There is considerable evidence that in-utero conditions matter for adult health, but the full implications of this idea for population health have not been catalogued completely. In this study, I explore the consequences of accidents of birth, including the season in which one is born, for adult depression. I also explore how and why such influences have shifted over the 20th century. An important and neglected dimension of socioeconomic development in the US has been the way it has made adult emotional well-being less sensitive to the misfortunes of birth. In this history, however, there is also compelling evidence for the lingering relevance of in-utero conditions.