1873; to 26.87 for the period ending in 1883; to 25.78 for the period ending in 1893, while in the year 1894 it was 22.76; in 1895, 23.10; in 1896, 21.54, and for the first half of 1897, 19.60. The population meanwhile had increased from 312,000 in 1840, to an estimated population of 1,990,000 on July 1st, 1897.

The mortality rate is normally higher for the first half of the year than the second half, and it is therefore probable that the rate for 1897 will be a fraction over 19, or a diminution of 25 per cent. on the death rate for the decennial period ending in 1893.

The percentage of mortality occurring in children under five is always high, and has been long regarded as an excellent index of existing sanitary conditions. The injurious effects of unsanitary conditions and surroundings always fall heaviest upon the youngest element of the population.

TABLE V.

NEW YORK CITY.

Annual death rate for all causes, and for certain diseases, 1886-1896, inclusive, and January to July, 1897.

Year.	All causes.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Phthisis.	All Tubercular Diseases.	Measles.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diarrhœal Diseases of Children under five years.	Diphtheria and Croup, all Tubercular Diseases, Measles, Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, and Diarrhœal diseases of children under five years.
1886	25.99	1.87	3.79	4.42	0.46	0.022	0.26	0.23	2.08	9.34
1887	26.32	2.06	3.56	4.06	0.52	0.067	0.40	0.22	2.20	9.53
1888	26.39	1.68	3.46	3.99	0.39	0.050	0.89	0.24	2.00	9.24
1889	25.32	1.46	3.31	3.86	0.30	0.0006	0.79	0.25	2.00	8.66
1890	24.87	1.11	3.41	3.97	0.45	0.001	0.25	0.22	1.86	7.86
1891	26.31	1.19	3.11	3.56	0.40	0.001	0.74	0.23	1.92	8.04
1892	25.95	1.23	2.95	3.55	0.51	0.050	0.57	0.23	1.85	7.99
1893	25.30	1.45	2.91	3.51	0.22	0.060	0.31	0.22	1.65	7.42
1894	22.76	1.59	2.57	3.16	0.32	0.085	0.30	0.18	1.50	7.14
1895	23.11	1.05	2.77	3.34	0.42	0.005	0.25	0.17	1.51	6.75
1896	21.52	0.91	2.58	3.06	0.37	0.0005	0.21	0.15	1.32	6.02
Jan.-July 1897. }	19.60	....	2.44	2.97	0.20	0.021	0.30	....	....	....