

dom is practically the same as it was in 1850. In sharp contrast with this statement, is the report of a New York City Health Board, which is as follows:—

Date	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	% of Total Deaths.
1882	4,050	10.68
1883	3,398	9.99
1884	3,679	10.51
1885	3,426	9.60
1886	3,494	9.35
1887	3,762	9.66
1888	3,489	9.68
1889	3,648	9.18
1890	3,346	8.34
1891	3,587	8.22
1892	3,602	8.13
1893	3,310	7.44
1894	3,040	7.38
1895	3,237	7.39
1896	<u>3,237</u>	6.90

To show the relationship of the hottest weather, to the infantile deaths in the three hottest weeks in the City of New York in 1872, 1892 and 1896, I will read the following statistics:—

Year	Total Deaths	Under 12 mo.	Diarrhoea	Total %	% Under 12 mo.
1872	1,569	733	496	46.7	67.5
1892	1,434	563	293	39.3	52.0
1896	1,810	391	128	21.6	32.7

For 1900 in New York City, the total deaths in males charged against Small-pox, Chicken-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Typhoid, Influenza and Cerebro-spinal-fever was 5,438, 1,690 of these being under 5 years of age. For the same time there were 3,851 deaths from diarrhoea, 1834 being under 5 years. In addition there were 1,348 deaths charged to Marasmus, (a really rare disease), and inanition. Many of these deaths were undoubtedly due to diarrhoea, but not put down to such cause, through faulty classification.

J. Wicliffe Peck, Chemist of Great Ormond Street Hospital for children, London, says that in England, that one in ten babies is sacrificed to the Moloch of rotten milk.