

Mortality of Philadelphia for 1859.

REPORT

ON

METEOROLOGY AND EPIDEMICS.

READ BEFORE

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 1, 1860.

BY

WILSON JEWELL, M. D.

THE accompanying meteorological observations are entirely reliable, and are from the record as taken by Prof. James A. Kirkpatrick, of the Philadelphia High School, for the Smithsonian Institution. I am indebted to his uniform politeness for this abstract.

The mean temperature of the year (1859) was three-quarters of a degree below that of 1858, and almost two-tenths of a degree above the average for the last eight years.

The maximum temperature for the year, 97° , was attained on the 13th of July, and the 4th of August. The minimum temperature was two degrees below zero, on the 10th of January.

The warmest day of the year was the 13th of July, when the mean temperature was $86\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

The coldest day was the 10th of January, the mean for that day being but two degrees.

The winter and spring were nearly 3° above the average temperature for the last eight years, while the summer and autumn were nearly 2° below the average.

Of the months, the greatest variation from the average was experienced in March, which was more than 7° warmer than usual; indeed, the mean temperature of that month was 5° higher than any March in the last eight years. This change in the temperature of March may have been occasioned in part by the more southerly direction of the wind, the prevailing direction being 9° further south of west than it usually is, north of that point.

The large amount of rain—4 inches more than the average—may also have had a modifying effect upon the temperature.

The highest point of pressure shown by the barometer, was 30.478 inches, on the 24th of January; and the lowest was 28.890, on the 23d of April.

The amount of rain that fell during the year was $54\frac{3}{4}$ inches, which is ten inches more than the average for the last eight years. It was more than 13 inches greater than the quantity which fell in 1858. The greatest difference was in the winter and autumn, each of which shows 5 inches of rain more than the average, while the spring and summer show an increase of but little over one inch.

General Abstract of Meteorological Observations, made at Philadelphia, Pa., during the year 1859.
 By JAMES A. KIRKPATRICK, A. M., Prof. of Civil Engineering in the Philadelphia High School.
 (Barometer fifty feet above high water.)

1859.	THERMOMETER.										BAROMETER REDUCED TO 32° F.									
	MONTHS.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	RANGE.		Mean of daily oscillations.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	RANGE.			
		°	°	°	°	°	°	Monthly.	Mean daily.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Monthly.	Mean daily.	
January	30.02	38.68	33.35	34.00	55	-2	57	8.0	13.0	30.016	29.975	30.017	30.003	30.475	29.387	1.088	.206			
February	32.70	40.64	35.99	38.43	63	18	45	6.3	13.2	29.900	29.864	29.891	29.885	30.229	29.316	0.913	.250			
March	41.77	55.31	47.27	48.12	70	20	50	6.0	16.9	29.777	29.735	29.762	29.758	30.360	29.215	1.145	.250			
April	45.70	56.13	49.01	50.28	78	31	47	6.3	15.5	29.723	29.678	29.703	29.701	30.083	28.890	1.193	.160			
May	59.66	72.24	62.06	64.65	87	44	43	5.7	19.7	29.594	29.553	29.576	29.574	30.176	29.512	.664	.111			
June	67.05	76.76	68.74	70.85	96	42	54	6.1	18.9	29.581	29.542	29.559	29.561	30.152	29.520	.682	.116			
July	72.00	82.68	73.31	76.00	97	54	43	4.6	20.2	29.870	29.833	29.853	29.852	30.292	29.554	.948	.099			
August	69.03	82.16	72.39	74.53	97	51½	45½	3.1	20.5	29.847	29.801	29.832	29.827	29.995	29.671	.327	.070			
September	61.02	72.88	64.65	66.18	82	45½	36½	4.1	18.1	29.875	29.823	29.863	29.855	30.179	29.338	.841	.119			
October	46.98	59.11	50.87	52.32	81½	30	51½	5.9	18.1	29.864	29.825	29.850	29.845	30.193	29.470	.723	.140			
November	42.63	53.35	46.48	47.49	67	27	40	7.3	18.6	29.990	29.940	29.965	29.965	30.338	29.436	.962	.193			
December	30.66	36.48	31.87	33.00	71	9	62	8.4	14.2	29.941	29.906	29.930	29.926	30.293	29.393	.900	.199			
Annual means	49.93	60.33	53.00	54.49	97	-2	99	6.0	17.2	29.881	29.840	29.867	29.863	30.475	28.890	1.585	.158			
Winter	34.50	40.08	35.60	36.03	63	-2	65	6.9	12.7	29.973	29.931	29.958	29.954	30.475	28.206	1.269	.214			
Spring	49.04	61.23	52.78	54.35	87	20	67	6.0	17.4	29.798	29.755	29.780	29.778	30.360	28.890	1.470	.174			
Summer	69.36	80.53	71.48	73.79	97	42	55	4.6	19.9	29.866	29.825	29.848	29.847	30.202	29.520	.682	.095			
Autumn	50.21	61.78	54.00	55.33	82	27	55	5.8	18.3	29.910	29.866	29.893	29.889	30.338	29.338	1.000	.151			
For eight years	49.73	59.93	53.27	54.31	100½	-5½	106	5.6	14.7	29.894	29.857	29.879	29.877	30.704	28.884	1.820	.156			

Meteorological Observations—Continued.

1859. MONTHS.	RELATIVE HUMIDITY.						FORCE OF VAPOUR.						WINDS. Monthly resultant; No. of times in 1000.	CLOUDS. Tenths of sky covered.				DEW-POINT.						
	7 A.M.		2 P.M.		9 P.M.		7 A.M.		2 P.M.		9 P.M.			Rain and snow. Inches.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean.	Max.	Min.
	Perct.	Perct.	Perct.	Perct.	Perct.	Perct.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.												
January	82	64	77	96	35	153	165	158	390	.028	5.230	N. 80° 41' W., 375	6.4	6.2	4.4	5.7	25.06	27.05	27.02	26.38	52.1	0	-9.4	
February	79	65	74	95	31	152	166	158	404	.070	3.569	N. 42° 53' W., 241	6.4	6.6	5.3	6.1	26.87	28.52	28.02	27.80	53.1	0	10.6	
March	74	50	66	95	23	207	227	222	549	.085	6.503	S. 67° 23' W., 231	5.9	5.6	4.9	5.5	33.71	35.36	35.96	35.01	61.7	0	14.8	
April	65	47	63	95	22	207	212	226	478	.096	5.668	N. 68° 30' W., 224	5.5	7.0	5.6	6.0	33.76	33.74	36.01	34.50	57.8	0	14.8	
May	69	50	69	97	18	361	383	361	631	.121	1.946	S. 7° 36' W., 90	5.0	5.0	5.6	4.1	49.12	50.26	51.13	50.17	65.3	0	22.6	
June	72	57	72	95	29	501	541	512	964	.162	5.229	S. 71° 2' W., 393	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.6	57.31	59.07	58.15	58.17	75.2	0	28.3	
July	69	51	69	90	32	551	574	579	890	.268	3.915	N. 84° 6' W., 166	5.8	5.2	3.5	4.8	60.88	61.78	62.42	61.69	75.8	0	42.1	
August	75	50	72	92	31	551	551	551	1,014	.268	4.447	S. 26° 34' E., 55	4.5	5.8	4.3	4.9	60.86	60.63	62.60	61.36	79.7	0	42.1	
September	79	59	76	97	29	438	462	472	658	.181	7.779	N. 70° 38' W., 236	6.2	6.6	5.6	6.1	54.37	55.90	56.72	55.66	68.8	0	32.0	
October	75	50	69	97	23	259	274	280	569	.065	3.210	N. 75° 21' W., 405	5.8	5.5	4.8	5.4	39.26	39.75	40.85	39.95	62.7	0	8.9	
November	77	56	71	97	32	227	241	241	559	.112	3.796	N. 54° 52' W., 206	5.6	5.7	4.1	5.1	35.82	37.36	37.51	36.89	62.2	0	20.8	
December	76	69	77	96	46	148	171	158	551	.043	3.460	N. 37° 45' W., 229	7.0	7.5	4.8	6.5	24.09	27.25	25.57	25.64	61.7	0	-0.1	
Annual means	74	56	71	97	18	313	331	332	1,014	.028	54.752	N. 79° 31' W., 255	5.8	6.1	4.7	5.5	41.76	43.06	43.50	42.77	79.7	0	-9.4	
Winter	80	66	76	100	31	158	171	168	524	.028	14.258	N. 56° 40' W., 268	6.8	6.7	5.3	6.3	26.92	28.79	28.72	28.14	60.3	0	-9.4	
Spring	69	49	66	97	18	258	274	280	691	.085	14.117	S. 76° 32' W., 148	5.5	6.1	4.9	5.1	38.86	39.79	41.03	39.89	68.3	0	14.8	
Summer	72	53	71	95	29	534	555	557	1,014	.162	13.591	S. 73° 8' W., 182	5.3	5.6	4.4	5.1	59.68	60.49	61.06	60.41	79.7	0	23.3	
Autumn	77	55	72	97	23	808	826	831	658	.065	14.785	N. 69° 12' W., 231	5.9	5.9	4.8	5.5	43.15	44.34	45.03	44.17	66.8	0	8.9	
For eight years.	77	58	73	100	13	328	348	350	1,059	.013	44.603	N. 74° 13' W., 214	5.9	6.0	4.4	5.4	43.94				79.7	0	-16.5	

TABLE I.—Mortality for the year 1859, Collated from

DISEASES.	FIRST QUARTER, COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1859.							SECOND COMMENCING							
	Jan.		Feb.		March.		Adults.	Minors.	Total.	April.		May.		June.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abscess	3	1	2	..	4	3	8	5	13	3	4	2	..	..	..
“ of liver.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Amenorrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anæmia	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1
Aneurism	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	24	..	2	4	4	4	5
Apoplexy	8	3	3	2	5	3	24	..	7	2	1	2	..	..	3
Asphyxia	2	..	1	3	1	1	1	7	8	2	1	2	..	..	..
Asthma	1	2	3	..	1	..	5	2	7	1	..	1	2	1	..
Cancer and scirrhus	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	1	3	..	..	2	4
“ of the stomach	..	3	1	4	3	..	11	..	11	2	2	2	3	..	3
“ rectum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ uterus	..	..	..	4	..	8	12	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	5
Casualties	11	1	10	1	3	3	19	10	29	11	5	6	1	17	4
Burns and scalds	5	3	..	2	..	2	3	9	12	1	2	2	1	2	4
Drowned	..	1	1	..	5	..	6	1	7	3	..	10	2	15	1
Exposure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Fracture	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	1
“ of pelvis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neglect and want	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	2
Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	1
Violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera infantum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	5	31	32
“ morbus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Chlorosis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congestion of the brain	13	4	14	4	8	11	26	28	54	6	5	12	4	12	8
“ “ lungs	3	3	3	8	10	11	19	19	38	4	5	4	4	4	1
Consumption of the lungs	65	56	68	57	78	75	377	22	399	72	70	66	47	68	56
Convulsions	19	19	29	31	37	21	11	145	156	18	9	22	22	26	28
Croup	17	17	11	17	16	14	..	92	92	12	16	10	11	4	6
Cyanosis	1	..	5	2	..	2	..	10	10	2	1	2	2	1	..
Coup de soleil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Debility	20	22	13	24	27	22	58	70	128	17	14	21	23	25	25
Diabetes	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	1	1	3	2	6	6	13	6	19	4	2	2	3	5	5
Disease of the brain	10	3	9	..	9	2	20	13	33	7	5	5	1	16	9
“ heart	13	11	12	17	16	10	68	11	79	12	4	4	7	7	13
“ kidneys	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	3	..	3	1
“ liver	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	3	..	3	1
“ spine	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	3	4	2	1	..	1	1	2
Dropsy of the brain	8	9	10	10	10	10	2	55	57	16	4	11	10	18	11
“ chest	6	6	4	4	6	6	31	1	32	2	8	3	10	8	15
“ heart	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	..
Dysentery	..	3	4	1	3	1	7	5	12	4	..	5	2	15	16
Dyspepsia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Effusion on the brain	3	3	5	1	5	5	2	20	22	3	2	1	5	2	2
Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	2	4	4	6	4	..	7	13	20	4	3	2	4	6	6
Exhaustion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fever, bilious	1	..	2	1	2	..	6	..	6	2	..	..	3	4	3
“ enteric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ intermittent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ puerperal	..	5	..	8	..	3	15	1	16	..	6	..	5	..	1
“ remittent	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ scarlet	4	7	13	15	13	15	..	67	67	6	9	5	8	13	12
“ typhoid	12	10	13	10	17	12	45	29	74	13	8	15	16	10	6
“ typhus	3	3	3	1	2	2	9	5	14	1	1	5	..	3	4
Gangrene	1	1	2	..	3	2	6	3	9	..	..	1	1	..	..
Gout	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ of the heart	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhage	2	3	1	1	..	..	4	3	7	1	3	1	..	..	1
“ of the bowels	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ lungs	..	..	1	1	3	4	7	2	9	..	1	4	2	1	1
“ uterus	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..
Hernia	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooping-cough	..	2	1	3	2	1	..	9	9	4	..	1	4	..	2
Hysteria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inanition	2	4	2	3	9	1	3	18	21	3	3	3	6	4	2
Inflammation of the brain	19	14	14	11	19	21	16	82	98	24	9	11	9	17	18

Returns made to the Health Office. By WILSON JEWELL, M. D.

QUARTER, APRIL 2, 1859.			THIRD QUARTER, COMMENCING JULY 2, 1859.									FOURTH QUARTER, COMMENCING OCTOBER 1, 1859.									Total for the year.	
Adults.	Minors.	Total.	July.		Aug.		Sept.		Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Adults.	Minors.	Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.
4	5	9	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	..	2	1	2	2	5	4	9	34
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	5	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	3	16
1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
19	2	21	1	..	5	3	3	4	16	16	33	3	5	5	6	7	5	26	5	31	92	
2	6	8	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	3	3	..	2	3	1	1	1	1	8	8	27
4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	4	6	1	7	7	22
9	1	10	..	..	3	2	3	3	10	7	17	1	1	5	7	2	2	15	2	17	41
10	2	12	4	..	2	1	..	..	7	..	7	1	1	2	3	..	..	6	1	7	37
7	7	14	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
28	16	44	6	2	8	2	7	1	13	13	26	6	4	14	1	12	5	28	14	42	141	
5	7	12	5	6	1	2	2	..	6	10	16	5	1	1	4	2	3	3	13	16	56	
20	11	31	11	2	20	..	13	..	25	21	46	3	..	6	..	..	..	9	2	11	95
3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
2	2	4	1	..	1	1	1	1	5	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	13
7	2	9	1	1	..	..	3	1	1	1	5	1	..	2	3	1	1	4	4	8	23
4	..	4	1	..	3	1	3	2	8	2	10	..	..	1	2	2	..	5	..	5	21
2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
79	79	158	102	92	47	57	14	9	..	321	321	3	4	1	..	..	..	8	8	8	408
1	5	6	5	8	5	..	..	..	13	5	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
23	24	47	13	15	12	12	7	6	20	45	65	7	8	12	4	9	8	17	31	48	214	
10	12	22	2	4	4	1	1	6	9	18	27	4	3	2	2	7	12	12	18	30	108	
351	28	379	54	57	70	67	49	46	291	52	343	51	61	74	82	65	51	335	49	384	1505	
4	121	125	23	24	30	25	17	11	9	121	139	21	8	24	25	18	13	8	101	109	520	
1	58	59	7	9	5	11	7	5	..	44	44	15	13	23	30	22	14	..	117	117	312	
1	8	8	3	2	5	3	1	1	..	15	15	2	1	3	2	3	..	..	11	11	44
55	60	115	32	21	29	25	16	13	58	78	136	18	24	14	13	14	20	68	45	103	482	
7	14	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
14	29	43	9	6	7	4	8	3	25	12	37	8	2	10	5	3	..	21	7	28	141	
29	18	47	6	7	9	6	5	5	26	12	38	8	8	11	5	8	8	34	14	48	212	
6	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	3	1	9	2	11	21
3	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	6	18
43	3	46	5	6	10	10	5	6	39	3	42	4	8	8	8	7	4	35	4	39	234	
2	2	4	..	2	1	1	..	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	1	8	18	
18	24	42	11	13	20	12	5	2	18	45	63	4	1	2	3	1	1	10	2	12	129	
4	11	15	5	7	8	6	1	1	3	25	28	1	2	..	2	3	3	3	8	11	76	
6	19	25	2	1	1	2	..	..	4	2	6	..	1	..	1	3	1	5	1	6	7
3	9	12	2	2	..	1	..	..	4	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	24
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	2	2	4	5
12	1	12	..	5	5	3	13	..	13	..	13	..	3	..	4	..	3	10	..	10	51	
..	1	1	1	2	6	..	3	1	9	4	13	..	..	3	2	1	1	3	4	7	23
53	53	106	3	5	7	8	2	3	..	28	28	5	11	12	17	17	22	..	84	84	232	
52	16	68	7	12	14	12	7	15	48	19	67	16	7	10	12	5	5	35	20	55	264	
10	4	14	3	2	4	2	1	9	3	12	12	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	7	4	47	
1	1	2	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	3	2	5	21	
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4	2	6	5	3	2	2	2	5	13	6	19	2	6	1	7	2	9	41
7	2	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	4	..	..	..	1	9	1	10	28
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	2	7
..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	8	..	8	..	14
..	11	11	1	3	2	2	3	3	..	14	14	3	3	3	4	3	2	..	18	18	52	
2	19	21	6	8	16	10	5	5	6	44	50	7	4	4	6	5	5	3	28	31	123	
74	14	88	18	13	16	18	18	8	11	80	91	12	6	10	11	7	7	14	39	53	330	

TABLE I.—Mortality

DISEASES.	FIRST QUARTER, COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1859.									SECOND COMMENCING					
	Jan.		Feb.		March.		Adults.	Minors.	Total.	April.		May.		June.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Inflammation of the bronchi	4	9	7	6	10	6	20	22	42	7	5	6	4	3	1
“ “ kidneys	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ “ larynx	..	1	1	2	4	1	3	6	9	..	2	1	4	1	2
“ “ liver	8	2	1	..	4	7	17	5	22	2	4	2	5	3	3
“ “ lungs	31	36	32	28	49	35	154	57	211	41	25	21	17	17	17
“ “ peritoneum	2	1	..	5	6	5	13	6	19	2	2	3	1	4	3
“ “ pleura	2	..	1	2	2	2	2	7	9	1	1	..	1	2	1
“ “ stomach & bowels	12	10	10	6	12	10	34	26	60	10	9	18	9	8	14
“ “ uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intussusception	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
Jaundice	1	2	..	..	2	3	3	5	8	2	1	1	..	1	..
Mania	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mania à potu	7	1	4	2	8	1	23	..	23	4	1	9	4	5	1
Marasmus	8	9	8	11	25	11	11	61	72	12	7	17	10	23	15
Measles	3	2	4	..	6	5	..	20	20	3	3	5	7	2	..
Mortification	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	4	..	2	..	2	1	..
Old age	9	9	8	13	11	17	67	..	67	8	8	10	20	9	15
Neuralgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Palsy	4	7	6	6	8	3	34	..	34	4	5	8	3	6	..
Purpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism	1	1	1	1	..	2	4	2	6	..	..	1	1	1	1
Scrofula	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	8	10	2	3	4	3	2	6
Smallpox	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sore throat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stillborn	32	24	25	24	33	28	..	166	166	16	16	25	25	30	28
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	1
Tabes mesenterica	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	5	5	..	1	1	..	..	1
Teething	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	5	5	2	..	2	..	1	1
Tetanus	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	2	4	..	1	..	..	2	..
Thrush	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumours	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ulceration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
“ of the bowels	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ throat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Unknown	6	3	7	2	6	3	18	9	27	7	4	1	3	2	2
Worms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Totals of the sex	401	355	395	374	525	428	1288	1190	2478	404	322	392	343	482	438

	FIRST QUARTER, COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1859.						SECOND QUARTER, COMMENCING APRIL 2, 1859.					
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Adults.	Minors.	Totals.	April.	May.	June.	Adults.	Minors.	Totals.
Under 1 year	197	214	260	..	..	671	173	181	298	..	..	652
From 1 to 2 years	64	60	98	..	..	222	56	79	92	..	..	227
“ 2 to 5 “	55	69	85	..	..	209	78	63	74	..	..	215
“ 5 to 10 “	25	24	18	..	..	67	30	22	27	..	..	79
“ 10 to 15 “	8	9	17	..	..	34	15	12	16	..	..	43
“ 15 to 20 “	18	21	37	..	..	76	22	22	21	..	..	65
“ 20 to 30 “	83	82	101	..	..	266	81	81	80	..	..	242
“ 30 to 40 “	83	89	86	..	..	258	86	79	86	..	..	251
“ 40 to 50 “	64	63	83	..	..	210	56	57	72	..	..	185
“ 50 to 60 “	49	46	54	..	..	149	47	49	51	..	..	147
“ 60 to 70 “	41	33	45	..	..	119	43	36	43	..	..	122
“ 70 to 80 “	37	35	45	..	..	117	22	34	38	..	..	94
“ 80 to 90 “	30	20	20	..	..	70	13	15	18	..	..	46
“ 90 to 100 “	1	2	4	..	..	7	4	5	3	..	..	12
“ 100 to 110 “	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total of monthly mortality	756	769	953	..	..	..	726	735	920	..	..	..
Total males for the quarter	..	..	..	..	..	1321	..	..	..	..	..	1278
“ females “	..	..	..	..	..	1157	..	..	..	..	..	1103
“ adults “	..	..	..	1199	..	..	..	..	..	1100	..	..
“ minors “	..	..	..	..	1279	..	..	..	..	..	1251	..
“ for the quarter	..	..	..	..	..	2478	..	..	..	..	..	2351

for 1859—Continued.

QUARTER, APRIL 2, 1859.			THIRD QUARTER, COMMENCING JULY 2, 1859.									FOURTH QUARTER, COMMENCING OCTOBER 1, 1859.									Total for the year.
Adults.	Minors.	Total.	July.		Aug.		Sept.		Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Adults.	Minors.	Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
18	8	26	5	4	3	1	3	3	6	13	19	2	2	6	4	11	7	12	20	32	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	4	6	10	2	..	3	1	..	1	3	4	7	1	2	1	..	1	3	5	3	8
14	5	19	10	3	5	5	3	1	23	4	27	3	2	5	6	4	4	20	4	24	92
39	99	138	4	5	13	11	12	4	11	38	49	14	7	34	28	36	27	39	107	146	544
10	5	15	..	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	7	1	1	1	1	2	5	8	3	11	52
5	1	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	2	4	2	6	23
30	38	68	10	10	16	11	9	8	28	36	64	12	10	12	10	10	11	40	25	65	257
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	2	4	8
2	3	5	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	3	6	23
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
24	..	24	3	1	6	2	3	..	15	..	15	4	1	7	1	5	28	20	..	20	82
10	74	84	23	33	39	40	16	15	9	157	166	12	4	7	7	7	9	35	44	366	
10	20	20	1	5	1	2	1	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	51
4	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	3	14	14
70	..	70	3	10	9	8	6	3	39	..	39	5	2	4	11	7	5	34	..	34	210
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2
24	2	26	5	3	5	2	2	4	20	1	21	3	3	3	3	4	3	18	1	19	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
5	15	20	..	1	3	2	2	1	1	8	9	1	..	4	7	3	1	5	11	16	55
..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	1	7	8	2	3	..	2	1	4	1	11	12	20
..	140	140	22	24	29	27	29	27	..	158	158	29	28	38	36	33	30	..	194	194	658
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	5
..	3	3	6	4	3	5	3	1	1	21	22	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	4	4	34
..	6	6	2	3	2	1	1	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	2	22
1	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	5	5	14	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	3	1	1	3	2	9	1	10	15
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	..	..	5	2	7	11
..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
12	7	19	..	2	4	..	..	3	5	9	5	14	4	2	7	3	4	3	16	7	23
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1161	1220	2381	496	507	563	474	336	272	1025	1623	2648	337	292	428	428	398	352	1062	1172	2235	9742

	THIRD QUARTER, COMMENCING JULY 2, 1859.						FOURTH QUARTER, COMMENCING OCTOBER 1, 1859.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Adults.	Minors.	Totals.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Adults.	Minors.	Totals.
Under 1 year	450	395	188	..	..	1033	186	208	219	..	..	613
From 1 to 2 years	142	102	59	..	..	303	40	68	67	..	..	175
“ 2 to 5 “	54	73	36	..	..	163	55	85	88	..	..	228
“ 5 to 10 “	26	36	21	..	..	83	19	31	15	..	..	65
“ 10 to 15 “	12	9	15	..	..	36	10	9	8	..	..	27
“ 15 to 20 “	16	27	22	..	..	65	18	30	16	..	..	64
“ 20 to 30 “	66	112	57	..	..	235	72	98	75	..	..	245
“ 30 to 40 “	75	76	62	..	..	213	63	94	54	..	..	211
“ 40 to 50 “	40	60	50	..	..	150	49	63	59	..	..	171
“ 50 to 60 “	36	51	32	..	..	119	44	60	57	..	..	161
“ 60 to 70 “	44	44	32	..	..	120	39	52	41	..	..	132
“ 70 to 80 “	19	23	19	..	..	61	18	37	30	..	..	85
“ 80 to 90 “	15	27	13	..	..	55	16	20	20	..	..	56
“ 90 to 100 “	7	2	1	..	..	10	..	1	1	..	..	2
“ 100 to 110 “	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of monthly mortality	1003	1037	608	..	..	..	629	856	750	..	..	..
Total males for the quarter	..	..	..	..	..	1395	..	..	..	..	..	1163
“ females “	..	..	..	..	..	1253	..	..	..	..	..	1072
“ adults “	..	..	..	965	..	..	..	..	..	1063	..	..
“ minors “	..	..	..	..	1683	..	..	..	..	..	1172	..
“ for the quarter	..	..	..	..	..	2648	..	..	..	..	..	2235

TABLE II.—*Mortality from Diseases of the Lungs and Air-passages.*

DISEASES.	ANNUAL AGGREGATES.			QUARTERS OF 1859.			
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Angina pectoris	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia	15	37	27	8	8	3	8
Asthma	33	12	22	7	5	3	7
Catarrh	33	22	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of the lungs	132	78	108	38	22	18	30
Consumption " "	1544	1659	1505	399	379	343	384
Croup	256	292	312	92	59	44	117
Disease of the chest	7	11	...	...	...	...	...
" lungs	53	23	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy of the chest	48	140	159	32	46	42	39
Effusion on the chest	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
" lungs	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emphysema	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Empyema	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of the lungs	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemorrhage from the lungs	18	...	28	9	9	...	10
Influenza	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the bronchi	179	100	119	42	26	19	32
" " chest	16	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " larynx	14	...	34	9	10	7	8
" " lungs	504	562	544	211	138	49	146
" " pleura	27	2	23	9	6	2	6
" " trachea	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	2910	2939	2881	856	708	530	787
Hooping-cough	51	153	52	9	11	14	18
Totals	2961	3092	2933	865	719	544	805
Total mortality, exclusive of stillborn	10338	10162	9084				
Per cent. from diseases of the lungs .	28.13	30.43	32.17				
Per cent. from consumption of the lungs	14.93	16.38	16.56				

TABLE III.—Deaths from Consumption of the Lungs, during each Month in the year 1859, at fourteen distinct periods of life, with the Sexes designated for each month.

AGES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Under 1 year . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	8
From 1 to 2 years . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	6
“ 2 to 5 “ . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	3	1	...	10
“ 5 to 10 “ . . . . .	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	1	...	2	1	11
“ 10 to 15 “ . . . . .	...	...	2	2	...	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	15
“ 15 to 20 “	1	7	11	6	8	4	3	15	12	8	20	6	101
“ 20 to 30 “	37	45	51	44	36	39	36	61	26	33	54	33	495
“ 30 to 40 “	39	44	39	39	34	35	30	28	24	32	38	27	409
“ 40 to 50 “	22	18	26	28	13	22	19	16	18	13	12	21	228
“ 50 to 60 “	9	7	14	9	12	9	2	7	7	10	14	16	116
“ 60 to 70 “	4	3	5	9	7	7	10	2	3	7	8	7	72
“ 70 to 80 “	6	1	3	1	2	3	...	1	...	2	3	1	23
“ 80 to 90 “	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	10
“ 90 to 100 “ . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Male	65	68	78	72	66	68	54	70	49	51	74	65	780
Female	56	57	75	70	47	56	57	67	46	61	82	51	725
Monthly totals	121	125	153	142	113	124	111	137	95	112	156	116	1505
Quarterly totals	399			379			343			384			1505

TABLE IV.—Mortality from Diseases of the Nervous System.

DISEASES.	ANNUAL AGGREGATES.			QUARTERS OF 1859.			
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Apoplexy	115	111	92	24	21	16	31
Chorea	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concussion of the brain	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of the brain	201	241	214	54	47	65	48
Convulsions	556	609	520	156	125	130	109
Coup de soleil	6	26	5	...	1	4	...
Cramp	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of the brain	100	134	141	33	43	37	28
Dropsy of the brain	173	261	234	57	70	72	35
Effusion of the brain	92	72	76	22	15	28	11
Epilepsy	18	2	7	...	...	1	6
Inflammation of the brain	306	315	330	98	88	91	53
Mania or insanity	7	9	4	1	1	...	2
Mania à potu	62	85	82	23	24	15	20
Neuralgia . . . . .	...	1	2	...	1	...	1
Palsy	92	105	100	34	26	21	19
Softening of the brain	14	3	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	17	12	22	5	6	9	2
Tetanus	11	13	14	4	3	2	5
Trismus	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1791	2000	1843	511	471	491	370
Total mortality, exclusive of stillborn	10338	10162	9084				
Per cent. of total mortality	17.33	19.58	20.28				

TABLE V.—Mortality from Diseases of the Organs of Nutrition.

DISEASES.	ANNUAL AGGREGATES.			QUARTERS OF 1859.			
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Abscess	35	31	34	13	9	3	9
“ of the liver	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cancer of the stomach and bowels	7	...	39	11	12	9	7
Cholera	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ infantum	534	662	408	...	79	321	8
“ morbus	10	53	24	...	6	18	...
Cirrhosis of the liver	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colic	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Constipation . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption of the bowels	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	119	138	126	19	21	75	11
Disease of the liver	41	68	12	2	10	...	...
“ stomach and bowels	17	12	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy	239	95	...	...	...	...	...
“ abdominal	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	198	240	129	12	42	63	12
Dyspepsia	2	1	1	...	...	1	...
Gout	5	1	3	2	...	1	...
Icterus	11	16	23	8	5	4	6
Inflammation of the liver	25	30	92	22	19	27	24
“ “ peritoneum	56	55	52	19	15	7	11
“ “ stomach and bowels	299	273	257	60	68	64	65
Intussusception	4	2	8	2	2	...	4
Marasmus	506	463	366	72	84	166	44
Obstruction of the bowels	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	51	54	55	10	20	9	16
Tabes mesenterica	44	56	34	5	3	22	4
Ulceration of the stomach and bowels	6	...	6	1	5	...	...
Totals	2236	2253	1670	258	401	790	221
Total mortality, exclusive of stillborn	10338	10162	9084				
Per cent. of total mortality	21.62	22.17	18.38				

TABLE VI.—*Mortality from Diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs.*

DISEASES.	ANNUAL AGGREGATES.			QUARTERS OF 1859.			
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Albuminuria	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
Amenorrhœa . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cancer of uterus	4	...	52	12	7	21	12
Childbed	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chlorosis	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Convulsions, puerperal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	7	3	3	1	...	1	1
Disease of the bladder	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
“ kidneys	8	...	21	5	...	5	11
“ ovaries	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ uterus	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, puerperal	49	36	51	16	12	13	10
Hemorrhage from uterus	5	...	7	3	2	...	2
Inflammation of the bladder	9	3	...	...	...	...	...
“ “ kidneys	7	7	2	2	...	...	...
“ “ uterus	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of the urethra	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strangury . . . . .	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Suppression of urine	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	2	3	5	2	...	2	1
Tumour, ovarian	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of the uterus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	126	63	143	42	22	42	37
Total mortality, exclusive of stillborn	10338	10162	9084				
Per cent. of total mortality	1.21	0.62	1.75				

TABLE VII.—*Mortality from Fevers.*

DISEASES.	ANNUAL AGGREGATES.			QUARTERS OF 1858.			
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ bilious	25	43	24	6	12	5	1
“ cerebral	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
“ congestive	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
“ continued	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ enteric	2	...	5	...	...	1	4
“ gastric	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ hectic	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ intermittent	5	2	5	...	...	1	4
“ malignant . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ nervous	9	1	...	...	...	...	...
“ pernicious . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ puerperal	49	36	51	16	12	13	10
“ remittent	23	17	23	2	1	13	7
“ scarlet	704	241	232	67	53	28	84
“ typhoid	175	197	264	74	68	67	55
“ typhus	38	71	47	14	14	12	7
“ “ icterodes . . . . .	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
“ yellow . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1048	626	651	179	160	140	172
Total mortality, exclusive of stillborn	10338	10162	9084				
Per cent. of total mortality	10.13	6.16	7.16				

TABLE VIII.—Deaths, showing the Sexes, for each Month in the Year, and the Number at Fifteen Distinct Periods of Life, with the Percentages at each Period to the Total Mortality, Exclusive of Stillborn—also the number of Stillborn Children for each Month, and their Sexes.

MONTHS.	STILLBORN.			Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 to 110.	Total.	Monthly per cent. of deaths to total.
	M.	F.	Total.																					
January	32	24	56	401	355	188	179	197	64	55	25	8	18	83	83	64	49	41	37	30	1	1	756	7.76
February	25	24	49	395	374	210	187	214	60	69	24	9	21	82	89	63	46	33	35	20	2	2	769	7.89
March	33	28	61	525	428	286	229	260	98	85	18	17	37	101	86	83	54	45	45	20	4	...	953	9.78
April	16	16	32	404	322	211	163	173	56	78	30	15	22	81	86	56	47	43	22	13	4	...	726	7.46
May	25	25	50	392	343	199	180	181	79	63	22	12	22	81	79	57	49	36	34	15	5	...	735	7.54
June	30	28	58	482	438	275	253	298	92	74	27	16	21	80	86	72	51	43	38	18	3	1	920	9.45
July	22	24	46	496	507	344	356	450	142	54	26	12	16	66	75	40	36	44	19	15	7	1	1003	10.29
August	29	27	56	563	474	340	302	395	102	73	36	9	27	112	76	60	51	44	23	27	2	...	1037	10.64
September	29	27	56	336	272	196	145	188	59	36	21	15	22	57	62	50	32	32	19	13	1	1	608	6.24
October	29	28	57	337	292	172	156	186	40	55	19	10	18	72	63	49	44	39	18	16	...	...	629	6.46
November	38	36	74	428	428	213	218	208	68	85	31	9	30	98	94	63	60	52	37	20	1	...	856	8.78
December	33	30	63	398	352	215	198	219	67	88	15	8	16	75	54	59	57	41	30	20	1	...	750	7.69
Totals	341	317	658	5157	4585	2849	2566	2969	927	815	294	140	270	988	933	716	576	493	357	227	31	6	9742	
Per ct. of totals }				52.83	47.06	29.24	26.34	30.47	9.51	8.26	3.01	1.43	2.77	10.14	9.57	7.35	5.90	5.06	3.66	2.22	0.31	0.06		

Table I. The mortality of our city for 1859, as found in this table, which is in accordance with the record furnished at the health office, has amounted to 9,742. This number of deaths is 955, or nearly 9 per cent. less than those for 1858, and 12.19 per cent. less than the average of deaths for the past four years.

Should the population of Philadelphia reach the estimate recently ascribed to it in our daily journals, of 650,000—which is a liberal calculation—the mortality gives but one death in every 66.72 of the population, or 14.98 deaths to every 1,000 living. Not willing, however, to be adjudged as introducing an exaggerated statement into my report, I prefer to fix the standard at what I conceive to be a more reliable calculation, and base the estimates upon a population of 625,000. From this assessment, it will be found that the deaths amounted to only 1.55 per cent.—or equal to 1 in every 64.15—or as 15.58 in each 1,000 of the population.

This death rate of 15 in each 1,000 of the population, is less by 2 in 1,000, than the standard affixed to the death rate of about a million of people residing in sixty-four districts selected from various parts of England, and who were living under the least unfavourable sanitary condition. It will be remembered, also, that the death rate in large cities is affixed at a much higher point than in rural districts. In London, it is 25 in every 1,000. In New York city in 1859, estimating the population at 800,000, the death rate was 27 in 1,000.

A comparison of the rate of mortality to population of our own with several other cities, will show still more clearly the striking difference in the death rate pressure upon populations in different places.

	Population.	Mortality.	Ratio of deaths to pop.	Deaths to each 1,000.	Per cent. of deaths to pop.
Providence .	52,000	982	1 in 52.09	19	1.83
Boston .	180,000	3,738	1 in 48.15	21	2.07
New York .	800,000	21,645	1 in 36.09	27	2.70
Philadelphia	625,000	9,742	1 in 64.15	15	1.55
Baltimore .	253,000	5,039	1 in 50.02	20	2.

These figures are from official records, and may be relied upon. Consulting the several death rolls, we will have an approximation, at least, towards a comparison of the healthiness of the cities named. The most glaring inequality will be found to exist between the death rate to population of our own city, and that of our sister city New York. Notwithstanding this marked disparity of the low rate of 1 in 64.15 in this city, and the high rate of 1 in 36.09 in New York; the city inspector of the latter city holds the following language in his annual report—"New York city at this day can lay claim to the privilege of being numbered with those of the most healthy in the world." It is unnecessary to comment upon this extraordinary statement, when the above figures contradict so positively the assertion; still, it is to be regretted that the inspector had not availed himself of the above statistical information, which would have obliged him to have presented a widely different statement, although one indicating a more

severe pressure of sanitary evils upon the health of their population, than his report develops.

Providence, R. I., has of late been characterized as one of the best regulated cities in the country, in a sanitary point of view. My knowledge of the accurate manner in which the city registrar, Dr. Snow, performs the duties of his office, especially in that department which relates to the hygienic defences of life, confirms this opinion. Nevertheless, in comparing the figures in the above table, I find that the death rate in our own city is as 1 in 12 less than in Providence, and 4 deaths fewer in every 1,000 living; while the percentage of deaths to population is $\frac{2.8}{100}$ less. In each of the other cities named, in the above table, the difference is still greater in favour of the health of Philadelphia.

The returns, therefore, of deaths for 1859, present a very high standard of salubrity for our city, equal to, if not surpassing, that of the most healthy city in the world.

Nor should I be surprised, if the correctness of our returns made to the health office of the mortality of the city be questioned by sanitarians abroad. In order to meet this distrust, I have instituted a rigid scrutiny into the manner by which the weekly returns of deaths are made at the health office, and the sources from whence they are received, but am unable to discover any defect upon which I could build a reasonable doubt that they do not comprehend all the interments that are made during the year.

The unusual health of our city during the year, has been the subject of frequent discussion among the fellows of this College, as well as by the papers of the day; and I feel assured that every practising physician is competent to furnish a commentary, illustrative of the fact that there has prevailed an unusual scarcity of cases of disease.

No epidemic has visited us, nor have our usual endemics prevailed to any extent. In many instances the diseases of the different seasons have been less frequent and more mild in their character.

During the fall and winter months and in the early spring, croup, and inflammation of the bronchia and lungs among children were the prevailing diseases. With croup, there was observed the steady increase in the number of fatal cases which I have alluded to in several former reports. In inflammation of the lungs, the deaths did not reach the number recorded for 1858. There was nothing, however, unusual in any of the winter diseases, beyond their general characteristics. Scarlet fever, which had prevailed to a great extent for several previous years, was still among us when the year opened. For the most part, the cases which occurred did not present a highly malignant type of fever, and yielded readily to a mild treatment. The deaths, however, were nearly equal to those of the previous year, and amounted to 232.

I cannot omit to mention in this place the appearance of a few cases of diphtheria, or malignant or putrid sore throat. Towards the latter end of the year these cases increased in number; several of them were fatal, but

whether they were certified to and classed in the record with sore throat, scarlet fever, or croup, I am unable to determine, as I find no death recorded from diphtheria. I did not witness a single malignant case of this fatal disease in my own practice, but in a number of cases of sore throat, accompanied with high fever, vomiting, frequent pulse and red tongue, which came under my care, I observed a remarkable tendency to congestion of the mucous tissue of the fauces of a dark livid hue, to the exudation of a whitish plastic lymph and minute points of ulceration. These cases were accompanied with great debility of the system. They were evidently characteristic of the epidemic of diphtheria, but in a mild form, as none proved fatal.

None of these cases were in any manner involved with scarlet fever, and in one instance the patient had passed through that disease a few months previously thereto. Nor did any of them resemble croup.

How nearly this malignant form of disease which has prevailed in several of our large cities and towns, to an extent sufficient to create alarm, is identified with scarlet fever, or with membranous croup, or whether it derives its origin from a distinct and peculiar poison, becomes an important question for solution. The indications are, that ere long we may have to combat this formidable enemy, which, as yet, particularly in its malignant type, has resisted, in a majority of instances, the most watchful and judicious treatment.

The invasion of cholera infantum took place about the usual period of the summer, and was most prevalent in July. Its ravages by death, however, were not so great by 254, as during the previous year. The number of deaths recorded were 408, a less mortality, compared to population or deaths from all diseases, than has occurred for many years. The cause of this remarkable diminution in the deaths from this infantile endemic may be ascribed, in part, to the favourable condition of the summer heat, which was 2 degrees below the average for the previous eight years, to the absence of a choleraic influence, and the increased facilities for hygienic protection afforded that class of the population who are deprived of the advantage of a pure atmosphere in their unventilated houses. They are now enabled by cheap rides, in easy and commodious city railroad cars, in almost every direction, to reach within a few minutes the rural environs of our city, where, with their feeble, sickly and emaciated offspring, they can enjoy the luxury of inhaling the pure, cool and invigorating air of the country.

Of the entire number of deaths for the year, 5,157 were males, and 4,585 were females. This proportion shows an excess of deaths in the males of 12.52 per cent., and is in keeping with the records of our mortality of sexes for a number of years past.

Stillborn children foot up 658 during the year. These, with the deaths from casualties of various kinds, and from debility and old age, amounting in all to 1,709, should be deducted from the total mortality, in order to ascertain more correctly the deaths from morbid causes. By this arrange-

ment I find that only 8,033 deaths, or one in every 76.5 of the population, were caused by the effect of diseases, thus presenting our sanitary position in a still more favourable light.

Of all the deaths, including stillborn, 2,969 perished before the expiration of the first year of life. Between the ages of one and two, 927 died; between two and five, 815; between five and ten years, 294. It will be seen, therefore, that 5,005, or 51.37 per cent., more than half of the annual mortality, occurred before the tenth year of life. This large proportion of infant mortality in our city, presents a melancholy picture of the continued prevalence of every variety of sanitary evils, not exempting swill milk. These, together with the mismanagement of children on the part of parents and others, who have the oversight of this interesting portion of our population, are the prominent causes for the fatality among them. In several former reports, I have called the attention of the fellows of the College to this single item of our annual mortality. I would again impress upon them the importance, nay the sacred duty, not only of arousing the public conservators of health to the necessity for the institution of a sanitary medical police, but the enforcement of ordinances drafted in accordance with the laws of health and life. Nor is it of less importance, through a special committee, to make such inquiries and investigations, as will lead to a knowledge of the true causes of the alarming waste of infantile life. This course of action may lead to measures of sanitary reform, that will prove influential not only in removing the various preventable causes of disease that exist in our midst, but in diminishing the fearfully increasing amount of infant mortality.

The deaths under twenty years were 5,415, while those above that age were 4,327. This division gives 55.58 per cent. of the mortality to children, or those under twenty, that period constituting the division line between adults and children. In 1858, the deaths in New York city, of those under twenty, were 67.70 per cent. of the whole number, an excess of 14.32 per cent. over those of our own city for the same year and the like period.

The highest number of deaths recorded in any one decennial period, beyond those in the first ten years of life, will be found between twenty and thirty years, amounting to 988. From this period, the deaths gradually decreased, in each succeeding decade, up to between eighty and ninety, when they were 227. Beyond that age, the number of deaths reached but 37, and of these, only six were centenarians.

The greatest mortality in any month was in August, viz., 1,037; while the least, 608, was in the following month of September. July, however, presented the highest rate of mortality among children, or those under 20 years, to wit, 700.

I have prepared the following table to illustrate, at a glance, the diseases which have been so fruitful during the year in swelling the amount of mortality among children, together with the number of deaths from each source, and the monthly periods when they proved most fatal.

Mortality among Children.

DISEASES.	Annual total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	HIGHEST MONTH.	LOWEST MONTHS.
		Congestion of the brain	131	6	9	13	6	7	14	19	18	8	10	11	10	July	January and April.
Cholera infantum	408	...	...	...	6	10	63	194	104	23	7	1	...	July	Jan., Feb., Mar., and Dec.
Convulsions	488	87	57	51	27	42	52	43	52	26	25	46	30	February	October.
Croup	311	34	28	30	27	21	10	16	16	12	28	53	36	November	June.
Debility	253	24	16	30	15	18	27	33	31	14	16	10	19	July	November.
Dropsy of the brain	230	16	20	19	20	21	29	35	25	12	10	10	13	July	October and November.
Fever, scarlet	232	11	28	28	15	13	25	8	15	5	16	29	39	December	September.
Marasmus	328	13	16	32	15	26	33	53	75	30	13	13	9	August	December.
Inflammation of the brain	275	28	22	32	29	16	29	27	28	25	12	16	11	March	December.
“ “ lungs	398	48	45	61	45	32	22	9	18	11	17	39	51	March	July.
Total	3054	217	241	296	205	206	304	437	382	166	154	228	218		
Stillborn	658	56	49	61	32	50	58	46	56	56	57	74	63	November	April.
	3712	273	290	357	237	256	362	483	438	222	211	302	281		

This table furnishes an account of 3,054 deaths. Of these, 2,396 are charged to only ten diseases, and 658 are recorded stillborn. Convulsions maintains its ascendancy over all other diseases of infancy, in producing death. It numbers 488, and exceeds cholera infantum by 80. The seasons of the year appear to exert very little influence upon the deaths from convulsions, as there is a striking uniformity in the numbers for each month. Not so, however, with cholera infantum and croup. In the former, there is a great disparity, as during the three winter, and the first spring months, there was not a single death recorded; while in the month of June there were 63; in July, 194; in August, 104 deaths. Croup was most fatal in November, when there were 53 deaths, and least fatal in June, when there were only 10 deaths. The winter months also proved more fatal than the spring or summer.

Marasmus was the cause of 328 deaths inserted in this table. The summer months exhibit a large increase over all others. The highest rate was in August, 75, and the lowest in December, 9.

Inflammation of the lungs, which stands quite prominent, furnished 398 deaths, and was most fatal during the winter and spring months.

The stillborn, numbering 658, which I have added to this table, and are equal to about 7 per cent. of all the deaths, present less than the usual uniformity of numbers for each month. The highest rate of these deaths was in November, viz., 74, and the lowest 32, in April. The months of January, June, August, September, and October, however, varied only between 56 and 58 in each month.

Table II. The deaths from diseases of the lungs and air-passages are given in this group, and amount to 2,933, or 32.17 per cent. of all the deaths for the year, exclusive of stillborn. This percentage shows higher than in 1858, when it was only 30.43 per cent., for the reason that the annual aggregate mortality is less than in 1858.

The most striking feature in this table is the falling off of the deaths from whooping-cough, as compared with the previous year, when they rated 153. This year, they were only 52, a decrease of 101, equal to 66 per cent.

Croup, which I have already alluded to, is still on the increase. The first and last quarters of the year, which include the winter months, present the highest mortality.

Asthma, congestion of the lungs, dropsy of the chest, inflammation of the bronchia and pleura, show a small increase of deaths over the previous year, whereas, the deaths from consumption of the lungs, and inflammation of the lungs, have declined.

Table III. contains a statistical enumeration of the deaths from consumption of the lungs, amounting to 1,505. It furnishes also the periods

of the year, and the time of life, when the disease has proved most fatal, together with a designation of the sexes, and the monthly and quarterly mortality.

The deaths from consumption this year are 9 per cent. less than they were in 1858. Another change will be discovered, in regard to the proportion of sexes; as, contrary to the usual rate, the excess in this instance is on the side of males, equal to 7.57 per cent. above those in females.

This disease is productive of a large amount of our annual mortality. The fatal cases are equal to 61 per cent. of all the deaths from the diseases of the lungs and air-passages; and of the annual aggregate mortality, they form nearly 19 per cent. To the population, they are as 1 to every 415.29, or 2.40 in every 1,000.

The heaviest mortality was between the ages of 20 and 30, while the month of November records the greatest number of deaths, viz., 156. The fewest deaths, 95, occurred in September. The first quarter of the year contributed the largest number of deaths.

Table IV. records the deaths from diseases appertaining to the nervous system, amounting to 1,843, or 20.28 per cent. of the entire mortality.

The highest mortality from any one disease in this table is claimed by convulsions, which amounts to 520, or 28.22 per cent. of all the deaths in this group.

The diseases coming under this head not being influenced by the seasons to the same extent as many of those are in other classes, the uniformity in the number of deaths occurring from month to month, and even from year to year, is but little affected, unless it may be in the instance of *coup de soleil*, which is an exception. An examination of the record of deaths for several years back, will present only a slight disparity in the numbers for the different quarters of each year.

Table V. The diseases belonging to this class, the organs of nutrition, return a mortality of only 1,670, or 18.38 per cent. of the annual deaths. The falling off of the deaths in this group from those of last year, is equal to about 4 per cent. The disproportion is caused principally by the less number of deaths from cholera infantum, dysentery, and marasmus. These three diseases alone make a difference of 462 deaths in the table, when compared with those of the previous year. The diminished number of deaths from cholera infantum, which has always rated next highest to consumption in these tables, is strikingly perceptible, to which circumstance I have already alluded.

The diseases noticed in this table are chiefly those which happen during the warm seasons of the year; hence it will be found that the 2d and 3d quarters furnish the largest proportion of deaths, equal to 148.62 per cent. over the 1st and 4th quarters.

The large increase of deaths from inflammation of the liver, is worthy of notice. The average of deaths from this disease for the three previous years was $31\frac{1}{3}$; this year, 1859, they were 92, nearly equal to the number for the three former years. I am not prepared to assign any cause for this increase.

Table VI: Those who examine this table of deaths from diseases of the urino-genital organs, will be struck with the comparative increase over those of the previous year. The number in 1858 was 63. In 1859, they are set down at 143, a difference of eighty. A little explanation will place this disparity in its true light. In 1858, all the deaths from cancer of the different organs were placed in the health office reports under one general head, cancer; hence the deaths from cancer of the uterus were not found in this table. This year the deaths from cancer having been distinguished according to their location, increases this table 52. The only real increase, therefore, over the deaths of 1858, is to be found in puerperal fever and disease of the kidneys, amounting to 36.

There has been a perceptible increase of deaths from puerperal fever. They now number 51, or fifteen over those for 1858. The highest number for any period occurred in the first quarter, the coldest season of the year. The proportion of deaths in this table to the entire mortality, was 1.75 per cent.

Table VII. Like the mortality from fevers during 1858, so this table, the present year, exemplifies the healthy condition of our city, when placed in contrast with those of former years, and with the deaths from fevers, in other large cities. The proportion, to the mortality from all causes, exclusive of stillborn, is 1 in every 13, or 7.16 per cent. It rates about alike with that of the former year. The slight increase of percentage is owing to decrease in the general mortality for the year.

The deaths from scarlet fever in this table give nearly the like number as in 1858, viz. 232. The epidemic influence still lingers with us, and according to the returns for the last quarter, may be on the increase.

I have omitted the table for measles, smallpox, and varioloid. The deaths from measles amounted to 51. Of these, 40 occurred in the two first quarters of the year, ten in the third, and only one in the fourth quarter. By this, it would appear that our city at this time is almost free from measles.

Of deaths from smallpox, but two are found during the entire year, and none from varioloid.

I cannot refrain from expressing the conviction, judging from the evidence afforded by the statistics of former years, that ere long our city may suffer from an epidemic influence, which shall inflict upon us that most loathsome of all diseases—smallpox. Adopting this opinion, I regret to

add that we are by no means in a proper state of protection, so far as relates to prophylactic measures, to contend with this dangerous enemy to life, from the fact that, for several years, public vaccination has been fearfully neglected, through the supineness of our public authorities, in declining to appoint collectors of cases for vaccination, as in former years. As a consequence of this omission, only 195 persons were vaccinated under this ordinance during the year. No censure whatever can be laid upon the medical gentlemen appointed by Councils as vaccine physicians. Their duty is to vaccinate, gratuitously, all persons who call upon them at their offices, which duty they have faithfully performed. The imperfection exists in the want of collectors of cases, who shall make house to house visits in the several wards, and gather the names and residences of the hundreds of children, and even adults, who are unprotected by vaccination, and who, in the event of an epidemic of smallpox, will fall victims to its ravages. For the past six years, but few of those for whom this humane ordinance is intended, have undergone the process of protection, when compared with the many who received its benefit in previous years, under the ordinance recognizing collectors of vaccine cases. On more than one occasion, the Board of Health has called the attention of Councils to the importance of an improved system of vaccination, but without any favourable response. The medical profession has spoken its mind freely on this subject, and in the event of an epidemic of smallpox visiting our city in its present unprotected state—so far as public vaccination is concerned—let the censure fall where it properly belongs.

Table VIII. furnishes an analytical view of the mortality for the year, arranged in numerical order. The number of stillborn, with the sexes, for each month. The monthly deaths, with the sexes, at fifteen different periods of life. The number of boys and girls, or those under 20, that have died, are all enumerated. A calculation of percentages of deaths for each month to the whole number of deaths is given, together with the percentages for the several designated periods of life. This table will be found useful in the preparation of comparative tables.

Births.—For several years previous to the organization of the present board of health, no systematic effort had been made to secure a record of the births in our city. Owing to this delinquency, the reports sent to the health office were so limited in number, as to render their publication useless. This circumstance is to be regretted, as it leaves a blank in the birth statistics of our city, which can never be filled otherwise than by inference.

The following table gives the number of births in our city for 1859, as far as they have been returned at the health office.

1859.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	684	633	1317
February	597	577	1174
March	621	563	1184
April	613	511	1124
May	632	575	1207
June	551	575	1126
July	635	589	1224
August	644	605	1249
September	686	580	1266
October	655	623	1278
November	639	622	1261
December	712	710	1422
Total	<u>7669</u>	<u>7163</u>	<u>14,832</u>

An examination of the above figures, shows an aggregate of 14,832 births. A majority of these are males, amounting to 7669 or 51.70 per cent. of the whole number, while the females numbered 7163 or 48.29 per cent., showing a preponderance of male births for the year, equivalent to 3.41 per cent. This excess of boy births, in the proportion of the sexes, according to the experience of Villermè, Emerson, and other statisticians, indicates a favourable condition of the health, prosperity and vigor of a community. Hence it furnishes additional evidence of the good health of our city for the year.

The births are stated in this table for each month of the year. December appears to have been the most fruitful in births, yielding 1422; April the least so, furnishing only 1124; June gave only 1126. These returns demonstrate that March was the most prolific in conceptions, while August exhibited the least fecundity.

The ratio of births to population, according to these returns, gives 1 to every 42.13. In the city of Boston for 1858 it was, 1 to every 30.35. In the city of Providence for the same year, 1 to every 29.15.

From these comparative estimates, the inference is drawn, that our returns of births are not sufficiently accurate to warrant any reliable statement, as to the proportion of births to population. For no reason can be adduced why the producing part of our community should not be equal to that of England, where, according to the reports of the Registrar-General, there is 1 to every 31 of the population. Moreover, as it is undoubtedly true, that large cities furnish a still greater proportion than States or countries at large; therefore, based upon this evidence, our birth returns should amount to about 20,000.

When compared with the deaths, the returns of births present an excess of 4913; a gain to the population, equal to 50 per cent. of the mortality.