a large number of fevers, 18,108, or 6.5 per cent. of all, are reported under this title simply. This probably included many cases of remittent, typhus, and typhoid fever.

Intermittent fever is hardly known in England; 4 cases in 10,000 reported. In France 62 in 10,000, none in Brussels, and in Sweden 49 in 10,000.

Remittent fever in 1850 was reported to be fatal to 148 persons, but in 1860 it carried off 11,120, or 3.12 per cent. of all who died. The north and the middle eastern States were comparatively exempt from it. It prevailed more at the west than in the same latitudes east, and more at the south than at the north. Its destructiveness in the southeast was thrice as great as in the northeast. It was twice as great in the northwest as in the northeast, and twice as great in the southwest and in the Pacific States as in the northwest.

Typhoid fever, including typhus, was destructive to 13,099 persons, or 4.7 per cent. of all, in 1850. In 1860 it was more fatal, 19,236, or 5.4 per cent., dying from it in all the States. These cases were divided in proportions similar to those of intermittent fever among the several districts, except the Pacific district. In the Atlantic and Mississippi regions it increased from the north to the south and from the east to the west, except that the southeast suffered from it in a greater proportion than the southwest. The deaths from this cause were 3.28 per cent. in District I, and 7.75 per cent. in District VII. The ratios in Districts IV, VI, and VIII were respectively 5.93, 6.7, and 6.84 per cent., and in the Pacific region only 2.84 per cent. The last, however, may be partly attributable to difference of designation by the original reporters. Perhaps some, or even many, of the large number reported as remittent should be called typhus fever.

Typhoid fever prevailed in smaller ratio in England, Scotland, and Brussels; 4.09, 4.38, and 2.55 per cent. of all reported. Intermittent, remittent, and typhoid fever, all reported simply as fever in Ireland, together presented a ratio of 14 41 per

* This commentary refers to the years ending June 1, 1850, and 1860, in which the deaths took place, including in each case seven months of the year preceding 1849 and 1859, and only five months of the year mentioned; yet, for convenience of statement, they will be designated as 1850 and 1860.

cent., which is one-half greater than that of this country. The ratio of all was 5.81 per cent. in Frankfort, which was two-fifths less than the American.

Influenza was fatal to 252 in 1850 and to 385 in 1860—being one-tenth of one per cent. of all the deaths in the whole country. It seemed very little influenced by climate or locality. It was somewhat more fatal in the southeast than in the northwest, and about the same in both the southern districts. In England, relatively to other diseases, it was three and one-half times, in Scotland nearly six times, in Ireland nine times, in France one-half, and in Brussels one-third as fatal as in the United States.

Measles was fatal to 2,983, or 1.07 per cent. in 1850, and to 3,899 persons in 1860, in all the States. It prevailed in various degrees in the different regions, being very little influenced by climate. In District I, 1.16 per cent.; in VII, .49 per cent.; in II, .76 per cent., and in VIII, 1.55 per cent. of all fell beneath its power. Measles was relatively more prevalent in the European countries and in the French cities under consideration than in the United States. The ratios are, in England, 1.87; Scotland, 2.02; Ireland, 2.59; France, 1.73; Frankfort, 1.11; Sweden, .7; and Brussels, .85 per cent.

Parotitis, or mumps, was fatal in very few cases—123; and it is questionable whether this disease, uncomplicated with other affections, is ever fatal.

Scarlatina, scarlet fever, the dread scourge of children, produced 9,584 deaths, or 3.44 per cent., in 1850. In 1860 its destructiveness was more than doubled, and carried off 26,402, or 7.41 per cent. of all who died in that year. It varied greatly in the different districts; in Districts I and VI about three-quarters of one per cent. of all; and in II, III, and IV somewhat more than ten per cent. of all who died fell under this disease, while in Districts V and VIII the deaths were but one-half, and in District VII but one-quarter the proportion of Districts I and VI. In the Pacific region, notwithstanding there are a much smaller proportion of children who are the most subject to this malady, the ratio from this cause to the whole was but little less than ten per cent. Scarlatina was much more fatal in Europe than here. The percentage of deaths from this cause among those from all reported causes was, in England, 4.04; Scotland, 4.47; Ireland, 1.27; France, .67; Brussels, 1.18; Sweden, 2.02. None were reported in Frankfort in the eight years, 1853 to 1860.

Small-pox caused the death of 2,352 persons, or .84 per cent., in 1850. Its destructive influence was much less in 1860, when it caused only 1,271 deaths, almost one-third of one per cent. of all in the whole country. These were very unequally distributed; 471 of these deaths were in Massachusetts, and 303 in New York. Most of these are reported in the cities of New York and Boston, probably among the immigrants who were not vaccinated. As compared with foreign countries, this country seems to have had a remarkable exemption from this disease. The proportions to all deaths were in England two and a half times, in Scotland and France more than four times, in Ireland nearly twelve times, in Frankfort one-sixth, and in Sweden one-quarter as great as in the United States. In Brussels it was about the same.

Syphilis was fatal to 146, or 5 in 10,000, in 1850, and in 1860 to 233, or 6 in 10,000 of all deaths in the United States. In the Pacific States the proportion was 51, in the northwest 2, in the southeast 11, and in the northeast and southwest each 7 in 10,000 of all deaths. The proportionate mortality was three and a half times in Scotland, in Brussels two and a half times, in Ireland two-thirds, and in France one-third, as great as in America.

Thrush carried off 424, or 15 per cent., in 1850, and 556, or 28 per cent., in the whole country in 1860. The ratios were 39 in the northeast, 9 in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35 in the northwest, 36 in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, 37 in the Pacific regions, 27 in the States between the Ohio river and the lakes, 23 in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and 16 in 10,000 in the southwest. The ratio was about the same in England, and from one-quarter to one-third as great in Scotland, Ireland, and Brussels as in the United States.

Whooping-cough was fatal to 5,280 persons, or 1.89 per cent. of all the deaths, in 1850, and to 8,408, or 2.39 per cent., in all the States in 1860. In the latter year it was the least destructive—1.56 per cent.—in District I, and the most—4.16 per cent.—in District V. Except in the northern States, it prevailed more east than west of the Alleghanies. The disease had nearly the same proportionate fatality in England and Sweden. In Ireland it was about 47 per cent. greater, in Frankfort 56 per cent. less, and in Brussels 65 per cent. less, than in this country. In France it seems to be hardly known, only 10 in 10,000 of all deaths being reported from this cause.

Yellow fever caused 785, or .28 per cent., of all deaths in 1850. In 1860 it caused 660 deaths, of which 592 were in the southwest—probably mostly in Louisiana; yet it was not an epidemic year.

The preceding deaths were produced by the zymotic, or the endemic, epidemic, and contagious class of diseases, which are considered by medical and sanitary writers as, in large proportion, preventable, or as due to conditions and causes that may be improved or prevented, and the lives of very many thereby saved. In the year 1860, 63,056 males and 57,529 females, 120,585 of both sexes, 33.88 per cent., or one-third of all the deaths, were due to this class of diseases. The excess of males is owing to their greater exposure to the causes. The local and endemic influences from which these disorders spring differ in their power in the different parts of the country. They were more efficient in the west than in the east. All the Atlantic and Pacific States suffered less than the average, and all the Mississippi States suffered more than the average, from this class of maladies. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas had the highest ratio—4,090 in 10,000, which is 75 per cent. higher than that of New England and New York, which was 2,723 in 10,000—the lowest. This class of diseases was relatively more fatal in Ireland, where 39 per cent. fell under it. In England, Scotland, and France the relative mortality was about two-thirds, and in Frankfort and Brussels about one-third, as great as that in the United States.

Abscess, in 1850, caused 311 deaths. In 1860, 568 died of this malady, a ratio of 1.5 per cent. of all; the largest

proportion in the Pacific region being 51 in 10,000, due, perhaps, to the injuries and exposures of the miners. The next proportion was in the northeastern States—23 in 10,000. District III was less, and the others about one-half the proportion of New England and New York. The relative mortality was nearly twice as great in England, nearly four times as great in France and Frankfort, nearly five times as great in Brussels, and less in Ireland.

Anæmia is a rare disorder. Only 39 died of it in the whole country.

Cancer was fatal to 1,704, about 61 in 10,000 of all deaths in 1850. In 1860 it caused the death of 1,230 males and 2,062 females, 3,292 in all; nearly twice as many as in the former year. The number and proportion to total mortality were much larger among women than among men, due to their organization. This malady had widely various fatality in the different parts of the country; more at the north than at the south, and more at the east than at the west; 1.40 per cent. fell beneath it in the northeast, and only .5 per cent. in the southwest. In the northwestern States, and in the Pacific region, the proportionate mortality of the sexes was nearly equal—46 to 50 and 74 to 90; but in all the other districts the proportion was nearly two females to one male. The ratio in England was 1.49, in Scotland 1.67, in Ireland .36, in France 2.11, Frankfort 3.87, and in Brussels 2.42 per cent.

Debility, an indefinite and unsatisfactory term, probably comprehends many causes of death. Strictly, it should only be used to designate the state of infants who die soon after birth; born with insufficient power to sustain life, they die without any marked disorder or organic defect. But it is used to describe the condition of many whose weakness is the most apparent trouble, which, however, in most cases, may be traced to some undiscovered disease. In 1850, 984 persons, and 2,141 in 1860, are said to have died from this cause, or, rather, in this condition. The largest proportion of these in 1860 is reported from New Jersey and Pennsylvania—1.10 per cent., which is three times the proportion reported from the States next west. In the northeast and in the Atlantic country three-quarters of one per cent. are said to have died from this cause. England reports a very large ratio of deaths, 8.12 per cent., from this disease, probably including some other affections not embraced here.

Dropsy is also an unsatisfactory designation of disease or cause of death. The probable cause preceded the dropsy, which is usually the consequence of disease of the heart, or some other organic affection, of which the dropsy was merely a symptom, and which should be returned as the cause of death. Under this head, in 1850, 11,217, and in 1860 12,090, deaths were returned, or 3.55 per cent. of the whole. A larger proportion of these is reported from the east than from the west, and more from the south than from the north. District I reports 3.14 per cent.; District II, 2.86 per cent.; District VII, 6.01 per cent.; and District VIII, 3.29 per cent., being a regular progression from north to south on both sides of the Alleghanies. The proportion in the Pacific region was 2.41 per cent. The ratios in Great Britain, Ireland, and France were about two-thirds, and in Frankfort and Brussels about one-half that of this country. Many of the cases which are here given under this title are in those countries referred to the special region in which the dropsy appeared, or to the original disease which produced it.

Gout caused the death of 50 persons in 1850, and 41 in 1860, in all the States. It was in England relatively five times, in Ireland twice, and in Brussels four times, as fatal as in the United States. The ratio was the same in Scotland as here.

Hemorrhage is another term used to designate a consequence rather than a cause which lies behind the appearance of blood, which should be rather referred to the organ affected and the disease there presented. In 1850, 667 and 1,321 in 1860, are stated to have died from this cause, or .37 per cent. of all. In the latter year the largest proportion, .59 per cent., of deaths from this cause, or in this condition, was in District IX, and the smallest, .29 per cent., in the southwestern States The other districts presented intermediate and not very unequal proportions.

Infantile, or infantile fever, proposed by Dr. Farr to be classed with typhus, caused the death of 6,234 children. These deaths were distributed unequally through the several districts—more at the east than at the west; more at the southeast than at the northeast. The largest proportion, 2.6 per cent., was in District V, and the smallest, 1.36 per cent., in District VIII. In California, Oregon, and the Territories, 2.01 per cent. of all the deaths were from this cause. This, considering the small proportion of children in that district, indicates a larger fatality following this cause than in the Atlantic and Mississippi region.

Inflammation was fatal to 2,747 persons, or 98 in 10,000 deaths, in 1850, and to 1,326 persons, or .37 per cent. of all who died in the United States, in 1860. The new States and Territories of the Pacific region referred .77 per cent., and the northwestern States referred .66 per cent. of their deaths to this cause. Probably this large ratio is due, in great measure, to carelessness, accidents, and exposure incident to a newly settled country. In District V only .19 per cent., and in District VI only .22 per cent. of their mortality was charged to this disorder, while Districts I and III reported .47 and .45 per cent. of theirs from the same cause. The ratio was about three times as great in Ireland as in this country.

Malformation was fatal to 85 persons in 1850, and to 127 in 1860, in the whole country, or 3 in 10,000 deaths.

Marasmus, often termed *Tabes mesenterica*, and including that disease, caused 555 deaths in 1850, and 858 in 1860, of which, in the latter year, the greatest proportion was in the east. In the east the ratio diminished, and in the west it increased from the north to the south. In Districts I and III the ratio of these deaths was 52 and 46 in 10,000 of all, while in Districts II and IV the ratio was only 6 in 10,000. In all the other districts they varied from 10 to 17 in 10,000. The ratios were more than four times as high in Great Britain and twenty-three times as high in Ireland as in this country.

Mortification was fatal to 317 persons in 1850, and to 280 in 1860, in most of whom probably some other disease or injury preceded. The largest proportion in 1860 was in the north and on the Pacific. This disorder was relatively much more frequent in Europe. The ratios are .30 per cent. in England, .24 per cent. in Scotland, .41 per cent. in Ireland, .54 per cent. in Frankfort, and .43 per cent. in Brussels.

Scurvy is a rare disease in the land. It occurs mainly from imperfect nutrition. In 1850, 54, and in 1860, 79 died of it in all the Union. The largest proportion was in District IX. It was relatively much more destructive in Great Britain than here. In Sweden only 1 case in 10,000 deaths is reported from scurvy.

Scrofula in 1850 was the cause of the death of 1,860, and in 1860 of 2,703 persons. The first was .66 and the last .75 per cent. of all, and about half of one per cent. in the northeastern district and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and a very much larger proportion, 1.29 and 1.20 per cent., in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. Further south, in the cotton and Gulf States, the proportion again diminished to almost that of the north. In California and Oregon the proportion was the least of all—.31 per cent. The ratio was nearly the same in Great Britain and Brussels. It was 50 per cent. greater in France, and about 50 per cent. less in Ireland.

Tumor was fatal to 336 in 1850 and to 606 in 1860 in the whole country. It was most prevalent in the northeast—30 in 10,000, and diminished both westward and southward to 5 in 10,000 in the southwest. But in California the proportion was 23 in 10,000.

The fourteen causes of death last mentioned, from abscess to tumor, are in the vague and indefinite class of diseases of uncertain and general seat, adopted by Dr. Farr and the English registrar general in their earlier reports, and by most of the registrars in this country. Subsequently this class has been rejected by Dr. Farr and the English registry office, by Massachusetts and Vermont. It was first adopted for the mere convenience of placing several diseases that had no affinity with others, yet had no natural affinity among themselves.

The next class of diseases, of the brain and nervous system, has the affinity of a common ground to act upon. In 1850, 1,958, a ratio of .7 per cent. of all, died of *apoplexy*. In 1860 the number and proportion increased; 1,779 males and 1,304 females—3,083 of both sexes; 86 in 10,000 of all deaths in the United States. The ratio of the males was to that of the females as 122 to 100, owing to the difference of habit of using the brain. There were more in the eastern than in the western States—more at the north than at the south: 1.09 per cent. in New England and New York; 1.41 per cent in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; .78 and .86 per cent. in the southern Atlantic States; .84 per cent. in the northwest; .63 per cent. in the southwest; and 1.1 per cent. in the Pacific States. The proportion of deaths from this cause was small in this country compared with that in Europe. The ratios are in England 2.05 per cent., in Scotland 1.80 per cent., in Ireland 1.02 per cent., French cities 3.86 per cent., Frankfort 5.11, Brussels 2.94, Norway 2.17 per cent.

Diseases of the brain not specified destroyed 5,726 persons in all the States, or 1.6 per cent. of all the deaths. The largest proportions were in the opposite extremes of the country—2.05 in 10,000 in the northeast and 1.91 in the southwest. The smallest ratio was 111 in District V and 116 in District VI. California and Oregon again appear high on this list, and have 170 of their deaths from this class of causes in 10,000 from all causes.

Cephalitis, inflammation of the brain, sometimes called *brain fever*, destroyed 6,422, or 230 in 10,000, who died in 1850, and 10,399, or 290 in 10,000, of all that died in 1860. These were distributed in wide disproportion through the several parts of the country—1.70 per cent. in the northeast, and a more than double ratio in all the west south of the lakes. In the northwest, and in all the States south of New York and east of the mountains, the ratios were nearly equal and about 50 per cent. greater than in New England and New York. In England and Scotland the proportions were 84 and 6 in 10,000, in Ireland 52, in France 552, in Sweden 44, in Frankfort 168, and in Brussels 134 in 10,000 of all.

Chorea, St. Vitus's Dance, is a very troublesome and protracted disorder, but rarely fatal; only 54 died of it in 1850 and 55 in 1860.

Convulsions, mainly a disease of childhood, produced 6,072 deaths, or 2.18 per cent. of all in 1850, and 9,077 deaths, or 2.55 per cent. in 1860, divided in various proportions among the several districts—2.83 per cent. of all in District I, 4.14 per cent. in District II, 3.52 per cent. in District III, 2.44 per cent. in District IV, and about the same in Districts V and VI. In the most southern States the proportions were 1.76 and 1.85 per cent.; but in California and Oregon this proportion was reduced to 1.26, due to the lack of children, the subjects of the malady. The ratio was 6 per cent. in England, 1.27 per cent. in Scotland, 4.37 per cent. in Ireland, 1.95 per cent Norway, and .44 per cent in France.

Delirium tremens, the drunkard's disease, was fatal to 393 in 1850, and to 518 men and 57 women in the whole country in 1860. The largest proportions, .27 per cent., were in the southwest and west of the Rocky mountains; .19 per cent. of all deaths in New England and New York, and .21 per cent. in New Jersey and Pennsylvania fell under this disorder, while only .09 per cent. in the northwest, .07 and .08 per cent. in the southeast, and .12 and .13 per cent. in the middle-western States were its victims.

It is a question, not determined by these reports, whether intemperance prevails in these ratios in the several parts of the country, or whether other causes make the same indulgence more destructive in one region than in others. Climate seems to have no influence. The opposite extremes, northwest and southeast, have the lowest proportion, and the northeast and southwest the greatest. The ratio is more than twice as high in New England and New York as in the States west of them. It is more than three times as high in the western as in the eastern Gulf States. It is three times as great in the southwest as in the northwest. It can hardly be supposed that the habits of the people differ in these proportions in these districts. The ratio was in Great Britain .11 per cent., and twice as high in Brussels and Frankfort. In the French report it is probably included in "intemperance," which is included in "external causes." In Ireland the ratio was only 7 in 100,000. In Sweden, from 1805 to 1830, 39 in 10,000 deaths are reported to have been suicides by use of strong liquors. From 1856 to 1860 only 7 in 10,000 are reported to have died from the same cause. Probably delirium tremens was here intended.

Epilepsy was fatal to 373 in 1850, and to 501 in 1860. The latter were in the same proportions east and west, but nearly twice as prevalent in the north as in the south. The ratio was: in the United States 14, England 53, Scotland 33, Ireland 13, France 28, Frankfort 19, and Brussels 7 in 10,000 of all.

Hydrocephalus, or *dropsy of the brain*, caused 1,674 deaths, or .6 per cent. of all in 1850 in the whole country. It was fatal to 3,414, or .95 of all in 1860. It prevailed in large disproportion among the various States and districts: 2.14 per cent. in the northeast, 1.15 per cent. in the northwest, 1.13 per cent. in District III, .70 per cent. in District IV, and only one-quarter of one per cent. in the southeast, and less than one-fifth of one per cent. in the southwest among all the deaths were from this disease. In the Pacific States three-quarters of one per cent., three and four times as large a proportion as that in the cotton States, died from this disease. This proportion is yet increased by the fact of the smaller proportion of children, the subjects of this disease in those newest portions of the country. There was a large excess, 22 per cent., of males over females, due, in part, to the excess of males in childhood, where this disease prevails, and in part to the greater liability of boys than girls to its attacks. The proportion of these deaths among all causes was about the same in Ireland. It was twice as great in England, three times as great in Scotland, and half as great in France.

Insanity was stated to be the cause of the death of 300 in 1850, and of 452 in 1860, in all the States. Among 10,000 of all deaths in the respective districts, 18 in the northeast, 16 in the States next south, 13 in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, 8 in the southeast, 9 in the northwest, and in the southwest, 7 in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, and 11 in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and in California, Oregon, and the Territories, were of insane persons.

The proportion was twice as great in New England and New York as in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska. The same difference existed between Districts III and IV; and the same, and even somewhat greater, between Districts I and VII and VIII. The large proportion of insanity in California is produced by the excitement and oppressive anxieties, and the great and sudden changes of fortune among many of the people. The ratio was about the same in Great Britain and Ireland, and three and one-half times as great in France as in the United States.

Neuralgia was fatal to 283 in 1850, to 903 in 1860. In the latter year it was twice as destructive as insanity. It was more fatal in the west than in the east, except in the Gulf States, where the reverse was manifested. Climate appears to have had no effect. Precisely the same proportion, .19 per cent., is shown in the opposite extremes of the northeast and southwest. The proportion was the lowest on the Pacific. The ratio in France was but slightly larger than in this country. The disease is not in the nosology of the countries and cities herein mentioned.

Paralysis or Palsy was the cause of death of 2,709, or nearly 1 per cent. of all reported deaths in 1850; 2,318 males, and 2,319 females, in all 4,637 persons, or 1.30 per cent., died from having this disease in 1860 in the whole country.

The proportion was twice as large in all the eastern as in the western districts. It was larger at the north than at the south. It was four times as great in Districts I, III, and V, as in District VIII, and nearly twice as great as in all the other districts.

In the Pacific region it was larger than in any of the western districts except District IV. The proportions of deaths from this disease were 2.13 per cent. in England, 2.46 per cent. in Scotland, .62 per cent in Ireland, and 1.37 per cent. in France.

Tetanus or Lockjaw destroyed 694 or one-quarter of one per cent. of all who died in 1850. It destroyed 995 males, and 626 females, in all 1,621 persons, in 1860. The proportionate prevalence and fatality of this disorder differ very widely in the different districts. It was very much more at the south than at the north, and more at the west than at the east. Among 10,000 deaths in the several districts, 15 in the northeast, 50 in the northwest, 112 in the southeast, and 115 in the southwest, were charged to this cause.

Injuries which might originally produce this disease from accidents, machinery, tools, &c., are as frequent at the north as at the south, yet it is probable that the heat of the climate founds the malady on an injury which might, in a cooler atmosphere, immediately heal without further harm.

In 1850, 23,787, or 758 in 10,000 of all who died, fell under the *diseases or disturbances of the brain and nervous system.* In 1860 the number and ratio were greatly increased; 22,591 males and 17,802 females, 40,393 in all, died of this class of diseases, in the proportion of 1,202 males, 1,065 females, and 1,134 of both sexes among 10,000 of each.

From all the disorders of this class, except neuralgia, St. Vitus's dance, and palsy, there were more deaths of males than females, and in the whole the male ratio was 28 per cent. greater than the female. In England 1,458, in Scotland 1,118, in Ireland 723, in the French cities 1,405, in Frankfort 1,379, and in Brussels 1,861 died from this class of disorders among 10,000 who died from all known causes.

Among the diseases of the respiratory organs, *asthma* destroyed 451 in 1850. It was fatal to 358 males, and 311 females, 669 in all in 1860. The proportion of these deaths increased in the four eastern districts from north to south. In this order their proportions were 17, 25, 26, and 29 in 10,000 in each. In the west they were 16, 15, 9, and 14, showing but little difference between the coldest and warmest regions of the Mississippi valley. The difference is great between the east and the west, nearly 50 per cent. in favor of the latter.

District VI, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, is much the most favorable, and California and Oregon, which show the highest proportion, 37 in 10,000, are the most unfavorable to those who are subject to this malady. This disease was, proportionately to all other causes, six times as destructive in Great Britain, nearly five times in Ireland, two and a half times in Frankfort, and the same in France as in the United States.

Bronchitis inculding *catarrh*, and all inflammation of the air passages of the lungs, was fatal to 3,360 in 1850, and to 1,052 males and 867 females, 1,919 of all, in 1860. In this disease the north was the most favored, the middle region suffered most, and the warmest region suffered more than twice as much as the coldest.

In District I,31, in District VII,62, in District II,18, in District VIII,48, in District III, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 115, and in Districts V and VI,60 and 65 in 10,000 died from this disease. Excepting Districts V and VI, the east suffered more than the west. The proportions in England, Scotland, the French cities, Frankfort and Brussels varied from 519 to 658 in 10,000, and in all,ten times as high as in this country. In Ireland it was 43 in 10,000.

Consumption, the great destroyer here and elsewhere, caused the death of 33,516, or 1,303 in 10,000, who died in 1850, and of 23,036 males, 26,046 females—49,082 persons; 13.79 per cent. of all who died in the United States in the year 1859–'60. This was more fatal at the north than at the south, and more at the east than at the west, except at the extreme south. Among 10,000 deaths from all causes in each district 2,162 died in New England and New York, 1,793 in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 1,535 in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska, 1,298 in the States between the Ohio river and the lakes and in Iowa and Kansas, 1,215 in the Pacific region, 1,195 inDelaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, 1,048 in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, 568 in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 492 in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. There is a wide difference in its fatality between the cold and the warm climates, being more than four in the extreme north to one in the extreme south in the Atlantic States, and nearly three to one between the diverse parts of the Mississippi valley.

The Pacific States hold about a middle ground of danger between the best and the worst of the Atlantic States. In all the districts except the Pacific this disease causes a larger proportion of the total mortality of females than of males. Their relative proportions differ in the various regions.

In the following table the second and third columns show the ratios of death of males and females from consumption to the deaths from all causes in each district. The fourth and fifth columns show the relation which these ratios bear to each other:

TABLE XVI.—*Ratio of deaths from consumption.*

DISTRICTS.	RATIO TO TOTAL DEATHS.		RATIO OF SEXES.		DISTRICTS.	RATIO TO TOTAL DEATHS.		RATIO OF SEXES.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
I	1,922	2,419	1,000	1,258	VI	871	1,245	1,000	1,429
II	1,323	1,780	1,000	1,345	VII	402	591	1,000	1,470
III	1,700	1,901	1,000	1,123	VIII	550	583	1,000	1,060
IV	1,182	1,427	1,000	1,207	IX	1,258	1,136	1,000	902
V	1,004	1,391	1,000	1,378	United States	1,226	1,550	1,000	1,264

By this it is seen that although in all these districts except the Pacific the female ratio exceeds the male, yet this excess varies, and is the largest in the southeast, and next in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. Then follow Districts V, II, I, and VIII, each showing successively a smaller excess of the female ratio over the male ratio of deaths from consumption. The deaths from this cause among 10,000 from all known causes are, in England 1,232, Scotland 1,235, Ireland 1,244, French towns 1,162, Frankfort 1,977, and Brussels 1,676. The disease prevails much less in Great Britain, Ireland, and France, than in the northern States; about the same as in the middle Atlantic States, but somewhat less than in the average of the whole United States.

Laryngitis was fatal to 1,039 persons in 1850, and to only 74, 48 males and 26 females, in 1860. These were in large proportions in the middle, northern, and southern States. This disease seems to have been twelve to fourteen times as fatal in England and Scotland as in America.

Pleurisy caused the death of 2,167 persons, or .77 per cent. of all, in 1850, and of 1,260 persons, 728 males and 532 females, in 1860. The largest proportion dying from this disease, 1.78 per cent. to total mortality, was in the Pacific States; the next, .52 per cent., was in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina; and the next, .46 per cent., in the southwestern district. The proportion in the northeast was 37.5 per cent. greater than that in the northwest; but that in the southwest was just double that in the southeast, and that in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas was nearly twice as great as that in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

The ratio was in England two-thirds as large, in Scotland 60 per cent. greater, and in French towns four times as great as in America.

Pneumonia was among the most destructive diseases. It destroyed 12,130 in 1850, and more than twice as many, 15,816 males and 11,278 females, 27,094 persons, in 1860, in the whole country. The ratio of the females was 25 per cent. greater than that of the males. The proportion to the whole mortality was much greater in the west than in the east in every latitude. It was 54 per cent. greater in the northwest than in the northeast. It was 87 per cent. greater in District IV than in District III. The districts next south were in nearly equal proportions. In the extreme south the western part exceeded the eastern part by 14 per cent. The greatest difference was between the north and south. Pneumonia seems to be rather a southern than a northern malady. In the two northern districts the proportions exceeded those next south very slightly; but

both of these were exceeded largely by the contiguous districts in the southern borders, Districts V and VI; and the increase was very great in the Gulf States over all north of them. The proportion in the southeast was 59 per cent. greater than that in the district next north, District V, 209 per cent. greater than that in District III, and 155 per cent. greater than that in the northeast. The proportion in the southwest was 65 per cent. greater than that in the district next north, District VI, 91 per cent. greater than in District IV, and 87 per cent. greater than that in the northwest. The Pacific region was nearly free from this disease, only 145 dying there from it, which makes a proportion of total mortality but three-fourths of that in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the most favored of the States east of the Rocky mountains. In Frankfort the ratio was 39 per cent. greater; in the French towns it was 7 per cent., in England 24 per cent., in Brussels 33 per cent., in Scotland 50 per cent., and in Ireland 73 per cent. less than in the United States.

Quinsy caused the death of 562 in 1850, 20 in 10,000 of all deaths, and of 730 persons in 1860. Like pneumonia, this disease prevailed more at the west than at the east, and very much more at the south than at the north. The proportion to total deaths was thirteen times greater at the southeast and fifteen times greater in the southwest than at the northeast. It was four times as great in the northwest as in the northeast, and in all latitudes the west exceeded the east.

The ratio was nearly the same in Ireland, and about half as great in England and Scotland as in America.

Disease of the throat, not otherwise specified, includes, probably, cases of quinsy, diphtheria, croup, laryngitis, and some other local diseases; it was fatal in 3,626 cases. These were distributed with great irregularity. In the northern districts the east suffered more than the west, and in the southern the west suffered more than the east. In the eastern the north suffered more than the south, but in the west the south suffered more than the north. In the opposite extremes, the northeast and the southwest, the proportions are nearly alike, .82 and .87 per cent., and in the northwest and southeast nearly identical, .56 and .55 per cent. The greatest burden fell on the States between the lakes and the Ohio river and Iowa, where 1.69 per cent. of all died of this malady; and the next in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, where 1.25 per cent. of all were destroyed by it. The deaths by this disease in Sweden were 35 in 10,000 of all known causes.

Diseases of the lungs, not specified, including some of all the preceding, were fatal to 3,576, 1 per cent. of all the deaths in the whole country. There were more at the north than at the south, but in almost identical proportions in the east and the west.

This class of *diseases of the lungs* destroyed 54,800, or 19.68 per cent., about one-fifth of all who died in 1850. They destroyed 45,116 males and 42,914 females, 88,030 of both sexes, in 1860. There were in ratio of the deaths from all causes in each class 24.01, 25.53, and 24.73 per cent., the females exceeding the males 6 per cent.; but the actual numbers of the males exceeded the females 5 per cent. So far as ascertained these diseases were proportionately somewhat more destructive in Europe, except in Ireland.

The ratios were in England 26.59 per cent., in Scotland 25.02 per cent., in Ireland 16.02 per cent., French cities 27.07 per cent., Frankfort 37.56 per cent., and in Brussels 29.43 per cent. of all reported deaths.

Croup, *influenza*, and *whooping-cough*, although in the class of epidemic diseases, are also diseases of the organs of respiration. Including all of these 57,390 males, 54,644 females, and 112,034 of both sexes died of diseases of the lungs and air passages. These were in the ratio of 30.53 per cent. males, 32.50 of females, and 31.49 per cent. of both sexes of the whole deaths in each class. The whole class of deaths from disorders of the organs of respiration were of more equal proportions in the various districts than the special diseases, yet more in the north than in the south, on both sides of the Alleghanies. They were more in the east than in the west in the four northern districts, but more in the west than in the east in the four southern districts. Nevertheless the disproportion between the extremes is not very great. The ratio to total deaths was 34.71 per cent. in District I, northeast, and 26.8 per cent. in the southeast, District VII. It was 31.05 per cent. in the northwest, District II, and 28.95 per cent. in the southwest, District VIII; and the lowest ratio of all was 23.53 per cent., in the Pacific region. The deaths from all of the diseases affecting or connected with the respiratory organs were, in England 3.049, in Scotland 3.081, in Ireland 2.245, in French cities 2,960, in Frankfort 3,893, and in Brussels 3,273 in 10,000 from all known causes; and in Sweden 3.81 per cent.

The deaths from *Diseases of the Heart* are about one-twentieth of those from diseases of the lungs, In 1850 2,535 died from these causes. In 1860 they produced 3,527 deaths of males and 3,003 of females, in all 6,530, or 1.83 per cent. of all the deaths. Of these, aneurism caused 44, pericarditis, or inflammation of the heart, 49, and phlebitis, or inflammation of the veins, 25. The main body of these disorders were the various organic diseases, ossification, enlargements, fatty growths, disturbances of the valves, &c., of the heart. The burden of these diseases was much greater at the north than at the south, and at the east than at the west; 3.24 of all deaths in the northeast were from these causes—2.39 per cent. in District III, 1.66 per cent. in District V, and .97 per cent. in District VII. In the west 1.36 per cent. of all fell under these disorders in the most northern, and .87 per cent. in the most southern, with an intermediate rate in the middle-western States. On the Pacific coast the ratio was 2.39 per cent., the same as in District III. It was only 38 in 10,000 in Ireland, but in the other parts of Europe, as far as known, it was much higher. In England the ratio was 368, in Scotland 381, in French towns 414, in Frankfort 443, and in Brussels 703 in 10,000 of all deaths.

Dyspepsia caused the death of 616 persons in 1850. In 1860,513 males and 319 females, 832 in all, died from this cause, or, severally, .27, .18, and .23 per cent. of the total deaths of each class. There were 60 per cent. in number and 50 per cent. in proportion more males than females who fell beneath this disease, due, probably, to the more self-indulgent and careless habits of the former. In the Atlantic States this disease was much more frequent at the south than at the north, giving a ratio of .13

per cent. in the northeast, .29 per cent. in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and .36 per cent. in all the States southward. In the west there were .16 per cent. in the northern States, .24 per cent. in the States next southward, .21 per cent in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and .18 per cent. in the southwest. The Pacific region held the same rank with District VI, .21 per cent. No deaths are reported under this head in the European countries and cities before referred to, except Frankfort, where the ratio was .27 per cent.

Enteritis, inflammation of the bowels, was fatal to 2,886 persons in 1850, and to 3,508 males, 2,711 females, and 6,219 of both sexes in 1860; these were severally 1.97, 1.71, and 1 85 per cent. of all the mortality. The deaths from this cause were in number 25 per cent., and in proportion to all 15 per cent. greater among the males than among the females, due to the difference of exposure to cold, storm, and wet in the two sexes, These deaths were distributed nearly equaly through the several districts. The ratio to all deaths was the same in the northeast and in the southeast, 1.69 per cent. It was the largest in the Pacific region, 2.71 per cent., and next in the northwest, 2.05 per cent., and the smallest in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, 1.6 per cent. The proportion of mortality from this cause was, in England 104, in Scotland 181, in Ireland 9, in French cities 742, in Frankfort 135, and in Brussels 825 in 10,000 of all.

Gastritis, inflammation of the stomach, caused the death of 272 persons in 1850, and of 479 males, 540 females, and 1,019 of both sexes, being a ratio of .25, .32, and .28 per cent. of all deaths in these classes of persons in 1860. There were more in the west than in the east, and more in the south than in the north. The ratio in District I was .20 per cent.; in District II .21 per cent.; in District III .18 per cent.; in Districts V and VII .28 and .27 per cent.; and in Districts VI and VIII .44 and .46 per cent.; and in the States on the Pacific .41 per cent. of their total mortality. These wide differences are attributable partly to climate and partly to endemic influence. The proportions which this disease had in producing the total mortality varied greatly in the different parts of Europe. In England the ratio was .18 per cent., in Scotland .26, French cities 1.92 per cent., Frankfort .14, and in Brussels 1.04 per cent.

Hepatitis, or *inflammation of the liver*, *jaundice*, and *disease of the liver* not specified, caused the death of 2,315 persons in 1850, and of 1,950 males and 1,564 females, in all 3,514, in 1860. The male deaths from these causes exceed the female 24 per cent. in number and 12 per cent. in ratio to total mortality. The geographical distribution of the disease of the liver varies greatly. The sum of the ratios are about equal in the east and in the west, but they are greater in the north than in the south. In the four districts numbered I, III, IV, and V the ratios to total deaths are almost identical, being 1, 1.04, 1.02 and 1.01 per cent., and also Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, District VI, .86 per cent., and in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, District VII, .88 per cent. It was the highest, 1.33 per cent., in the northwest, and 1.14 in California, Oregon, and the Territories. In 1860 the disturbance of the liver was rather a northern than a southern complaint.

In the Atlantic districts the ratio was 14 per cent. greater at the extreme north than at the extreme south, and in the western States the ratio was 68 per cent. greater in the northern than in the southern district. The ratio was 5 in 10,000 in the United States, but very much greater in Europe, 34 in England, 23 in Scotland, 13 in France, 121 in Frankfort, and 80 in Brussels among 10,000 of all known causes of death.

Peritonitis was fatal to 37 in 1850, and in 1860 to 113, of whom 48 were in District I and 24 in District IV. The rest were divided among the other districts in various proportions, but very small in comparison with the whole number of deaths. The ratios were very much higher in Europe; 34 in England, 44 in Scotland, 117 in French cities, 93 in Frankfort, and 41 in Brussels among 10,000 of the deaths from known causes.

Splenitis, or *inflammation of the spleen*, was still less destructive. In each of the western districts .03 per cent., and in Districts I, V, VII, and IX .01 per cent. of all deaths were from this cause.

Teething, including disturbance of the digestive organs, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, and sometimes convulsions and other infantile diseases not specified, was fatal to 2,443 in 1850, and to 2,563 males and 2,346 females, 4,909 of both sexes, being respectively 1.36, 1.39 and 1.37 per cent. of the total mortality of these classes in 1860. This cause of death prevailed more at the south than at the north and much more at the extreme south. In the northern districts, I and II, the ratios were respectively 1.06 and 1.01 per cent. The ratio was .64 per cent. in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 1.06 in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and 1.18 per cent. in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina. In the extreme south this ratio was very much increased, being 3.55 per cent. in the southeast and 2.77 per cent. in the southwest, while in the Pacific region the ratio, 1.34 per cent., was almost identical with that of the whole United States, 1.37 per cent.

The ratio from this cause to the total from all causes in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, was five and one-half times as great as in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, it was nearly four times as great as that in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas. It appears, in the year 1859–'60, that the mild climate in the latitude of Pennsylvania and Ohio, was the most favorable, while, the climate of the Gulf States was the most dangerous to children in the perilous and susceptible period of teething. The ratio was in England .98, Scotland 1.88, Ireland .29, and in Frankfort .03 per cent. It is not given among the causes in the cities of France or in Brussels; probably the deaths of this period in those cities were referred to the special affections, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, convulsions, &c., which usually manifest themselves during the process of dentition.

Worms was the cause of death of 2,940 persons in 1850; and of 1,041 males and 955 females, 1,996 of both sexes, in 1860. These deaths, like those from teething, were in enormous disproportion in the north and the south. In Districts I, II, III, and IV the ratios of deaths from this cause to total from all causes were respectively .14, .31, .12, and .22 per cent. In District V it was .90 per cent., and in District VI it was .56 per cent., while in the southeast, District VII, it was 1.67 per cent.,

and in the southwest, 1.36 per cent. In the four northern districts, the western ratio was twice as great as the eastern, but in the four southern districts the eastern ratio exceeded the western by 34 per cent. The ratio in District V was seven and one-half times as great as that in District III, which is next north; that of District VI was two and one-half times as great as that of District IV. The ratio of the southeast was eleven times as great as that of the northeast, and that of the southwest was four and a half times as great as that of the northwest. There seems to have been almost a complete immunity from this trouble in California, Oregon, and the Territories, as only twelve cases are reported to have died of worms in all that region. This cause of death is less known in Europe. England and the French towns report only 1, Ireland 31, and Scotland 6, in 10,000 deaths.

Disease of the bowels, and *disease of the stomach*, not specified, probably including any or all of the diseases herein mentioned, caused the death of 2,049 persons, a ratio of about three-quarters of one per cent. in 1850 and of 1,610—of whom 901 were males and 709 females—in 1860

The whole class of *diseases of the digestive organs*, including *cholera, cholera infantum, diarrhœa*, and *dysentery* together caused the death of 24 677 males and 20,496 females, or 45,173 of both sexes, being a ratio to total deaths of 13.10, 12.15, and 12.67 per cent. severally in these classes.

The males exceeded the females 22 per cent. in number of deaths and 8 per cent. in ratio to total mortality. These deaths were distributed in nearly equal ratio in Districts I, II, III, IV, V, and IX, in which the ratios to all were respectively 11.09, 11.71, 10.20, 12.73, 11.12, and 10.91 per cent. But there was a greater inequality in District VI, which was 9.78 per cent., and in District VII, which was 17.23 per cent., and in District VIII, which was 14.86 per cent.

The highest ratio, 17.23 per cent., in the southeastern States exceeded the smallest, 9.78 per cent., in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri by 72 per cent., and that of the southwestern district was 52 per cent. greater than that of the district next north of it. Whatever difference there may be in the climate of the most northern States and of the milder regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and even of the still warmer States of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, it seems to have had very little influence on this class of diseases, but the warm climate of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, or their endemic influences, seems to have been the most favorable, and generated or developed them in the smallest proportion; yet, in the region next north, there was manifested a very great increase, which may be due in part to the greater heat, and in part to the character of the endemic influences that affect the people. The deaths from all these affections of the digestive organs were 1,038 in England, 1,110 in Scotland, 1,234 in Ireland, 2,132 in French cities, 651 in Frankfort, and 1,213 in Brussels, among 10,000 from all reported causes.

Diabetes caused the death of 231 persons in 1850; and of 289 males and 96 females—385 of both sexes—in 1860. This disease prevailed in much the largest proportion at the north. In the extreme northern and southern districts it was more in the east than in the west, but in the middle latitudes it was more in the west than in the east. The ratios were .19 per cent. in New England and New York, .10 and .11 per cent. in all the States north and west of the Ohio river, .09 per cent. in the southeast and in the Pacific region, and .03 per cent. in the southwest.

Stone in the bladder destroyed 559 persons in 1850, and 607 males, 67 females—674 in all—in 1860. The ratios of deaths from this cause were very nearly equal in all the eastern districts, being .21, .20, .23, and .22 per cent., severally, proceeding from the north to the south. There was a smaller ratio in each of the western districts—in the limestone region, which is supposed by many to be the most fruitful source of calculus. The ratio was in all the region north and west of the Ohio river .18 per cent., in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee .17 per cent, in the southwest .08 per cent., and in California and Oregon .07 per cent. It would seem from this that the granitic is less favorable than the limestone region to this disease. The ratios were lower in Europe: .04 per cent. in England, .11 per cent. in Scotland, .06 per cent. in towns of France, and .03 per cent. in Brussels.

All the *disorders of the urinary organs* caused 1,101 deaths—.39 per cent. of all—in 1850. They carried away 1,738 males and 374 females, 2,112 in all—being in the ratio to total deaths from known causes .92, .22, and .59 per cent. in the whole country—in 1860. These causes prevailed more in the east than in the west, and more in the north than in the south. The largest ratio was in the northeast, .82 per cent.; the smallest, .35 per cent., in the opposite extreme of the Union—the southwest. In all the other districts this ratio varied not far from the average of the whole country, .59 per cent. In Europe several of the diseases specially mentioned in the United States are included under the general head of disease of the kidneys. From all disorders of this class the deaths were in England 1.05 per cent., Scotland 1.17 per cent., Ireland .26 per cent., French cities 1.20 per cent., Frankfort 1.33 per cent., and in Brussels .73 per cent.

Childbirth was fatal to 3,117 women in the whole country in 1850, which is 2 41 per cent. of all the reported deaths of females. The deaths from this cause were 4,066—a ratio of 2.51 per cent. of all deaths of females from known causes—in 1860. The ratio, 5.68 per cent. of all deaths of females, was the largest in the Pacific region, caused probably by the exposures, privations, and the want of proper medical and personal attention in that period of extreme weakness and peril. The next in order of fatality was the northwest, due to the same causes. The ratio was the lowest, 2 per cent., in New England and New York. The next, 2.07 per cent., was in District VI. In Districts III and V the ratios were very nearly alike—2.49 and 2.58 per cent.; and in Districts VII and VIII almost identical—2.63 and 2.65 per cent. Probably the term *childbirth* was used by many reporters to include *all* the various dangers and perils of that period: *puerperal fever, phlegmoasia dolens, milk leg, mammary abscess*, &c., incident and immediately subsequent to the main event. Yet many of these were reported under their separate and appropriate heads.

The ratio of deaths to all was less in Europe than in this country, being .5 per cent. in England, .55 per cent. in Scotland, .97 per cent. in Ireland, .5 per cent. in French cities, .17 per cent. in Frankfort, 1.63 per cent. in Brussels, and .70 per cent. in Sweden.

Puerperal fever was fatal in 520 cases, in a ratio of 4.04 per cent., in 1850. It caused the death of 1,202 females—a ratio of .71 per cent. of the total mortality of that sex—in 1860. The ratio varied greatly in the different parts of the country. It was the lowest, .25 per cent., in New England and New York. It was the highest in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and but little less, 1.11 and 1.16 per cent., in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. It was .92 per cent. in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, and .66 per cent. in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, .42 per cent. in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and .52 per cent. in the northwestern States.

Climate seems to have a manifest influence in generating this disease. The ratio was more than four times as great in the southern as in the northern Atlantic States, and about two and a half times as great in the northwest as in the southwest. In all latitudes the western ratio was higher than the eastern. In the northern districts this difference was 100 per cent., diminishing towards the south to an excess of about 11 per cent. in the western over the eastern Gulf States. In California, Oregon, and the Territories, the ratio was low—.27 per cent. of female mortality. Probably some of the deaths from this cause in that region may have been reported under the head of childbirth, which accounts, in some degree, for the very large ratio from that cause. The total deaths from disorders of the generative system were 3,842 in 1850, and 5,682 in 1860; mostly females, 5,678, and males 4, in the latter year. These were mainly included in the reports of childbirth and of puerperal fever, and were distributed in the several districts as those just described.

There was a varying ratio in Europe: .23 per cent. in England, .29 per cent. in Scotland, .54 per cent. in French towns, .56 per cent. in Frankfort, .14 per cent. in Brussels, and .20 per cent. in Sweden. This disease is not mentioned in the Irish reports; probably it is included in childbirth, which accounts for the large ratio stated to have died from that cause.

Rheumatism was fatal to 983 persons in 1850, and to 1,881 in 1860. Of the latter, 1,106 were males, and 775 females. About one-half of one per cent., .52, of all the deaths were from this cause. The ratio of males was 43 per cent. greater than that of females, due doubtless to exposures and hardships. The ratios were nearly equal in Districts I, II, IV, and VIII, being .46, .45, .45, and .43 per cent. It was the highest, .75 per cent., in District V, .62 per cent. in District VII, .59 per cent. in Districts VI and IX, and .52 per cent. in District III; showing no relation to climate, as the lowest ratios were in the extremes of cold and heat. The ratios in the Atlantic States exceeded those of the interior by 23 per cent.; yet this difference was very slight in the northern districts. The difference was greater, yet not large, .13 per cent., in the next southerly districts, and still more, 27 per cent., between Districts V and VI, and the greatest, 44 per cent., between the southeast and the southwest.

In England .47 per cent., Scotland .21 per cent., Ireland .41 per cent., French cities .04 per cent., Frankfort .36 per cent., and in Brussels .19 per cent. of all deaths were from this cause.

The *diseases of the bones and joints*, including *necrosis, white swelling, spinal disease*, &c., caused the death of 787 persons in 1850, and of 1,393 persons—822 males and 571 females—in 1860. The mortality of males exceeded that of the females from this cause by 45 per cent., caused probably by the more frequent exposure, accidents, and injuries of men. The ratios were more equal in the several parts of the country than those of most diseases—the lowest, .25 per cent., in California, Oregon, and the Territories. In the Mississippi region the lowest ratios, .32 and .29 per cent., were in the extreme north and south. In all the Atlantic States, and in the district north and bordering on the Ohio river and Iowa, the ratios were nearly alike, being severally .41, .45, .44, .41, and .42 per cent. On both sides of the Alleghanies the central districts which enjoyed the mildest climate had a higher ratio of these deaths than the colder and the warmer north and south of them.

The proportions to total deaths from known causes are 86 in England, 54 in Scotland, 63 in Ireland, 65 in France, 139 in Frankfort, and 108 in Brussels, among 10,000.

The diseases of the skin, carbuncle, ulcers, fistula, &c., caused 516 deaths in 1850, and 2,271 in 1860, of which 1,275 were of males, and 996 of females. These do not include the eruptive fevers, measles, miliaria, scarlatina, nor small-pox, nor erysipelas, which appear on the surface. The diseases of the skin here referred to were very much more prevalent at the south than at the north, and, except in the extreme south, more at the west than at the east. Proceeding southward along the Atlantic States, the ratio in District III was nearly twice as great as in District I. It was more than twice as great in District V as in District III, and nearly three times as great in District VII as in District V, and that of District VII was almost eleven times as great as that of District I. In the west was a similar increase from north to south, except from District VI to District VIII. The ratio was nearly twice as great in District IV, six times as great in District VI, and five and a half times as great in District VIII, as it was in District II, or the extreme north. The warmer climate of the south seems to have a very great effect in developing this class of diseases, as compared with the cooler air of the northern regions.

The proportion in the whole United States was 63, in England 20, in Scotland 16, in Ireland 144, in French towns 39, in Frankfort 73, and in Brussels 39, in 10,000 from all known causes.

Old age should include only those who die from exhaustion of vital force from protracted use of life, without any disease or organic lesion. But comparatively few come under this description, or die from this cause alone; yet it is in part the cause of death of many, and perhaps of all, who are reported to have died from old age. The vital force of almost all persons is reduced in later years. They have then less power of resistance to attacks of disease; less recuperative energy to pass safely through any sickness or rise from any prostration; hence it requires a smaller and generally much less cause to extinguish the

flame of life in old age than in the earlier and more vigorous period of earthly existence. Therefore the aged sink in death under an amount or force of disease that would be borne with impunity, and perhaps hardly noticed, in earlier years. The old frequently die from light or mild attacks of bronchitis; some from dysentery, diarrhœa, or injuries that would not have been dangerous to the young and vigorous man. These small disturbances or disorders, so harmless to others, are frequently not suspected to be dangerous in the aged, and hardly admitted to be the cause of death. Their death is then referred rather to their years than to any other recognizable disease. But their attacks, however light, were as great in proportion to their power of resistance, and as difficult to be borne, and as effective in destruction, as the more violent attacks which overthrow the younger and middle-aged in the fulness of their strength. The reports of deaths from old age have, then, only one common bond or principle to rest upon, and that is their certain connexion with the period of life when they occurred. It is presumed that the persons so reported were, at least, old, although some who had seen less than fifty years are found in the marshals' returns. These, probably, were subject to premature decay, and had passed through all the course of waste and exhaustion that others of better constitution manifest when past their fourscore years. They may have passed through all the natural changes of youth, maturity, and age in about half the years allotted to the most favored of mankind. According to the reports of the Seventh Census, 9,027 died of old age in 1850, being a ratio of 3.24 per cent. of the deaths from known causes. In 1860, 4,899 men and 5,988 women, 10,887 in all, were reported as dying from old age. The ratios of the deaths from this cause were 260 males, 356 females, and 305 of both sexes, in 10,000 from all known causes in each class. The proportion of women in this year, and in this country, as in most times and in most countries, was in excess of that of the men. It was here, in 1860, 22 per cent. in number and 37 per cent. in the ratio of all deaths. This is natural, for, as the females escape from death more than males and have a smaller rate of mortality in most of the earlier periods, there must necessarily more survive to old age, and die in that period of fulness of maturity. The deaths from old age are, then, a corollary of the census, which shows a larger proportion of females than males in the later years. These deaths from old age are distributed in unequal proportions in the various parts of the country, depending mainly on the composition of the population. Of course there are fewer of the aged, and consequently there must be a smaller proportion of deaths from old age, in the new than in the old States. The ratios of deaths from this cause to the total from all causes are lower in the western than in the eastern States, and the least in California and the other Pacific States and Territories, which have been but recently settled, and to which only the young and the middle-aged emigrate.

The ratio in the northeast was 76 per cent. greater than that in the northwest. It was 51 per cent. greater in New Jersey and Pennsylvania than in the States west of them. In Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina it was 88 per cent. greater than in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and in the southeast it was 75 per cent. greater than in the southwest.

The northern climate seems to have been the most favorable for continuance of life to old age. The ratios were, in District I, 4.45 per cent.; in District III, 3.29 per cent.; in District V, 4.12 per cent.; and in District VII (southeast) it was 2.81 per cent.

In the west, the most northerly district had a ratio of 2.53 per cent.; the States north of the Ohio, and Iowa and Kansas, 2.17 per cent.; District VI, 2.26 per cent.; and District VIII, 1.60 per cent. In the Pacific country it was .83 per cent. The proportionate ratios of males and females to the total deaths of each sex varied also in all the different sections of the country. In the northeast the female ratio exceeded the male 37 per cent.; in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 44 per cent.; in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, 48 per cent.; and in the southeastern States, 26 per cent. In the northwest this excess was 27 per cent.; in Ohio and westward, 8 per cent.; in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, 40 per cent.; and in the southwest, 21 per cent.

In the newer States the older populations are all immigrants. Females constitute a smaller proportion than the males of those who leave their native States or countries and find new homes in other lands.

The older people of the new States are these strangers born elsewhere, but who come there in their youth and early maturity. The larger part of these in the beginning were males; and notwithstanding the greater rate of male mortality in the intervening years, more in number, though not in proportion, survived to old age, and were, therefore, the subjects of death in that period, if not from that cause.

The ratio in all the United States was stated to be 305 in 10,000. In Europe the ratios differ widely from the American and from each other. In England it was 65, in Scotland 1,020, France 419, and Brussels 184, in 10,000. In England probably a nicer discrimination refers a large part of the deaths in old age to the special causes. In Ireland old age is included with infirmity and debility, which together give a ratio of 1,465 in 10,000.

Heat is given as the cause of 360 deaths—males 299, females 61—in 1860. Probably *sun-stroke* is generally, if not universally, intended by this term. The large excess of males will be readily explained by their greater exposure in labor, travel, &c., to the sun. In 1850, 248 are reported to have died from this cause, of whom 228 were whites and 20 colored persons. There were more of them in the south than in the north, and many more in the west than in the east. In Districts I and III, 5 in 10,000 of all, in V and VII 6 and 9 in 10,000, died from that cause; in the northwest 10, and in the southwest 20 in 10,000 perished in this way. There was a small difference in all the States from North Carolina and Tennessee northward, but a very great increase from these to the States southward. In the Pacific States and the Territories the ratio was 11 in 10,000 of all who died from known causes.

Hydrophobia was destructive to 26 males and 12 females; in all 38 persons.

Intemperance was fatal to 842 males and 89 females—931 in all; showing, as in *delirium tremens*, the males in nearly ten-fold proportion to females. These were in larger ratio to total deaths in the east than in the west, yet in nearly equal ratio in Districts I, II, and III, .22, .22, and .23 per cent. It was the highest, .73, in the Pacific region, the lowest in the States between the Ohio river and the lakes and in Iowa. It was .39 per cent. in District V, and .30 per cent. in District VI, and nearly the same, .29 and .27 per cent., in the southeast and southwestern districts.

The ratios were lower in Europe—7 in England, 13 in Scotland, and 8 in Ireland, in 10,000.

Sudden death, without assigned cause, occurred to 469 males and 347 females—816 of both sexes. These were probably from disease of the heart, apoplexy, and epilepsy, but for the want of examination no cause was discovered and none reported. These are sometimes stated in the verdict of the coroners' juries as dying "by the act of God," seeming to refer to a special interposition of Providence rather than to a cause which had been long in operation, and produced this result as naturally as when consumption puts an end to life.

The ratios were in England 82, Scotland 25, Frankfort, 131, and in Brussels 55, in 10,000. This cause is not in the Irish or French nosologyies.

Still-born.—1,540 cases of still births were reported. This is, perhaps, the most incomplete and unsatisfactory part of this report. These cases are less known and remembered than deaths of infants or persons of older growth.

The diseases that have been thus far noticed are supposed to have some general or special relation to locality, and are affected by climatic or endemic influence; but accidental deaths have no necessary relation to latitudes or location, but rather to persons, customs, and circumstances.

Burns and scalds destroyed 2,052 of both sexes in 1850, or .73 per cent. of all who died from known causes in that year. In 1860 they were fatal to 1,797 males and 2,469 females—4,266 of both sexes. The deaths of females from this cause exceeded those of the males 37 per cent. in number, and 53 per cent. in the ratio to total mortality.

The female costume exposes them to dangers of fires from which males are comparatively free. The cotton and linen dresses easily take fire, and this is not easily extinguished. Scalds are more among children, who are in kitchens and other places where hot water is found. Deaths from these causes occurred in very various proportions in the different parts of the country. The ratio to total mortality was .69 per cent. in the northeast, 1.81 per cent. in District V, and 2.52 in District VII. In the southeast it was more than three times as great as that in the northeast. The ratios in the northwest and the southwest were very nearly alike, 1.22 and 1.26 per cent.

A smaller rate of mortality from these causes is reported in Europe; .29 per cent. in England, .52 in Scotland, .44 in Ireland, .29 in French cities, and .23 per cent. in Sweden.

Drowning carried off 2,357 persons in 1850, or .84 per cent. of the reported deaths from known causes in that year. In 1860 it was the means of death of 2,664 males and 457 females—3,121 of both sexes. The great excess of males over the females will readily be explained by the different habits and exposures of the two sexes. The ratios of death from this cause to total from all known causes differ very widely in the several districts. It was 2.57 per cent. in the Pacific district, 1.67 per cent. in the northwest, 1.06 per cent. in the northeast, .98 per cent. in District III, and in the others varying from one-half in District VI to three-quarters of 1 per cent. in the southwest. The exposures and imperfect means of internal navigation, the want of bridges, and the necessity of fording streams in the newer and uncultivated country, with the presence of a larger proportion of the reckless and daring, account for the great excess in California, Oregon, and the Territories. and in the northwest. The dangers of rafting and moving and directing logs and lumber floating down the rivers in Maine, and the abundance of dams in the manufacturing towns in the northeast, account for the large proportion drowned in that district; but it does not appear that the dangers of navigating the Mississippi, the Ohio, or the other great or small rivers of the west, have produced any considerable amount of deaths in this way

The ratio in England, .22 per cent., was less than one-quarter of that of the United States. That of Scotland was 78, and of Ireland 60, in 10,000 deaths; of Sweden, 145 in 10,000 deaths.

Freezing was the cause of 73 deaths in 1850, and of 126 males and 13 females—139 of both sexes—in 1860. The largest ratio, .14 per cent., was in the northwest, and next, .11 per cent., on the Pacific and in the Territories. These were due to the exposures and want of protection of travellers and persons in cabins and other imperfectly heated dwellings or lodging places. With the exception of these districts, the ratios were larger in the south than in the north. In the Atlantic States from Maine to Pennsylvania, and in the western States from the lakes to Tennessee, the ratio was 2 in 10,000 of all. In the States south from Maryland to Florida it was 3 in 10,000. In the southwest the ratio was much greater, 7 in 10,000. It is to be noticed that the numbers frozen in the south exceeded those frozen in the north. There was a larger ratio of the deaths from this cause in the States south of the southern line of Pennsylvania and the Ohio river than in the States north of it, except the northwest. The largest number, 12, frozen in any State was in Michigan, the next, 11, in New York, and next, 10 each, in Mississippi and Texas. There were more persons frozen in either of the latter States than in all New England. Those in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Georgia were the same, 7 in each; the same, 3 each, in Maine, New Jersey, and Illinois, and in Louisiana and Missouri. These must be referred not to the temperature of the atmosphere, but to the habits of the people, to difference of exposure, and means of protection. In Sweden we find only 8 in 10,000 deaths from this cause.

Lightning destroyed 94 in 1850, and 191 in 1860; of the last, 133 were males and 58 were females. There were more at the south than at the north. In the four southern districts the ratios were greater in the east than in the west; but the reverse happened in the four northern districts. The largest proportion, 19 in 10,000, was in District IX; the next, 8 in

10,000, was in the southeastern States; the next, 7 in 10,000, in the southwestern and in District V; the least, 1 in 10,000, was in the northeastern district, and 2 in 10,000 in Districts II and III. These differences are to be explained mostly by the meteorological character of these several regions, qualified somewhat by the habits of exposure of the people. In Sweden 2 in 10,000 deaths are by this cause.

Accidents from fire-arms caused the death of 694 males and of 47 females, 741 of both sexes, varying in the several parts of the country, according to the habits of the people. They were in the smallest proportions to total deaths, .08 per cent., in the northeastern States, and gradually increased both southward and westward to .41 per cent. in the southwestern district. In the Pacific district the ratio was again multiplied more than threefold, to 1.32 per cent. These differences depended on the habits of the people, and the proportion of those who are generally or occasionally engaged as hunters, as in the newest and most recently settled States and Territories, as the northwest, where the ratio was .28 per cent., and in California, Oregon, and the Territories, which showed the largest proportion. The custom of carrying arms for personal defence also brings many occasions of accidents of this nature. The comparative prevalence of these customs of hunting and of providing for self-defence may be traced by the ratio of deaths from this class of accidents. In the old States and in the northern States they are less than in the new and the southern States. In New England and New York the ratio was .08 per cent.; in New Jersey and Pennsylvania .10 per cent. in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas .17 per cent.; in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina .18 per cent.; in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama .25 per cent.; in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska .28 per cent.; in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas .41 per cent.; and in California, Oregon and the Territories 1.32 per cent.

Falls from buildings, trees, banks, carriages, horses, &c., were fatal to 1,019 males, 304 females—1,323 of both sexes. These accidents were in higher ratio to total deaths in the north and in the east than in the south and in the west. In each of the northern districts this proportion was the same, .43 per cent.; in District III it was .4 per cent.; in District V .31 per cent.; and in District VII .38 per cent. In Districts IV, VI, and VIII the ratios were severally .35, .33, and .29 per cent., and in the Pacific region the highest of all, .47 per cent., due probably to the hazardous and adventurous life of a large portion of the people engaged in dangerous pursuits and places in the mountains and mining region. In Sweden 69 in 10,000 deaths are reported to have been from this cause.

Railroad accidents were fatal to 599 persons, 542 males and 57 females. Among an equal number of passengers of each sex there would be an equal number of injuries to each. But the great majority of travellers are males; more of them are, therefore exposed to the chances of these accidents. They then furnish a larger number of subjects of this kind of injury. Besides the accidents to the travellers within the cars, a large portion happen to travellers in the common roads at crossings. The greater proportions of these highway passengers are males. There are also some who walk on railroads and are overtaken and killed by the passing train. These, too, are mostly males. They are more careless, venturesome, and daring than females, and more readily expose themselves to danger. Another class of persons who are thus injured are the persons, officers, laborers, brakemen, &c., employed on and about the railroads, who are exclusively men. It would then naturally be expected that the males would be the principal sufferers from railroad accidents, and we therefore find that the proportion of the sexes is nearly ten males to one female.

The distribution of these accidents follows the distribution of railroads, and the proportionate frequency of travel on the other and crossing roads. The ratio was, in District I .21 per cent.; in District II .26 per cent.; in District III .37 per cent.; and in District IV .32 per cent. In the southern States the ratios are greatly diminished, being, in Districts V, VI, VII, and VIII, severally, .08, .07, .09, and .02 per cent., and in the Pacific .01 per cent. of all the deaths. In all the United States the ratio was 16 in 10,000 of all reported deaths.

Poison, including bite of serpents, was destructive to 405 persons in 1850. It caused the death of 557 males and 393 females, 950 in all, in 1860, in the whole country. Poisons were more equally destructive to the two sexes than other accidental causes of death. Both are equally liable to take poison by mistake, or to eat it in food, when it is mixed by carelessness, ignorance, or design. They are equally liable to meet with poisonous snakes in the fields when they go abroad. Yet males are more frequently in fields, mountains, or waters, in the haunts of serpents, hunting, or in other pursuits, and therefore more exposed to this danger. The frequency of this cause of death in the various parts of the country follows the distribution of the venomous reptiles. In the northeastern States the ratio of deaths from this cause to total deaths was .12 per cent. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania it was .1 per cent.; in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina it was .25 per cent.; and in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama it was .28 per cent.. In all the west the ratios were still higher; in the northwest .36 per cent.; in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas .32 per cent.; in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri it was .42 per cent.; and in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, and also in California, Oregon, and the Territories, it was .39 per cent.; and in the whole country .26 per cent. of all the mortality of the year from known causes. In England 2, Scotland 8, Ireland 4, Sweden 1, and in France 5, in 10,000, died from this cause.

Neglect and exposure includes a great variety of unspecified causes of suffering, as cold, storms, heat, want of food, want of breast milk, want of proper care and protection, &c.; all of these caused the death of 102 males and 60 females—162 of both sexes. At home, infants of both sexes, children of destitute, ignorant, dissolute or vicious parents, suffer equally from neglect and privation; but abroad, more males than females are exposed to the dangers of the elements and to privations. More men than women are travellers, hunters, fishermen, wanderers or vagabonds, without home or house, and sometimes without shelter, and hence one of the reasons of the excess of deaths of males. The largest ratio of mortality from neglect,

privation, and exposure, 11 in 10,000 of all, was found in the Pacific States and the Territories, the land of gold and silver mining, and the places of the greatest hardships and uncertainties of sustenance and shelter, and where men at times are separated from all society and companionship, with none to aid in sickness, none to succor in periods of danger. The next in order of ratio of this kind of death, 8 in 10,000, was the southwestern district, where 14 died in Mississippi and 10 in Texas; next followed the ratio of the southeast, 6 in 10,000 of all deaths; 13 died in Georgia and 6 in South Carolina; the northeast had a ratio nearly as high, 5 in 10,000; 22 died in New York and 17 in Massachusetts. The ratio was the same, 3 in 10,000, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee. It was the same and the lowest, 2 in 10,000, in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, and also in Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina.

The ratio of all the United States was 4 in 10,000 of all known deaths. In Europe, as far as reported, the ratio was very largely in excess of the American, being 21 in England, 12 in Scotland, and 94 in Ireland, among 10,000 deaths from known causes.

Strangulation is reported as the cause of 291 deaths—189 males and 102 females. The ratios of these regularly increased in the Atlantic region, from the north to the south, being in these districts successively 4, 6, 12, and 13 in 10,000, in all from known causes. In the west these ratios were the same, 7 in 10,000, in the extreme north and south districts. In the intermediate districts, from the lakes to the northern border of Tennessee, they were more, 8 and 9 in 10,000.

Suffocation destroyed 934 persons—475 males and 459 females, a ratio of 33 in 10,000 of all who died from known causes—in 1850. From the same cause 2,129 persons—1,091 males and 1,038 females—died in 1860. The ratios in the latter year were for the persons and sexes severally 59, 58, and 61 in 10,000 of each. These deaths are nearly equally divided between the males and females. They are mostly of children, and due to causes that would fall alike on both sexes.

These are distributed through the various parts of the country with great inequality. The ratios were, in New England and New York 7; in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska 5; in New Jersey and Pennsylvania 5; in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas 4; in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina 121; in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri 96; in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama 210; in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas 121; and in the Pacific regions 15 in 10,000 deaths, from known causes. The difference between the free and the slave States is very great. These deaths are mostly of children. Of the 2,129 who died from this cause, 1,831 were under 1 year, 1,991 under 2, and 2,049 under 5. They were probably the children of the slaves. No distinction of color or condition is made in the analysis of 1860, but the mortality report of 1850 states that, of the 934 deaths from suffocation, 771 were colored and 163 were whites; 764 were slaves, 7 were free colored, and 163 white; and of these 730 were under 1 and 880 under 5 years of age. In 1860, 872 were in Districts V and VI, and 1,128 in Districts VII and VIII; 2,000 were in the slave States and 129 were in the free States.

Connecting these facts with the statements of the former census, it is safe to assume, as in 1850 so in 1860, the great majority of the deaths from suffocation were of the children of slaves. This explanation is given in the "Southern Medical Reports" published in New Orleans in 1851 by Dr. E. D. Fenner. The article on the hygiene of the cotton plantations of Mississippi and the management of negro slaves, by Thomas Affleck, esq., of Washington, Mississippi, states that "the mortality of negro children is as two to one when compared with the whites." "Not a few are overlaid by the wearied mother, who sleeps so dead a sleep as not to be aware of the injury to her infant."

In some European reports this is called "*overlaid*," as is described above by Mr. Affleck in Mississippi. The proportions to all were, in England 9 and in Scotland 13 in 10,000 of all. These are less than one-sixth and one-fourth of the ratios of the United States. In Sweden 283 in 10,000 were reported to have been "stifled in bed" in twenty-five years—1805 to 1830. Later, in 1858–1860, the ratio was less.

Accidents not specified, not included in the foregoing, in 1850 destroyed 5,323 persons—a ratio of 1.91 of all that died from known causes. In 1860 they caused the death of 3,513 males and 665 females—4,178 of both sexes. Among these there doubtless were some of every kind that has been here mentioned. These are distributed among the several districts rather in reference to the carefulness or carelessness of the original reporters or the interest and memory of friends to give accurate and specific accounts of the causes of death. The proportion was the smallest, .98 per cent., in District V, and the largest, 2.98 per cent., in the newer country on the Pacific, where many live friendless and unknown, and die with none to tell the tale of their sufferings or the manner in which they lost their lives, and it was only known and remembered that their death followed some injury. The ratio of all the United States of these accidental but unspecified deaths was 117 in 10,000.

The whole class of accidents caused 18,090 deaths—of males 12,427, of females 5,663—showing an average proportion of 219 males to 100 females. This excess of males is due to causes that have been described. The ratios of these to the total deaths differ widely in the several districts, though nearly equal in Districts I, III, and IV, being respectively 3.95, 4.42, and 4.08 per cent. in these. They were nearly equal also in Districts II, V, and VIII, being in these respectively 6.08, 5.83, and 5.97 per cent. In District VI it was 4.97 per cent., in District VII 7.88 per cent., and in the Pacific country 9.79 per cent. In the whole country, 508 in 10,000 reported deaths. In 1850 there was a smaller number, 11,435, and a smaller ratio of deaths, 409, in 10,000 from this class of causes reported. There was then a great apparent increase, 58.3 per cent., far greater than the increase of population or the increase of reported deaths between 1850 and 1860.

The deaths from these causes were less in Great Britain, Frankfort, and Brussels than here, in proportion to total mortality. In Ireland and France the proportion was greater than in this country. They were 342 in England, 314 in Scotland, 552 in Ireland, 1,317 in French cities, 363 in Frankfort, 141 in Brussels, and 284 in Sweden, in 10,000 of all.

Suicide.—In 1850, 491 destroyed themselves, making 17 in 10,000 deaths from known causes. In 1860, 993 persons—789 males and 204 females—put an end to their own lives. There were 3.87 per cent., almost four times as many male as female suicides. The proportion of these to total reported deaths was larger at the north than at the south on both sides of the Alleghanies. In the free States it was more in the east than in the west, and the reverse was found in the slave States. The largest ratio, .41 per cent., was in New England and New York; the next, .39 per cent., was in the northwest. It was .3 per cent. in District III, .22 per cent. in District IV, .16 per cent. in District V, .21 per cent. in District VI, and .17 and .19 per cent. in Districts VII and VIII. In the Pacific district it was .81 per cent., about double the highest in the Atlantic States, and three times the average of all. That region of gold and silver, of sudden fortune and reverses, and real destitution, has been the resort of the sanguine, the extremely hopeful and the desperate—of those who had indulged the most glowing anticipations and who suffered the bitterest disappointment. The natural temperament and the painful experience of many led them to despair—to weariness and disgust of life, and to self-destruction.

The means resorted to by the suicides to effect their purpose included all the ways of self-destruction—drowning, hanging, poison, shooting, cutting throat, and strangulation. The females used the milder means, and the males the more violent: 71 males and 11 females cut their throats; 109 males and 3 females shot themselves; 250 males and 56 females hanged themselves; 93 males and 44 females took poison; 40 males and 31 females drowned themselves. Poison, hanging, and drowning seemed to be the least objectionable to women who were bent on self-destruction. The difference of taste, mental habits, and culture of the two sexes was manifested even in this last act of self-murder. A strict analysis shows the following proportions of the methods used for this dread and fatal purpose:

TABLE XVII.—*Showing in each sex the ratio of methods of self-destruction in* 10,000 *suicides.*

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Cutting throat	1,257	757	Strangulation	35	.....
Fire-arms	1,929	207	Poison	1,646	3,034
Hanging	4,423	3,862	Drowning	708	2,138

While somewhat more than three-fourths of the males, less than half the females, resorted to measures of active and immediate violence; and while somewhat more than half the females used the milder and passive means, less than half the males thus quietly destroyed themselves. There was also a difference in the proportionate use of those means in the various parts of the country connected with the general habits of the people, as is seen in the following table:

TABLE XVIII.—*Showing the ratio of special means used in* 10,000 *suicides.*

Districts.	Cutting throat.	Fire-arms.	Hanging.	Strangulation.	Poison.	Drowning.
I	1,261	957	4,739	87	1,522	1,522
III	1,412	823	4,942	.....	2,118	706
II	968	968	8,387	.....	2,258	645
IV	744	2,021	4,255	.....	2,234	745
V	1,765	2,941	2,941	.....	1,470	882
VII	555	1,655	5,550	.....	1,655	555
VI	289	2,606	4,782	.....	1,159	1,159
VIII	2,853	2,500	1,469	.....	1,250	1,427
Northern States	1,128	1,128	4,801	44	1,792	1,106
Southern States	1,333	2,462	3,795	.....	1,333	1,077
Eastern States	1,266	1,163	4,677	51	1,654	1,189
Western States	1,107	2,134	4,348	.....	1,423	988

The ratio was .10 per cent. in England, .08 per cent. in Scotland, .07 per cent. in Ireland, .75 per cent. in France, and .56 per cent. in Brussels. The special means used for self-destruction are more minutely described in the Swedish reports than in those of any other country. Among 10,000 suicides the means used in some countries are:

	England.	Sweden.		England.	Sweden.
Cutting throat	2,000	1,133	Hanging	5,000	4,817
Drowning	2,000	2,550	Poison	1,000	931
Fire-arms	.....	566			

Homicide.—Four hundred and twenty-eight males and thirty-three females—461 in all—were killed by others unintentionally in 1860; 130 of these were in the northern States, 247 in the southern States, and 84 in the Pacific region. The number in all the eastern States was 130, and in the western States 247. The number in Districts II and IV was 69, the same as in Districts V and VII. Among 10,000 of all deaths from all known causes, there were from homicide 4

in District I, 8 each in II and IV, 5 in District III, 6 in District V, 17 in District VI, 13 in District VII, 27 in District VIII, and 166 in District IX—12 in all the United States.

Murder.—Two hundred and ten males and seventeen females—227 in all—were murdered, or 8 in 10,000 deaths, in 1850; 479 males and 49 females—528 of both sexes, or 14 in 10,000 of all who died—were murdered in 1860. There were in the northern States 104, in the southern States 282, in the Atlantic States 135, in the Mississippi and northwestern States 251, and in California, Oregon, and the Territories 142. They were distributed through the several parts of the country in a manner similar to the homicides. In 10,000 deaths from known causes in each district, the murders were in Districts I and III,3 each, in II,5, in IV,7, in V,11, in VI,15, in VII,14, in VIII,32, and in IX,280.

The proportion which each disease had in producing the total mortality differs in the different States. Some are more and some are less destructive, and their relative force varies. The following Table XIX shows the order of States in respect to the fatality of the leading diseases. By this means the danger of consumption, pneumonia, fevers, diseases of the brain, cephalitis, croup, teething, whooping-cough, and acts of violence, can be traced from State to State. The deaths from unknown or unreported causes is rather an indication of the want of memory, interest, intelligence, or care on the part of friends or witnesses, and sometimes the want of friends or even witnesses who understood and could report the disease, event, or condition which produced the death.

TABLE XIX.—*Order of ratios of deaths from specified causes and classes of causes to total reported deaths.*

CONSUMPTION.

States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.
Maine	29.5	Maryland	17.2	Oregon	11.1	Florida	6.2
New Hampshire	26.6	Michigan	17.0	Iowa	11.1	Utah	5.5
Vermont	24.4	Washington	16.0	Tennessee	10.9	Alabama	5.3
Rhode Island	24.0	Minnesota	15.2	Illinois	10.9	Texas	5.1
Massachusetts	23.4	California	15.1	Missouri	8.3	Mississippi	5.1
District of Columbia	22.0	Kentucky	14.2	Nebraska	8.2	South Carolina	4.5
Connecticut	21.7	Ohio	14.1	Kansas	8.0	Georgia	4.5
New York	18.4	Wisconsin	13.8	Louisiana	7.5	Arkansas	4.2
Delaware	18.0	Indiana	12.8	North Carolina	7.2	New Mexico	3.4
Pennsylvania	17.6	Virginia	11.3				

PNEUMONIA.

Arkansas	19.6	Nebraska	9.7	District of Columbia	6.7	Maryland	4.5
Mississippi	14.3	Tennessee	8.8	Wisconsin	6.5	Maine	4.0
South Carolina	12.4	Virginia	8.6	Rhode Island	5.7	New Jersey	3.9
Alabama	12.3	Iowa	8.6	Ohio	5.3	Pennsylvania	3.9
Florida	12.3	North Carolina	8.6	Connecticut	5.1	Delaware	3.6
Texas	11.8	Kentucky	8.3	New Hampshire	5.1	California	3.3
Georgia	11.6	Indiana	8.2	Vermont	5.0	Washington	2.0
Louisiana	10.8	Michigan	8.1	Massachusetts	4.8	Utah	1.8
Kansas	10.0	Oregon	7.0	New York	4.7	New Mexico	1.2
Missouri	8.9	Minnesota	6.7				

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Maine	39.5	Michigan	33.0	Washington	30.0	North Carolina	26.5
New Hampshire	37.5	New York	32.8	Illinois	29.9	South Carolina	26.5
District of Columbia	36.8	New Jersey	32.7	Mississippi	29.4	Georgia	25.8
Massachusetts	36.3	Virginia	32.6	Ohio	28.6	California	24.3
Vermont	36.1	Indiana	32.4	Kansas	28.5	Florida	22.7
Kentucky	35.8	Maryland	31.8	Wisconsin	28.1	Nebraska	21.1
Oregon	34.8	Tennessee	31.6	Missouri	27.8	Iowa	19.6
Connecticut	34.1	Delaware	31.6	Alabama	27.5	New Mexico	18.4
Arkansas	33.4	Pennsylvania	31.4	Texas	26.9	Utah	16.0
Rhode Island	33.1	Minnesota	31.1	Louisiana	26.9		

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Dakota	50.0	District of Columbia	14.9	Indiana	12.9	Nebraska	10.6
Utah	26.1	Mississippi	14.7	Wisconsin	12.6	Pennsylvania	10.6
Louisiana	19.3	South Carolina	14.6	Washington	12.6	California	10.3
Florida	18.6	Minnesota	14.4	Kansas	12.4	Tennessee	10.1
Delaware	18.2	Iowa	14.0	Arkansas	11.6	Ohio	9.9
Alabama	17.2	Massachusetts	13.8	Michigan	11.5	Connecticut	9.6
North Carolina	16.5	Maryland	13.6	New York	11.3	New Hampshire	9.5
Illinois	16.0	Texas	13.4	New Mexico	11.2	Maine	9.4
Georgia	15.7	Rhode Island	13.2	New Jersey	11.1	Vermont	7.7
Missouri	15.4	Virginia	13.1	Kentucky	10.7	Oregon	7.7

TABLE XIX.—*Order of ratios of deaths from specified causes, &c.*—Continued.

FEVERS.

States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.
Kansas	25.7	Louisiana	13.6	Michigan	9.1	Delaware	6.0
Texas	21.7	Georgia	13.4	California	8.7	Maryland	5.9
New Mexico	20.7	Tennessee	13.2	Maine	8.3	Connecticut	5.8
Arkansas	19.5	Iowa	13.2	Minnesota	8.3	District of Columbia	5.1
Nebraska	19.4	Illinois	13.1	Virginia	7.7	Utah	4.9
Mississippi	15.9	Alabama	13.1	New Hampshire	7.7	Massachusetts	4.6
Missouri	15.8	Indiana	12.6	Vermont	7.6	New Jersey	4.3
North Carolina	14.2	Oregon	9.6	Wisconsin	7.3	New York	3.7
South Carolina	13.9	Florida	9.5	Ohio	6.6	Rhode Island	3.4
Kentucky	13.7						

CEPHALITIS.

Nebraska	6.17	Kentucky	4.08	Delaware	3.14	Connecticut	2.22
Arkansas	4.87	Illinois	3.95	Louisiana	2.56	District of Columbia	2.16
Iowa	4.70	California	3.70	Georgia	2.48	Alabama	2.08
Indiana	4.57	Florida	3.43	Utah	2.46	New Mexico	.50
Kansas	4.21						

APOPLEXY.

Connecticut	1.64	Alabama	.84	Georgia	.57	Arkansas	.37
California	1.18	Kentucky	.68	Indiana	.52	Kansas	.27
New Mexico	1.10	Iowa	.63	Illinois	.50	Delaware	.27
Louisiana	.92	District of Columbia	.63	Florida	.45		

DISEASES OF THE BRAIN, &c.

Illinois	19.4	Michigan	12.4	Arkansas	10.6	South Carolina	9.2
Pennsylvania	18.2	Rhode Island	12.3	Maine	10.4	Kansas	9.0
District of Columbia	14.7	Iowa	11.9	Tennessee	10.4	Oregon	8.8
Washington	14.6	Missouri	11.8	Florida	10.2	Texas	8.7
Nebraska	14.1	California	11.3	Delaware	10.0	Georgia	8.4
New York	13.9	Kentucky	11.2	Alabama	10.0	Maryland	7.9
Minnesota	13.8	Louisiana	11.1	Virginia	9.9	Utah	7.4
New Jersey	13.7	Massachusetts	11.1	Mississippi	9.8	North Carolina	7.4
Connecticut	12.9	Indiana	11.0	Vermont	9.8	New Mexico	3.8
Wisconsin	12.9	Ohio	10.7	New Hampshire	9.5		

CROUP.

Washington	12.0	Arkansas	5.5	Mississippi	3.9	District of Columbia	2.7
Georgia	10.4	Delaware	5.3	Alabama	3.8	California	2.1
Utah	7.0	Pennsylvania	4.6	Michigan	3.6	Maine	1.6
Oregon	7.0	Minnesota	4.5	Ohio	3.5	New Hampshire	1.6
Missouri	7.0	New York	4.4	Indiana	3.2	Florida	1.5
Iowa	6.9	New Jersey	4.4	Massachusetts	2.9	Louisiana	1.5
Tennessee	6.8	Maryland	4.3	South Carolina	2.8	New Mexico	.9
Kentucky	6.4	Illinois	4.3	Rhode Island	2.8	Nebraska	.8
Kansas	5.6	North Carolina	4.0	Connecticut	2.7		

TEETHING.

Louisiana	4.34	Georgia	2.93	Arkansas	.85	Illinois	.50
Utah	3.38	District of Columbia	2.24	Iowa	.71	Kansas	.48
Alabama	3.19	California	1.56	Delaware	.53	Indiana	.41
Florida	3.17	Connecticut	.89	Kentucky	.52		

WHOOPING-COUGH.

Kentucky	3.57	Louisiana	2.85	Indiana	2.30	New Mexico	1.50
Iowa	3.20	Kansas	2.69	Illinois	2.15	Florida	.90
Georgia	3.05	Alabama	2.61	Connecticut	1.66	California	.66
District of Columbia	2.85	Arkansas	2.41	Delaware	1.52		

TABLE XIX.—*Order of ratios of deaths from specified causes, &c.*—Continued.

VIOLENCE.

States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.
New Mexico	22.3	Alabama	8.1	Rhode Island	5.4	Connecticut	4.5
Washington	18.0	Mississippi	7.6	Delaware	5.1	Massachusetts	4.4
Utah	16.1	South Carolina	7.3	Maine	5.0	New York	4.4
California	13.3	Virginia	6.7	Pennsylvania	4.8	Indiana	4.2
Minnesota	10.0	North Carolina	6.7	Arkansas	4.8	Maryland	4.2
Oregon	9.6	Kentucky	6.6	New Jersey	4.7	Ohio	4.1
Nebraska	9.1	Michigan	6.3	Iowa	4.7	Vermont	3.6
Georgia	9.1	Wisconsin	6.2	Illinois	4.6	New Hampshire	3.6
Florida	9.0	Louisiana	6.1	Missouri	4.6	District of Columbia	3.0
Texas	8.3	Kansas	5.7				

UNKNOWN.

Dakota	50.0	Alabama	14.4	Louisiana	9.7	Pennsylvania	6.3
New Mexico	30.9	Arkansas	14.2	Iowa	9.6	New York	5.7
North Carolina	19.7	Mississippi	13.8	Indiana	9.2	New Jersey	5.2
Virginia	19.6	South Carolina	13.5	Illinois	8.8	Rhode Island	5.1
Kentucky	18.4	Missouri	12.6	Wisconsin	8.4	Vermont	5.1
Georgia	18.1	Minnesota	12.0	Kansas	8.3	Connecticut	5.0
Tennessee	15.3	Nebraska	12.0	Ohio	7.2	Maine	3.7
Utah	15.0	Delaware	11.9	California	7.1	Massachusetts	3.0
Florida	14.9	District of Columbia	11.1	Maryland	6.7	New Hampshire	2.3
Texas	14.8	Oregon	11.1	Michigan	6.5	Washington	2.0

TABLE XX.—*Ratio of deaths at each age to total deaths at all known ages from each cause.*

NUMBER IN EACH AGE TO 10,000 OF ALL KNOWN AGES.

DISEASES.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	Over 90 years.
Abscess	865	583	229	70	141	1,890	512	282	530	848	989	1,272	1,236	936	752	547	194	.....
Anæmia	256	256	256	256	.....	1,025	256	.....	256	1,794	1,538	2,307	1,282	512	512	.....	512	.....
Aneurism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	681	.....	.....	909	1,136	2,272	2,954	1,136	681	227	.....	.....
Angina pectoris	.....	.....	1,666	1,666	.....	3,333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,666	1,666	1,666	1,666	.....	.....
Apoplexy	201	94	65	29	48	439	120	84	198	331	295	1,043	1,411	1,785	2,117	1,560	559	52
Asthma	328	373	373	149	89	1,315	224	134	104	164	224	627	1,031	1,494	2,002	1,883	672	119
Bowels, disease of	3,020	1,429	801	273	167	5,692	528	217	360	292	366	490	553	403	528	422	130	12
Brain, &c., disease of	2,227	1,354	835	501	332	5,251	1,034	505	444	375	325	620	561	391	283	160	43	3
Bronchitis	2,846	1,277	604	333	208	5,271	568	198	208	490	432	651	656	495	537	391	93	5
Cancer	115	88	63	30	42	340	97	21	97	124	246	1,079	1,686	2,185	2,042	1,398	586	94
Carbuncle	612	204	204	102	204	1,326	204	102	204	306	306	816	2,040	1,530	2,040	510	408	204
Cephalitis	2,889	1,727	960	503	354	6,435	1,100	518	419	329	257	350	235	159	124	54	13	.....
Child-birth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	977	1,984	2,186	3,767	1,004	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cholera	835	613	543	301	150	2,444	1,217	362	362	492	602	985	905	985	1,006	402	201	30
Cholera infantum	6,181	2,797	735	185	100	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chorea	.....	363	.....	181	.....	545	1,636	2,545	1,818	545	.....	1,272	909	363	181	181	.....	.....
Cold water	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	4,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumption	358	209	120	60	46	794	168	224	809	1,320	1,313	1,939	1,261	898	702	436	111	14
Convulsions	5,622	1,870	658	337	191	8,080	410	144	202	186	160	266	170	110	122	90	39	14
Croup	3,557	1,814	1,586	1,193	749	8 901	944	73	15	11	12	9	7	8	8	3	3	.....
Cyanosis	6,896	1,034	344	689	344	9,310	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cystitis	331	55	220	165	110	883	220	220	220	441	276	718	1,160	497	2,209	2,430	497	220
Debility	2,320	553	285	145	93	3,352	140	65	103	234	243	464	553	787	1,247	1,565	975	220
Delirium tremens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	52	632	966	3,462	2,987	1,247	439	158	17	17
Diabetes	29	103	155	77	51	415	649	831	623	727	623	987	987	1,090	1,428	1,246	311	77
Diarrhœa	3,434	2,728	1,076	321	158	7,718	314	127	114	157	196	335	278	236	220	202	91	5
Diphtheria	998	968	926	1,052	907	4,852	2,790	1,010	450	216	186	168	120	78	90	12	12	6
Dropsy	323	302	260	221	144	1,252	495	320	349	429	412	940	1,066	1,259	1,623	1,287	482	79
Dysentery	2,373	2,370	1,267	550	275	6,837	686	237	182	235	229	413	311	300	262	196	89	17
Dyspepsia	276	168	96	72	48	661	156	60	204	300	384	1,250	1,237	2,007	2,307	1,117	312	.....
Enteritis	2,413	1,133	552	265	184	4,549	631	473	454	460	420	785	638	562	544	352	112	14
Epilepsy	1,526	401	160	200	100	2,389	381	381	823	1,004	742	1,746	1,084	622	421	261	140	.....
Erysipelas	2,880	765	364	236	120	4,367	397	324	390	382	379	743	597	747	714	663	244	47
Fever intermittent	1,288	857	600	545	396	3,682	1,292	637	600	551	419	908	613	536	448	233	63	10
Fever, remittent	1,341	952	643	395	310	3,641	947	505	700	760	580	883	597	523	461	288	79	10
Fever, typhoid	305	292	286	209	204	1,299	876	877	1,444	1,391	884	1,194	788	601	404	177	50	8

TABLE XX.—*Ratio of deaths at each age to total deaths at all known ages from each cause*—Continued.

NUMBER IN EACH AGE TO 10,000 OF ALL KNOWN AGES.

DISEASES.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	Over 90 years.
Fistula	540	270	.....	270	.....	1,081	.....	570	270	540	1,351	2,432	1,351	1,351	1,081	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis	1,364	785	539	235	274	3,199	667	372	500	500	569	1,216	981	902	588	353	137	9
Gout	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	526	.....	263	526	526	1,578	2,368	2,368	1,315	526	.....
Heart, &c., disease of	720	201	96	70	85	1,174	429	381	440	459	476	1,112	1,152	1,258	1,543	1,216	323	31
Heat	139	27	223	279	139	810	586	307	586	810	1,117	2,206	1,815	949	614	111	55	27
Hemorrhage	1,099	257	151	136	98	1,743	439	318	750	940	1,046	1,796	1,167	667	591	394	121	22
Hepatitis	703	452	301	201	150	1,809	954	201	251	552	402	1,306	1,306	1,407	1,256	552	.....	.....
Hernia	974	111	111	111	55	1,361	111	111	388	638	416	1,000	1,361	1,388	1,527	1,250	333	111
Hydrocephalus	3,806	2,533	1,343	519	398	8,601	750	173	85	64	43	93	55	58	38	29	5	.....
Hydrophobia	263	789	263	789	526	2,631	2,105	1,315	263	1,052	.....	789	526	789	263	263	.....	.....
Ileus	1,363	227	.....	227	.....	1,818	681	681	227	909	1,136	1,136	1,590	1,363	.....	454	.....	.....
Infantile	9,789	160	35	8	6	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inflammation	2,344	978	690	250	174	4,438	743	386	333	455	531	895	584	508	569	379	159	15
Influenza	3,844	1,220	493	441	337	6,337	493	389	129	129	129	233	233	415	312	571	493	129
Insanity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	367	574	781	2,321	1,908	1,770	1,241	781	160	22
Intemperance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	413	697	2,429	2,886	1,982	1,089	326	43	.....
Ischuria	909	181	.....	363	.....	1,454	.....	363	363	727	181	545	2,363	727	1,272	1,090	909	.....
Jaundice	2,294	352	338	294	323	3,602	823	161	220	323	397	705	750	882	1,000	823	279	29
Joints, &c., disease of	381	152	229	534	229	1,526	1,603	1,755	1,221	610	687	916	381	381	305	229	381	.....
Kidney, &c., disease of	245	183	73	98	73	674	183	147	232	404	514	1,188	1,164	1,151	1,997	1,776	539	24
Laryngitis	1,111	1,250	555	555	833	4,305	1,111	138	416	694	416	672	833	416	416	138	138	.....
Liver, disease of	896	448	281	136	101	1,862	338	216	311	410	512	1,078	1,367	1,549	1,431	729	178	11
Lungs, disease of	2,283	968	554	264	181	4,251	512	240	414	445	347	822	696	730	708	607	201	22
Malformation	7,438	1,157	495	247	.....	9,338	165	165	82	.....	82	82	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....
Marasmus	4,679	1,803	907	276	154	7,820	353	132	154	221	187	298	210	265	221	99	33	.....
Measles	1,949	2,267	1,657	851	482	7,208	1,059	384	323	305	169	236	138	69	69	23	5	2
Mortification	607	285	142	71	142	1,250	321	321	321	357	392	857	928	1,107	1,285	1,392	1,250	214
Necrosis	380	760	326	163	271	1,902	869	1,195	815	1,032	597	706	869	1,195	597	217	.....	.....
Neuralgia	531	210	243	155	166	1,306	476	409	653	664	675	1,495	1,162	996	1,173	719	243	22
Old age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	42	604	2,993	4,396	1,959
Ovarian dropsy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,111	.....	3,333	2,222	2,222	1,111	.....	.....	.....
Paralysis	88	66	54	23	41	274	90	92	90	125	175	484	778	1,419	2,353	2,660	1,309	144
Paramenia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	945	1,216	1,013	945	2,432	2,500	945	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parotitis	1,300	1,626	1,056	1,219	975	6,178	1,544	162	650	243	243	243	243	81	243	162	.....	.....
Pericarditis	1,224	204	408	.....	.....	1,836	204	816	816	612	816	1,428	1,428	816	.....	816	408	.....
Peritonitis	619	530	176	.....	88	1,415	265	530	1,061	2,212	1,238	1,858	619	353	176	265	.....	.....
Phlebitis	1,200	400	.....	.....	400	2,000	800	400	1,200	800	1,200	2,000	400	800	400	.....	.....	.....
Pleurisy	833	277	150	31	95	1,388	365	388	539	587	555	1,071	1,380	1,230	1,309	849	309	23
Pneumonia	1,863	969	537	280	183	3,834	518	353	572	641	516	920	791	684	621	388	132	19
Prostate, disease of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Puerperal fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	954	2,680	2,085	3,266	896	67	8	.....	.....	.....
Purpura and scurvy	1,012	1,392	759	632	379	4,177	126	253	506	506	506	1,265	759	1,392	253	253	.....	.....
Quinsy	1,575	917	835	890	657	4,876	1,890	561	438	356	260	520	465	150	246	178	27	27
Rheumatism	133	53	95	85	101	468	803	851	782	601	463	1,080	1,106	1,053	1,495	936	319	37
Scarlatina	985	1,304	1,472	1,310	1,044	6,118	2,709	653	253	81	54	53	28	21	14	6	2	.....
Scrofula	1,658	1,265	777	414	351	4,467	1,099	762	680	603	495	655	407	318	314	155	29	7
Skin, disease of	7,703	1,116	364	182	102	9,470	176	39	22	22	39	45	56	51	28	34	11	.....
Small-pox	1,851	1,063	764	575	307	4,562	953	307	464	858	827	717	472	417	228	102	70	15
Spine, disease of	1,521	946	705	584	343	4,100	955	686	547	538	473	853	689	500	435	176	46	.....
Splenitis	657	1,052	394	131	394	2,631	526	526	131	394	657	1,710	1,578	1,447	263	131	.....	.....
Still-born	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stomach, disease of	1,423	437	437	364	72	2,737	364	255	255	437	364	875	1,021	1,058	1,715	766	145	.....
Stone	268	134	134	104	89	730	149	223	178	119	104	417	476	849	2,354	2,727	1,505	163
Sudden death	2,460	615	258	184	221	3,739	369	307	295	344	442	701	811	873	984	688	332	110
Syphilis	1,939	474	258	.....	8	2,758	258	.....	431	1,206	1,077	1,465	1,422	732	474	129	43	.....
Teething	4,014	4,831	1,030	86	37	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tetanus	4,864	766	389	234	166	6,421	692	488	475	296	216	475	389	234	116	117	18	12
Throat, disease of	1,238	1,037	1,111	1,004	907	5,299	2,601	797	336	190	121	201	148	110	96	74	22	.....
Thrush	6,343	1,536	604	208	118	8,820	327	29	59	79	118	208	118	109	39	59	29	.....
Tumor	739	184	117	218	100	1,361	420	302	268	420	571	1,327	1,294	1,647	1,428	806	151	.....
Ulcer	1,182	483	188	188	215	2,258	429	215	349	483	618	1,021	1,075	1,102	1,209	967	215	53
Unknown	4,291	1,072	485	234	157	6,241	397	223	250	344	298	537	480	415	404	280	101	21
Uterus, &c., disease of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	82	658	905	1,111	2,304	2,757	1,193	740	164	41	.....
Whooping-cough	443	2,476	1,268	596	373	9,145	646	103	33	14	11	13	7	7	7	9	1	.....
Worms	1,313	2,045	2,170	1,517	897	7,944	1,654	220	45	15	20	25	.....	35	35	5	.....	.....
Yellow fever	353	276	384	230	261	1,507	661	369	707	1,416	1,830	2,153	707	[illegible]	[illegible]			

RATIO OF DEATHS IN EACH AGE TO TOTAL DEATHS IN ALL AGES FROM EACH CAUSE.

Table XX shows the proportion of the destruction caused by each disease that falls upon each age. Some diseases are seen to be fatal principally to childhood and youth, others to middle life, and others to old age, and others spread their destructiveness over all the ages of man.

In 10,000 who died of *consumption*, 962 were in childhood under 10; 224 in the healthiest period of life, between 10 and 15; 809 in youth, 15 to 20; 4,572 between 20 and 40; 2,159 between 40 and 60; and 1,263 in old age, beyond 60.

Youth is supposed generally to be the special subject of this disease, but the proportion who die out of a definite number of the living is nearly as large in later years.

In England and Wales, during ten years, 1851 to 1860, the deaths from this cause in 1,000,000 living, in each age, were as follows:

TABLE XXI.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
Under 5	1,329	1,281	20 to 25	4,055	4,289	55 to 65	3,333	2,383
5 to 10	525	620	25 to 35	4,034	4,575	65 to 75	2,389	1,635
10 to 15	763	1,292	35 to 45	4,005	4,175	75 to 85	977	754
15 to 20	2,397	3,515	45 to 55	3,830	3,120	Over 85	549	474

The force of mortality from consumption increased from childhood to the age 25 to 35, when it was the greatest, and declined thereafter unto extreme old age.*

Dr. Augustus A. Gould, the learned president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, says, in the Twenty-second Registration Report of Massachusetts, that the deaths from diseases reported as consumption during the years 1860 and 1862 were to the living under 10, one in 825; 10 to 50, one in 262; over 50, one in 157. The doctor adds, very properly, that probably many diseases, in both infancy and old age, reported as consumption, were not tuberculous phthisis, but some other disease of the lungs or affections of the organs of nutrition.

Convulsions is a disease of childhood. Four-fifths of the deaths from this cause were under 5.

Croup is still more a children's malady, nearly nine-tenths of all dying before they had passed their fifth year.

Apoplexy destroyed few in early life. In 10,000 deaths from this cause 439 were under 5; 1,028 were between 5 and 30; 2,554 between 30 and 50; and about 6,000 over 50.

Bronchitis destroyed half its subjects under 5. The others were, one-twentieth between 5 and 10, and the same between 60 and 70. The others were distributed in various proportions through all the after ages, the largest being one-eighth, between 30 and 50.

The burden of *cancer* fell on mature and old age, between 40 and 70, when 5,913 died from its ravages, in 10,000, in all ages.

Diphtheria destroyed 4,852 under 5, and 2,790 between 5 and 10, and few in old age, in 10,000, in all periods of life.

Dysentery lays its heaviest burden on childhood, taking away about seven-tenths of its victims before they passed their fifth year.

Enteritis and *erysipelas* each found more than one-quarter of its victims under 1 year, and more than four-tenths under 5.

Epilepsy was chiefly fatal to childhood and middle age.

More than one-third of the deaths from *remittent fever* were under 5; nearly a tenth between 5 and 10; and a twelfth between 30 and 40. It was less, though nearly equally fatal, in the other periods of life.

Typhus fever was less fatal in childhood, destroying a proportion about one-third as large as the remittent. Its force was expended, in larger degree, on youth and early manhood, but all other ages fell beneath its ravages.

Nearly one-eighth of the deaths from *diseases of the heart* were of children under 5. Comparatively few died from this cause from 5 to 30, when its force was greatly increased, and was at its height in old age, between 60 and 70, when nearly one-sixth of all the deaths from this cause took place.

Hydrocephalus is a disease of childhood. Nearly two-fifths of its victims were under 1, nearly nine-tenths under 5, and only 470 out of 10,000 were over 15.

Nearly two-thirds of the deaths from *influenza* were under 5, and more than seven-tenths under 15. Beyond that age few died until after 50, when the mortality from this cause increased, and was at its height between 70 and 80, when nearly 6 per cent. of all the deaths from this cause happened. Considering the greatly reduced proportion of the people at this age, this ratio, one-sixteenth of all, shows a high rate of death from influenza in old age.

Disease of the urinary organs was principally fatal in old age, nearly half being over 60 before they fell beneath its attacks.

Marasmus and *measles* had their greatest effect in childhood, when about three-quarters of their fatal work was done.

Pneumonia effected 18 per cent. of its work on infants under 1 year; 38 per cent. on children under 5; 5 per cent. between 5 and 10; 3.5 per cent. between 10 and 15; and a little more than 5 per cent. in each quinquennial period from 15 to 30; somewhat less than 10 per cent. from 30 to 40; and from that time the proportion declined in each period, yet not so rapidly as the proportion of the living in those respective ages. This disease had, then, its greatest proportionate fatality in the early and late periods of life, yet no age was free from its destructive influence.

*Supplement to Twenty-fifth Report Registrar General of England, p. ix.

Rheumatism did its most fatal work after the age of 30. Its destructiveness increased from that age until the last decade over 90 furnished the largest proportion of victims.

Small-pox did 45 per cent. of its fatal work on children under 5; 9 per cent. between 5 and 10; nearly 17 per cent. between 20 and 30; and about 7 per cent. of those from 30 to 40 fell beneath it.

Whooping-cough is almost exclusively a disease of childhood; 91 per cent. of its deaths were of children under 5, and 97 per cent. under 10.

Worms was also a disorder of very early life; 79 per cent. of those who were thus destroyed were under 5, and 96 per cent. were under 10; and 70 in 10,000 of the deaths caused by it were reported to be between 50 and 70 years old.

TABLE XXII.—*Ratio of deaths from each cause to total deaths from all causes at each age.*

NUMBER OF EACH DISEASE TO 10,000 OF ALL DISEASES AT EACH AGE.

MALES.

DISEASES.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	Over 90 years.
Abscess	5	7	4	3	5	5	15	13	24	33	35	30	37	33	31	26	13	.....
Anæmia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	3	8	2	.....	4	.....
Aneurism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	5	7	2	3	1	.....	.....
Angina pectoris	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Apoplexy	10	9	11	5	15	10	18	13	43	55	56	108	197	289	421	373	195	48
Asthma	3	9	10	5	11	6	4	8	5	6	7	13	25	54	66	95	58	24
Bowels, disease of	75	73	54	37	29	65	35	20	37	27	32	30	43	28	56	53	28	.....
Brain, &c., disease of	197	235	232	210	214	214	244	253	181	137	114	145	176	139	106	85	40	8
Bronchitis	85	72	49	44	43	70	39	24	15	45	49	41	58	52	70	64	28	8
Cancer	4	3	6	7	15	5	15	1	10	15	39	69	137	208	283	296	191	112
Carbuncle	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	8	8	16	5	6	8
Cephalitis	469	549	474	372	379	474	454	470	302	197	147	137	112	91	96	44	23	8
Cholera	14	22	25	18	15	18	46	30	32	28	38	43	47	62	62	28	21	8
Cholera infantum	435	397	159	56	55	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chorea	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	3	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cold water	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumption	256	279	265	213	197	255	274	589	1,726	2,737	3,125	2,926	2,545	2,172	1,977	1,448	543	289
Convulsions	777	356	270	221	179	523	147	119	118	84	78	66	62	52	63	65	41	32
Croup	854	819	1,133	1,260	1,121	942	544	100	14	7	6	3	6	8	6	5	4	8
Cyanosis	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cystitis	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	5	2	4	14	8	38	57	17	24
Debility	77	33	28	32	21	52	14	10	9	25	26	24	43	69	120	234	236	104
Delirium tremens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	31	49	108	122	63	24	9	2	8
Diabetes	.....	.....	2	4	1	1	8	25	19	21	24	12	22	29	51	58	21	16
Diarrhœa	396	612	389	169	124	412	104	85	65	78	95	117	108	108	113	104	84	24
Diphtheria	27	44	58	120	146	52	162	111	39	17	12	5	8	7	9	1	.....	.....
Dropsy	64	117	161	212	222	115	267	369	269	230	203	318	430	650	1,087	1,227	635	309
Dysentery	360	729	618	424	300	489	281	210	128	148	145	163	155	155	146	128	86	40
Dyspepsia	4	3	3	4	3	3	5	8	18	11	16	38	50	97	120	81	37	.....
Enteritis	243	207	170	118	101	202	161	274	206	156	155	170	191	198	227	157	92	16
Epilepsy	11	5	4	8	7	8	9	16	30	25	22	34	25	16	13	6	8	.....
Erysipelas	111	51	42	54	33	76	39	75	74	48	57	74	85	112	117	123	67	64
Fever, intermittent	77	111	127	193	170	109	216	232	180	147	114	143	119	124	129	81	34	40
Fever, remittent	212	300	314	300	308	263	407	462	475	422	378	314	308	329	285	241	102	40
Fever, typhoid	360	166	240	286	389	164	611	1,274	1,655	1,587	1,106	865	715	623	462	235	110	64
Fistula	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	4	4	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis	20	19	22	11	19	19	22	20	27	17	26	31	49	47	31	22	15	8
Gout	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	8	7	6	4	.....
Heart, &c., disease of	71	41	31	43	61	55	103	160	169	142	172	224	314	412	574	625	271	88
Heat	.....	.....	2	7	9	2	11	8	20	25	40	45	46	26	15	4	4	.....
Hemorrhage	23	10	10	15	13	17	29	36	56	76	83	77	72	47	52	37	17	8
Hepatitis	2	3	.....	4	3	2	6	3	2	6	5	12	11	17	13	9	.....	.....
Hernia	7	1	1	2	3	4	1	3	16	16	12	14	22	35	44	46	17	32
Hydrocephalus	190	271	203	117	146	207	97	55	18	11	6	10	11	10	5	9	.....	.....
Hydrophobia	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	5	5	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....
Ileus	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	3	3	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Infantile	906	29	8	5	7	427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inflammation	52	34	45	23	17	42	38	36	29	23	38	36	35	11	52	41	32	16
Influenza	21	13	7	12	13	17	5	13	2	.....	2	.....	3	8	4	5	17	16
Insanity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14	10	19	42	30	44	27	25	6	8
Intemperance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	12	29	58	127	187	159	97	37	8	.....

TABLE XXII.—*Ratio of deaths from each cause to total deaths from all causes at each age*—Continued.

NUMBER OF EACH DISEASE TO 10,000 OF ALL DISEASES AT EACH AGE.

MALES.

DISEASES.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	Over 90 years.
Ischuria	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	1	8	2	7	5	10	.....
Jaundice	20	7	8	14	11	15	19	10	12	13	15	16	24	33	38	37	23	8
Joints, &c., disease of	.....	.....	1	7	3	1	11	31	11	4	8	4	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Kidney, &c., disease of	4	4	3	8	5	4	5	10	12	26	33	44	54	71	146	162	89	8
Laryngitis	1	3	1	4	1	2	3	.....	1	4	2	3	3	2	3	1	.....	.....
Liver, disease of	36	33	39	26	17	34	32	56	70	52	80	106	170	204	205	144	58	8
Lungs, disease of	107	107	91	89	67	113	72	53	78	76	74	106	118	456	134	164	86	40
Malformation	10	4	4	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marasmus	59	36	38	16	15	44	10	11	10	10	13	9	9	14	13	4	4	.....
Measles	110	252	289	206	170	184	159	103	73	53	31	23	12	8	13	4	4	.....
Mortification	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	6	7	7	9	9	14	18	28	33	56	32
Necrosis	1	4	1	2	3	2	8	28	15	11	7	3	7	15	9	5	.....	.....
Neuralgia	6	5	8	11	11	7	13	30	32	26	31	34	37	45	54	32	17	8
Old age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	291	1,630	4,867	7,548
Paralysis	6	80	11	1	11	8	16	38	25	32	46	87	134	314	564	813	605	209
Parotitis	3	6	6	14	7	5	10	.....	5	2	2	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Pericarditis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	4	2	3	.....	1	2	.....
Peritonitis	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	6	12	3	4	2	1	2	1	.....	.....
Phlebitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pleurisy	15	10	6	4	11	11	16	43	54	53	53	48	88	79	99	71	45	16
Pneumonia	806	775	669	568	526	730	566	789	1,063	1,114	955	995	1,110	1,103	1,077	765	408	225
Prostate, disease of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Purpura and scurvy	1	3	5	5	5	3	.....	.....	3	3	2	4	2	5	1	1	.....	.....
Quinsy	18	16	30	44	39	23	48	28	27	13	7	10	15	5	10	9	2	8
Rheumatism	3	2	6	16	21	6	61	130	126	68	55	81	96	106	182	127	82	32
Scarlatina	395	972	1,766	2,459	2,799	1,075	2,623	1,250	369	81	56	34	29	26	22	10	6	8
Scrofula	66	103	91	82	102	83	114	161	122	85	78	52	34	43	47	32	8	16
Skin, disease of	210	51	30	26	13	118	15	6	3	1	2	1	3	5	3	5	4	.....
Small-pox	33	33	39	58	37	37	52	28	42	73	85	45	33	32	16	8	6	8
Spine, disease of	21	32	42	54	33	30	42	85	48	34	26	35	33	27	29	12	4	.....
Splenitis	1	3	1	.....	5	1	2	5	1	1	2	2	7	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Stomach, disease of	5	4	5	7	.....	4	5	1	.....	2	5	5	13	14	27	20	2	.....
Stone	3	3	6	9	9	4	6	21	15	7	2	15	22	45	150	229	217	80
Sudden death	28	15	11	11	23	20	13	20	15	12	21	22	33	45	51	52	32	8
Syphilis	6	3	2	.....	.....	4	3	.....	3	14	18	14	15	12	9	2	2	.....
Teething	284	665	210	25	11	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tetanus	121	39	24	32	31	74	52	103	78	33	29	34	37	23	17	14	4	8
Throat, disease of	67	108	165	243	326	124	299	198	61	36	21	23	15	18	17	22	10	.....
Thrush	91	41	23	13	16	59	13	2	3	.....	.....	1	3	4	2	2	.....	.....
Tumor	8	3	3	8	3	6	8	20	7	12	14	15	18	39	38	21	13	.....
Ulcer	5	5	3	4	11	5	6	2	9	9	13	10	16	17	23	34	13	8
Whooping-cough	499	480	400	307	263	447	174	60	19	4	3	1	3	.....	4	5	2	.....
Worms	39	107	201	222	160	105	125	48	9	1	3	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....
Yellow fever	2	7	15	14	19	7	16	20	46	78	112	75	30	14	13	.....	.....	.....
Violent deaths	403	354	512	647	779	450	867	1,309	1,416	1,225	1,404	1,317	1,049	746	522	345	156	201

TABLE XXIII.—*Ratio of deaths from each cause to total deaths from all causes at each age.*

NUMBER OF EACH DISEASE TO 10,000 OF ALL DISEASES AT EACH AGE.

FEMALES.

DISEASES.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	Over 90 years.
Abscess	9	11	6	1	10	8	6	12	12	15	25	15	22	20	15	17	10	.....
Anæmia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aneurism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Angina pectoris	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Apoplexy	7	7	6	7	14	7	9	28	30	47	44	106	189	290	304	311	176	64
Asthma	3	4	12	8	.....	5	7	6	3	5	8	14	38	49	86	85	38	32
Bowels, disease of	71	57	63	25	24	59	29	36	33	20	33	22	35	42	37	43	17	12
Brain, &c., disease of	185	209	189	202	165	194	208	212	128	79	79	89	99	87	72	42	12	6
Bronchitis	78	69	56	47	36	66	43	36	31	49	42	42	53	47	44	41	10	.....
Cancer	7	14	13	7	12	10	9	9	27	26	50	172	394	622	491	370	225	110
Carbuncle	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	1	9	6	4	1	2	6
Cephalitis	430	478	426	380	357	431	425	390	226	147	147	104	104	80	45	35	6	.....
Child-birth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	451	815	988	1,065	422	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cholera	10	11	23	25	13	14	46	28	12	21	27	21	31	37	48	29	21	12
Cholera infantum	461	374	161	73	40	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chorea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18	5	2	.....	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Cold water	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumption	276	315	274	213	259	277	357	1,175	2,993	3,821	4,027	3,475	1,059	2,540	1,920	1,639	638	239
Convulsions	737	298	271	218	169	472	136	92	102	85	82	95	77	51	60	50	36	57
Croup	773	766	1,057	1,348	1,171	902	556	79	14	10	14	6	3	5	8	1	6	.....
Cyanosis	5	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cystitis	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	3	3	4	3	.....	3	1	2	6
Debility	71	34	27	11	18	46	8	12	17	25	31	42	65	116	184	246	212	220
Delirium tremens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	11	13	15	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Diabetes	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	10	26	10	7	2	6	9	11	7	6	4	6
Diarrhœa	418	617	387	165	124	413	83	76	44	45	64	57	82	81	79	125	70	6
Diphtheria	22	48	83	132	157	58	175	155	50	19	22	13	9	6	7	1	4	6
Dropsy	58	101	135	190	143	99	211	285	264	318	376	476	830	1,108	1,241	1,102	681	368
Dysentery	392	701	586	407	257	486	268	191	103	100	121	124	133	180	163	170	116	84
Dyspepsia	2	4	3	4	4	3	4	.....	3	14	18	31	40	74	94	49	8	.....
Enteritis	211	203	151	120	132	185	142	208	141	139	137	163	151	169	152	157	53	38
Epilepsy	12	6	2	5	2	7	5	14	19	25	18	23	21	16	9	12	6	.....
Erysipelas	129	71	49	38	32	87	43	60	55	57	57	61	59	102	102	139	77	32
Fever, intermittent	101	114	120	162	188	119	234	236	151	106	97	133	122	134	99	69	27	.....
Fever, remittent	240	312	327	335	365	290	400	446	465	431	348	345	281	174	294	232	88	45
Fever, typhoid	93	158	261	296	400	176	680	1,453	1,696	1,117	781	668	627	591	411	254	98	58
Fistula	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis	21	27	28	23	36	25	29	40	34	34	37	52	38	49	36	29	15	.....
Gout	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Heart, &c., disease of	67	32	24	20	49	45	107	232	170	154	165	254	351	430	539	483	176	58
Heat	1	.....	4	7	.....	1	4	9	5	4	3	6	6	6	3	1	.....	.....
Hemorrhage	20	8	7	10	12	14	14	31	62	49	70	82	64	44	34	35	17	12
Hepatitis	1	1	4	1	2	2	8	3	3	5	3	4	11	10	14	6	.....	.....
Hernia	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	3	1	7	5	9	22	11	15	18	4	.....
Hydrocephalus	192	224	204	138	126	192	99	40	17	11	10	10	5	10	9	4	4	.....
Hydrophobia	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ileus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Infantile	938	28	11	1	.....	421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inflammation	39	40	36	23	28	36	36	45	23	37	38	43	33	40	30	29	12	.....
Influenza	19	13	9	11	12	15	9	10	3	5	3	5	4	7	9	27	23	19
Insanity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	14	17	25	45	35	34	23	8	.....
Intemperance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	12	18	27	6	8	3	.....	.....
Ischuria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Jaundice	23	6	12	14	32	17	23	7	5	9	14	16	20	29	37	41	17	6
Joints, &c., disease of	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	6	7	4	1	2	3	3	2	4	8	.....
Kidney, &c., disease of	1	3	1	2	4	1	4	6	9	7	13	18	25	16	27	34	6	6
Laryngitis	1	1	1	1	10	2	2	1	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Liver, disease of	34	34	27	25	36	32	36	36	31	56	68	83	149	230	221	127	43	12
Lungs, disease of	109	91	88	44	63	92	67	84	99	83	63	89	102	126	152	145	68	32
Malformation	13	3	.....	1	.....	7	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Marasmus	68	57	34	19	12	54	12	7	6	10	5	7	6	8	9	7	2	.....
Measles	120	258	299	261	208	200	157	137	78	66	42	39	39	23	18	9	.....	6

TABLE XXIII.—*Ratio of deaths from each cause to total deaths from all causes at each age*—Continued.

NUMBER OF EACH DISEASE TO 10,000 OF ALL DISEASES AT EACH AGE.

FEMALES.

DISEASES.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	Over 90 years.
Mortification	2	2	.....	1	6	2	3	7	3	3	2	6	8	12	9	21	19	12
Necrosis	.....	3	3	1	6	2	3	7	3	8	4	4	7	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Neuralgia	7	5	10	8	18	8	19	29	38	34	36	57	60	49	66	63	30	6
Old age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	34	464	2,852	5,463	7,730
Ovarian dropsy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Paralysis	6	9	11	5	26	9	15	31	25	26	43	61	194	392	673	967	703	265
Paramenia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	20	15	15	25	38	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parotitis	1	4	4	7	16	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Pericarditis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	4	2	.....
Peritonitis	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	7	13	12	9	4	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Phlebitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleurisy	16	9	10	1	12	12	18	36	29	21	24	41	64	85	85	83	38	6
Pneumonia	709	739	645	528	470	672	509	758	824	643	596	672	761	801	803	747	367	155
Prostate, disease of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	129	324	278	270	113	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purpura and scurvy	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	2	2	3	6	1	1	.....	.....
Quinsy	16	23	24	49	57	25	56	37	12	13	13	14	14	6	9	9	2	6
Rheumatism	3	3	9	5	16	5	54	108	55	45	41	53	88	102	130	125	47	19
Scarlatina	391	1,021	1,700	2,540	2,741	1,133	2,858	1,526	435	134	103	61	39	37	22	13	8	.....
Scrofula	68	93	100	74	87	81	113	170	101	78	71	66	68	48	48	27	8	.....
Skin, disease of	197	56	27	19	22	107	8	4	1	3	5	3	6	3	2	3	.....	.....
Small-pox	37	45	49	46	40	42	40	34	29	36	31	14	18	21	15	10	12	6
Spine, disease of	26	24	27	32	40	28	36	36	23	24	29	25	33	29	23	15	6	.....
Splenitis	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	6	3	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Stomach, disease of	6	2	5	7	4	5	2	9	7	10	5	11	9	16	25	9	6	.....
Stone	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	3	.....	1	5	2	6	7	18	18	2	6
Sudden death	32	13	70	10	12	20	9	20	14	16	18	16	24	25	37	26	25	51
Syphilis	7	3	2	.....	4	4	1	.....	7	14	8	7	13	3	2	1	.....	.....
Teething	307	693	247	35	24	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tetanus	116	31	32	22	22	67	33	26	18	15	8	16	15	15	11	12	2	6
Throat, disease of	67	108	203	283	335	138	423	266	84	33	27	25	35	24	22	17	4	6
Thrush	98	48	31	15	6	60	9	1	3	9	12	12	8	6	2	5	6	.....
Tumor	4	2	2	10	8	4	9	10	11	12	24	39	57	70	63	52	6	.....
Ulcer	8	4	2	5	4	5	5	7	6	9	11	14	20	25	24	12	8	6
Uterus, &c., disease of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18	22	30	38	70	38	22	6	2	.....
Whooping-cough	639	741	580	420	370	613	241	79	14	8	7	5	1	6	2	6	.....	.....
Worms	39	124	192	214	200	111	127	23	2	2	1	1	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....
Yellow fever	4	2	6	7	14	5	16	18	11	14	20	16	7	11	4	.....	.....	.....
Violent deaths	458	315	443	569	668	450	596	609	361	251	239	192	206	176	172	131	156	142

RATIO OF DEATHS FROM EACH CAUSE TO TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN EACH AGE.

Of the deaths in infancy under 1, somewhat more than 4 per cent. were from *cholera infantum;* nearly 7 per cent. from *convulsions;* 8 per cent. from *croup;* 9 per cent. from the various causes included in the term *infantile;* and almost the same proportion from *pneumonia;* about 4 per cent. from *scarlet fever;* nearly 3 per cent. from *teething;* and nearly 5 per cent. from *whooping-cough.* More than one-half, 51 per cent., of all the deaths of children under 1 was caused by *cholera infantum, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, croup, convulsions, consumption, pneumonia, teething,* and *infantile diseases.*

Of all the mortality of children under 5, 4.5 per cent. was caused by *cephalitis, inflammation of the brain;* 3 per cent. by *cholera infantum;* 7 per cent. by *dysentery* and *diarrhœa;* 3.5 per cent. by *convulsions;* 2.5 per cent. by *consumption;* 9 per cent. by *croup;* 5 per cent. by *fevers;* 7 per cent. by *pneumonia;* 10 per cent. by *scarlet fever;* 3 per cent. by *teething;* 4.5 per cent. of the boys, and 6 per cent. of the girls, by *whooping-cough.* The epidemic and contagious diseases caused more than half the mortality of childhood.

In the period 5 to 10 *scarlet fever* was the great destroyer, carrying off 2,633 males and 2,838 females in 10,000 of all that died in that age. About 13 per cent. died of *fevers;* 5.5 per cent. of *croup;* between 3 and 4 per cent. of *diseases of the throat;* nearly 7 per cent. of *diseases of the brain;* the same of *cholera infantum, dysentery* and *diarrhœa;* over 5 per cent. of *pneumonia;* 1.5 per cent. of *measles;* and almost 2 per cent. of *whooping-cough;* and, what is very remarkable, 807 deaths of boys and 576 of girls out of 10,000, of all causes, were caused by accident, violence, &c.

Of the deaths between 10 and 15, *fevers* caused about one-fifth; *scarlet fever* one-eighth of the boys and one-seventh of the girls, and *pneumonia* one-thirteenth. *Consumption* caused 3 per cent.; *cephalitis* 4.5 per cent.; *dysentery* and *diarrhœa* 1 per cent.; *inflammation of the bowels* 2 per cent.; *measles* 75 in 10,000; and accidents, violence, &c., 13 per cent. of the boys and 6 per cent. of the girls.

In the period 15 to 20 *fever* and *consumption* hold the first rank as destructive forces. From the first, 22 per cent. of the males and 23 per cent. of the females; and from the second, 17 per cent. of the males and 29 per cent. of the females, were carried away.

Pneumonia took away 9 per cent.; *scarlet fever* 4 per cent.; *diseases of the brain* carried off 35 per cent.; and *diseases of the bowels* almost 3 per cent.; accidents, violence, &c., 1,416 males and 361 females in 10,000.

In the next quinquennial period, 20 to 25, *consumption* took the first rank as a destroyer, and produced 27 per cent. of the deaths of males and 38 per cent. of those of females. *Fever* follows next, and caused 21.5 per cent. of the male deaths and 16.5 per cent. of the female deaths. *Disease of the bowels* carried off .27 per cent. of the males and .20 per cent. of the females who died. *Pneumonia* became proportionately more destructive; 11 per cent. of the male deaths and 6.5 per cent. of the female deaths were produced by it. *Diseases of the brain* of all kinds took away 3.8 per cent. of the males and 2.7 per cent. of the females. *Childbirth* was fatal to 11 per cent. of the females who died. Accident and violence were fatal to 12.2 per cent. of the males and 2.5 per cent. of the females that perished.

Of the deaths between 25 and 30, the largest proportion, 31 per cent. of the males and 40 per cent. of the females, were caused by *consumption;* 16 per cent. of males and 12 per cent. of females by *fevers;* 4 per cent. of males and 3.5 per cent. of females by *diseases of the bowels;* 9.5 per cent. of males and 6 per cent. of females by *pneumonia;* 2.8 per cent. of males and 3 per cent. of females by *diseases of the brain;* 14 per cent. of males and 2.4 per cent. of females by *accident* and *violence;* and 12.5 per cent. of females in *childbirth.*

Among the deaths between 30 and 40, the largest proportion, 29.26 per cent. of males and 34.75 per cent. of females, were from *consumption;* (this is a smaller ratio than in the previous period;) 13 per cent. of males and 11 per cent. of females were from *fevers;* 4.6 per cent. of males and 3.5 per cent. of females from *diseases of the brain;* 5 per cent. of males and 4 per cent. of females from *diseases of the bowels;* about 2.5 per cent. from *disease of the heart;* almost 10 per cent. of males and 6 per cent. of females from *pneumonia;* 1 in 42 males and 1 in 322 females from *intemperance* and *delirium tremens;* 13 per cent. of females in *childbirth;* 13 per cent. of males and 2 per cent. of females from accident and violence.

Of the deaths between 40 and 50, *consumption* still takes the lead, though not so prominently as in the earlier ages; still it caused 25 per cent. of the male and 10.5 per cent. of the female mortality. *Fever* caused 11 per cent. of male and 10 per cent. of the female deaths. Nearly 5 per cent. of the male and 4 per cent. of the female deaths were produced by *diseases of the brain;* 11 per cent. among males and 7.6 per cent. among females were due to *pneumonia;* about 4 per cent. to *diseases of the bowels;* 514 in 10,000 women died from *childbirth.* Among the same numbers 319 men and 42 women died from *intemperance,* and 1,049 men and 216 women from accident and violence.

Of the deaths between 50 and 60, one-fifth of the male and one-fourth of the female followed *consumption;* one-tenth of male and one-eleventh of female followed *fevers;* 3 per cent. of the male and 4 per cent. of the female followed *palsy;* one-ninth of the male and about one-twelfth of the female were caused by *pneumonia;* 2.2 per cent. of the male by *intemperance;* 4 per cent. in each sex by *disease of the heart;* over 3 per cent. of the male and one-tenth as large a proportion of the female mortality was caused by *apoplexy.* In 10,000 deaths of each sex, 746 males and 176 females were caused by accidents and violence.

Of the mortality of persons from 60 to 70 years old, 19 per cent. in each sex was from *consumption;* 8 per cent. from *fevers;* 5 per cent. from *heart disease;* 10 per cent. male and 8 per cent. female from *pneumonia;* about 3 per cent. of each sex from *disease of the bowels;* nearly 3 per cent. male and 5 per cent. female from *cancer;* 8 per cent. male and nearly 10 per cent. female from *palsy;* 4 per cent. male and 3 per cent. female from *apoplexy;* about 3 per cent. male and 4.6 per cent. female from *old age;* and 522 male and 172 female, in 10,000 of each sex, from accident and violence.

In 10,000 deaths in either sex between 70 and 80 years old, 1,448 of males and 1,639 of females were of *consumption;* 1,153 of males and 1,054 of females, of *dropsy;* 813 of males and 967 of females, of *palsy;* 373 of males and 311 of females, of *apoplexy;* 130 of males and 119 of females, of other *diseases of the brain;* 625 of males and 483 of females, of *diseases of the heart;* 1,077 of males and 833 of females, of *pneumonia;* 5.5 per cent. of *fevers;* 1,630 males and 2,852 females, of *old age;* and 345 males and 131 females from accidents and violence.

Of the mortality in extreme old age, 80 to 90, in 10,000, 5,103 males and 5,675 females, died of *debility* and *old age;* 665 males and 703 females, of *palsy;* 543 males and 638 females, of *consumption;* 588 males and 664 females, of *dropsy;* 279 males and 258 females, of *diseases of the bowels;* 408 males and 367 females, of *pneumonia;* 271 males and 176 females, of *disease of the heart;* 246 males and 213 females, of *fevers;* and 156 in each sex of accident and violence.

Past the age of 90, more than three-fourths of each sex died of *old age;* .2 per cent. of males and 2.5 per cent. of females died of *palsy;* 2.25 per cent. of males and 1.5 per cent. of females died of *pneumonia;* 3 and 3.5 per cent. of *dropsy;* and 289 males and 239 females in 10,000, of *consumption.*

TABLE XXIV.—*Ratio of deaths in each month to total deaths in the year from each cause.*

NUMBER IN EACH MONTH TO 10,000 IN ALL MONTHS.

DISEASES.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	QUARTER ENDING LAST DAY OF— June.	September.	December.	March.
Abscess	602	585	833	656	691	851	780	886	975	1,010	939	1,188	2,730	2,074	2,322	2,872
Anæmia	512	512	1,025	1,025	1,282	512	256	1,538	512	1,538	512	769	1,794	2,564	2,051	3,589
Aneurism	238	476	476	714	476	1,190	1,428	1,428	1,666	952	476	476	1,190	1,666	3,095	4,047
Angina pectoris	1,666	1,666	.....	.....	1,666	.....	1,666	.....	.....	1,666	1,666	.....	3,333	1,666	3,333	1,666
Apoplexy	612	684	664	762	691	632	814	867	1,000	1,029	1,078	1,160	2,852	2,112	2,138	2,897
Asthma	702	448	627	702	687	777	732	971	1,031	1,121	1,091	1,106	2,899	1,778	2,197	3,124
Bowels, disease of	989	983	1,288	1,151	684	516	535	603	672	709	672	1,194	2,856	3,422	1,736	1,985
Brain, &c., disease of	803	910	1,026	860	725	572	604	760	825	966	944	1,000	2,748	2,797	1,902	2,552
Bronchitis	495	548	521	641	621	631	887	955	1,111	1,330	1,231	1,022	2,750	1,711	2,139	3,397
Cancer	797	855	818	870	800	690	702	785	794	909	836	1,138	2,772	2,544	2,194	2,489
Carbuncle	612	612	1,224	1,428	1,224	408	714	918	306	918	714	918	2,244	3,265	2,346	2,142
Cephalitis	781	995	1,127	973	704	497	548	736	764	910	903	1,057	2,742	3,095	1,750	2,411
Child-birth	626	601	643	579	613	611	840	976	1,028	1,185	1,097	1,195	2,919	1,824	2,066	3,190
Cholera	849	1,961	2,810	1,344	586	303	353	232	182	333	374	667	1,890	6,117	1,243	748
Cholera infantum	749	2,048	2,932	1,617	701	233	212	264	195	191	245	607	1,602	6,598	1,146	651
Chorea	545	545	727	181	181	727	727	1,636	1,090	1,090	1,272	1,272	3,090	1,454	1,636	3,818
Cold water	.....	4,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	6,000	.....	2,000
Consumption	733	727	722	717	678	641	717	856	887	1,110	1,060	1,146	2,940	2,167	2,037	2,853
Convulsions	786	917	888	731	670	530	687	850	882	1,048	922	1,081	2,791	2,537	1,888	2,782
Croup	463	489	555	775	963	885	964	1,116	1,061	1,044	871	810	2,144	1,820	2,812	3,222
Cyanosis	689	1,034	.....	689	344	344	2,413	344	689	1,034	1,034	1,379	3,103	1,724	3,103	2,068
Cystitis	549	604	934	274	879	769	659	824	934	1,153	1,153	1,263	2,967	1,813	2,307	2,912
Debility	729	814	889	790	758	664	711	744	772	1,010	987	1,127	2,845	2,494	2,133	2,526
Delirium tremens	765	765	713	643	695	573	730	869	956	991	1,060	1,234	3,060	2,121	2,000	2,817
Diabetes	571	649	675	727	857	779	987	1,064	1,012	883	597	1,194	2,363	2,051	2,623	2,961
Diarrhœa	1,010	1,661	2,229	1,483	832	387	283	290	249	295	378	898	2,287	5,374	1,503	834
Diphtheria	500	391	572	746	897	819	951	795	1,078	1,144	1,066	1,036	2,602	1,710	2,668	3,018
Dropsy	813	721	783	753	704	622	738	768	848	999	1,009	1,236	3,059	2,257	2,065	2,616
Dysentery	863	1,414	2,418	1,892	969	339	253	262	223	243	322	796	1,982	5,726	1,561	729
Dyspepsia	832	772	1,158	856	796	759	747	651	687	868	844	1,025	2,702	2,786	2,303	2,207
Enteritis	760	966	1,038	1,023	787	546	631	751	711	829	912	1,041	2,714	3,028	1,966	2,291
Epilepsy	700	960	1,020	640	640	700	620	680	780	1,160	1,120	980	2,800	2,620	1,960	2,620
Erysipelas	627	620	700	631	671	700	715	993	956	1,109	1,047	1,223	2,898	1,953	2,088	3,059
Fever, intermittent	554	948	1,624	1,928	1,215	537	444	427	526	567	583	642	1,780	4,501	2,196	1,521
Fever, remittent	707	1,041	1,334	1,356	1,004	589	462	560	607	720	760	853	2,320	3,732	2,057	1,888
Fever, typhoid	656	720	1,040	1,291	1,168	884	711	711	681	715	664	753	2,075	3,052	2,764	2,107
Fistula	270	540	1,081	540	810	540	1,891	.....	540	351	540	1,891	2,702	2,162	3,243	1,891
Gastritis	898	848	1,114	937	720	473	621	700	700	1,036	908	1,036	2,843	2,902	1,816	2,438
Gout	1,219	487	731	731	243	243	243	487	975	1,219	1,951	1,463	4,634	1,951	731	2,682
Heart, &c., disease of	762	702	605	629	716	649	724	898	901	1,175	1,035	1,200	2,997	1,937	2,090	2,974
Heat	1,495	5,835	1,407	498	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	147	263	1,905	7,741	234	117
Hemorrhage	782	547	721	699	775	645	767	843	1,063	1,056	1,018	1,079	2,879	1,968	2,188	2,963
Hepatitis	850	600	600	800	1,050	950	500	700	900	750	900	1,400	3,150	2,000	2,500	2,350
Hernia	696	752	696	724	863	752	863	919	779	1,030	863	1,058	2,618	2,172	2,479	2,729
Hydrocephalus	782	826	1,017	850	591	538	679	800	856	997	956	1,103	2,842	2,694	1,809	2,653
Hydrophobia	1,052	1,052	1,842	1,052	789	526	.....	1,315	1,052	.....	526	789	2,368	3,947	1,315	2,368
Ileus	1,363	909	909	454	681	454	454	454	681	681	2,272	681	4,318	2,272	1,590	1,818
Infantile	708	760	925	818	695	595	713	954	901	956	969	1,001	2,679	2,504	2,004	2,811
Inflammation	768	714	844	608	661	593	646	897	897	1,102	1,072	1,193	3,034	2,167	1,901	2,897
Influenza	446	209	262	367	708	498	892	1,023	1,522	1,522	1,312	1,233	2,992	839	2,099	4,068
Insanity	888	666	977	933	756	533	822	622	733	800	666	1,600	3,155	2,577	2,111	2,155
Intemperance	636	712	680	680	788	701	799	831	885	1,112	1,004	1,166	2,807	2,073	2,289	2,829
Ischuria	181	909	1,454	363	727	1,090	545	363	545	1,090	1,272	1,454	2,909	2,727	2,363	2,000
Jaundice	825	678	722	678	693	796	914	1,002	825	1,002	870	988	2,684	2,079	2,404	2,831
Joints, &c., disease of	538	1,000	769	615	384	768	768	768	1,153	846	692	1,692	1,923	2,769	2,923	2,384
Kidney, &c., disease of	785	736	969	576	736	638	858	932	907	1,092	871	895	2,552	2,282	2,233	2,932
Laryngitis	675	540	405	270	945	405	675	1,486	540	2,297	675	1,081	2,432	1,216	2,027	4,324
Liver, disease of	806	753	764	738	722	658	722	757	806	1,012	1,012	1,244	3,063	2,256	2,104	2,576
Lungs, disease of	605	535	476	540	664	538	700	1,031	1,230	1,266	1,185	1,224	3,015	1,552	1,902	3,528
Malformation	944	708	629	1,023	866	157	629	1,023	944	1,181	1,023	866	2,834	2,362	1,653	3,149
Marasmus	660	1,002	1,244	1,112	814	638	539	660	693	748	859	1,024	2,544	3,359	1,993	2,103
Measles	922	677	615	471	368	296	414	639	837	1,363	1,664	1,726	4,314	1,765	1,079	2,840
Mortification	714	714	821	785	535	750	750	1,107	857	1,142	1,000	821	2,535	2,321	2,035	3,107
Necrosis	819	983	874	1,038	491	546	601	874	546	983	1,147	1,092	3,060	2,896	1,639	2,404
Neuralgia	653	631	852	885	620	642	930	974	753	974	974	1,107	2,735	2,369	2,192	2,702
Old age	664	641	700	731	646	701	801	978	940	1,116	1,036	1,041	2,742	2,073	2,148	3,035

TABLE XXIV.—*Ratio of deaths in each month to total deaths in the year from each cause*—Continued.

NUMBER IN EACH MONTH TO 10,000 IN ALL MONTHS.

DISEASES.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	QUARTER ENDING LAST DAY OF— June.	September.	December.	March.
Ovarian dropsy	.....	.....	1,111	.....	1,111	2,222	2,222	1,111	.....	.....	.....	2,222	2,222	1,111	5,555	1,111
Paralysis	771	662	771	716	690	701	773	957	924	954	957	1,117	2,846	2,150	2,165	2,837
Paramenia	636	700	509	700	1,082	828	445	573	764	1,082	1,210	1,464	3,312	1,910	2,356	2,420
Parotitis	737	737	1,311	327	655	655	983	409	573	1,475	819	1,311	2,868	2,377	2,295	2,459
Pericarditis	612	816	816	816	612	816	612	408	1,224	1,428	612	1,224	2,448	2,448	2,040	3,061
Peritonitis	619	530	1,061	884	707	796	973	442	1,061	1,238	973	707	2,300	2,477	2,477	2,743
Phlebitis	.....	800	800	800	400	800	800	2,000	.....	1,600	800	1,200	2,400	2,000	2,000	3,600
Pleurisy	493	342	334	437	509	652	914	1,050	1,177	1,670	1,280	1,137	2,911	1,113	2,076	3,898
Pneumonia	473	342	329	396	468	594	795	1,254	1,470	1,552	1,339	981	2,795	1,069	1,858	4,277
Prostate, disease of	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	2,500	2,500	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	2,500	2,500	5,000	.....
Puerperal fever	657	599	549	499	724	541	857	949	1,024	1,248	1,099	1,248	3,005	1,648	2,123	3,222
Purpura and scurvy	886	1,139	253	1,645	379	632	379	506	1,012	1,139	632	1,392	2,911	3,037	1,392	2,658
Quinsy	385	467	508	825	1,251	784	1,004	1,072	921	1,141	866	770	2,022	1,801	3,039	3,136
Rheumatism	757	624	474	661	576	629	715	992	1,131	1,061	1,184	1,189	3,132	1,760	1,921	3,185
Scarlatina	603	530	545	593	646	674	837	1,004	1,126	1,227	1,109	1,072	2,785	1,668	2,158	3,388
Scrofula	808	716	842	719	786	653	701	712	853	994	1,083	1,128	3,020	2,278	2,141	2,560
Skin, disease of	634	794	777	760	680	548	868	1,068	1,080	1,034	954	890	2,388	2,331	2,097	3,182
Small-pox	520	535	449	480	472	646	961	1,347	961	1,197	1,229	1,197	2,947	1,465	2,080	3,506
Spine, disease of	752	771	855	706	845	594	613	734	855	1,022	1,068	1,180	3,001	2,332	2,053	2,611
Splenitis	526	921	1,052	657	1,578	1,052	526	394	921	526	1,052	789	2,368	2,631	3,157	1,843
Still-born	714	807	620	620	580	654	787	981	927	1,088	927	1,288	2,930	2,049	2,022	2,997
Stomach, disease of	855	817	1,078	966	743	483	594	557	817	855	892	1,338	3,085	2,862	1,821	2,230
Stone	505	772	817	713	861	787	698	817	950	1,010	1,173	891	2,570	2,303	2,347	2,778
Sudden death	751	837	689	640	714	591	837	775	923	923	1,059	1,256	3,066	2,167	2,142	2,623
Syphilis	822	1,038	476	779	735	735	952	692	822	822	1,082	1,038	2,943	2,294	2,424	2,337
Teething	1,002	1,338	1,558	1,090	793	461	469	457	440	596	660	1,129	2,792	3,988	1,724	1,494
Tetanus	692	773	972	729	760	617	716	910	785	978	941	1,122	2,755	2,475	2,094	2,674
Throat, disease of	500	567	786	999	899	791	941	752	880	979	941	960	2,402	2,352	2,632	2,612
Thrush	583	1,018	1,434	1,404	1,127	771	563	573	534	603	702	682	1,968	3,857	2,462	1,711
Tumor	776	991	743	677	793	545	462	958	826	1,057	991	1,173	2,942	2,413	1,801	2,842
Ulcer	702	756	729	972	675	729	972	648	621	1,297	918	972	2,594	2,459	2,378	2,567
Unknown	736	804	875	828	731	589	721	869	868	991	915	1,067	2,719	2,508	2,042	2,730
Uterus, &c., disease of	905	699	699	864	946	534	576	864	1,028	658	987	1,234	3,127	2,263	2,057	2,551
Whooping-cough	832	959	1,084	1,017	680	499	536	612	731	953	950	1,139	2,923	3,052	1,717	2,297
Worms	784	1,021	1,131	1,161	885	553	548	603	658	684	824	1,141	2,751	3,314	1,986	1,946
Yellow fever	182	243	592	881	3,875	3,191	379	136	75	136	106	197	486	1,717	7,446	349

EFFECT OF SEASONS AND MONTHS ON THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Table XXIV shows the proportion of the mortality from each disease which fell on each month and season, from which can be seen the times and the seasons of the prevalence of each cause of death. Many of the causes seem to have no especial relation to season, but rather to the habits and exposures of the people. Others vary very greatly with the seasons, and seem, therefore, to be influenced by them.

The deaths from *abscess* were about a third more in the winter and spring than in the quarter ending with September, and about 18 per cent. more than in the quarter ending with December. The mortality of *apoplexy* was in the winter and spring—January to the end of June—33 per cent. greater than in the other half—July to the end of December. There was a still wider variation with the seasons in the mortality from *asthma*. It was 76 per cent. greater in the winter quarter, and 64 per cent. greater in the spring than in the summer. Its greatest intensity was in March, when it was 175 per cent. greater than in July—the month of the least mortality from this cause. Deaths from *diseases of the bowels*, not specified, were twice as great in July, August, and September, as in the quarter next following. August was the most fatal, and November the least fatal month in the year. *Cephalitis* destroyed twice as many in May and August as in November and December. The mortality in the quarter ending with September exceeded that of the next following quarter by 76 per cent. *Childbirth* was most fatal in winter and spring, and least in summer and autumn. The mortality in the months from December to May exceeded that in the other half of the year by 72 per cent. The mortality from *cholera infantum* was four times as great in the quarter July to September as in the quarter preceding; about six times as great as in the next following; and ten times as great as in the months January to March. *Consumption* did its greatest work in March, April, and May, and its least in October and November. In the spring and winter months it was 33 per cent. greater than in the summer and autumn.

TABLE XXV.—*Showing the order of the months in respect to fatality of consumption, correction being made for difference of length, beginning with the greatest mortality.*

UNITED STATES.		MASSACHUSETTS.		NEW YORK CITY.	
1859—1860.	Daily deaths.	22 years.	Daily deaths.	26 years.	Daily deaths.
May	37	September	245	February	174
March	36	April	237	March	171
April	35	May	227	January	169
February	30	March	226	April	166
January	28	August	224	July	160
September	24	October	223	December	155
June	24	February	221	October	156
July	23	December	216	August	153
August	23	July	209	September	153
December	23	June	207	May	152
October	22	November	206	November	152
November	21	January	202	June	133

The columns of deaths show the number that died of consumption in each day of the month specified in all the years included; that is, in Massachusetts 245 died in one-thirtieth part of the Septembers of twenty-two years, and in New York 166 died in one-thirtieth part of the Aprils in course of twenty-six years. The months of autumn and early winter seem to be the most favorable, and the spring the most unfavorable, to those suffering from consumption; yet this difference is not very great. The daily average of mortality varies not very widely in the several months when many years are included in the observation.

Croup was most fatal in the autumn and winter. Its mortality in the quarter ending with December exceeded that of the spring quarter 50 per cent., and that of the summer 77 per cent. The deaths in January, February, and March were more than double those in June, July, and August.

Diarrhœa varied very greatly in its destructiveness in the different seasons, being more than six times as great in summer as in winter, and nine times as great in August as in February.

Diphtheria was most fatal in winter, and about equally fatal in spring and autumn. Its fatality in the coldest season exceeded that of the warmest by nearly 77 per cent.

The great burden of *dysentery* fell on the summer, in which more than half of its mortality happened, when it was seven times greater than in winter.

Epilepsy was the most fatal in the spring, when it was 7 per cent. more than in the winter and summer, which were exactly alike. The greatest proportion was in March, when it was 87 per cent. greater than in December.

Erysipelas was most destructive in the winter, and then 56 per cent. more than in summer. Winter and spring had similar proportions, and also summer and autumn. May was the most fatal month, exceeding July by 97 per cent.

Intermittent fever differed widely in its intensity in different seasons. The mortality from this cause was about three times as great in summer as in winter. About one-fifth of all the deaths from this cause were in September, about one-sixth in August, one-eighth in October, and one-tenth in July. In these four months 57 per cent. of the whole year's mortality occurred.

Remittent fever showed a similar, but less, excess of fatality in the summer quarter, when it was twice as great as in the winter. The greatest mortality was in September—13.5 per cent.; and the least in December—4.6 per cent. of all.

Typhoid fever was more equally distributed through the quarters; yet in the summer it was 45 per cent. more fatal than in the winter. The most fatal month was September; the next, October; and the next, August. The least fatal month was June; and the next, February. Nearly one-half, 46.34 per cent., of the deaths from *gout* occurred in the spring quarter, and a little more than a quarter, 26.82 per cent., in the winter, less than a fifth in summer, and about one-fourteenth in the autumn. April was the most fatal month, when just the same proportion, 19.51 per cent., died as in the three summer months from this malady. In October, November, and December, each, only 2.43 per cent. died. The deaths from *disease of the heart* were about the same, 29 per cent., in winter and spring, and the same, 19 and 20 per cent., in summer and autumn. May, the most fatal month, had about twice the mortality of August, the least fatal.

Hepatitis, jaundice, and all *diseases of the liver,* varied less in their effects with the seasons than many other diseases. Spring was the most fatal, and summer the least; the difference was 24 per cent. Autumn was intermediate between these two seasons, and winter was nearly the same as spring.

Ileus, including *colic* and *intussusception,* created its greatest mortality in spring—nearly three times as great as in autumn, about twice as great as in summer, and nearly two and a half times as great as in winter. In April the proportion of deaths was the same, 22.72 per cent., as in the whole quarter, July to September, and 43 per cent. greater than that of the quarter ending with December.

The mortality from the class of diseases included in *infantile* was the greatest in winter, exceeding that of the autumn, the least, by 40 per cent. That of winter, spring, and summer was nearly equal. The highest ratio, 10 per cent., of all was

in May, and the least, 5.95 per cent., in November. *Influenza* carried off in winter, January to March, nearly five times as large a proportion as in summer, July to September, and about twice as large as in the autumn. Spring held an intermediate rank between winter and autumn. February and March were the most fatal months, and April and May were not far behind them. July had less than one-seventh of the mortality of March, and August was nearly as much favored.

Intemperance and *delirium tremens* were nearly equally fatal in winter and spring. *Intemperance* produced 28 per cent. of its mortality in each of these seasons—20 per cent. in the summer and 23 per cent. in the autumn. *Delirium tremens*, 30 per cent. of its mortality in the spring, 28 per cent. in the winter, 21 per cent. in the summer, and 20 per cent. in the autumn.

Diseases of the kidneys, bladder, &c., were most fatal in the winter, when 29.32 per cent. of their mortality occurred, and the least, 22 per cent., in the autumn and summer. In the winter about one-quarter of the deaths of the year occurred from this cause.

Marasmus did its fatal work more effectually in the summer than at any other time. One-third of the deaths of the year from this cause occurred in July, August, and September; one-fourth were in the spring, and about one-fifth each in autumn and winter.

Measles was in the spring four times, and in the winter nearly three times, as destructive as in the autumn. In May the proportion of the year's mortality was 17.26 per cent.; in April, 16.64 per cent.; while in November it was 2.96 per cent., and in October 3.68 per cent. *Old age* sank beneath the chills of winter and spring—30 per cent. in January, February, and March; 20 per cent. in April and May, and 49 per cent. in the other seven months. March was the most destructive, carrying off 11.16 per cent.; June, July, and September the least, taking 20.3 per cent.

Palsy did its greatest work in the winter and spring—January to the end of May. May was the most fatal, when 11.17 per cent. of all the mortality of the year from this cause happened. About 9.5 per cent. occurred in January, February, March, and April, respectively. The death rate was the lowest in July, and in the other months it was nearly equal—7 to 7.8 per cent. of the whole in the year.

Pleurisy was especially a winter malady, and it was very prevalent in the spring. March was its most fatal month, when 16.7 per cent. of the work of the year was done. April had 12.8 per cent. and May 11.37 per cent. There was a sudden decline of the disease with the approach of summer—4.93 per cent. in June, 3.42 and 3.34 per cent. in July and August, and thence a gradual increase to March.

Pneumonia made its greatest havoc in the winter, when 42.77 per cent. of its year's mortality fell beneath it. 56.16 per cent. died in the four months, January to April, and 9.81 per cent. in May; but summer brought relief, and the proportion was 3 to 4 per cent. in each month from July through September, when it increased through the autumn and winter.

Puerperal fever was also most fatal in winter and spring. This, with the other dangers of child-birth, destroyed nearly one-third of its victims in the quarter from January through March, and three-tenths in the quarter next following. Summer was most favorable, its proportion of deaths from these causes being but little more than half of that in the colder season. Autumn was more dangerous than summer, but much less than spring.

Winter and spring also offered the largest opportunity for the action of *rheumatism*. In each of these seasons it did three-tenths of its year's work. February, March, April, and May each had about 11 per cent. of the whole annual mortality from this cause. Summer offered a respite from its destruction, and the lowest proportion, 4.74 per cent., was in August.

In winter *scarlet fever* did 33.88 per cent. of its work, and in spring 27.85 per cent. The destruction in summer was but half, and in autumn less than two-thirds, of that in winter. March was its most fatal month; January, February, and April nearly the same. In July and August the mortality was but about half of that of those months, and in the other warm months, June, September, and October, it was in somewhat larger proportions.

Small-pox, also, did its largest work in the cold season. About seven-tenths of the deaths from this malady were in the six months, December through May. The largest proportion, 13.47 per cent., was in January; the next, 12.29 per cent., in April. The smallest, 4.49 per cent., was in August, and the next, 4.8 per cent., in September.

The *sudden deaths* without reported cause were the most frequent in the spring, when 30 per cent. of the year happened. The least, 21 per cent., was in the autumn. May was the most fatal month from this cause, and September the least, when the mortality was half as great.

Summer was most fatal to *teething* children. 39.88 per cent. of the mortality of the year from this trouble occurred in the quarter ending with September. In winter the proportion was but 14.94 per cent.; in autumn, 17.24 per cent.; and in spring, 27.92 per cent. of the year's mortality from this cause. August stood paramount with 15.58 per cent., July nearly equal with 13.38 per cent., and May, June, and September each with about 11 per cent. The other months were more favorable, varying from a proportion of 4.4 per cent. in November to those already mentioned.

Whooping-cough was most destructive in the warmer months, July, August, and September, when 30.62 per cent. of its year's work was done. The proportion of spring, 29.23 per cent., was nearly equal to it. It was much less, 22.97 per cent., in winter, and still less, 17.17 per cent., in autumn. The greatest proportion of deaths was in May, August, and September, and the smallest in November, December, and January.

Worms varied some in their periods of destruction. One-third of their fatal work was done in the quarter ending with September, one-fourth in the quarter ending with June, and about one-fifth each in the other quarters. The most fatal months were May, August, and September, each having slightly more than one-ninth of the mortality of the year. The least fatal months were November and December, in each of which about one-nineteenth of the deaths of the year occurred.