In 1864, the deaths of males have been 10, against 25 of females.

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In 1863, the deaths of males were 14, against 11 of females.

In 1862, they were 11 of males, against 16 of females.

In 1861, they were 20 of n. des, against 22 of females.

In 1860, they were 22 of males, against 18 of females.

In 1859, they were 22 of males, against 16 of females.

Thus the last six years give 99 deaths of males, against 108 of females; and bearing in mind, that since the opening of the University Branch, the number of female patients remaining in has been constantly in excess of that of males, by an average of 20 to 25 per cent, it will not appear that the female mortality has been in excess of that of males.

In a total of 614 deaths in our Register, 329 have been of males in 1646 admitted, and 285 of females in 1468 admitted; being equal to 20 per cent for males, against 19.41 per cent for females.

But in the 99 deaths of males since the 1st January, 1859, 28 have resulted from general paresis, and only three deaths of females from this disease.

Now, deducting these from the respective totals, leaves 72 deaths of males, and 105 of females, from the various other diseases incident to both sexes.

What is the compensating death factor in insane females?

In 1864, 8 out of 9 of the deaths from phthisis have occurred in females, and only one in males, but 8 out of 9 of the deaths from general paresis have occurred in males, and only one in females.

I believe this balancing of mortality in the sexes is found to obtain in all Asylums in which general paresis largely obtains, and in which due attention is given to the detection of phthisis, by post mortem examinations. It may be interesting, and it might hereafter prove useful, to note this fact; but it must be difficult, and it would be rash, to venture at present on an explanation of it. All who live, must die; and death has various modes of doing his work. An equal number of men and women admitted into Lunatic Asylums will, in the lapse of a quarter or half of a century, be found to have died in pretty equal propor-