

the total deaths from these causes were 132 more numerous than among the shopkeepers. The total deaths from all causes were 557 more numerous, and if we deduct the deaths from alcohol, we find that the excess of deaths in the publicans which were presumably caused indirectly by alcohol come to 425, or about three times more than the direct deaths.

EFFECT OF ALCOHOLIC EXCESS ON MORTALITY FROM VARIOUS DISEASES.

<i>Death due to Diseases of—</i>	<i>Publi- cans.</i>	<i>Shop- keepers.</i>	<i>Publi- cans/ Shop- keepers.</i>	<i>Barmen.</i>	<i>Ser- vants.</i>	<i>Bar- men/ Ser- vants.</i>
Respiratory system ..	355	216	1·6	722	223	3·2
Circulatory system (in- cluding apoplexy) ..	228	142	1·6	339	143	2·4
Digestive system (ex- cluding liver cirrhosis)	57	36	1·6	56	38	1·5
Nervous system (in- cluding suicide) ..	114	67	1·7	115	77	1·5
Urinary system ..	103	51	2·0	82	59	1·4
Alcoholism	39	5	7·8	53	8	6·6
Liver cirrhosis ..	117	19	6·3	59	18	3·3
All causes	1,265	708	1·8	1,724	751	2·3

In order to show that this estimate is a doubtful one, I have compared two other occupational groups on the right side of the Table. They consist of barmen on the one hand, and indoor domestic servants (other than those in hotels) on the other hand. They are not nearly such closely comparable groups as the previous pair, but they are the best I could find. It will be seen that the frequency of occurrence of the various diseases in barmen, as compared with domestic servants, was very variable, and ranged from 1·4 to 3·2. The total deaths from alcohol were eighty-six more numerous in barmen, whilst the deaths from all causes com-