

A COMPARATIVE VIEW
OF THE MORTALITY OF THE HUMAN SPECIES

A
Comparative View
of the
Mortality
of the
HUMAN SPECIES,
AT ALL AGES;
and of the
DISEASES AND CASUALTIES
By which they are destroyed or annoyed.

ILLUSTRATED WITH CHARTS AND TABLES.

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CHAPTER I.

The Comparative Mortality of the Human Species, and of the Sexes at every Age, in City, Town, and Country; and in different Kingdoms of Europe: illustrated with a Chart, and with Tables. The Comparative Mortality of the Human Species, by different Diseases and Casualties: exhibiting a Chart, and Tables of all the Mortal Diseases and Casualties in London during Seventy-five Years: illustrated by and contrasted with the united Observations of Medical Authors, with various Hospital Registers; and with a Variety of Materials, Observations, and Comments of the Author.



A GENERAL ABSTRACT OF HUMAN MORTALITY IN
CITY AND COUNTRY, AND THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

LET US CLOSE THIS humiliating scene with a general abstract of human carnage. If we scan the dolorous mansions of disease, we find, on an average, 1 death, annually, out of every 5 families in cities: but in country towns, and open districts, 1 of 7, 8, 9; and in a few healthy places, 1 of every 10 families. Including the whole assemblage of inhabitants in city, town, and country, from birth to the extreme of existence, they are computed to die in the following annual proportion to the living: In London, 1 of 21; Dublin, 1 of 22; Edinburgh, 1 of 21; Vienna, 1 of 20; Amsterdam, 1 of 22; Berlin, 1 of 26. This is nearly Dr. Price's calculation; but Halley and Susmilch compute only 1 of 22 to 29 to die annually in cities. In smaller cities and towns, such as Norwich and Northampton, the general average of deaths is 1 of 24 to 26; but in several provinces and healthy country villages, 1 of 32 and 33, up to 45, 50, and even 60, is the annual drain: 1 of 43 to 50 was the average in upwards of a thousand country parishes on the continent; and recorded in Susmilch. Within the above short intervals of time, there will have died in the respective cities and country places enumerated, a number equal to the whole inhabitants. But the annual decrease of the oppressed Negroes, in the West India islands, is estimated at 1 of 7.

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The ancient Egyptians allotted 3 generations to a century, which is bordering upon the truth; at this day, 1 of 32 and 33 up to 35, is near the measure of a generation, and to the general decrease of a community throughout Europe, comprehending all the inhabitants in city, village, and country: that is, mankind share amongst them from about 32 and 33 to 35 years each of existence: and within this fugitive interval of time, a number equal to all the present inhabitants of this island, or of the whole earth, will be exterminated. If we extend this estimate to the whole human race, eight hundred million will die in 33 years; about twenty-eight million annually; seventy or eighty thousand daily; about three thousand hourly; and from fifty to sixty every minute. It is perhaps superfluous to add, that, in the same intervals, an equal or superior number will be born.

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*The probabilities
or expectation
of life*

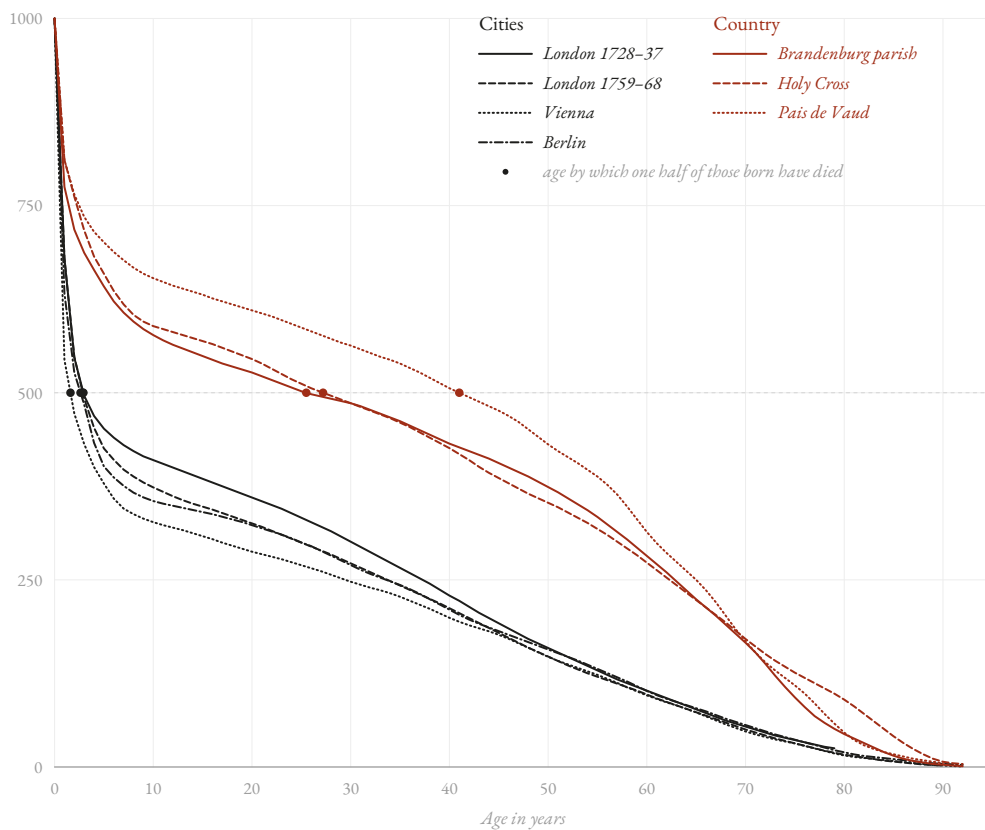
According to De Moivre and Dr. Price, “the probabilities or expectation of life, decrease as we advance from childhood to old age, in an arithmetical progression; that is, in such a manner that the difference is always the same between the number of persons living at the beginning of any one year, and the number living at the beginning of the following year.” Or, in other words, less enveloped in mathematical obscurity, out of any specified number, an hundred or a thousand, the same proportion will continue to die every year until near 80 years of age and upwards: consequently, the probabilities of life are constantly decreasing; because notwithstanding the progressive annual drain from the capitals, yet the deaths continue | throughout equal. But this proportion is certainly erroneous in the first stages of life, and until about 10. View the above proposition in another light.

From any given number there will be an equal drain annually, until what De Moivre terms the *complement* or *maximum*, or utmost probable extreme of life, which he fixes at 86, all are dead. The probability, therefore, that the whole of any limited number whatsoever, or age, will all be exterminated is the number of years between 86 and the year such a number are all alive. Of 56 persons alive at 30, they should all be dead in 56 years, because 56 added to 30 amounts to 86, the maximum: of 46 persons alive at 40 years of age, they should all be dead in 46 years: and 36 persons alive at 50 years of age, should be dead in 36 years; for 50 and 36 complete the maximum. Again, the expectation of any single life is only half the maximum or complement, or half the space between that age and the ultimate term of existence: but here we must repeat the former exception, and draw the line after 10 | years of age. The expectation of two equal joint lives, according to De Moivre, is one third of the complement of life. Example: two lives, aged 40, have an even chance or probable prospect of continuing together in exigence only 15 years; which is the third of the complement, reckoning from 40 to 86: the expectation of the survivor is also 15. Or, suppose a lot of marriages of persons at 40 years of age, they will, on an average, continue together 15½ years; and the survivors the same time after. This expectation, therefore, is the probable duration of each marriage, and the share of each person’s life. But it may be proper to add, that the duration of marriages, and the value of single and joint lives, will, on a promiscuous calculation, be different from the registers of annuitant and insurance offices; because they are scrupulously vigilant to exclude all diseased and unhealthy persons from becoming members.

The following Chart and Tables, present a distinct prospect of the fates clipping the mortal thread, from birth to old age, in | city and country. But we are not to suppose that in every instance there will be annually a regular

arithmetical diminution, as marked in the different tables: some years will be more fatal than others; and we are to form estimates from an average of several years. The first column points out the age, the second the number living at that age, the third the number who die during the year; and so on to the end of the table. But observe, that the number of infants, at the beginning of the second column, are supposed to be all born together on the first day of that year; and this rule applies throughout all the remaining ages. The two short tables of 15 and 30 years mortality in London, demonstrate the gradations at longer intervals than a single year. From these different tables may be estimated the annual waste, out of any specified number, at all ages, the ultimate prospects of existence, and the odds or probability of a person in health surviving a stated number of years.

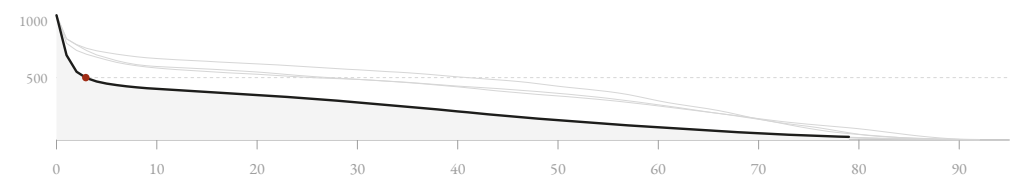
A GENERAL CHART, WITH DIFFERENT TABLES, *Exhibiting the Gradations of Mortality in City and Country.*



Persons living, out of every thousand born, at each year of age: the seven tables of probabilities of life (I-IV, VII-IX) drawn to one scale. The cities fall to one half before the third year; the country parishes not before the twenty-fifth.

Shewing the Probability of the Duration of Life in LONDON, deduced by Mr. Simpson, from Observations on the Bills of Mortality in London for Ten Years, from 1728 to 1737. The total Number of Inhabitants, probably, about 650,000 in Winter. One Half born died under Three Years of Age.

TABLE I
London, 1728-37
(Simpson)



PERSONS			PERSONS			PERSONS		
AGES.	LIVING.	DECR. OF LIFE.	AGES.	LIVING.	DECR. OF LIFE.	AGES.	LIVING.	DECR. OF LIFE.
0	1000	320	30	301	7	60	102	5
1	680	133	31	294	7	61	97	5
2	547	51	32	287	7	62	92	5
3	496	27	33	280	7	63	87	5
4	469	17	34	273	7	64	82	5
5	452	12	35	266	7	65	77	5
6	440	10	36	259	7	66	72	5
7	430	8	37	252	7	67	67	5
8	422	7	38	245	8	68	62	4
9	415	5	39	237	8	69	58	4
10	410	5	40	229	7	70	54	4
11	405	5	41	222	8	71	50	4
12	400	5	42	214	8	72	46	4
13	395	5	43	206	7	73	42	3
14	390	5	44	199	7	74	39	3
15	385	5	45	192	7	75	36	3
16	380	5	46	185	7	76	33	3
17	375	5	47	178	7	77	30	3
18	370	5	48	171	6	78	27	2
19	365	5	49	165	6	79	25	
20	360	5	50	159	6			
21	355	5	51	153	6			
22	350	5	52	147	6			
23	345	6	53	141	6			
24	339	6	54	135	6			
25	333	6	55	129	6			
26	327	6	56	123	6			
27	321	6	57	117	5			
28	315	7	58	112	5			
29	308	7	59	107	5			

Dr. SHORT'S Table, from January 1st, 1728, to 1743; a Period of Fifteen Years. Died by the London Bills, at all Ages, taken at an Annual Medium, in the following Proportions.

TABLE V
London, fifteen years (Short)

YEARS OF AGE.			DIED.	
Under	—	2	9910	
	2	to 5	2411	
	5	— 10	980	
	10	— 20	851	
	20	— 30	2060	
From	30	— 40	2471	
	40	— 50	2510	
	50	— 60	2231	
	60	— 70	1675	
	70	— 80	1200	
	80	— 90	634	
	90	— 100	117	
TOTAL ANNUAL MEDIUM OF DEATHS IN THIS PERIOD			27,058	

A Table of Thirty Years, taken from the London Bills, beginning with 1728, and ending with 1757; shewing the Total Number of Deaths and Decrease in this Period, at every Age.

TABLE VI
London, thirty years, 1728–57

YEARS OF AGE.			DIED.	
Under	—	2	272903	
	2	to 5	64745	
	5	— 10	25912	
	10	— 20	22891	
	20	— 30	58474	
From	30	— 40	71502	
	40	— 50	73258	
	50	— 60	59872	
	60	— 70	47269	
	70	— 80	33679	
	80	— 90	16948	
	90	— 100	2496	
	100	— 138	242	
TOTAL DEATHS IN THIS PERIOD, AT ALL AGES			750,191	

The two following TABLES are taken from Dr. Price. I have however omitted the fractions, for reasons which shall be explained when treating of the inaccuracy of the public registers. The expectations of life are here rated a few years inferior to the standard of most other authors.

The probable prospects or expectations of life at all ages

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TABLE X

The probable Expectations or Prospects of Life in

AGES.	City			Country		
	LONDON.	VIENNA.	BERLIN.	COUNTRY PARISH OF BRANDENBURG.	HOLY CROSS, NEAR SHREWSBURY.	PAIS DE VAUD, IN SWITZERLAND.
At birth	18 yrs.	17 yrs.	18 yrs.	33 yrs.	33 yrs.	37 yrs.
Age 12	34	36	36	44	44	44
25	26	28	27	36	35	35
30	24	26	25	32	32	31
35	22	23	24	26	28	28
40	20	21	21	25	26	24
45	18	18	19	22	23	21
50	16	16	16	18	20	18
55	14	14	14	15	17	15
60	13	12	13	12	15	12
65	11	10	11	10	12	10
70	9	9	9	8	10	8
75	7	7	7	6	8	6
80	5	6	6	5	5	5

TABLE XI

The Odds or Probability of living ONE Year in

AGES.	City			Country		
	LONDON.	VIENNA.	BERLIN.	COUNTRY PARISH OF BRANDENBURG.	HOLY CROSS, NEAR SHREWSBURY.	PAIS DE VAUD, IN SWITZERLAND.
At birth	2 to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	4 to 1	5 to 1	5 to 1
Age 12	75 to 1	84 to 1	123 to 1	112 to 1	144 to 1	160 to 1
25	56 to 1	66 to 1	50 to 1	110 to 1	100 to 1	117 to 1
30	45 to 1	56 to 1	44 to 1	107 to 1	96 to 1	111 to 1
40	31 to 1	36 to 1	32 to 1	78 to 1	55 to 1	83 to 1
50	24 to 1	27 to 1	30 to 1	50 to 1	50 to 1	49 to 1
60	18 to 1	19 to 1	18 to 1	25 to 1	26 to 1	23 to 1
70	12 to 1	11 to 1	12 to 1	11 to 1	16 to 1	10 to 1
80	7 to 1	7 to 1	7 to 1	6 to 1	8 to 1	4 to 1

HAVING IN THE PRECEDING part endeavoured to establish the mortality of the human species at different ages, I am now to attempt a more arduous task; to ascertain the mortality by different diseases. I propose therefore, in imitation of the geographers, to spread out and to review, in one general Chart, the enormous host of diseases which disgorge their virulence over the earth, and, with frightful rapacity, wage incessant hostilities with mankind. By this means, we shall, to use a military phrase, reconnoitre more distinctly our enemies arranged in hostile front; and be warned to make the best disposition and preparation for defence where the greatest danger is apprehended, and the most formidable assaults to be sustained. Armed with diseases, the grim King of Terrors appears in the most hideous aspect. Under all these predatory disguises and morbifick forms, I shall track him grappling with mankind, and with his tremendous scythe mowing down generations. The learned Sauvages thus expresses himself: “Utinam numerus respectivus diversorum morborum a nostratibus inquirarentur.” It is, in some measure, | from ignorance in this subject, that the streams of medical inquiries, of academick rudiments, and of charitable donations to poverty in disease, have not yet been pointedly directed to publick utility.

*Of the London
bills of mortality*

I could easily have exhibited tables of the Diseases and Casualties in London during the greater part of the last century. But, compared to its present magnitude, the British metropolis was then insignificant in size: 23 new parishes have been since gradually added to the London bills: there is also a chasm of 10 years in which the registers are lost. Again, until 1665 and 6, London was infested with the plague; which disease, previous to that date, seems to have been one primary object of the registers: and to adopt Graunt and Short’s sentiments, these records, from various political and religious obstacles, were then very negligently managed. During the early part of this interval, the kingdom was distracted with civil war; and after the great pestilence in 1665, London must have required some years to recruit. Besides, had I attempted to form tables for even | the latter part of the last century, the reader would have been fruitlessly embarrassed; and such an attempt

must ever prove abortive. For example, under one and the same title, in the annual bills of mortality, are often confounded flox, small pox, and measles: consumptions and tissick: cancer, canker, and thrush: wolf, cancer, gangrene, and fistula: cancer, gangrene, fistula, and mortification: gout and sciatica: vapours and water in the head: quinsey and thrush: teeth and worms: sores, ulcers, bruised and broken limbs: cough, cold, and chincough, &c. These are a few specimens of Nosological absurdity in the superintendents of the publick registers.

Notwithstanding this rabble of diseases in commenting upon the London bills and diseases of the present century, I constantly refer back, and contrast them with the bills of the last thirty years of the preceding century; so that, as near as the imperfection of the materials will admit, the mortality and diseases of 105 years in London is presented at one view; and comprehends the various acute and chronic diseases, | by which about two million and a half of the human species have been destroyed. The few authors who have written on bills of mortality, have obscured their works in a cloud of figures and calculation: the reader must have no small portion of phlegm and resolution to follow them throughout with attention: they often tax the memory and patience with a numerical superfluity, even to a nuisance.

For the above, and many other reasons, I have compressed into one chart, the London Diseases and Casualties of seventy-five years in the present century: each disease and casualty arranged in a progressive series of fifteen years mortality; in a fifth column is added together the mortality of the preceding five divisions. During this period, London has been more populous and stationary in numbers: and by this means, the actual and comparative magnitude, rise, and declension of different diseases, will be more conspicuous in each period or interval: and by measuring the mortality with the population, we are enabled, with certain precautions and exceptions, | to make the diseases and casualties of London serve as a morbid barometer to the whole nation. The important reason which determined me in forming an arrangement of fifteen years, in preference to any other number or period, was, that the annual havock by similar diseases and casualties, throughout this and the neighbouring island, might be computed with some probability by each fifteen years of the London bills; and thereby to elicit a new, curious, and comprehensive proportion in medicine. For instance, if we suppose the standing number, on an average, of the London inhabitants at six hundred thousand; and the total inhabitants in Britain and Ireland at nine million; and if the same diseases and casualties were equally diffused and fatal to this whole community, then, in such case, the London bills would serve as a scale or index of mortality to

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The chart of London diseases may serve as a general scale and index of diseases and casualties to Britain and Ireland, or to the whole globe; with exceptions: a sort of medical geometry and trigonometry

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both kingdoms: as many would die annually of every disease and casualty throughout nine million, as are cut off in fifteen years in London; for six hundred thousand multiplied by fifteen, amounts to nine million.

61 But to supply the probable deficiency in the annual mortality of London by different diseases and casualties, we must make an addition to each of one third or fourth. To the mortality of Small-Pox, in London, during fifteen years, and rated at thirty thousand, we should add one third or fourth more to raise it to its just standard; that is, to about thirty-eight thousand; which would be the annual mortality amongst nine million in Britain and Ireland, supposing small-pox equally universal, one time or other, and destructive. By the same hypothesis, amongst two hundred million in Europe Variolous mortality annually, would amount to four hundred thousand; and, amongst eight hundred million; that is, the whole human race would exceed three million annually. On this simple principle, a gross estimate may be formed of the annual havock by every other disease and casualty; taking the precaution, however, to attend to the subsequent criticisms on the London bills.

62 Another curious corollary may be grounded on the above hypothesis; which is, to form a probable conjecture of the numbers who are | annually Sick, or afflicted with different diseases. Example: if one of every seven die of the Small Pox, and the variolous deaths throughout Britain and Ireland are rated at thirty-eight thousand annually, this number, multiplied by seven, amounts to two hundred and sixty-six thousand annually, infected with variolous contagion. Apply the same rule to Childbed mortality; rate the annual havock by parturition in the two islands at four thousand: it will hereafter be shewn, that in London one of seventy-four women die in childbed: multiply therefore 4,000 by 74, the product is 296,000, which, in reality, cannot be very distant from the total annual procreation in both islands. And in these two examples, I have suggested what may be termed an inverse proof of both propositions. From these tables and commentaries, we are likewise furnished with a key to the comparative mortality of each disease amongst a community: whether its devastation is in the proportion of a fifth, tenth, twentieth, or hundredth. Gentlemen who have not particularly attended to the subject of morbid calculations (and very | few of the medical profession have) will, on better information, be astonished at the flagrant errors daily committed by authors when treating of these topicks. Out of the many examples which might be enumerated, I shall merely select one in proof. Baron Dimsdale, in a Treatise on Inoculation, dedicated to the present Empress of Russia, calculated that, at least, two million were annually destroyed by Small Pox alone in the Russian empire; and it was not until after the publication of my

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Observations on his different Inoculating Essays, that this error and others were erased.

I would request the reader's particular attention to another circumstance: which is, that on comparing the gradations of mortality in the following chart, we are not to estimate the relative number, frequency, or proportion of certain diseases, compared to others by the absolute mortality of each. For instance, Apoplexy kills rather more annually in London than Measles; but yet the latter disease is infinitely more universal and diffused amongst the community, and consequently less dangerous | to life: Cancerous and Venereal cases are widely different in the annual number afflicted with each, although the deaths are not far distant from an equality. The same observations will apply to Rheumatism, compared to the Dropsy, and to many other diseases.

The number and proportion of diseases not to be estimated by the mortality of each

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There are between eighty and ninety diseases and casualties enumerated in the London bills, which, in the subsequent comments, I have disentangled into their separate genera. But, to prevent the possibility of aberration, after the chart of London diseases, I have added a correct Medical Chart of all the principal diseases and casualties with which mankind, in every part of the earth and ocean, are afflicted or harrassed. This will operate as a check and correction to the public registers; and by this, the defects and errors in the London bills will be apparent; and it will serve as an index to our future commentaries. But objections and difficulties occur in our researches for collateral information and illustration from hospital records. The reasons are glaring, why, in the latter, diseases | should be less fatal; and in this respect, cities should have the advantage of the country. We cannot therefore apply hospital registers as a general criterion to a nation. Whenever authentic and systematic records of diseases, recovery, and mortality, are kept in hospitals, domestick as well as military, and annually published, whatever may be alledged respecting the importance and demerits of such institutions, the community, at all events, will derive much useful information.

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A CHART OF ALL THE FATAL DISEASES AND CASUALTIES IN LONDON, DURING 75 YEARS;
Beginning from 1701, and ending with 1776.

Collected from the London Bills of Mortality, and arranged into Five separate progressive Periods of Fifteen Years each.
The Total Amount of the Five Periods, or Seventy-five Years Mortality, is added together in the Sixth Column.

DISEASES AND CASUALTIES.	Five separate progressive Periods of Fifteen Years each					Trend, 1701-1777
	FIFTEEN YEARS, FROM 1701 TO 1717.	FROM 1717 TO 1732.	FROM 1732 TO 1747.	FROM 1747 TO 1762.	FROM 1762 TO 1777.	
Ague	80	198	82	99	109	
Fevers, Malignant, Spotted, Scarlet, and Purple	50,955	53,330	57,995	45,621	48,594	
Small Pox	22,219	34,448	29,462	29,165	36,276	
Measles	1,972	2,618	2,858	3,099	3,319	
Quincy, Sore Throat	226	169	287	306	309	
Pleurisy	384	602	811	407	321	
Rheumatism	368	447	310	175	128	
Gout	313	645	769	803	1,010	
Consumption	42,541	49,680	66,009	61,749	68,949	
Chin Cough, Hooping Cough, Cough	116	632	1,692	2,755	4,252	
Asthma and Tisick	5,090	7,938	9,460	5,699	6,154	
Apoplexy and Suddenly	2,228	3,013	3,287	3,271	3,353	
Palsy	332	550	621	1,021	1,020	
Lethargy	105	126	116	105	74	
Meagrim	13	10	—	—	—	
Headach	21	32	6	18	—	
Lunatick	412	513	777	1,126	1,048	
Spleen and Vapours	53	52	20	—	—	
Rising of the Lights	1,219	1,239	197	30	10	
Stoppage of the Stomach	4,139	2,557	2,286	304	179	
Vomiting and Looseness	820	682	248	134	120	
Cholic, Gripes, and Twisting of the Guts	13,668	11,032	3,739	1,475	796	
Flux	178	200	—	252	341	
Bloody Flux	133	248	167	94	93	
Worms	697	662	161	115	56	

A Chart of all the Fatal Diseases and Casualties in London, 1701–1777 (continued)

DISEASES AND CASUALTIES.	Five separate progressive Periods of Fifteen Years each						Trend, 1701–1777
	FIFTEEN YEARS, FROM 1701 TO 1717.	FROM 1717 TO 1732.	FROM 1732 TO 1747.	FROM 1747 TO 1762.	FROM 1762 TO 1777.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF SEVENTY- FIVE YEARS MORTALITY, FROM 1701 TO 1777.	
Jaundice	1,261	1,798	2,032	1,729	2,089	8,909	
Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	789	868	700	421	429	3,205	
Diabetes	37	48	19	16	5	125	
Dropsy and Tympany	11,626	15,430	16,036	13,410	14,038	70,506	
Livergrown	76	95	75	23	—	269	
French Pox	917	1,372	1,663	997	1,016	5,965	
Scurvy	63	28	14	59	42	226	
Evil	1,020	519	426	197	198	2,360	
Leprosy	19	53	69	39	15	1,915	
Rash	77	128	47	59	24	341	
Itch	—	—	42	31	11	84	
Childbed	3,560	3,894	3,412	3,005	3,186	17,057	
Abortion, and Stillborn	8,746	10,231	8,793	8,820	10,241	46,831	
Chrisoms and Infants	850	315	606	—	—	1,771	
Miscarriage	—	—	47	56	49	152	
Convulsions	91,660	114,718	111,966	85,196	89,221	492,761	
Headmold-shot, and Water in the Head	609	2,374	2,013	1,022	337	6,355	
Teeth	18,478	25,199	20,274	13,978	11,918	89,847	
Thrush	839	1,191	1,512	1,391	1,101	6,034	
Scald Head	9	15	29	22	—	75	
Rickets	3,916	1,383	954	112	104	6,569	
Inflammation	8	67	698	894	1,394	3,061	
Imposthume	790	694	387	191	84	2,130	
St. Anthony's Fire	—	73	36	63	69	241	
Gangrene and Mortification	1,071	2,857	3,362	3,083	3,023	13,438	
Canker	138	181	123	77	61	580	
Cancer	1,041	1,059	774	682	719	2,475	
Sores and Ulcers	695	485	402	253	236	2,071	
Fistula	360	202	210	134	119	1,025	

DISEASES AND CASUALTIES.	Five separate progressive Periods of Fifteen Years each						Trend, 1701-1777
	FIFTEEN YEARS, FROM 1701 TO 1717.	FROM 1717 TO 1732.	FROM 1732 TO 1747.	FROM 1747 TO 1762.	FROM 1762 TO 1777.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF SEVENTY- FIVE YEARS MORTALITY, FROM 1701 TO 1777.	
Bursten and Ruptures	310	309	304	163	140	1,226	
Swelling and Wen	6	—	47	49	37	139	
Killed by Falls, Bruises, Fractures, and other Accidents	828	917	926	1,084	1,065	4,820	
Self-Murder	445	667	693	555	509	2,869	
Murdered	135	109	147	71	77	539	
Stabbed, Killed, Wounded, Shot, &c.	15	32	13	—	—	60	
Executed	—	—	495	495	1,020	—	
Drowned	907	1,193	1,444	1,718	1,781	7,043	
Burnt	90	54	90	127	132	493	
Scalded	19	36	45	51	40	191	
Stifled, Suffocated, and Smothered	13	34	62	90	68	276	
Overlaid	817	1,180	1,293	414	95	3,799	
Found dead	388	557	668	336	133	2,082	
Grief	—	267	—	87	77	421	
Frightened	8	14	8	13	2	45	
Surfeits	685	131	59	31	27	933	
Starved	—	17	96	53	57	223	
Excessive Drinking	19	267	678	189	69	1,222	
Bleeding	87	69	57	70	114	397	
Poisoned	2	7	7	24	10	40	
Bit by Mad Dogs and Cats	—	3	14	15	6	38	
Bedridden	—	104	—	56	105	265	
Aged	27,341	34,708	30,058	25,109	22,032	139,248	