

When the malignant pustule is of but small extent, and whilst it has produced no influence on the general system, it may be cured by local remedies; but when, on the contrary, constitutional symptoms are manifested, it then becomes necessary to combine with these an internal treatment calculated to meet the emergency. Generally speaking, the indications are those which are presented in the low forms of typhoid fever. The exhibition of quinine alone or combined with camphor or the mineral acids, is strongly recommended by Boyer, (Op. Cit. p. 82.) Purgatives and emetics have generally been found to be injurious.

As regards the diet, it should be restricted to the farinaceous articles during the violence of the disease.

Numerous cases might be cited to show the propriety of the treatment just proposed; those reported by Boyer illustrate it very forcibly.

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ART. II. *Medical Statistics; comprising a series of calculations and tables, showing the mortality in New York, and its immediate causes, during a period of sixteen years.* By CHARLES A. LEE, M. D.

The connexion of medical statistics with the condition of the healing art, is too obvious to need remark. Nor are the illustrations which they furnish of the manners, customs, and history of mankind, less striking or important. They aid us in determining the comparative salubrity or unhealthiness of different countries, or different districts of the same country; the value of human life in its different periods, and in different ages and parts of the world; and the fatality of different diseases, as affected by epidemics, climate, various modes of treatment, and local causes. The graduation of life-assurance and annuity premiums; the influence of alcoholic drinks; of luxurious habits of living; of condition, profession, and modes of life; the increase of population; the effects of air and water—these and many other topics are illustrated in a very satisfactory manner by accurate statistical tables.

The following tables have been prepared with much care, and it is believed will be found as correct as most calculations of a similar kind. Indeed we may confidently claim for them a greater degree of accuracy than is to be met with in most European tables of this nature, where the report of deaths is not required to be made by

medical practitioners, as is done in this city. They are perhaps not as extensive as could be desired, as they embrace only a period of sixteen years; this, however, was unavoidable, and occasioned by want of satisfactory data. The number of deaths is very accurately ascertained by the existing regulation, which requires the sextons of the different public burying grounds and cemeteries to furnish the City Inspector with certificates from the attending physician, stating the age, sex, place of nativity, disease, &c., of each case of interment, under a heavy penalty for neglect. Those who are removed to the country for interment are not reported; but their number is probably about equalled by those brought to the city for burial. As to the accuracy with which diseases are designated, in the present improved state of medical science, mistakes ought not very often to occur, though it is to be expected that the very extensive employment of quacks in the treatment of disease must induce a degree of uncertainty; but as this is an evil not confined particularly to this city, it will not affect the value of such tables for the purpose of comparison. With respect, however, to a certain class of chronic diseases, there must be greater or less liability to error until the science of pathology, as based on autopsic examinations, is better understood. It will be sufficient to name debility, decay, marasmus, atrophy, nervous disease, and convulsions, as furnishing examples of misnomer, often founded in absolute ignorance. Most children that die of diseases of the brain, and often of other organs, perish in convulsions; and there can be no doubt, from the large number reported under this head, that a symptom is too often substituted for the disease itself.

With respect to the table exhibiting the mean duration of human life in New York, it should be recollected that there are peculiar causes in operation which contribute to lower it beyond the standard of Philadelphia, Boston, or any other Atlantic city, though we are not satisfied that it is lower. The principal of these is the immense immigration of poor foreigners who annually land in this city, destitute of the comforts and even necessities of life. In 1829 there were 11,501; in 1830, 21,435; in 1831, 22,607; in 1832, 28,283; in 1833, 16,000; in 1834, 26,540, and in 1835 a still larger number. During the present month of May there have already arrived upwards of 15,000, and there is no doubt that the number during the year 1836 will swell to 50,000. It is also well known that a large number of those who arrive at Quebec from Ireland make their way directly to this city. Arriving, as they mostly do, in the spring and summer, instead of going directly into the interior, a large proportion seek the cheapest lodgings, where, huddled together in filth, and destitute of

proper nourishment, they perish in large numbers. Out of twelve children crowded together in a single apartment, in a dwelling similarly crowded in every part, eleven died during the summer of 1835; two adults also died. Besides this there are thousands smuggled into the city who land at Amboy, and other places on the coast, of whom no account can be taken. That a large proportion of the deaths occur among the poor transient population, is evident from the fact that in 1834, of 971 persons who died of cholera, 361 were buried at the public expense; a still larger ratio in 1832; and out of 5,537 interments in 1830, 1,177 were paupers, and 1,110 buried in the churchyard of St. Patrick's cathedral, making one-fourth of the whole number, who died in a state of complete destitution. During the year 1834 there were only 67 interments in all the Presbyterian grounds in the city, and but 85 in the Episcopal, including the new marble cemetery. The correctness of this statement will still further appear, when we find that in the year 1834 there were 23,444 gratuitously supplied with medicine and medical treatment by the New York City Dispensary, and 4,000 by the Northern Dispensary. If to these be added those admitted to the City Hospital and the Almshouse at Bellevue, we have a grand total of more than 30,000 patients annually provided for at the public expense in this city; of these at least nine-tenths are foreigners.

In proof of the general healthiness of this city, apart from the influence of the causes above alluded to, we would refer to the statistics of that most excellent institution, the House of Refuge for the reformation of juvenile delinquents. This was founded in 1824; since which time there have been received into the institution 1670 children, of whom eighteen only have died, being a fraction over one per cent. Up to the year 1833 there were but five deaths out of 1241 who had been inmates of the establishment, being but one to 248, not one half per cent. Out of 919 children who have been received at the New York Orphan Asylum since its establishment in 1806, there have been 75 deaths, of which 18 occurred in the year 1834, making a total of 8.16 per cent., and deducting the deaths by cholera, 6 per cent. of the whole number. From 1814 to 1820 it is a singular fact that there was not a single death in the institution, though there were generally over a hundred inmates; and in 1832, during my attendance, there was but a single death among 120 children, of whom there were not more than ten that escaped an attack of cholera, thus proving that the most malignant diseases lose much of their fatality when met by prompt treatment and good nursing. It appears then most conclusively, that the excess of mortality in New York above that of some

other American cities, is owing principally to the cause above mentioned, and is confined to the extreme poor and the lowest class of the foreign population; and that the mean duration of human life among the middling and better classes is as great as in any other city in the world. Owing to the mode in which the reports have been kept by the City Inspectors heretofore, it is impossible to ascertain the ages at which the deaths from different diseases occurred, without referring to each individual case; this very important item, however, will no doubt be supplied hereafter, by the talented gentleman who now fills that office, Dr. John Sickels. As the practitioners of midwifery are not required by law, as in Philadelphia, to report cases of births, the number cannot be ascertained, except by calculation based on the quinquennial reports of the census. It is believed, however, that equal, if not greater, accuracy may be obtained in this way, as it is impossible to insure a general compliance with a regulation of such a nature.

*Topography, &c. of New York.*—The city of New York lies in 40° 42' north latitude, and 74° 1' 8" west longitude from Greenwich. It occupies the southern part of the island of Manhattan, and extends about three miles on the North river and about the same distance on the East river. The space which it occupies is thus of a triangular shape, the surface being generally regular, and gently descending from Broadway to each river that washes its sides. There are portions of the city, such as what is called the collect, and others, which were once filled with stagnant ponds of water; or were low, swampy grounds. These were filled by gravel and sand, from hills which were levelled in different parts of the island, and this process of leveling and filling-in has gone on until all "the high places have been brought low, and the rough places made smooth." The consequence is, that considerable portions of the city have been built on made ground, especially those near the wharves. The island of New York is of the tertiary formation, resting on gneiss and granite. The latter, however, only forms veins or beds in the gneiss rock, and does not prevail to any great extent. At the point of the island near the Battery the rock lies about 90 feet below the surface; from this it gradually rises, till it appears above the soil about three miles from the City Hall. The part on which the city stands is composed entirely of sand and gravel, deposited in regular strata, showing most evidently the action of water in its formation. Imbedded in this in many places are found immense quantities of bowlders and stones suitable for paving, rounded and worn smooth by friction. A large portion of these are *green stone*, and must have come from the palisados across the

Hudson, as there is no other locality in the vicinity where it is found in place. In digging away the hills in the eastern part of the city, petrifications of various kinds, such as *orthocerites*, *pectinites*, *terebratulites*, &c., have been found; and in one place near Corlaer's Hook, clams and oyster shells, and the shell of a *pholas* now existing in our waters, have been met with in a tough bluish clay of a disagreeable smell, some forty or fifty feet beneath the surface. The *gneiss* rock which forms the base of the whole island is distinctly stratified, and runs in a north-east direction. In some places, especially on the eastern side of the island, the strata are nearly vertical, although they are generally more or less inclined to the east, and dip towards the west. This is now extensively quarried, and makes excellent building stone for foundations, as well as flagging and curb stones. The northern part of the island is very rocky and uneven, and the greatest elevation is at Harlaem Heights, twelve miles from the city, being 238 feet above the river.

The climate of New York is extremely variable, the thermometer sometimes varying from 20 to 30 degrees in the course of twenty-four hours. The mean temperature for several years is  $53^{\circ} 78'$ ; the mean temperature of winter,  $29^{\circ} 84'$ ; of spring,  $51^{\circ} 26'$ ; of summer,  $79^{\circ} 16'$ ; of autumn,  $54^{\circ} 50'$ . The mean temperature of the warmest month is  $80^{\circ} 78'$ , and of the coldest,  $25^{\circ} 34'$ .

*Water.*—New York has always been supplied with water from wells sunk to a greater or less depth beneath the surface, or by boring into the solid rock. This has been done in a few places to the depth of several hundred feet, as in Greenwich Lane, Bleecker Street, &c.; but the result, as to finding a sufficient supply of water, has been very uncertain. In some instances, no water could be found, except above the surface of the rock, and, in others, where a supply has been obtained, it has in a short time, from some cause, entirely failed. Where it is met with, it is usually of a good quality. The water contained in most of the wells, in the lower half of the city, is more or less brackish, and very impure. A gallon of water from the well belonging to the Manhattan Company, in Reed Street, yielded, on analysis, 125 grains of solid matter. In the densely populated parts of the city, the water from a large proportion of the wells is nearly if not quite as impure. As we go north, however, it becomes purer and more palatable; still, a gallon from the Manhattan Company's well, in Bleecker Street, yielded 80 grains of solid matter, and from the Corporation well in Thirteenth Street, 56 grains. Measures are now in progress to introduce an abundant supply of water from the Croton river, which yields less than *three* grains of solid matter to the

gallon. Most of the hotels and boarding houses, besides many private families, in the lower part of the city, are supplied with water from wells in the upper portion, which is conveyed in hogsheads. As to the influence of impure water upon the health of those who drink it, though doubtless considerable, yet we are inclined to believe it is overrated. As to the vegetable and animal matters held in solution, unless they are in a state of putrefaction, we see not how they can be very deleterious, however unpalatable they make the water in which they are contained. It is highly probable that the mineral substances held in solution are more injurious than the animal or vegetable, as we frequently find persons who have been accustomed to drink waters that are found in a free-stone formation, affected with bowel complaints when they remove to, or visit a lime-stone region, and conversely. Dr. Paris informs us that hard water—that is, water impregnated with sulphate of lime, has a tendency to produce disease in the spleen of certain animals, especially of sheep, and that this is the case on the eastern side of the island of Minorca, as we are told by Dr. Cleghorn. On the contrary, British sailors, who, during long voyages, are entirely confined to the Thames water, which is loaded with animal and vegetable matter, do not seem to suffer in their health, in consequence. Where there is, however, a mixture of animal, vegetable, and saline matters, as is the case in most of the wells in the lower part of this city, the water cannot but exert a very deleterious influence on the health of all who use it.

*General Observations on the Tables.*—TABLE I. This table exhibits a statement of deaths in New York, for a series of sixteen years, viz. from January 1st, 1819, to January 1st, 1835, inclusive, containing the amount for each year, and from the most prevalent diseases. It also gives the total amount of deaths from each disease, during the whole period. The total amount of deaths for the 16 years, is 83,783; but if we reject the still-born, as never having had a proper existence, (amounting to 4793,) there remains 78,990, averaging 4936 annually. The highest number for any one year, is 10,359, for the year 1832, when 3606 were carried off by epidemic cholera. The next largest number is 9082, for 1834, when 1021 also died by the same disease. The lowest number of deaths in any one year, was in 1819, when they amounted to 3176.

Under the head of acute affections of the lungs, are included catarrh, influenza, pneumonia, peripneumonia, pleorisy, and inflammation of the chest. The number of deaths from all these diseases, amounts to 4696, and from consumption 14,388, making a grand

total of 19,084 during the sixteen years, from pulmonary complaints. In 1834, the number of deaths from affections of the lungs was 2006, being in the ratio of 22·08 per cent. to the deaths from all diseases. In 1819, the deaths under this class were 708, being 22·2 per cent. of the whole number. This has been about the average proportion, though it has varied in different years from 5 to 8 per cent. owing to epidemic and catarrhal influences and other similar causes. In 1833, the deaths from pulmonary complaints were 249 less than the year preceding, owing partly to the fact that large numbers of the weakly and debilitated who were proper subjects for the disease, were carried off the year previous by cholera; and partly to the fact, that the deaths from all other diseases were unusually diminished. This is in accordance with that well known law, that the fatality of diseases is materially lessened for some time after the prevalence of an epidemic. Under the head of fevers, yellow and malignant are included under the bilious and remittent. There have been but 166 deaths from yellow fever in New York for the last 16 years, 165 of these occurring in the autumn of 1822. In 1819, there were 23 deaths from malignant fever, which equals the whole number from this disease for the other 15 years. Under the bilious remittent class there were 1333 deaths, and 1121 not designated. In August, 1820, a malignant fever broke out in Bancker Street, now Madison, which proved extremely fatal to the coloured population residing in that vicinity, of whom, within a short time, 138 died. Although, at that time, they constituted not one-twentieth of the population, yet nearly one-half of all the deaths from fevers during the year, were among the blacks. It is a singular fact, that while there has been a gradual and constant diminution of deaths from other fevers, especially typhus and bilious remittent, which were formerly quite fatal, there has been for several years a constant increase from scarlet fever, amounting within the last six years to 1500. The largest number of deaths from this disease for any one year, was in 1834, when there were 418. In the year 1829, 188 fell victims to it within a few weeks. Until that year, from its commencement in 1817, the average mortality from it was only 7 or 8 per cent. Since that time, its ravages have been truly distressing; in some instances, whole families of children having been swept off by it within a few days. In most cases it assumes a highly malignant and congestive character. In 1834, the deaths from all other fevers, scarlet excepted, were 252, while those from the latter were 418; in 1833, 192 from the former, and 179 from the latter; in 1832, the year of the cholera, 237 from the former and 221 from the latter. In the 6 years, 1828, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, in which there

were reported 1103 deaths from scarlet fever, an estimate for all the months gives the following result, commencing with the lowest. In the month of June, from scarlet fever, 53 deaths; May 62, April 66, August 70, September 71, March 74, October 98, February 100, January 117, November 124, December 191; thus showing that its fatality is greatest during the coldest months. Fevers of a purely typhoid character from the beginning, are almost unknown at present in this city. Those denominated nervous and typhus, are generally manufactured or made thus by improper treatment. Occasionally, a fever of a true typhoid type, has prevailed at the Alms-house, and, as during the year 1819, among the poorest class, who suffer from bad food, bad water, and impure air; but, as a general rule, it is believed there is no city in the world, that is less afflicted with fevers of every description, in proportion to its population, than New York. A calculation for the last 16 years will not give over 1 death from fever, annually, to every 600 inhabitants. It is, however, to be regretted, that we have no Fever Hospital in this city, for the reception of cases which cannot be comfortably provided for at their own houses, as it would, doubtless, be the means of saving many lives annually. At present, the only establishments open to the reception of such patients, are the Alms House Hospital at Bellevue, and the City Hospital; the latter of which admitted 132 fever patients in the year 1834. The advantages which an institution devoted exclusively to the management of such cases, would possess over others, are too obvious to need remark. During the whole 16 years, the total amount of deaths from *fevers* amounts to 4151.

The deaths under the head of inflammatory diseases have been the most numerous of any other class; presenting a grand total of 8351; of which 4196 were from inflammation of the thoracic organs. Under inflammation of the brain, 1117 are reported, though there can be no doubt that most if not all of those under teething ought to be ranked under this head. Of inflammation of the chest, the highest number of deaths is 535 in 1834; the lowest 131, in 1819. The fluctuations under this head are very considerable, ranging from 150 to 500. In some years, the mortality among the aged, from the prevalence of epidemic influenza has been extensive; in others, a general catarrhal influence has rendered children peculiarly subject to inflammation of the thoracic organs from exposure to atmospheric vicissitudes. The column embracing inflammation of the stomach, bowels and peritoneum, shows that the ratio of deaths from these diseases has gradually kept pace with the increase of population, ranging from 47, the lowest, in 1819, to 242, the highest, in 1831. The deaths from inflam-

mation of the liver for the whole series amounts to 692, the lowest number for any one year, being 9, in 1829, and the highest 107, in 1830. As a general rule, the mortality from this disease has not increased in proportion to the population. Death from inflammation of the bladder and kidneys is comparatively rare, as there have been but 38 reported under this head for the whole 16 years. Inflammatory affections of the uterus are included under child-bed, and puerperal fever is also embraced under the same. Of erysipelatous inflammation there have been only 168 deaths during the whole period.

Under dropsies, the sum total of deaths is 6160, of which 1890 not being designated, were probably general dropsy. The number from dropsy of the brain is 3639, varying from 119, the lowest in 1819, to 347, the highest in 1834; from dropsy of the chest 640, varying from 24 to 65. Under this head the mortality has steadily kept pace with the march of population.

Under the class of bowel complaints, the whole number of deaths is 10,998; of these 4627 are included under spasmodic cholera, 3606 in the year 1832, and 1021 in 1834. Of common cholera morbus, the highest number of deaths for any one year was 42, in 1819. In 1831, none were reported, and in 1833 only 10. This would seem to show that a year of unusual exemption from this disease is the precursor of a highly fatal one. From diarrhœa and dysentery, the totality of deaths is 6,085, including 2958 of infantile flux or cholera infantum. It is worthy of notice that the greatest number of deaths under these diseases, occurred during the two cholera years, 1832 and 1834, in the former of which there were 568, and in the latter 596; while during the intermediate year, 1833, there were but 142. This fact is not without interest, when considered in connexion with the pathology of cholera.

The column of convulsions presents the very large amount of 5461, being the third class as to fatality. Of these, a large proportion occurred under the age of one year. We have already observed that probably a large number of those ranked under this head, more properly belong under other divisions, such as cholera infantum, inflammation of the brain, &c. The highest number reported for any one year is 770, for 1834; the lowest 168, in 1821.

Of small-pox, there have been 1515 deaths during the whole period. It began its ravages in 1823, the city having been entirely free from it for several years, during which there were 18 deaths, but, in the next, they amounted to the large number of 394. Since its reappearance it has prevailed more or less extensively during the whole period, both summer and winter, the number of deaths ranging from 16 to

about 400 annually. Its victims have generally been from the middle and lowest class, residing in narrow streets and crowded and ill-ventilated apartments. But very few have died, in proportion to the number attacked, and fatal cases have not been wholly, though principally, confined to those not vaccinated. The occurrence of small-pox the second time in the same individual has not been a very unusual occurrence. In most cases, however, it has generally been of a mild character. One principal cause of its extension and prevalence is no doubt owing to the fact, that many persons have the disease so mildly that they are not confined to their houses, but walk the streets with the eruption upon them. We have frequently noticed this, and, in one instance, lately, we saw an individual sitting quite unconcerned in the middle of a bar-room of a public house, with at least 50 good sized variolous poeks on his face, while he had not the least suspicion of having the small-pox. Its prevalence has also been continued by adhering to the once exploded practice of inoculation on the part of some physicians who doubt the efficacy of the kine poek. The prohibition of this practice calls loudly for legislative action. The proportion of deaths from small-pox, for the whole period, has been one in fifty-five, whereas, before the introduction of vaccination, they amounted to nearly one-twelfth of the whole annual mortality. The carelessness, indifference, and incredulity of the poor, especially the foreign class of the population, prevent the benefits of vaccination from being fully enjoyed, and they serve as perpetual focus for the perpetuation and extension of the contagion. The public good imperatively demands that it should be made obligatory on all, under severe penalties, to cause their families to be vaccinated.

Under the head of hives or crop, the number of deaths is 2242, the greatest annual mortality from this disease being 203, in 1831, and the lowest 68, in 1819. This disease has maintained a very uniform degree of prevalence and fatality, fluctuating but very little from year to year.

Under apoplexy, the sums representing the annual mortality, vary from 45 to 147. The whole amount is 1388. Many of those cases reported as sudden deaths from drinking cold water, sun stroke, &c., probably belong under this head. Its fatality is much the greatest during the hot months of summer.

Of measles the deaths are 1,387, ranging from *one* to 290 annually. During the present year this disease has been very fatal in this city, and for the last few years has at times assumed a highly malignant form.

Under the head of drunkenness or intemperance, 1130 only are

recorded: and among these are generally included only those who die during a fit of intoxication, and those belonging to the lowest and most wretched class. If the relatives are respectable, or the deceased was a man of wealth, it is rare to find him included among this class. In such cases he will be more likely to come under "sudden," "casualty," "apoplexy," "nervous," &c., while all diseases which are unquestionably caused by intemperance are ranked under their respective heads: hence we can only arrive at an approximation to the actual number of those who are victims to this cause. There can be no doubt, however, that the use of intoxicating drinks is the most efficient of all causes now in operation for shortening the term of human life.

Under cancer and scirrhus the deaths have been 225, the largest annual number amounting to 24. The fatality from this class is doubtless much increased by the bungling, escharotic treatment of a worthless tribe of cancer doctors, whose success bears an inverse ratio to their promises.

There have been 373 cases of suicide reported for the whole period, averaging about 24 annually, the highest number being 33 in 1834. This is about one to every 9000 inhabitants, nearly the proportion reported in the London bills of mortality. In Copenhagen the deaths from suicide of late years are reported to be in the ratio of one to every 1000 inhabitants; and in Berlin, one to 2700 inhabitants. For about twenty years succeeding 1758, the proportion was one in 1800; and in the ten years following 1787, it was one in 900. It afterwards was trebled, and during the ten years anterior to 1822, it amounted to one in 100. Throughout the whole of Prussia in 1817 the ratio was one in 400 deaths. In Paris the suicides, according to Caspar, are one in 4000 inhabitants, and this does not include those who are found drowned, and whose fate is dubious. From this statement it will appear that our country, and especially this city, is unusually exempt from those causes which in other countries so often lead to self-destruction. When suicides do occur, they generally take place among prostitutes of the most wretched and abandoned character. The number has not increased in proportion to the population.

The deaths from old age during the series is 2324: a lamentable fact, and strongly calculated to repress human pride. When we consider that but one individual in 360 actually dies of old age in New York, we are led to the conclusion that there are powerful causes in operation to shorten human life, and that a large proportion of the population live in the violation of those laws of life, an observance of which is indispensable to the preservation of health and the attainment of longevity. Among these may be reckoned intemperance, both in

eating and drinking; bad air, bad water and bad food; late hours and late rising, inactive habits, insufficient clothing, debauchery and vice, &c. We shall add some further remarks on this subject when we come to consider the comparative mortality of different ages.

From gravel and stone there have been but 56 deaths reported for the sixteen years, which shows an extraordinary exemption from this disease, and would seem to prove that water abounding in lime, as that of this island does, is not the principal cause of calculous disorders.

The column of parturition and childbed gives 554 deaths, which is in the ratio of one death in childbed and from puerperal accidents, including childbed fever, to 123 cases of delivery. The number reported under the head of puerperal fever alone is only 91, which seems to indicate an extraordinary exemption from this disease, and would leave the large number of 463 that have died in parturition. This is a greater mortality than is to be found in Philadelphia and many European cities. Dr. Emerson's tables make the mortality under this head in Philadelphia for twenty years amount to only 90, and during ten years of that period to but 58. The disparity between the deaths under this head in our city, compared with the results in other places, would appear not to indicate a very advanced state of the obstetric art among us; but from the fact that puerperal fever is included in our bills of mortality under parturition, it is very possible that the excess is to be found under the former. If so, this disease is more fatal in New York than in many other cities. What gives much plausibility to this supposition, is the circumstance that considerable fluctuation is observable in the yearly reports of these casualties, the lowest number being nineteen and the highest sixty-eight.

The deaths from tabes or marasmus amount to the large number of 3,084. This disease is extremely fatal among the children of the poorer classes, who are ill-fed and badly clothed, and is no doubt generally owing to irritation occasioned by indigestible articles of food.

The number of still-born has steadily increased from year to year, ranging from 168 to 492 annually. It is impossible, from the manner in which the reports are made, to ascertain how many of these occur at the full period of gestation, and how many in the earlier months of pregnancy; but it is very desirable that such a distinction should be made. According to calculations deduced from the experience of obstetricians, about one in forty-five births is still-born; this would give for the year 1825, e. g. in which there were 4322 births, 126 for the number of still-born; whereas the number reported is 244. It is therefore highly probable that one half, at least, which are reported under this head are born before the full period of gestation.

There have been but *five* deaths reported from *hydrophobia* during the whole sixteen years, which shows that the extensive dread of mad dogs during the summer months is to a great extent groundless.

TABLE II. This table presents a summary of the deaths in New York for a series of sixteen years, with the number of adults and children designated, the latter embracing all under 20 years. The still-born are included. To arrive as near as possible to an accurate estimate, we should therefore deduct about six per cent. from the sums stated for children. Dr. Emerson states five per cent. to be the average proportion in Philadelphia, for a period of ten years. By adding the numbers for the different months, we obtain the following result for the different seasons.

For March, April, and May,	8881 adults, 8526 children.	
For June, July, and August,	11,931	13,875
For September, October, November,	10,783	10,827
For December, January, February,	9,105	9,281
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Totals,	40,700	42,509

The months arranged according to the greatest mortality of adults and children, are the following, beginning with the highest, August, July, September, October, December, November, February, January, May, April, June, March. According to the greatest mortality of adults, they range thus: August, July, September, October, December, November, March, May, January, February, April, June, and of children in the following order: August, July, September, October, February, March, January, December, November, April, May, June. The results of this table are, however, very considerably affected by the fact that a disproportionately large number of adults were carried off by cholera in the months of August and September of 1832 and 1834, the months in which the mortality among children is always great. For example, in 1832, 3513 persons died of cholera in July and August, and in the latter month there were 1300 deaths of adults and 906 of children. Deducting, therefore, the deaths for these two years, there remains 4662 deaths of children, and 2938 of adults, for the month of August, which is one adult to 1.5 children. The following table will show at a single glance the ratio of mortality for the whole period, in each month of the series.

January, deaths of adults, as	1 to 1.03 children.
February, do.	1 to 1.07
March, do.	1 to 1.03
April, deaths of children, as	1 to 1.05 adults.
May, do.	1 to 1.11

June, deaths of children, as	1 to 1.04
July, deaths of adults, as	1 to 1.37 children.
August, do.	1 to 1.33
September, do.	1 to 1.08
October, deaths of children, as	1 to 1.03 adults.
November, do.	1 to 1.06
December, do.	1 to 1.04

Out of 23,525 deaths in the city of London in 1829, 9057 or 38.5 per cent. died under five years of age, and 28.52 per cent. under two years. In Paris, during the year 1818, the number of deaths was 22,421, whereof 3942 or 17.58 per cent. were under the age of one year, and 24.86 per cent. died before the expiration of the second. In Philadelphia, during a period of twenty years, the deaths of children under a year old was more than a fifth of the whole number, and from birth to two years, rather less than one-third, or as 1 to 11 of the whole number. The proportion of deaths in New York, under that age, is somewhat greater. A large proportion of deaths among children, during the warm season, is caused by cholera infantum or tabes mesenterica, which is perhaps but a modification of the same disease. That this is mainly produced by a vitiated atmosphere, is evident from the fact, that children rapidly recover from it when removed into the country. It is deeply to be regretted that there are no laws to prevent the undue crowding of population, which is doubtless one of the most influential causes of the disproportionate mortality of cities. It is not an unusual thing for 60 or 70 individuals to occupy a small two story house, filling every room from cellar to attic, and probably a still larger number in many; and while our municipal authorities strictly guard the construction of houses, so as to protect them against conflagration, the preservation of life and health, by preventing them from being turned into manufactories of pestilence by too dense a population, seems to be considered as a matter of very little consequence.

TABLE III. This table exhibits the ages or periods of life at which the deaths in New York have occurred in each year, for sixteen years. The result gives:—

Under one year, 25.4 per cent. of the whole number.		
Between 1 and 2,	9.4	do.
Do. 2 and 5,	8.1	do.
Do. 5 and 10,	3.8	do.
Do. 10 and 20,	4.2	do.
Do. 20 and 30,	12.6	do.

Do.	30 and 40,	11·6 per cent. of the whole number.
Do.	40 and 50,	5·8 do.
Do.	50 and 60,	5 do.
Do.	60 and 70,	4 do.
Do.	70 and 80,	2·5 do.
Do.	80 and 90,	1·1 do.
Do.	90 and 100	$\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent.

More than one half the deaths occur under the age of 20, or 50·1 per cent., including the still-born; excluding these, and they amount to 46·8 per cent. Deducting the still-born from those reported under one year, and there then remains 22·1 per cent. as the deaths during that period. In Philadelphia they are, during the same period, 22·7, and in Baltimore 24·11 per cent. Out of 83,783 the small number of 48 went over the age of 100, and 269 over that of 90.

TABLE IV., exhibits a statement of the mortality in New York, from the most frequent diseases, for 16 years; showing the proportion of deaths from each particular disease to the whole number of deaths, and also the proportion from diseases of a similar class to the whole number. The whole number of deaths in New York, from January 1st, 1819, to January 1st, 1835, is 83,783.

TABLE V. This shows the deaths of adults and children, males and females, for each year of the series. In the comparative estimate for 16 years, of the mortality of all ages, that of females is 20 per cent. less than that of the males, being in the ratio of 80 females to 100 males. Under the 20th year, the excess of males is 18 per cent. being at the rate of 82 females to 100 males. Of the whole mortality of adults, the excess of males amounts to 24 per cent., being in the ratio of 76 females to 100 males. In England, the proportion of deaths of women to that of men has been calculated to be as 92 to 100, which shows that the chances for life are more favourable to the female sex in this city than in that country.

TABLE VI. Presents an estimate of the proportion of deaths to the population. The census of 1820, 1825, 1830, and 1835, has served as a basis for estimating the population of the intermediate years, on the supposition that the increase has been regularly progressive. The population of New York, in 1820, was 123,706; in 1825, 166,086; in 1830, 207,021, and in 1835, 269,879. The smallest number of deaths was in 1822, when there was but one to 43·8 inhabitants; the greatest in 1832, when there was one in every 22·4. The average proportion for sixteen years is 1 death in every 36 inhabitants. When we take into consideration the greater mortality among the blacks

than the whites, we shall find the average proportion for the whites considerably increased. Making this deduction for the city of Philadelphia the average mortality for 14 years among the whites is only 1 in 50·8, while that of the blacks is as 1 in 19, and the average proportion for both, according to Dr. Emerson, is but 1 in 47·86, which is 11·86 per cent. in favour of Philadelphia over New York. The lowest mortality among the blacks in New York, for seven years, was in 1833; when the deaths were only 1 to every 26·1 inhabitants; the greatest in 1826, when it was 1 in every 17·2; the average mortality among the blacks is 1 in 21·3 inhabitants. In 1826, the proportion of deaths among the whites to the white population, was 1 in 41·2; in 1828, 1 in 41·8; in 1829, 1 in 43·9; in 1830, 1 in 42·1; in 1831, 1 in 38·5; in 1833, 1 in 42·9, and in 1834, 1 in 31·1. The average proportion for the whole period, is 1 in 40·15.

Of the whole amount of deaths reported for the seven years above mentioned, that of the blacks was 9·1 per cent. In 1825, they constituted 13·2 per cent. of the population; in 1835, 17 per cent., so that they have increased in the ratio of 4 per cent. upon the whites.

TABLES VII. and VIII. These tables are abstracts of the census of the city of New York for the years 1825, 30, and 35, containing the number and description of the inhabitants of the several wards from which reports of interments are made, together with some other items of statistical information. The first thing which appears worthy of particular notice, is the difference in the ratio of males and females in the years 1825 and 1835. In the former year, the number of male inhabitants was 83,037, and of females 83,049, there being but a difference of twelve. In 1835, the number of males was found to be 131,522, while the female population amounted to 138,357, the females exceeding the males by 6835. That this is not occasioned by disparity of births, is evident from the fact, that during the first period, the difference between the male and female births was only five; and during the latter, 101 in favour of the males. Some have attempted to account for this by attributing the greater mortality among the males to the greater risks of life encountered by them in their various pursuits and occupations; but when we consider that there are also peculiar causes operating in cities to shorten female life, sufficient, perhaps, to counterbalance the former, we cannot admit this explanation to be perfectly satisfactory. A more rational solution is to be found in the fact, that a larger number of males are employed at sea and in the construction of rail-roads, canals, &c. at a distance from their families. In 1835, the number of males under five years exceeded that of females by 379; between 5 and 10, the females exceeded the

males by 307; thus showing very clearly that the number of deaths among male children under ten years, exceeds that of the females.\* Between the ages of 10 and 15, the females exceed the males by 1146; and between 15 and 20, 1638, while between 20 and 35 the number is reduced to 1142; and during the next 10 years, viz. from 30 to 40, the males exceed the females by 743. It is evident, therefore, that the mortality among the females in New York, between the ages of 20 and 40, is much greater than that of males during the same period; one cause of which may probably be found in the abandoned and dissolute habits of a large class devoted to a life of prostitution. If we carry the comparison still farther, we find that between 50 and 60, the number of females again exceeds that of the males by 395, and predominates through the other remaining periods. There are, then, three distinct fluctuations. From birth to the age of five or six, the number of males exceeds that of the females; from that to 20, the females predominate; from this to 40, the number of males increases until it surpasses the number of females, and from 45, the close of life, the females are again in the ascendancy. During the latter periods of life, the females exceed the males by 121 per cent.

Of the blacks, the relative proportion of females to that of males, is 100 of the latter to 133 of the former, reckoning all ages, or as 100 females to 67 males. The following calculation obtained from the census of 1830, gives a comparative view of the proportion of sexes at the different periods of life.

WHITES.

Under 5,	100 males to 97.2 females.
From 5 to 10, 100	to 102.9
10 to 15, 100	to 113.3
15 to 20, 100	to 116.5
20 to 30, 100	to 105.3
30 to 40, 100	to 94.5
40 to 50, 100	to 101.1
50 to 60, 100	to 115.5
60 to 70, 100	to 122.1
70 to 80, 100	to 126.
80 to 90, 100	to 22.14

\*Dr. Emerson has noticed the same fact in the 33d number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences. He shows, that, notwithstanding the males at birth exceed the females about 7½ per cent. in Philadelphia, by the 5th year of childhood the male excess is reduced to about 5 per cent., and at 10 years to 1 per cent., and that the females between the ages of 10 and 15, exceed the males about 8 per cent., and between 15 and 20, 7.3 per cent.

## BLACKS.

From 10 to 20, 100 males to 157 females.

20 to 36, 100 to 140·7

36 to 55, 100 to 120·0

55 to 100, 100 to 121·0

According to the census of 1830, the number of male whites of the age of 30 years and under, was 63,986; over that age, 25,507, being in the proportion of 100 of and under 30 years, to 39 above that age. The number of females of 30 years and under, was 67,939; over that age, 25,987, being in the ratio of 100 of the age of 30 and under, to 38 above that age; or, taking the whole number of males and females, the proportion of inhabitants under the age of 30, is to that above, as 100 to 39·5. The whole number of the age of 50 and over, bears to the number under that age, the proportion of 11·8 to 100. As the practitioners of midwifery are not required to report the births in New York, as in Philadelphia, the only way of arriving at the result, is to take the returns of the census, which is taken every five years. The number of deaths, however, obtained in this way, is considerably less than that furnished by the Report of the City Inspector, the difference being about 34 per cent. If the returns of births are as incomplete as those of the deaths, 34 per cent. should be added to the following calculations, to make them correct. But the fact, doubtless, is, that they are not as imperfect, owing to the circumstance that still-born children are not included in the census, but are in the reports of the Inspector.

Year.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Deaths.
1825	166,036	4529	5018	489 "
1826	174,273	4811	4973	162 "
1827	182,460	5094	5181	87 "
1828	190,647	5377	5181	196 excess of births.
1829	198,834	5660	5094	566 "
1830	207,021	5943	5537	306 "
1831	219,592	6226	6363	137 excess of deaths.
1832	232,163	6509	10,359	3850 "
1833	244,734	6792	5746	46 "
1834	257,305	7075	9082	2006 "
1835	269,879	8951		

Total number of births for 10 years 57,917  
Do. deaths do. 62,534

Excess of deaths 4617  
Deduct still-born 3514

Excess of deaths 1103

The number of paupers in 1825 was 2055, and in 1835 but 1893, which shows that the facilities for obtaining a subsistence have been increased, or that the municipal authorities are more sparing of their bounty. The coloured population in 1821, was 10,730, and in 1835, 15,102, having increased only 4372 in 14 years, which is at the rate of \$12 per year. The fact that only 79 persons of colour are taxed, shows conclusively the generally impoverished condition of that race. Indeed, a striking feature in the population of New York, as well as all our principal cities, is the degraded and wretched state of the blacks, not one-tenth, according to the best calculations, have any regular employment, but depend on transient jobs, stealing, begging, and public charity for support. During the year 1829, 219 coloured children were committed to the Penitentiary as criminals. A building is now being erected adjoining the House of Refuge for the reception of coloured vagrants, under the same regulations and management as that Institution, which will doubtless be the means of rescuing many from vicious and thieving courses.

The increase of blacks is about 2 per cent. less than that of whites.

TABLES IX. and X. These tables exhibit the ratio of the deaths of blacks to the black population, and the excess of deaths over the whites; also, the comparative mortality of whites and blacks by consumption. The average excess for a series of 10 years, of deaths of blacks over whites, is 18.60 per cent. By consumption, the deaths among blacks are about double the same among the whites, in proportion to population. The highest number among the whites, was in 1834, when it was 1 in 197 inhabitants; while among the blacks it was one in 83. The lowest among blacks was 1 in 152, in 1823; among whites 1 in 250 in 1824. This is consonant with the well-known fact, that the blacks are peculiarly subject to pulmonary affections in northern latitudes.

TABLE XI. This table, for which I am indebted to a calculation by Drs. Niles and Russ,\* gives an interesting view of the influence of season upon different diseases. Consumptions, dropsies, diseases of the liver, and palsy, being chronic forms of disease, are not much affected by the influence of season, while its influence is particularly shown in all acute diseases.

\* New York Medical and Physical Journal, Vol. VI. p. 304. (1827.)

TABLE I.

*Statement of Deaths in New York, for a series of sixteen years, viz—*from January 1, 1819, to January 1, 1835, inclusive; containing the amount for each year, and the number which occurred from the most prevailing Diseases.

Year.	Diseases of Lungs.		Fever.			Inflammations.				Dropsics.			Bowel Complaints.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Whole number of Deaths.	Consumption.	Acute Affections.	Total.	Scarlet.		Total.		Brain.	Chest and Lungs.*		Stomach, Bowels, and Peritoneum.	Liver.	Bladder and Kidneys.		Total.		Brain.	Chest.	Not designated.		Total.	Cholera†		Diarrhea and Dysentery‡.		Total.	Convulsions.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Small-pox.	Asthma.	Apoplexy.	Palsy.	Insanity.	Drunkenness.	Suicide.	Cancer.	Gravel and Stone.	Parturition and Childbed.	Epilepsy.	Still Born.	Teething.	Tubes, or Marasmus.	Old Age.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Not designated.					Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.		Not designated.	Not designated.			Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.			Not designated.	Not designated.		Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.																					Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	Not designated.	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\*Includes Influenza.

†Including Cholera Morbus.

‡Including Cholera Infantum.

TABLE II.

Summary of the Deaths in New York for each month, in a series of sixteen years, with the number of Adults and Children, including still-born, according to the Annual Reports of the Board of Health.

Year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.			
1819	146	114	260	114	109	223	127	82	209	127	99	226	125	71	196	113	91	204	121	140	261	164	296	460	110	219	369	149	160	309	165	101	266	127	93	220
1820	138	109	247	97	157	254	86	108	194	127	84	211	111	103	214	117	87	204	139	235	374	193	310	503	193	214	407	179	163	342	194	132	326	165	118	283
1821	158	129	287	112	137	249	14	164	178	120	271	391	146	111	257	130	93	223	163	168	331	182	464	646	162	198	360	171	152	323	185	97	282	189	90	279
1822	144	117	261	107	121	228	127	132	259	137	109	246	133	101	234	118	90	208	148	153	301	175	219	394	91	174	265	135	138	273	135	88	222	147	82	229
1823	153	81	234	122	102	224	141	120	261	146	107	253	143	92	235	105	100	205	139	213	352	181	294	475	173	188	361	157	173	330	134	112	246	167	118	275
1824	176	169	345	173	190	363	192	193	385	213	198	411	191	182	373	168	168	336	278	416	594	279	502	781	158	194	352	204	181	385	194	146	340	153	135	288
1825	194	121	317	287	151	438	228	131	359	194	111	305	262	113	375	174	149	323	278	551	829	367	607	976	183	233	416	245	169	366	219	157	376	208	168	376
1826	196	149	345	278	177	455	190	199	389	181	111	322	246	140	386	165	146	311	196	277	473	217	337	554	217	280	497	246	169	366	219	157	376	208	168	376
1827	180	231	411	170	246	416	217	203	420	213	116	329	262	113	405	210	174	349	435	278	576	210	367	582	183	233	416	245	169	366	219	157	376	208	168	376
1828	206	163	369	222	198	420	253	212	465	265	116	330	262	113	386	165	146	311	196	277	473	217	337	554	217	280	497	246	169	366	219	157	376	208	168	376
1829	206	215	421	192	218	410	208	212	420	172	184	356	207	176	383	165	172	337	180	282	471	221	366	587	236	284	523	231	231	464	165	196	361	167	214	381
1830	206	215	421	192	218	410	208	212	420	172	184	356	207	176	383	165	172	337	180	282	471	221	366	587	236	284	523	231	231	464	165	196	361	167	214	381
1831	183	185	368	208	208	416	191	195	386	174	190	384	217	177	354	165	172	337	180	282	471	221	366	587	236	284	523	231	231	464	165	196	361	167	214	381
1832	231	331	562	276	459	735	234	311	546	293	311	604	297	182	480	196	214	410	1866	611	2467	1300	906	2206	617	417	1064	313	243	556	197	203	400	161	258	389
1833	223	223	446	199	216	415	196	221	417	196	204	400	213	228	441	156	171	327	273	374	617	318	556	876	617	417	1064	313	243	556	197	203	400	161	258	389
1834	225	335	560	206	351	557	215	375	590	229	361	590	256	351	191	291	301	598	331	535	867	666	790	1456	736	578	1314	300	369	669	329	366	695	303	344	647
2081	3089	5080	8169	2656	3167	6123	3011	3111	6122	2861	2715	5376	3009	2700	5709	2728	2608	5336	4299	1909	9238	11904	5358	1162	4076	4437	5812	3544	3422	6966	3164	12063	16132	3165	3025	6190

TABLE III.

*The Ages or Periods of Life at which the Deaths in New York have occurred in each year of a series of sixteen years.*

Years.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 2.	Between 2 and 5.	Between 5 and 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Between 80 and 90.	Between 90 and 100.	Between 100 and 110.	Between 110 and 120.	Whole number of deaths per annum.*	Average mean duration of life per year.
1819	847	306	188	103	157	390	383	310	200	135	93	45	10	3	0	3176	
1820	867	361	254	125	176	418	409	359	224	150	101	46	17	2	0	3515	
1821	825	369	261	122	158	445	446	340	243	175	79	57	11	1	0	3542	
1822	793	264	219	101	150	427	421	333	203	150	93	54	10	2	0	3231	
1823	899	315	230	117	153	453	411	345	232	135	109	49	14	2	0	3444	
1824	1072	397	389	164	190	559	544	425	258	159	115	56	11	2	0	4341	
1825	1109	386	300	137	181	653	758	641	337	220	161	88	14	7	0	5018	
1826	1232	476	350	180	253	618	628	483	330	202	132	71	15	3	0	4973	
1827	1336	546	389	185	192	682	657	501	285	221	124	50	12	1	0	5181	
1828	1427	460	339	149	193	685	729	496	302	214	115	57	13	2	0	5181	
1829	1390	496	465	214	198	604	606	438	298	204	124	57	18	2	0	5094	
1830	1537	575	517	207	235	676	672	427	289	206	129	44	9	4	0	5537	
1831	1757	663	592	265	255	700	735	519	343	235	207	74	14	4	0	6363	
1832	1922	830	665	450	433	1397	1017	1142	705	489	273	109	25	2	0	10,359	
1833	1724	552	468	232	262	701	691	448	258	211	118	61	15	5	0	5746	
1834	2603	900	861	381	372	1168	1102	718	425	282	178	73	17	2	0	9082	
	21,330	7866	6787	3232	3548	10,576	9809	7939	4012	3306	2151	991	225	44	0	83,783	

\*This column includes, also, those where the age of the deceased was not reported.

TABLE IV.

*Statement of the mortality in New York, from the most frequent diseases, for sixteen years, showing the proportion of Deaths from each particular disease to the whole number of Deaths.*

Class.	Names of Diseases.	Total Deaths.	To the whole number of Deaths as 1 in	Whole number of Deaths by diseases of a similar Class.	Proportion of Deaths from Diseases of a similar Class to the whole number of Deaths, as 1 in
Bowel Complaints, {	Consumption, - - - -	14,388	5'8	10,569	7'9
	Cholera, spasmodic, - -	4484	18'6		
	Dysentery and Diarrhœa, -	3127	26'7		
	Flux, infantile, - - - -	2958	28'3		
Fevers, - - - {	Pnerperal, - - - - -	91	920'	4892	17'1
	Scarlet, - - - - -	1578	53'		
	Typhus, - - - - -	1694	49'		
	Remittent, - - - - -	1529	54'8		
Inflammations, {	Lungs and Chest, - - -	4196	19'9	8351	10'
	Stomach and Bowels, -	2049	40'2		
	Brain, - - - - -	1117	75'		
	Liver, - - - - -	692	121'		
Dropsies, - - {	Uterus and Peritoneum, -	91	920'	6069	13'
	Kidnies and Bladder, -	38	22'04		
	Erysipelatons, - - - -	168	49'8		
	Convulsions, - - - -	5461	15'3		
	Not designated, - - - -	1890	44'3	6069	13'
	Brain, - - - - -	3639	22'7		
	Chest, - - - - -	640	130'		
	Old Age, - - - - -	2324	36'		
	Small-pox, - - - - -	1515	55'3	1448	57'
	Croup, - - - - -	2242	37'3		
	Hooping Congh, - - - -	1400	64'4		
	Apoplexy, - - - - -	1388	60'3		
	Measles, - - - - -	1387	60'4		
	Tabes and Marasmus, -	3084	27'1		
	Cancer and Scirrhus, -	225	372'		
	Asthma, - - - - -	183	460'4		
	Epilepsy, - - - - -	144	581'		
	Syphilis, - - - - -	135	620'		
	Tetanus, - - - - -	112	748'		
	Suicide, - - - - -	373	224'		
	Childbed, - - - - -	554	151'		
	Spine, - - - - -	439	190'		
	Hydrophobia, - - - -	5			
	Worms, - - - - -	389	215'		
	Unknown, - - - - -	1448	57'		



TABLE VII.

Abstract of the Census of 1825 and 1835 of the City of New York, containing several items not included in the other Table.

Years.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Number of Males subject to Military Duty.*	Whole number of Males entitled to vote.	Male persons not naturalized, (aliens.)	Number of Paupers.	Persons of Colour not taxed.	Persons of Colour taxed.	Number of Coloured Persons taxed, and entitled to vote.	Married Females under the age of 45.	Unmarried Females between 16 and 45.	Females unmarried, under 16.	Number of Marriages during the year preceding.	Male Births in the year preceding.	Female Births in the year preceding.	Death of Males in the year preceding.	Death of Females in the year preceding.	Acres of improved land.	Number of Neat Cattle.	Number of Horses.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Yards of Cloth manufactured in domestic way.
1825	83,013	83,049	14,956	18,983	18,896	2055	12,499	60	16	22,430	21,019	30,445	810	22,692	22,667	20,655	1181	5785	3569	5634	175	7140	1,161,220
1835	1131,522	128,357	22,910	42,936	27,536	1893	14,948	79	75	39,927	35,716	46,464	1991	4556	4485	3273	2637	4176	4062	10,713	416	11,879	668,560

1209,579 Total.

\*Between 18 and 45.

TABLE VIII.

*Abstract from the Census of the City of New York, taken in 1830, showing the number and description of inhabitants in all the wards from which Reports of Interments are made.*

[illegible]

COLOURED POPULATION.		
Males.		Females.
Year.		
Under 10 years.	1361	1431
From 10 to 20.	1358	2125
From 20 to 35.	1774	2195
From 35 to 55.	1369	1530
From 55 to 100.	371	419
100 and upwards.	5	5
Under 109 years.	51431	14,091
From 10 to 20.	2125	197,432
From 20 to 35.	2195	5525
From 35 to 55.	1530	
From 55 to 100.	419	
100 and upwards.	5	
Total.	14,091	
Total persons classed.	197,432	
Not classed.	5525	

Total population in 1830, - 202,957

14,091 coloured.

182,866 whites.

TABLE X.

Showing the comparative mortality of whites and blacks by consumption.

Year.	Deaths of Blacks by Consumption.	Death of Whites by Consumption.	Total Deaths to White Population, as 1 in	Total Deaths to Black Population, as 1 in
1823	76	607	245	152
1824	107	629	250	112
1825				
1826	117	703	247	110
1828	99	807	237	137
1830	168	806	256	83
1832	126	907	205	115
1834	178	1293	197	83

TABLE IX.

Exhibiting the ratio of deaths of blacks to the black population, and the excess of deaths over whites.

Year.	Black Population.	Deaths of Blacks.	Per cent. of Deaths.	Excess of Deaths over that of Whites.
1821	10,730	550	19.50	24 per cent.
1822				
1823	11,600	432	26.85	
1824	12,070	718	16.81	
1825	12,575	875	14.35	
1826	12,878	745	17.2	20.4
1827	13,181			
1828	13,484	630	21.4	
1829	13,787	566	24.3	
1830	14,091	625	22.5	
1831	14,292	670	21.3	17.2
1832	14,494			16.8
1833	14,696	561	26.1	
1834	14,898	817	18.2	

Average excess over deaths of whites, 18.60 per cent.

TABLE XI.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Consumption, - -	660	659	644	664	616	510	591	663	579	585	645	650	7466
Acute disease of Lungs,	200	292	254	230	210	114	117	105	92	141	152	172	2069
Fevers, - - -	178	137	158	186	211	245	262	374	497	441	305	211	3205
Dropsies, - - -	244	257	241	245	259	242	272	308	269	259	210	245	3044
Dysentery, - - -	22	14	29	7	16	28	233	489	378	203	79	36	1544
Cholera infantum,	2	2	2	1	5	32	246	527	288	108	14	18	1245
Croup, - - -	137	106	122	106	91	66	69	67	84	140	139	122	1239
Tubes Mesentericu,	68	66	85	95	79	69	80	126	139	135	89	84	1115
Gastro Enteritis,	48	54	56	60	60	76	121	97	94	69	67	59	861
Whooping Cough,	53	66	42	33	37	31	73	105	105	71	56	49	721
Apoplexy, - - -	49	59	56	47	57	45	109	59	45	59	55	57	697
Measles, - - -	48	42	46	45	32	44	65	77	45	39	24	45	552
Intemperance, - -	49	32	33	31	49	47	46	43	44	47	63	47	531
Disease of Liver,	48	46	34	35	34	39	57	44	36	64	41	50	528
Palsy, - - -	42	42	44	31	28	28	31	38	25	41	39	44	428

ART. III. *An account of seven additional Cases of Stone in the Bladder, in which the operation of Lithotripsy was successfully performed.* By J. RANDOLPH, M. D., Lecturer on Surgery, one of the Surgeons to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and to the Philadelphia Blockley Hospital, &c.

In the September number of this Journal, for the year 1834, I reported six cases of stone in the bladder, in which I had successfully performed the operation of Lithotripsy; these were the first cases of stone to which this operation had ever been successfully applied in America. It is due, however, to Dr. Depeyre, formerly of New York, to state, that he was the first surgeon who performed the operation of lithotritry with complete success in this country. One case is reported by him in the New York Medical Journal for February, 1831, in which he performed the operation by Civiale's method.

In the report of my first cases, made two years since, I distinctly stated that there were three methods of performing lithotripsy, employed by European surgeons, and that the successful results of their operations had established in the fullest manner the practicability of these several methods. Cases may undeniably occur in which each of these methods will be found to possess its own peculiar advantages, and it