SECTION XII.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Table 7, Part II, gives the number of deaths in the United States, and in each state, state group, and registration city, during the census year, from each reported cause. The causes of death in this table are arranged in alphabetical order and given more fully than in any other table.

Table 8, Part II, gives the number of deaths reported in the United States, the registration area and its subdivisions, and in each state and territory, during the census year, from each specified disease and class of diseases, by sex and age.

Table 9, Part II, gives the same data for the United States, by color and race.

Table 10, Part II, gives the same data for the registration area, by color and race.

Table 11, Part II, gives the same data for white persons in the registration area, by birthplaces of mothers.

Table 12, Part II, gives the number of deaths reported in each registration state during the census year, from each specified disease and class of diseases, by birthplaces of mothers.

Table 13, Part II, gives the number of deaths in the United States, the registration area and its subdivisions, and in each grand group, during the census year, at certain ages, and from certain specified diseases and classes of diseases, by months.

Of 1,039,094 deaths reported as occurring in the United States during the census year, 40,539, or 39 per 1,000, were reported as due to unknown cause. In 1890 the proportion reported as due to unknown cause was 40.7 per 1,000, and in 1880 it was 49 per 1,000. In the registration area the proportion reported as due to unknown cause in the census year 1900 was 9.5 per 1,000, being slightly less than the proportion in 1890 (9.7 per 1,000).

These figures show some slight improvement in the accuracy with which the cause of death is reported, but leave much to be desired in this respect. In addition to the deaths necessarily classified under "cause unknown," a large number of cases in which the cause of death is reported as inanition, debility, atrophy, dropsy, heart failure, and other indefinite or symptomatic terms can not be properly classified except as unknown or ill defined. This is true even in the registration area where the record of deaths is fairly complete in number.

The nomenclature and classification of diseases used in the tables are the same as those employed in the Tenth and Eleventh censuses, but the list of titles for which detailed information is presented has been increased by the addition of a number of diseases.

The following table shows the principal reported causes of deaths in the United States in the census years 1900 and 1890, in the order of their frequency, with the proportion from each cause per 100,000 from all causes:

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, AND PROPORTION FROM EACH CAUSE, PER 100,000 FROM ALL CAUSES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1900		1890	
	Number.	Proportion.	Number.	Proportion.
Consumption[1]	111,059	10,688	102,199	12,146
Pneumonia	105,971	10,198	76,496	9,091
Heart disease[2]	69,315	6,671	44,959	5,343
Diarrheal diseases[3]	46,907	4,514	47,201	5,610
Unknown cause	40,539	3,901	34,286	4,074
Diseases of the kidney[4]	36,724	3,534	19,457	2,312
Typhoid fever	35,379	3,405	27,058	3,216
Cancer	29,475	2,837	18,536	2,203
Old age	29,222	2,812	16,591	1,972
Apoplexy	26,901	2,589	14,999	1,783
Inflammation of the brain and meningitis	25,664	2,470	17,775	2,113
Cholera infantum	25,576	2,461	27,510	3,269
Paralysis[5]	23,865	2,297	16,570	1,969
Bronchitis	20,223	1,946	21,422	2,546
Debility and atrophy	17,282	1,663	25,536	3,035
Influenza	16,645	1,602	12,957	1,540
Diphtheria	16,475	1,586	27,815	3,306
Convulsions	15,505	1,492	16,598	1,973
Malarial fever	14,874	1,431	18,594	2,210
Premature birth	14,720	1,417	7,636	908
Diseases of the stomach[6]	13,484	1,298	8,080	960
Measles	12,866	1,238	9,256	1,100
Croup	12,484	1,201	13,862	1,647
Diseases of the liver[7]	12,249	1,179	9,460	1,124
Diseases of the brain	11,469	1,104	12,322	1,464
Inanition	11,382	1,095	6,995	831
Dropsy	11,264	1,084	10,070	1,197
Whooping cough	9,958	958	8,432	1,002
Peritonitis	7,501	722	4,995	594
Railroad accidents	6,930	667	5,756	684
Septicemia	6,776	652	3,748	445
Burns and scalds	6,772	652	3,850	458
Scarlet fever	6,333	609	5,969	709
Suicide	5,498	529	3,932	467
Drowning	5,387	518	5,104	607
Appendicitis	5,111	492	.....	.....
Rheumatism	5,067	488	4,508	536
Diabetes	4,672	450	2,407	286
Hydrocephalus	4,302	414	4,338	516
Cerebro-spinal fever	4,174	402	3,333	393
Gunshot wounds	4,060	391	2,552	303

[1] Including general tuberculosis.
[2] Including pericarditis.
[3] Including cholera morbus, colitis, diarrhea, dysentery, and enteritis.
[4] Including Bright's disease.
[5] Including general paralysis of the insane.
[6] Including gastritis.
[7] Including jaundice, and inflammation and abscess of the liver.

This table serves only to indicate the relative frequency of deaths from the specified causes, as reported. It should be compared with the next table giving the death rates from the same causes in the registration area. On the face of the returns the figures given indicate an increase over 1890 in the proportions of deaths due to pneumonia, heart disease, diseases of the kidney, typhoid fever, cancer, old age, apoplexy, paralysis, diseases of the stomach, diseases of the liver, suicide, and diabetes; and a decrease in the proportions due to consumption, diarrheal diseases and cholera infantum, debility and atrophy, diphtheria, convulsions, croup, whooping cough, scarlet fever, and hydrocephalus.

The following table shows, for the registration area, in 1900 and 1890, the number of deaths from the same causes as those presented in the preceding table, with the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE REGISTRATION AREA, AND DEATH RATES DUE TO EACH CAUSE, PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1900		1890	
	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
Pneumonia	55,296	191.9	36,752	186.9
Consumption[1]	54,898	190.5	48,236	245.4
Heart disease[2]	38,608	134.0	23,939	121.8
Diarrheal diseases[3]	24,509	85.1	20,457	104.1
Diseases of the kidney[4]	24,124	83.7	11,736	59.7
Apoplexy	19,173	66.6	9,631	49.0
Cancer	17,296	60.0	9,410	47.9
Old age	15,558	54.0	8,823	44.9
Bronchitis	13,903	48.3	14,632	74.4
Cholera infantum	13,758	47.8	15,659	79.7
Debility and atrophy	13,108	45.5	17,427	88.6
Inflammation of the brain and meningitis	12,026	41.8	9,666	49.1
Diphtheria	10,201	35.4	13,786	70.1
Typhoid fever	9,749	33.8	9,097	46.3
Premature birth	9,690	33.7	4,948	25.2
Convulsions	9,522	33.1	11,050	56.3
Paralysis[5]	9,450	32.8	6,980	35.5
Inanition	7,859	27.3	5,445	27.7
Influenza	6,882	23.9	1,215	6.2
Diseases of the liver[6]	6,544	22.7	4,742	24.2
Diseases of the stomach[7]	5,743	20.0	3,565	18.1

[1] Including general tuberculosis.
[2] Including pericarditis.
[3] Including cholera morbus, colitis, diarrhea, dysentery, and enteritis.
[4] Including Bright's disease.
[5] Including general paralysis of the insane.
[6] Including jaundice, and inflammation and abscess of the liver.
[7] Including gastritis.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE REGISTRATION AREA, AND DEATH RATES DUE TO EACH CAUSE, PER 100,000 OF POPULATION—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1900		1890	
	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
Diseases of the brain	5,357	18.6	6,055	30.9
Peritonitis	5,028	17.5	3,419	17.4
Unknown cause	4,849	16.8	4,827	24.6
Measles	3,801	13.2	2,662	13.5
Railroad accidents	3,792	13.2	2,761	14.0
Whooping cough	3,669	12.7	3,098	15.8
Suicide	3,400	11.8	2,027	10.3
Scarlet fever	3,327	11.5	2,682	13.6
Hydrocephalus	3,173	11.0	3,033	15.4
Drowning	3,152	11.0	2,543	12.9
Septicemia	2,867	10.0	1,517	7.7
Appendicitis	2,858	9.9	.....	.....
Croup	2,830	9.8	5,432	27.6
Diabetes	2,693	9.4	1,089	5.5
Burns and scalds	2,545	8.8	1,081	5.5
Malarial fever	2,526	8.8	3,773	19.2
Cerebro-spinal fever	2,039	7.1	1,241	6.3
Dropsy	1,979	6.9	2,031	10.3
Rheumatism	1,951	6.8	1,587	8.1
Gunshot wounds	1,103	3.8	479	2.4

It will be seen from this table that the increase in the death rates in the registration area was confined to the following causes: Pneumonia, heart disease, diseases of the kidney, apoplexy, cancer, old age, influenza, diseases of the stomach, peritonitis, suicide, septicemia, diabetes, burns and scalds, cerebro-spinal fever, and gunshot wounds. For all other of the specified causes the death rates decreased.

Comparing this table with the one preceding, it will be seen that there was a very close correspondence in the relative proportions of deaths from these causes in the United States as a whole, and the death rates from the same causes in the registration area. They both indicate an increase in the relative mortality from diseases most frequent in adult life and advanced age, and a decided decrease in mortality from diseases incident to infancy and youth. This is further shown in the two succeeding tables.

The following table gives the death rate due to each disease and class of diseases in the registration area and its subdivisions per 100,000 of population in 1900, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES FROM EACH DISEASE AND CLASS OF DISEASES.

CAUSES.	REGISTRATION RECORD.		REGISTRATION CITIES.		REGISTRATION STATES.						REGISTRATION CITIES IN OTHER STATES.	
					Total.		Cities.		Rural.			
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
All causes	1,779.7	1,964.5	1,859.0	2,100.0	1,729.3	1,945.3	1,861.3	2,215.0	1,539.2	1,533.5	1,856.9	1,993.8
Unknown cause	16.8	24.6	15.7	23.2	13.3	19.4	8.5	13.3	20.3	28.8	22.2	32.4
General diseases—A	306.3	398.3	329.3	441.4	294.5	376.6	334.9	452.4	236.3	260.9	324.3	431.4
Measles	13.2	13.5	14.3	15.6	14.8	10.7	18.2	13.1	9.9	7.0	10.7	17.9
Scarlet fever	11.5	13.6	12.9	15.2	11.0	13.0	13.0	16.0	7.4	8.5	12.9	14.6
Diphtheria	35.4	70.1	42.1	79.2	31.7	70.1	43.1	89.1	15.2	41.1	41.1	70.1
Whooping cough	12.7	15.8	13.4	17.3	14.0	18.2	16.4	23.0	10.6	10.7	10.7	12.1
Malarial fever	8.8	19.2	9.9	21.4	5.1	14.7	4.9	16.5	5.4	12.1	14.3	26.0
Influenza	23.9	6.2	20.4	3.9	29.1	7.6	25.3	3.8	34.6	13.5	15.9	3.9
Typhoid fever	33.8	46.3	36.6	51.0	25.4	36.0	25.3	39.0	25.5	31.4	46.8	62.0
Cholera morbus	6.2	4.5	5.8	4.8	5.5	4.9	4.2	5.6	7.4	3.7	7.3	4.0
Dysentery	13.6	32.3	13.5	35.4	13.0	29.0	12.5	33.3	14.0	22.3	14.5	37.4
Diarrhea	12.8	27.2	12.9	31.1	13.7	27.6	14.7	35.9	12.2	15.0	11.4	26.7
Enteritis	52.5	40.1	62.3	46.6	49.2	34.5	67.7	44.6	22.6	19.1	57.4	48.4
Cholera infantum	47.8	79.7	50.0	88.6	50.8	82.8	57.6	103.5	41.0	51.3	43.1	74.8
Cerebro-spinal fever	7.1	6.3	7.0	6.7	8.0	5.8	8.4	6.3	7.4	5.0	5.7	7.1
Erysipelas	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.4	6.3	6.1	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.5
Septicemia	10.0	7.7	10.2	8.1	8.5	6.0	8.1	5.7	9.2	6.5	12.1	10.3
Venereal diseases	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.9	2.4	3.1	3.4	4.5	1.0	1.0	4.7	5.3
Others of this group	8.6	6.4	8.6	5.8	6.9	7.2	5.8	6.4	8.7	8.4	11.1	5.3
General diseases—B	41.0	39.0	47.4	46.0	29.8	27.1	35.4	33.9	21.9	16.6	58.2	57.1
Alcoholism	7.2	8.1	8.4	9.5	6.6	8.1	8.8	11.0	3.4	3.6	8.0	8.1
Parasitic diseases	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Poison	6.4	2.9	7.2	3.1	6.1	2.5	7.4	2.7	4.4	2.2	6.9	3.5
Inanition	27.3	27.7	31.7	33.1	17.0	16.3	19.1	20.0	13.9	10.5	43.1	45.2
General diseases—C	142.8	163.0	145.6	169.9	141.4	163.1	146.4	185.8	134.3	141.0	145.0	155.2
Old age	54.0	44.9	47.3	37.3	53.1	52.0	38.4	41.0	74.4	68.9	55.4	34.0
Premature birth	33.7	25.2	36.9	28.7	33.4	27.5	40.0	36.2	23.9	13.9	34.0	21.7
Malformation	5.9	4.3	5.8	4.6	6.6	4.7	6.9	5.5	6.2	3.5	4.9	3.7
Debility and atrophy	45.5	88.6	51.7	99.3	43.7	83.9	55.6	103.1	26.6	54.7	48.2	95.8
Others of this group	3.7	.....	3.9	.....	4.6	.....	5.5	.....	3.2	.....	2.5	.....
General diseases—D	301.7	350.2	316.7	370.9	293.3	357.5	318.9	405.3	256.4	284.5	314.7	339.1
Anemia	5.2	3.6	4.6	3.8	5.8	3.3	4.9	3.5	7.2	3.0	4.3	4.2
Diabetes	9.4	5.5	8.7	5.0	10.6	6.4	10.1	5.7	11.4	7.3	7.4	4.3
Rheumatism	6.8	8.1	6.6	8.2	6.6	8.7	6.1	9.3	7.3	7.8	7.1	7.1
Scrofula and tabes	3.6	6.7	3.5	7.3	3.1	5.4	2.6	6.0	3.9	4.6	4.3	8.5
Hydrocephalus	11.0	15.4	12.4	17.7	12.6	17.5	16.5	23.4	6.9	8.2	8.6	12.4
Tuberculosis, general	3.2	245.4	3.3	265.6	3.5	249.0	3.9	293.5	3.0	181.0	2.8	239.9
Consumption	187.3		204.9		175.9		204.8		134.1		204.9	
Cancer	60.0	47.9	58.3	47.1	62.1	50.9	59.8	51.3	65.3	50.3	57.0	43.2
Tumor	5.8	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	6.1	5.7	6.1	4.9
Dropsy	6.9	10.3	6.1	8.8	5.2	9.1	2.5	4.9	9.2	15.4	9.4	12.3
Others of this class	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.2	2.8	2.3
Diseases of the nervous system	217.2	247.4	215.5	259.1	214.0	240.3	208.3	260.1	222.3	210.0	222.0	258.2
Inflammation of the brain	3.8	7.9	3.6	8.3	3.0	5.8	2.2	5.2	4.2	6.7	4.9	11.2
Meningitis	38.0	41.2	42.0	47.9	36.3	42.2	43.5	56.7	25.8	20.0	40.6	39.8
Apoplexy	66.6	49.0	62.3	47.2	76.1	56.8	73.8	58.2	79.5	54.6	51.9	37.0
Paralysis	30.8	35.5	25.9	29.5	31.7	40.2	22.2	30.8	45.5	54.5	29.3	28.3
Paralysis, general (of insane)	2.0		1.9		2.2		2.0		2.5		1.8	
Tetanus and trismus nascentium	4.6	6.5	5.5	8.1	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.7	1.9	1.5	7.9	12.2
Epilepsy	4.2	4.8	3.6	4.7	4.6	5.5	3.6	5.6	6.1	5.3	3.7	3.9
Convulsions	33.1	56.3	37.7	65.8	24.5	41.5	28.4	51.8	18.9	25.8	46.1	78.6
Mental diseases	6.8	5.5	6.7	5.6	7.1	7.1	6.8	8.4	7.4	5.1	6.5	3.1
Diseases of the brain	18.6	30.9	18.3	32.3	17.2	28.8	15.5	30.6	19.5	26.1	20.8	33.9
Diseases of the spinal cord	4.9	6.3	4.7	6.5	5.1	6.0	4.6	6.2	5.8	5.7	4.7	6.8
Others of this class	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.9	5.2	4.7	3.8	3.4

DEATH RATES FROM EACH DISEASE AND CLASS OF DISEASES—Continued.

CAUSES.	REGISTRATION RECORD.		REGISTRATION CITIES.		REGISTRATION STATES.						REGISTRATION CITIES IN OTHER STATES.	
					Total.		Cities.		Rural.			
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Diseases of the circulatory system	150.1	134.2	145.6	132.4	154.5	144.0	148.3	146.3	163.6	140.4	143.2	119.4
Pericarditis	2.3	121.8	2.5	119.0	2.0	131.6	2.2	132.0	1.8	130.6	2.7	106.9
Diseases of the heart	131.7		127.1		137.3		131.4		145.8		123.2	
Angina pectoris	6.4	3.4	5.5	3.1	6.8	3.9	5.4	3.4	8.9	4.6	5.7	2.8
Others of this class	9.7	9.0	10.5	10.3	8.4	8.5	9.3	10.9	7.1	5.2	11.6	9.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	279.4	324.1	306.0	355.7	279.3	333.3	335.1	405.0	199.0	223.7	279.7	310.1
Croup	9.8	27.6	10.7	32.0	8.6	25.3	9.7	32.8	7.0	13.8	11.7	31.2
Pneumonia	191.9	186.9	210.5	201.4	193.3	197.3	233.1	234.1	135.9	141.1	189.9	171.1
Laryngitis	2.1	2.7	2.2	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.9	1.8	1.1	1.9	3.5
Bronchitis	48.3	74.4	53.4	83.8	49.7	79.1	61.4	101.7	32.7	44.5	46.1	67.3
Pleurisy	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.7	4.8	5.5	5.9	7.0	3.3	3.3	5.1	4.6
Asthma	4.3	5.1	4.8	5.7	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.7	3.1	6.8	8.0
Others of this class	18.1	22.2	19.0	23.9	18.1	20.7	19.9	23.2	15.6	16.8	18.2	24.4
Diseases of the digestive system	98.5	91.5	101.1	97.7	93.0	86.0	94.6	95.1	90.6	72.0	107.0	100.0
Dentition	2.6	7.7	3.2	9.1	2.0	5.6	2.9	7.0	0.8	3.4	3.5	11.1
Gastritis	14.8	10.4	14.8	11.1	14.0	10.5	13.5	12.1	14.8	8.1	15.9	10.2
Diseases of the stomach	5.2	7.7	4.9	7.7	5.2	7.4	4.6	7.0	5.9	8.0	5.2	8.3
Obstruction of the bowels	8.1	5.7	8.4	6.1	7.8	5.2	8.2	5.7	7.3	4.4	8.5	6.5
Appendicitis	9.9	.....	10.7	.....	9.0	.....	9.9	.....	7.7	.....	11.3	.....
Hernia	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.2
Other diseases of the bowels	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.2
Diseases of the liver	22.7	24.2	23.5	26.0	21.7	23.1	22.6	26.5	20.4	18.1	24.3	25.5
Peritonitis	17.5	17.4	18.3	18.2	15.8	17.5	16.3	19.4	14.9	14.7	20.1	17.2
Others of this class	11.4	12.9	11.1	14.1	11.4	11.2	10.9	12.0	12.3	9.7	11.6	15.8
Diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation	102.2	70.7	107.3	74.6	104.8	80.1	117.2	94.4	87.0	58.3	98.2	56.4
Bright's disease[1]	77.3	35.5	82.6	37.4	81.5	40.4	95.4	47.5	61.5	29.7	70.9	28.1
Diseases of the kidney[1]	6.4	24.2	6.5	26.9	6.5	28.3	6.7	36.8	6.1	15.4	6.3	17.8
Diseases of the bladder	5.1	5.3	4.2	4.4	5.7	6.3	4.5	5.0	7.5	8.3	4.0	3.8
Others of this class	13.4	5.7	14.0	5.9	11.1	5.1	10.6	5.1	11.9	4.9	17.0	6.7
Diseases of the female organs of generation	12.6	10.4	13.8	11.3	11.8	9.5	13.7	10.8	8.7	7.5	13.9	11.9
Affections connected with pregnancy	26.2	30.5	26.7	33.0	26.3	28.0	27.6	31.5	24.5	22.5	25.9	34.5
Diseases of the bones and joints	3.6	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.6	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.9
Diseases of the skin	3.2	4.3	3.3	4.6	3.0	4.3	3.1	4.8	2.9	3.5	3.4	4.4
Diseases of the absorbent system	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.9
Accidents and injuries	96.0	91.9	100.3	97.2	83.7	84.9	84.2	91.5	83.0	75.0	114.8	102.4
Burns and scalds	8.8	5.5	9.8	6.3	7.8	4.4	9.0	5.3	6.0	3.0	10.4	7.2
Drowning	11.0	12.9	10.4	12.9	11.3	13.4	10.4	13.7	12.6	12.9	10.4	12.2
Gunshot wounds	3.8	2.4	4.0	2.6	2.8	1.7	2.4	1.5	3.3	1.9	5.4	3.6
Homicide and infanticide	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.7	4.1	3.3
Railroad accidents	13.2	14.0	13.6	14.7	10.3	12.7	9.2	13.2	11.9	12.0	17.6	16.1
Suffocation	4.2	5.0	4.4	5.5	4.1	5.0	4.3	5.9	3.8	3.6	4.5	5.1
Suicide	11.8	10.3	12.7	11.0	9.9	8.8	10.5	9.3	9.0	8.0	14.7	12.7
Surgical operations	1.4	2.8	1.6	3.5	1.0	2.5	1.1	3.8	0.8	0.7	2.2	3.3
Wounds	1.5	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.1	2.3	1.3	2.1	0.9	2.7	2.1	3.7
Others of this class	38.0	34.1	39.3	35.3	34.3	32.9	34.6	35.1	34.0	29.5	43.4	35.2

[1] Death rates from Bright's disease and diseases of the kidney should be considered together.

The death rates from the causes specified in the preceding table, and the comparative rates in 1890 and 1900, in the various areas, are shown more fully in the discussion of the individual causes which follows.

In the following table the decreases and increases in the death rates, between 1890 and 1900, due to certain principal causes given in the table preceding are brought together for comparison:

DECREASES AND INCREASES IN DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSES.	Total.	Cities.	STATES.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Decreases:						
Consumption	54.9	57.4	69.6	84.8	43.9	32.2
Diphtheria and croup	52.5	58.4	55.1	69.1	32.7	48.5
Debility, atrophy, and inanition	43.5	49.0	39.5	48.4	24.7	49.7
Cholera infantum	31.9	38.6	32.0	45.9	10.3	31.7
Bronchitis	26.1	30.4	29.4	40.3	11.3	21.2
Convulsions	23.2	28.1	17.0	23.4	6.9	32.5
Diarrheal diseases	19.0	23.4	14.6	20.3	3.9	25.9
Typhoid fever	12.5	14.4	10.6	13.7	5.9	15.2
Diseases of the brain	12.3	14.0	11.6	15.1	6.6	13.1
Malarial fever	10.4	11.5	9.6	11.6	6.7	11.7
Unknown	7.8	7.5	6.1	4.8	8.5	10.2
Inflammation of brain and meningitis	7.3	10.6	8.7	16.2	[1]3.3	5.5
Hydrocephalus	4.4	5.3	4.9	6.9	1.3	3.8
Dropsy	3.4	2.7	3.9	2.4	6.2	2.9
Scrofula and tabes	3.1	3.8	2.3	3.4	0.7	4.2
Whooping cough	3.1	3.9	4.2	6.6	0.1	1.4
Paralysis	2.7	1.7	6.3	6.6	6.5	[1]2.8
Scarlet fever	2.1	2.3	2.0	3.0	1.1	1.7
Increases:						
Angina pectoris	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.0	4.3	2.9
Diabetes	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.1	3.1
Gastritis	4.4	3.7	3.5	1.4	6.7	5.7
Pneumonia	5.0	9.1	[2]4.0	[2]1.0	[2]5.2	18.8
Premature birth	8.5	8.2	5.9	3.8	10.0	12.3
Old age	9.1	10.0	1.1	[2]2.6	5.5	21.4
Cancer	12.1	11.2	11.2	8.5	15.0	13.8
Heart disease	12.2	10.6	7.7	1.6	17.0	19.0
Apoplexy	17.6	15.1	19.3	15.6	24.9	14.9
Influenza	17.7	16.5	21.5	21.5	21.1	12.0
Diseases of the kidney	24.0	24.8	19.3	17.8	22.5	31.3

[1] Increase. [2] Decrease.

The greatest decreases in the death rates in the registration area during the decade occurred in consumption (54.9), diphtheria and croup (52.5), debility, atrophy and inanition (43.5), cholera infantum (31.9), bronchitis (26.1), convulsions (23.2), diarrheal diseases (19), typhoid fever (12.5), diseases of the brain (12.3), and malarial fever (10.4). The decrease in the mortality from these causes was most marked in the cities in the registration states, and least marked in the rural districts of the same states.

The greatest increases in the rates occurred in diseases of the kidney (24), influenza (17.7), apoplexy (17.6), heart disease (12.2), cancer (12.1), and old age (9.1). In the registration states the increase in the rates from these diseases was greater in the rural districts than in the cities.

GENERAL DISEASES—A.

This group includes the following diseases: Measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, malarial fever, influenza, typhoid fever, cholera morbus, colitis, diarrhea, dysentery, enteritis, cholera infantum, fever (unspecified), cerebro-spinal fever, smallpox, erysipelas, septicemia, venereal diseases, and other minor diseases of this class.

The total number of deaths reported as due to this group of diseases in the United States during the census year was 209,819, of which 107,704 were males and 102,115 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 210.1. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 224.4.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this group of diseases was 88,227, of which 45,525 were males and 42,702 were females, giving a proportion of 173.7 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 306.3 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 392.1.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and the rural districts, the death rates from this group of diseases in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	294.5	334.9	236.3	302.1	349.8	236.1	287.0	320.7	236.5
	1890	369.0	448.6	247.4	381.2	468.4	252.4	357.0	429.7	242.3
Connecticut	1900	345.4	389.3	356.7	335.7	331.0	344.1	355.2	347.6	369.5
	1890	362.1	435.3	309.9	376.7	464.3	315.3	347.7	407.5	304.6
District of Columbia	1900	455.7	455.7	.....	477.2	477.2	.....	436.2	436.2	.....
	1890	510.4	510.4	.....	525.6	525.6	.....	496.7	496.7	.....
Maine[1]	1900	257.4	292.1	250.3	277.2	352.3	262.8	237.3	237.2	237.3
Massachusetts	1900	310.6	334.9	233.8	317.4	342.9	238.9	304.2	327.4	228.8
	1890	343.5	370.2	256.0	356.9	381.3	279.0	330.8	359.8	233.6
Michigan[1]	1900	243.1	267.5	232.8	247.3	286.0	232.1	238.6	249.5	233.7
New Hampshire	1900	278.5	319.6	252.5	266.8	326.3	231.6	290.0	313.5	274.3
	1890	313.7	406.3	275.2	336.6	466.2	286.4	291.1	352.9	263.7
New Jersey	1900	291.6	321.6	252.4	306.1	346.3	254.2	277.2	297.2	250.6
	1890	391.4	497.3	252.8	393.9	502.4	254.5	388.9	492.3	251.2
New York	1900	295.0	336.7	208.3	306.3	354.4	209.2	283.8	319.5	207.3
	1890	375.3	473.2	217.1	389.2	495.2	223.6	361.6	452.1	210.4
Rhode Island	1900	415.3	436.0	375.0	408.5	435.0	358.7	422.0	437.0	391.5
	1890	427.8	437.4	414.6	439.8	462.1	410.3	416.4	414.6	418.9
Vermont	1900	209.5	255.3	202.3	207.8	292.7	195.3	211.3	220.2	209.8
	1890	256.3	325.1	249.9	253.4	295.3	249.7	259.4	352.6	250.1

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that there was a great decrease in the death rates due to these diseases between 1890 and 1900, amounting in the aggregate to 74.5 per 100,000 of population. The decrease was greatest in the cities (113.7). In the rural districts of the registration states there was comparatively little change, the rate being 236.3 in 1900 and 247.4 in 1890. The death rate from these diseases was highest in the District of Columbia (455.7), owing to the large proportion of colored population, and was lowest in the rural districts in Vermont (202.3).

In the New England states the rate was higher among females than among males, except in Maine and Massachusetts; but in New York, New Jersey, and Michigan it was higher among males than females.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from "General diseases—A" among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	277.2	319.4	278.6	332.8	224.5	292.8
Ireland	275.0	291.0	279.8	299.8	209.5	236.8

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Germany	230.3	237.6	235.5	248.5	195.9	218.2
England and Wales	225.6	243.3	226.5	250.5	181.7	221.0
Canada	317.4	354.8	327.1	376.6	264.7	164.1
Scandinavia	265.3	273.6	299.2	333.4	236.9	206.0
Scotland	203.9	204.8	209.9	214.0	201.2	169.8
Italy	471.8	512.7	474.6	520.8	239.0	442.2
France	248.6	271.5	249.7	285.1	164.1	245.7
Hungary and Bohemia	273.5	278.1	276.1	284.1	228.5	268.7
Russia and Poland	295.2	303.1	269.4	275.8	221.4	409.7
Other foreign	382.5	416.2	380.0	421.3	279.3	395.9

This table shows that the mortality from this group of diseases was greatest among those having mothers born in Italy (471.8), in Canada (317.4), and in Russia and Poland (295.2); and was least among those having mothers born in Scotland (203.9), in England and Wales (225.6), and in Germany (230.3). The greatest mortality occurred in the cities in the registration states, among the children of mothers born in Italy (520.8).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from "General diseases—A" during the census year, in each of six age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 1.		UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	4,741.4	6,457.9	1,682.2	2,325.9	150.0	242.5	95.5	122.9	157.8	155.9	742.3	503.1
Males	5,105.7	6,767.1	1,768.7	2,403.4	142.9	226.9	102.3	132.4	163.0	162.3	707.3	503.9
Females	4,370.7	6,140.2	1,594.6	2,246.9	157.1	258.2	88.7	113.5	152.4	149.5	773.5	502.4
Cities	5,143.2	7,066.7	1,860.1	2,594.3	164.5	262.1	100.7	131.7	176.0	176.5	761.3	576.9
Males	5,545.7	7,387.0	1,955.2	2,679.0	157.4	245.9	109.9	143.4	184.2	186.2	733.1	577.1
Females	4,733.9	6,738.1	1,763.9	2,508.1	171.5	278.2	91.7	120.3	167.8	166.9	784.2	576.7
States	4,901.2	6,799.1	1,671.5	2,352.4	128.3	229.7	75.0	100.8	137.6	133.8	757.9	467.3
Males	5,297.9	7,136.0	1,765.7	2,437.2	122.7	216.5	78.1	106.3	136.6	133.5	706.9	459.3
Females	4,498.2	6,452.9	1,576.0	2,266.1	133.9	243.0	72.0	95.6	138.5	134.1	804.4	474.6
Cities	5,803.9	8,287.0	2,027.9	2,946.8	144.1	263.2	73.5	106.7	157.6	156.6	817.4	556.5
Males	6,299.1	8,664.9	2,144.7	3,053.8	139.2	250.3	78.8	114.2	157.1	157.9	759.3	529.9
Females	5,302.3	7,900.1	1,909.9	2,838.7	149.0	276.0	68.5	99.6	158.0	155.4	862.6	577.5
Rural	3,411.5	4,026.2	1,108.2	1,332.9	105.8	179.7	77.5	90.6	114.5	105.5	714.3	402.1
Males	3,651.6	4,300.6	1,169.4	1,388.9	99.7	167.1	77.1	92.9	114.1	103.8	673.6	414.1
Females	3,166.5	3,742.4	1,046.0	1,275.2	112.0	192.8	78.0	88.2	115.0	107.3	755.9	390.0
Cities in other states	4,486.3	5,999.3	1,699.0	2,289.6	182.2	261.1	125.1	154.7	193.6	197.1	705.4	600.3
Males	4,799.7	6,271.2	1,773.5	2,357.2	173.2	242.1	137.1	169.0	208.9	214.1	708.4	628.9
Females	4,166.5	5,720.0	1,623.7	2,220.4	191.1	280.1	113.0	140.1	177.6	179.4	702.9	575.8

It will be seen from this table that the greatest mortality from this group of diseases occurred in infants under 1 year of age. At this age it was higher among males (5,105.7) than among females (4,370.7), and was higher in the cities in the registration states (5,803.9) than in the cities in the nonregistration states (4,486.3), or in the rural districts of the same states (3,411.5).

The death rate from these diseases was lowest in persons 15 to 44 years of age (95.5), and in this age group it was less in the cities in the registration states (73.5) than in the rural districts (77.5).

The death rate from these diseases at 45 to 64 years of age (157.8) was but little higher than that at 5 to 14 years (150), the rates in these two age groups bearing much the same proportions in all of the areas.

At 65 years of age and upward the death rate from these diseases (742.3) was more than four times as high as the rate at 45 to 64, and nearly twice the rate between 5 and 65.

As this group of diseases includes most of the specific infectious or communicable diseases, a comparison of the death rates, by ages, with those in 1890, particularly in the cities, will afford some valuable information. It will be observed that there was a great decrease in the death rates at all ages up to 45 years, a very similar rate for those 45 to 64 years, and a large increase in the rate for persons 65 years of age and over.

The decrease in the death rate per 100,000 of population was greatest in infants under 1 year old, and at this age the decrease, stated in whole numbers, was greater in the cities in the registration states (2,483) than in the cities in the nonregistration states (1,513). It was least in the rural districts of the registration states (615).

For all children under 5 years of age the decrease in the rate per 100,000 of population was 919 in the cities in the registration states, 591 in the cities in the nonregistration states, and 125 in the rural districts of the registration states.

At 5 to 14 years of age the decrease was 119 in the cities in the registration states, 79 in the cities in the nonregistration states, and 74 in the rural districts of the registration states.

For those 15 to 44 years of age the decrease was 33 in the cities in the registration states, 30 in the cities in the nonregistration states, and 13 in the rural districts of the registration states.

At 65 years of age and over the increase in the death rate was 261 per 100,000 in the cities in the registration states, 105 in the cities in the nonregistration states, and 312 in the rural districts of the registration states.

Taking all of the registration cities together, these figures show that where 7,067 infants died of these diseases in 1890 as against 5,143 in 1900. In all children under 5 years old there were 2,594 deaths in 1890 to 1,860 in 1900. At 5 to 14 years there were 262 deaths in 1890 to 165 in 1900. For those 15 to 44 years of age there were 132 deaths in 1890 to 101 in 1900, and at 45 to 64 years there were 177 deaths in 1890 to 176 in 1900. Above 65 years there were 761 deaths in 1900 to 577 in 1890.

The ratio of change in the death rate from these diseases in the rural districts between 1890 and 1900 was not so satisfactory, and the figures given illustrate forcibly the great benefit accruing from improved sanitary conditions and health regulations in many of the cities.

The combined relations of age and race to the death

rates from these diseases are indicated in the following table, for the registration area, giving the death rates during the census year in each of six age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	4,605.1	1,633.4	144.5	88.4	149.4	736.0
Colored	8,540.1	3,036.9	291.5	231.5	363.7	969.8
Mothers born in—						
United States	3,960.8	1,360.5	129.2	79.1	105.0	607.4
Ireland	5,249.3	1,991.9	143.5	86.0	228.5	942.0
Germany	5,320.9	1,701.3	131.9	69.8	124.6	608.4
England and Wales	4,482.1	1,497.3	121.5	76.3	126.6	758.4
Canada	6,714.4	2,052.6	119.4	74.5	105.4	596.3
Scandinavia	3,564.9	1,276.7	157.2	97.2	98.1	518.3
Scotland	3,380.5	1,208.8	155.0	59.8	113.2	891.5
Italy	5,607.5	2,407.6	137.7	68.6	110.5	454.7
France	10,706.2	2,787.8	57.7	79.1	145.6	605.5
Hungary	3,573.7	1,331.8	77.8	65.0	125.1	280.9
Bohemia	4,359.6	1,435.1	112.4	63.7	83.2	403.8
Russia	4,268.4	1,565.2	70.9	42.7	110.6	405.2
Poland	3,411.1	1,283.7	67.7	41.6	73.1	263.5
Other foreign	6,174.6	2,187.9	120.5	99.9	122.4	616.1

This table shows that the death rate of the colored from this group of diseases was nearly twice as high as that of the whites in each age group up to 65 years. At 65 years of age and over, the rate for the colored was much higher than that for the whites, but the difference is not so great as at the lower ages.

In white infants under 1 year of age, among whom the mortality was greatest, the death rates were highest in those whose mothers were born in France (10,706.2), in Canada (6,714.4), in "Other foreign" countries (6,174.6), and in Italy (5,607.5); and were lowest among those whose mothers were born in Scotland (3,380.5), in Poland (3,411.1), and in Scandinavia (3,564.9). The rate for white infants whose mothers were born in the United States (3,960.8) was lower than for those whose mothers were born in England and Wales (4,482.1), in Ireland (5,249.3), or in Germany (5,320.9).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from this group of diseases at each age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	350.4	314.1	365.2	342.7
1 year	112.6	111.9	117.0	118.3
2 years	51.6	54.5	56.1	58.2
3 years	36.2	38.3	41.8	43.0
4 years	26.3	28.8	34.1	35.5
Under 5 years	577.1	547.6	614.2	597.7
5 to 9 years	64.2	73.3	81.1	94.3
10 to 14 years	21.9	27.5	26.3	34.7

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES—Continued.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
15 to 19 years	24.7	27.8	31.3	34.2
20 to 24 years	36.6	32.4	41.8	35.8
25 to 29 years	32.4	29.0	33.0	29.6
30 to 34 years	26.7	24.1	24.6	21.6
35 to 39 years	24.5	22.2	20.8	18.7
40 to 44 years	20.9	18.3	17.1	14.8
45 to 49 years	19.8	16.2	16.1	14.0
50 to 54 years	19.2	17.2	14.4	13.7
55 to 59 years	18.6	19.2	14.4	14.3
60 to 64 years	20.3	23.7	13.9	16.2
65 to 69 years	22.4	27.9	14.7	15.7
70 to 74 years	23.3	28.6	12.7	14.5
75 to 79 years	20.2	27.2	11.0	12.7
80 to 84 years	16.1	21.6	7.4	9.9
85 to 89 years	8.3	11.0	4.0	5.2
90 to 94 years	2.1	4.1	0.8	1.7
95 years and over	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.7

This table shows that at each census, and in both sexes, more than half the deaths from these diseases occurred among children under 5 years of age.

The average age at death from diseases of this class in the registration area in 1900 was 18.5 years. In 1890 it was 13.7 years. For those dying at 15 years of age and over the average age was 49.6 years. In 1890 it was 43.2.

The following table shows for each grand group in the United States the proportion of deaths from "General diseases—A," during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	178.3	147.1	156.3	185.1	194.5
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	183.1	189.7	196.7	176.3	185.9
3. South Atlantic Coast region	291.9	320.6	318.6	226.7	222.0
4. Gulf Coast region	289.6	331.8	344.0	222.7	229.2
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	170.1	155.3	159.2	194.6	193.0
6. Central Appalachian region	183.7	175.7	193.9	176.8	190.7
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	179.1	159.6	179.6	177.3	192.6
8. Interior plateau	179.1	179.7	193.5	169.6	176.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	273.2	272.8	278.4	225.9	234.0
10. Ohio River belt	174.5	186.2	201.5	144.2	152.2
11. Southern Interior plateau	309.3	315.8	303.0	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	336.0	347.1	350.8	265.0	295.5
13. North Mississippi River belt	177.3	192.2	211.2	142.3	158.8
14. Southwest Central region	353.3	346.1	365.6	284.9	292.7
15. Central region, plains and prairies	199.8	201.3	209.6	169.0	177.5
16. Prairie region	182.8	175.4	193.8	154.7	186.9
17. Missouri River belt	196.4	203.0	230.3	153.5	180.8
18. Region of the Western plains	257.9	277.9	312.0	125.0	165.6
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	168.6	164.6	176.0	159.6	169.7
20. Cordilleran region	207.8	181.9	272.3	133.5	184.3
21. Pacific Coast region	121.7	125.0	156.2	105.1	121.8

The proportions of deaths from this group of diseases were greatest in the Southwest Central region (353.3), the South Mississippi River belt (336), the Southern Interior plateau (309.3), the South Atlantic Coast region (291.9), and the Gulf Coast region (289.6); and were least in the Pacific Coast region (121.7) and the heavily timbered region of the Northwest (168.6).

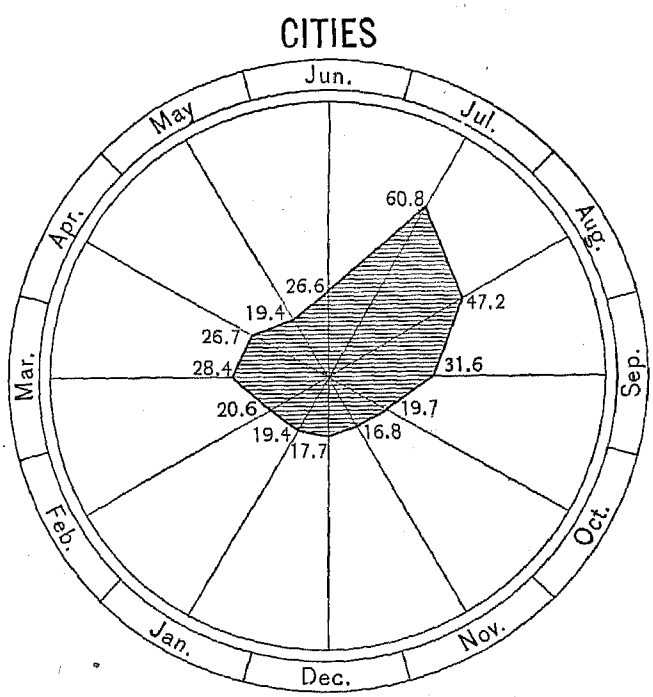
It will be seen from the table that the proportions of deaths from this group of diseases were greatest in the southern and southwestern sections of the country, where the proportion of colored population is greatest; and were least on the Pacific coast and in the northeastern section.

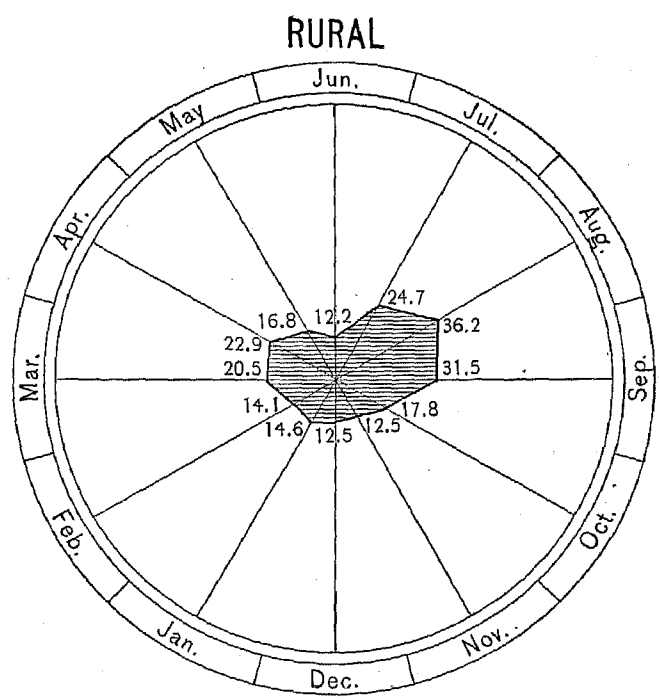
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rate from "General diseases—A" in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	17.5	19.4	14.6
February	17.9	20.6	14.1
March	25.2	28.4	20.5
April	25.1	26.7	22.9
May	18.3	19.4	16.8
June	20.7	26.6	12.2
July	46.1	60.8	24.7
August	42.7	47.2	36.2
September	31.5	31.6	31.5
October	18.9	19.7	17.8
November	15.0	16.8	12.5
December	15.6	17.7	12.5

The death rate from this group of diseases in each month, in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative difference in the rates in the two areas is shown in the following diagram:





The preceding table and diagram show that the death rates from this group of diseases in the registration states were highest, in both cities and rural districts, in July (cities, 60.8; rural, 24.7), August (cities, 47.2; rural, 36.2), and September (cities, 31.6; rural, 31.5).

The following table shows the comparative proportions of the deaths from "General diseases—A" in each month during the census year per 1,000 deaths in known months in the United States, as a whole, and in the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	63.8	59.3
February	64.9	60.8
March	80.1	85.4

COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH—CON.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
April	82.8	85.3
May	82.2	62.3
June	71.4	70.4
July	117.3	156.3
August	128.7	145.1
September	106.3	107.1
October	82.1	64.2
November	62.7	51.0
December	57.7	52.8

MEASLES.

The total number of deaths reported as due to measles in the United States during the census year was 12,866, of which 6,231 were of males and 6,635 were of females; and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000

deaths from all known causes was 12.9. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 11.1.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 3,801, of which 1,872 were of males and 1,929 were of females, giving a proportion of 7.5 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 13.2 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 13.5.

In England and Wales the death rate from measles during the year 1899 was 31.5 per 100,000 of population, and this was the lowest rate from this disease since 1881.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rate from measles in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES, BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.		Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
						Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	1900	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.3	16.8	12.1	24.6	1.9	15.0	14.1	15.9
	1890	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.3	17.1	11.2	24.6	2.7	19.6	20.0	19.2
Cities	1900	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.1	19.0	14.4	27.2	1.8	14.6	13.6	15.6
	1890	15.6	15.3	15.5	15.2	20.9	15.9	27.7	2.6	20.1	20.6	19.5
States	1900	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.9	18.8	12.2	28.3	2.6	19.0	17.0	20.9
	1890	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.7	13.4	8.7	20.9	3.0	10.7	11.3	10.0
Cities	1900	18.2	18.2	18.7	17.7	25.3	15.9	33.3	2.7	18.6	15.8	21.2
	1890	13.1	13.3	13.7	12.8	18.1	12.1	23.9	3.1	9.0	10.0	8.0
Rural	1900	9.9	9.8	9.0	10.7	11.2	9.2	17.1	2.5	20.1	20.3	19.9
	1890	7.0	6.9	6.4	7.3	7.6	6.1	12.9	2.9	14.6	14.1	15.2
Cities in other states	1900	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.6	13.5	11.5	10.5	0.6	13.4	13.0	13.9
	1890	17.9	17.4	17.1	17.6	23.4	24.0	36.4	2.1	23.1	23.4	22.9

The highest death rate from measles was in the cities in the registration states (18.2), and the lowest in the rural districts of the same states (9.9). In both cities and rural districts of the registration states there was an increase in the death rate from this disease over 1890, the increase being greatest in the cities (5.1). In the cities in the nonregistration states the rate was 10.7 in 1900 and 17.9 in 1890, a decrease of 7.2.

By classes, the death rate from measles was highest in native white children having one or both parents foreign (24.6), and lowest in the foreign whites (1.9), owing to the small proportion of children in this class. The death rate of native whites of native parents (12.1) was about half as high as the rate for those having one or both parents foreign (24.6), and was also less than the death rate of the colored from this disease (15). In both white and colored the rate was slightly higher for females than for males.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rate from measles in the census year per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	14.8	18.2	9.9	14.6	18.6	9.1	15.0	17.8	10.8
	1890	10.7	13.1	7.0	10.8	13.6	6.5	10.7	12.7	7.5
Connecticut	1900	17.7	16.3	20.4	17.4	15.4	21.1	18.1	17.2	19.6
	1890	5.8	7.7	4.4	6.5	10.5	3.7	5.0	5.1	5.0
District of Columbia	1900	13.6	13.6	.....	14.4	14.4	.....	13.0	13.0	.....
	1890	2.6	2.6	.....	2.7	2.7	.....	2.5	2.5	.....
Maine[1]	1900	7.2	4.2	7.8	6.6	5.3	6.8	7.9	3.2	8.9
Massachusetts	1900	11.1	12.8	5.8	12.2	14.1	6.3	10.0	11.5	5.3
	1890	4.3	4.3	4.6	3.8	3.3	5.4	4.9	5.2	3.8
Michigan[1]	1900	15.4	17.3	14.6	13.9	17.4	12.6	17.0	17.2	16.9
New Hampshire	1900	10.9	16.4	7.5	9.7	14.4	7.0	12.1	18.2	8.1
	1890	4.3	9.1	2.3	5.4	13.4	2.2	3.2	5.1	2.3
New Jersey	1900	11.0	14.2	6.6	11.6	15.5	6.6	10.3	13.0	6.7
	1890	12.7	16.4	7.8	12.2	14.6	9.2	13.1	18.1	6.4
New York	1900	16.1	20.8	6.4	15.9	20.7	6.1	16.4	20.9	6.8
	1890	12.6	16.6	6.2	12.7	17.6	5.0	12.6	15.7	7.4
Rhode Island	1900	47.6	48.4	46.1	46.5	50.9	38.8	48.6	46.0	53.9
	1890	34.4	30.0	40.6	35.1	35.5	34.7	33.8	25.0	46.4
Vermont	1900	6.1	4.3	6.4	5.1	4.4	5.2	7.1	4.2	7.6
	1890	6.0	14.1	5.3	7.1	22.2	5.8	4.9	6.8	4.7

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

The preceding table shows that the highest death rate from measles in the registration states was in Rhode Island (47.6), and the lowest in Vermont (6.1). In the cities the rate from this disease was also highest in Rhode Island (48.4), and was lowest in Maine (4.2). In the rural districts the death rate in Rhode Island (46.1) was more than twice as high as the rate in any other state.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rate from measles among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	11.9	13.8	12.3	15.7	9.4	10.0
Ireland	10.4	11.9	11.1	13.0	4.2	4.8
Germany	8.9	9.0	10.8	11.7	8.2	4.3
England and Wales	7.9	8.9	8.1	9.6	5.3	6.8
Canada	17.3	17.5	18.3	19.4	16.8	1.3

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Scandinavia	13.4	13.1	17.9	19.8	14.4	5.6
Scotland	5.8	7.4	6.0	8.1	1.3	4.8
Italy	62.6	69.6	67.0	75.6	23.1	17.2
France	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.9	.....	.....
Hungary and Bohemia	8.8	9.2	12.2	13.3	5.3	2.8
Russia and Poland	13.5	13.1	13.7	13.1	13.0	13.0
Other foreign	23.6	26.5	24.9	29.2	14.4	16.1

This table shows that the death rates from measles were highest among the children of mothers born in Italy (62.6), in "other foreign" countries (23.6), and in Canada (17.3), the rate for children of mothers born in Italy being nearly three times that of any other class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from measles during the census year, in each of the four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex.

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 1.		UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	152.8	168.1	106.5	112.5	7.4	6.5	1.3	1.2
Males	159.8	172.7	107.5	113.0	6.5	6.5	1.0	0.8
Females	145.6	163.4	105.6	112.0	8.3	6.5	1.5	1.5
Cities	162.9	186.2	119.9	128.6	7.1	7.2	0.7	0.9
Males	170.1	186.8	121.5	128.6	6.3	7.5	0.5	0.7
Females	155.6	185.6	118.3	128.6	7.9	6.9	0.8	1.1
States	173.4	147.2	117.2	91.8	8.5	4.5	1.6	1.3
Males	183.3	155.1	119.0	92.3	7.4	4.9	1.2	0.9
Females	163.4	139.2	115.3	91.3	9.5	4.2	2.0	1.6
Cities	206.3	174.7	151.2	114.5	8.6	4.8	0.6	0.8
Males	218.4	175.9	154.9	114.0	7.4	5.9	0.3	0.7
Females	194.0	173.6	147.5	114.9	9.7	3.6	0.9	0.9
Rural	119.3	95.9	63.4	53.0	8.3	4.2	3.1	2.0
Males	125.7	116.5	62.6	55.5	7.3	3.3	2.4	1.2
Females	112.7	74.7	64.3	50.4	9.3	5.1	3.7	2.7
Cities in other states	119.8	196.2	89.9	140.8	5.8	9.3	0.7	1.0
Males	122.3	196.4	89.4	141.1	5.3	8.8	0.7	0.7
Females	117.2	196.0	90.3	140.5	6.4	9.8	0.8	1.3

The preceding table shows that the mortality from measles was greatest in infants under 1 year of age, and at this age it was highest in the cities in the registration states (206.3). In these cities the death rate from measles at each age in 1900 was higher than in 1890, but in the other areas there was generally a decrease in the rate as compared with 1890.

The death rate of children under 5 years of age in the registration area from this disease (106.5) was very much less than the corresponding death rate in England and Wales for the year 1899, which was 239.7.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from measles are indicated in the following table for the registration area, giving the death rates during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 and over.
White	150.4	105.3	7.1	1.2
Colored	219.6	141.6	14.2	1.4
Mothers born in:				
United States	119.1	74.4	6.9	2.2
Ireland	208.8	151.5	9.1	0.5
Germany	167.4	106.6	5.7	0.6
England and Wales	136.9	111.2	3.8	0.3
Canada	179.1	127.8	10.8	1.3
Scandinavia	86.9	86.1	12.8	.....
Scotland	153.7	61.7	16.9	.....
Italy	379.2	374.2	7.3	0.3
France	113.9	45.0	.....	.....
Hungary	107.0	61.2	.....	.....
Bohemia	134.8	55.9	.....	.....
Russia	117.2	72.7	2.1	.....
Poland	100.5	72.0	6.9	.....
Other foreign	214.4	164.5	10.4	1.3

The preceding table shows that the death rates from measles in white infants under 1 year of age were highest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (379.2), in "Other foreign" countries (214.4), and in Ireland (208.8); and were lowest among those whose mothers were born in Scandinavia (86.9), in Poland (100.5), and in Hungary (107).

For all children under 5 years of age they were highest in those whose mothers were born in Italy (374.2), in "Other foreign" countries (164.5), and in Ireland (151.5); and were lowest among those whose mothers were born in France (45), in Bohemia (55.9), and in Hungary (61.2). The rate was lower for the children of native mothers (74.4) than for those whose mothers were born in Germany (106.6), in England and Wales (111.2), or in Canada (127.8).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from measles at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE, PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	266.0	231.6	279.3	258.6
1 year	331.2	317.8	331.6	308.9
2 years	145.3	145.4	150.6	157.8
3 years	66.3	67.5	65.1	73.3
4 years	42.2	40.0	38.6	37.4
Under 5 years	851.0	802.3	865.2	831.0
5 to 9 years	76.4	91.9	78.7	78.3
10 to 14 years	19.2	25.4	12.9	17.2
15 to 19 years	8.5	18.2	16.7	18.7
20 to 24 years	16.0	12.0	8.3	16.5
25 to 29 years	7.5	13.0	6.1	12.7
30 to 34 years	5.9	9.3	1.5	8.2
35 to 39 years	3.7	9.9	3.0	6.7
40 to 44 years	1.6	4.7	2.3	4.5
45 to 49 years	1.1	5.2	0.8	5.2
50 to 54 years	4.3	1.0	.....	2.2
55 to 59 years	0.5	3.6	.....	2.2
60 to 64 years	1.1	.....	.....	0.8
65 to 69 years	1.1	1.0	.....	.....
70 to 74 years	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.8
75 to 79 years	1.6	0.5	.....	.....
80 to 84 years	.....	1.0	1.5	.....
85 years and over	.....	0.5	0.7	.....

This table shows that in both census years more than 80 per cent of the deaths caused by measles in the registration area occurred in children under 5 years of age.

The average age at death from this disease in the registration area in 1900 was 4.4 years. In 1890 it was 4 years.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from measles during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	8.3	5.6	7.2	9.1	9.2
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	8.8	4.6	6.1	8.9	10.5
3. South Atlantic Coast region	9.8	13.4	12.4	1.8	2.4
4. Gulf Coast region	13.3	16.0	19.0	6.8	8.8
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	6.7	5.4	6.2	9.4	7.3
6. Central Appalachian region	9.0	9.6	11.5	5.6	6.7
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	8.6	6.7	8.9	7.9	10.3
8. Interior plateau	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.1	8.1
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	20.4	20.8	21.8	3.2	4.5
10. Ohio River belt	6.3	6.5	8.7	4.2	4.7
11. Southern Interior plateau	22.7	22.8	22.5	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	40.7	40.9	51.9	14.1	19.9
13. North Mississippi River belt	7.1	11.0	12.6	1.1	2.2
14. Southwest Central region	51.7	47.7	58.9	7.3	11.1
15. Central region—plains and prairies	8.8	8.5	11.4	3.6	3.0
16. Prairie region	6.5	5.6	7.9	6.0	3.0
17. Missouri River belt	7.1	8.8	10.0	2.6	4.4
18. Region of the Western plains	18.5	22.6	21.7	5.0	7.7
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	8.4	7.4	10.0	5.6	10.7
20. Cordilleran region	12.2	10.4	19.0	1.3	4.8
21. Pacific Coast region	2.1	2.3	3.9	1.6	1.4

This table indicates that the greatest proportions of deaths from measles occurred in the Southwest Central region (51.7), the South Mississippi River belt (40.7), and the Southern Interior plateau (22.7); and the least in the Pacific Coast region (2.1), the Ohio River belt (6.3), and the Prairie region (6.5).

The geographical distribution of deaths from measles by state groups is shown by plate No. 2.

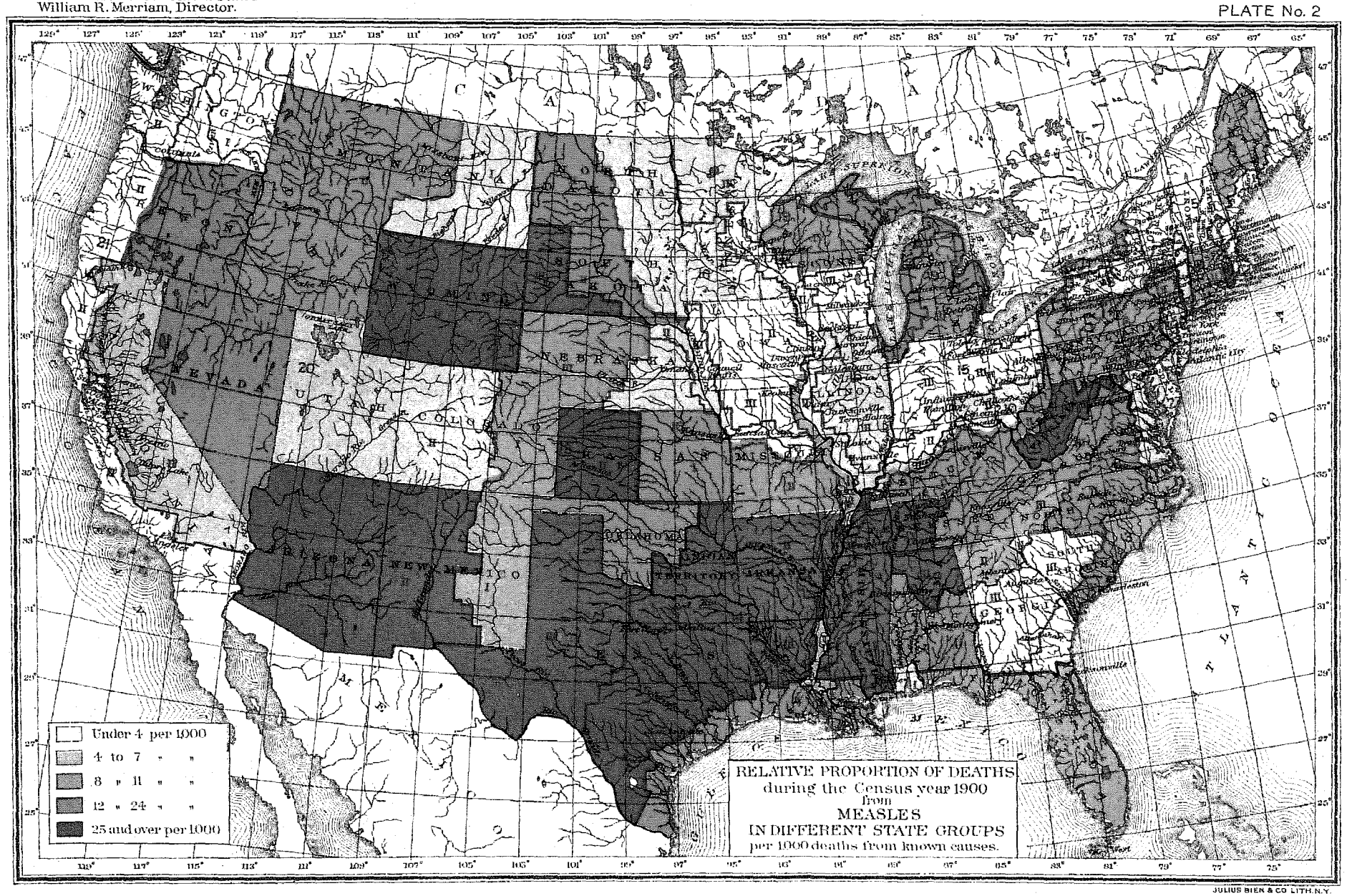
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rate from measles in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	1.7	2.3	0.9
February	2.1	2.4	1.5
March	2.3	2.7	1.8
April	2.1	2.5	1.5
May	2.0	2.2	1.7
June	1.1	1.4	0.7
July	0.8	1.0	0.4
August	0.4	0.6	0.2
September	0.3	0.5	0.1
October	0.3	0.4	0.2
November	0.7	0.8	0.4
December	1.0	1.4	0.5

Twelfth Census of the United States
William R. Merriam, Director.

PLATE No. 2



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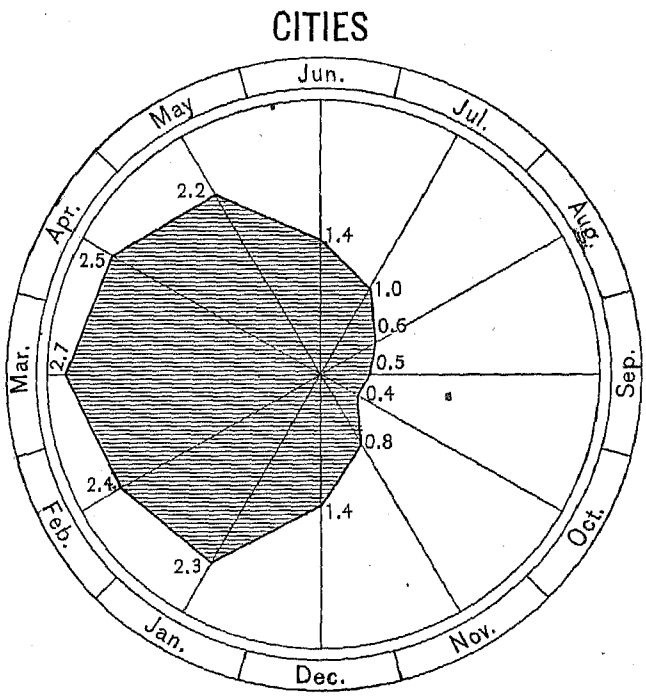
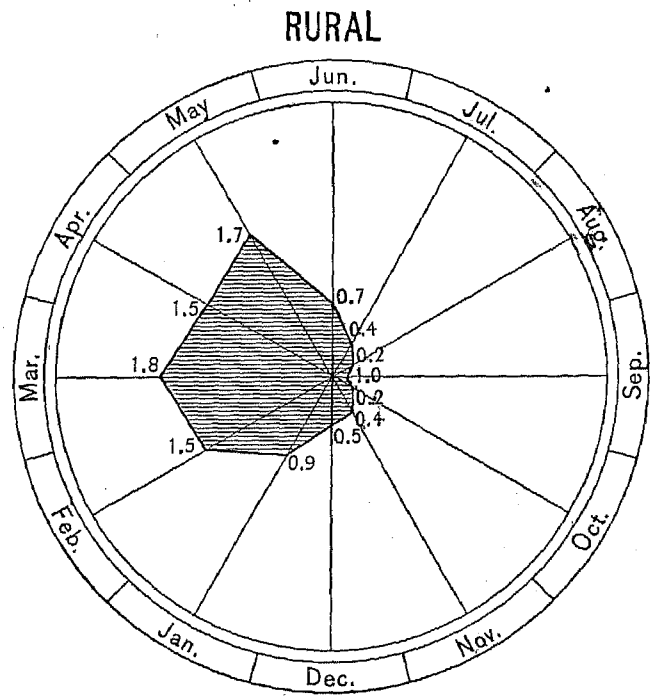
The death rate from measles in each month in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative difference in the rates in the two areas are shown in the following diagram:





The preceding table and diagram show that in the cities in the registration states the death rates from measles were highest in February, March, and April. In the rural districts the highest rates occurred in March, April, and May.

The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from measles in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months, in the United States, as a whole, and the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	95.0	118.1
February	150.1	139.4
March	176.0	159.5
April	146.8	139.4
May	130.3	134.3
June	66.4	76.3
July	48.5	50.7
August	43.6	28.3
September	34.7	21.3
October	25.5	19.7
November	34.6	44.1
December	48.5	68.9

SCARLET FEVER.

The total number of deaths reported as due to scarlet fever in the United States during the census year was 6,333, of which 3,135 were of males and 3,198 were of females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 6.3. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 7.1.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 3,327, of which 1,688 were of males and 1,639 were of females, giving a proportion of 6.6 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 11.6 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 13.6.

In England and Wales the death rate from this disease during the year 1899 was 11.7.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rate from scarlet fever in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area.....1900..	11.6	12.0	12.1	11.8	15.3	10.3	18.9	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
1890..	13.6	14.2	13.6	14.8	18.4	14.2	22.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9
Cities.....1900..	12.9	13.5	13.8	13.2	17.9	13.3	20.3	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.5
1890..	15.3	16.0	15.7	16.3	21.7	19.3	24.1	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.9
States.....1900..	10.7	10.8	11.2	10.4	13.9	10.0	19.7	1.8	3.6	4.5	2.8
1890..	13.1	13.2	12.7	13.7	16.9	13.2	22.9	2.8	5.2	4.5	5.7
Cities.....1900..	13.0	13.2	14.0	12.5	18.4	14.2	22.0	2.0	4.2	5.5	2.9
1890..	16.0	16.3	16.4	16.2	22.5	19.4	25.7	3.2	5.8	4.5	7.0
Rural.....1900..	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.4	8.7	6.8	14.2	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.2
1890..	8.5	8.6	7.3	10.0	10.0	8.4	15.2	1.4	3.7	4.7	2.5
Cities in other states .....1900..	12.9	13.8	13.6	14.0	17.5	11.8	15.8	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.4
1890..	14.6	15.8	15.1	16.5	20.9	19.2	20.4	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.7

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from scarlet fever was much higher in the cities in the registration states (13) than in the rural districts (7.4), and that it was much higher among the whites (12) than among the colored (2.6). Among the native whites of native parents the rate (10.3) was much less than among those having one or both parents foreign born (18.9). The low death rate of the foreign born whites from this disease (1.7) was due to the small proportion of children in this class. In comparison with 1890 the figures show a decrease in the death rates from this disease in all areas and for all classes.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from scarlet fever in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total .....1900..	10.7	13.0	7.4	11.1	13.7	7.5	10.3	12.2	7.4
1890..	13.1	16.0	8.5	12.5	16.1	7.3	13.6	15.9	9.8
Connecticut.....1900..	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.6	7.9	4.3	6.8	5.4	9.5
1890..	10.9	11.3	10.6	8.9	11.2	7.4	12.7	11.4	13.7
District of Columbia.....1900..	9.0	9.0	.....	11.4	11.4	.....	6.8	6.8	.....
1890..	7.8	7.8	.....	4.6	4.6	.....	10.8	10.8	.....
Maine[1].....1900..	7.8	5.9	8.2	10.5	8.9	10.9	4.9	3.2	5.3
Massachusetts.....1900..	13.7	14.9	10.0	13.2	14.3	9.6	14.2	15.4	10.3
1890..	8.7	9.3	6.7	8.6	9.7	5.4	8.7	8.9	7.9
Michigan[1].....1900..	9.1	7.6	9.7	9.2	8.8	9.3	9.0	6.4	10.1
New Hampshire.....1900..	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.8	5.2	9.3	6.3	8.5	4.9
1890..	5.3	8.1	4.1	4.8	7.7	3.7	5.8	8.6	4.6
New Jersey.....1900..	12.3	15.9	7.6	12.6	17.1	6.8	12.0	14.7	8.4
1890..	14.3	19.1	8.2	14.4	19.7	7.6	14.2	18.4	8.7
New York.....1900..	11.2	13.9	5.4	11.8	14.9	5.5	10.6	13.0	5.3
1890..	15.9	20.1	9.2	15.3	20.1	7.8	16.6	20.2	10.6
Rhode Island.....1900..	8.2	8.5	7.6	10.9	10.9	11.0	5.5	6.2	4.1
1890..	10.1	9.0	11.7	12.5	9.4	16.6	7.9	8.6	6.8
Vermont .....1900..	4.1	8.6	3.4	3.4	8.9	2.6	4.8	8.3	4.2
1890..	6.3	3.5	6.6	3.5	.....	3.9	9.2	6.8	9.4

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that in the registration states the highest death rates from scarlet fever in the census year occurred in the cities in New Jersey (15.9) and Massachusetts (14.9), and the lowest rates in the rural districts in Vermont (3.4) and New York (5.4).

In comparison with 1890 there was an increase in the death rates from this disease in the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire; and a decrease in the other states. The greatest decrease in the rates occurred in the cities in New York (6.2 per 1,000).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from scarlet fever among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	11.0	13.8	10.8	14.9	7.4	11.7
Ireland	9.6	10.6	9.8	11.1	5.3	7.7
Germany	7.6	8.2	7.3	8.0	5.0	8.5
England and Wales	8.3	9.4	8.4	9.9	5.6	8.1

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Canada	11.5	10.8	11.5	10.9	12.3	10.0
Scandinavia	13.6	13.1	16.6	17.3	15.3	8.4
Scotland	9.4	10.4	9.8	11.3	6.6	7.2
Italy	15.5	16.7	16.5	18.1	8.7	4.9
France	3.0	2.5	2.7	1.9	4.7	3.7
Hungary and Bohemia	13.8	14.6	17.5	19.5	5.3	6.9
Russia and Poland	18.4	19.8	17.3	18.8	5.5	23.8
Other foreign	12.0	12.5	12.6	13.3	10.3	9.2

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to scarlet fever were highest among the children of mothers born in Russia and Poland (18.4), in Italy (15.5), and in Hungary and Bohemia (13.8); and were lowest among the children of mothers born in France (3), in Germany (7.6), and in England and Wales (8.3).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from scarlet fever during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 1.		UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	29.8	42.2	70.0	88.4	19.7	20.8	0.9	0.9
Males	35.6	40.2	71.7	84.5	19.6	19.5	0.9	0.9
Females	23.8	44.2	68.4	92.5	19.8	22.0	0.9	1.0
Cities	32.5	42.7	79.3	98.5	21.4	22.0	0.9	0.9
Males	39.3	39.8	81.0	94.5	21.4	21.7	0.8	1.0
Females	25.5	45.6	77.6	102.5	21.4	22.3	0.9	0.9
States	29.7	50.5	64.9	87.4	17.6	20.4	1.0	1.0
Males	35.5	44.9	68.0	82.4	17.6	19.3	1.0	1.0
Females	23.9	56.2	61.8	92.5	17.6	21.6	1.0	1.0
Cities	35.1	55.9	80.6	108.4	19.7	22.8	1.0	1.0
Males	42.8	46.5	84.8	102.8	20.0	23.7	1.0	1.2
Females	27.2	65.6	76.5	114.1	19.3	21.8	1.0	0.9
Rural	20.9	40.3	40.0	51.4	14.7	16.9	1.0	1.0
Males	23.5	41.9	41.5	47.6	14.3	12.8	1.1	0.7
Females	18.3	38.5	38.5	55.2	15.0	21.1	1.0	1.3
Cities in other states	29.8	31.1	78.1	89.8	22.8	21.3	0.8	0.8
Males	35.8	34.0	77.5	87.4	22.5	19.9	0.7	0.8
Females	23.8	28.2	78.7	92.4	23.2	22.7	0.9	0.8

The preceding table shows that the death rate from scarlet fever was highest in children under 5 years of age (70), and that at this age, and also in infants under 1 year old, the death rate of males was higher than that of females. In the age group 5 to 14 years the death rate of females (19.8) was slightly higher than that of males (19.6). At 15 years of age and over the death rate of both sexes was even (0.9). The greatest mortality from this disease in children under 5 years of age was in the cities in the registration states (80.6), where it was twice as high as the rate in the rural districts (40), and slightly higher than in the cities in the nonregistration states (78.1).

In comparison with 1890 there was a large decrease in the death rates from this disease, particularly in the cities in the registration states, where the rate for those under 5 years of age declined from 108.4 in 1890 to 80.6 in 1900. The decrease at this age in the nonregistra-

tion states was less marked, the rates being 89.8 in 1890 and 78.1 in 1900.

The death rate of children under 5 years of age from scarlet fever in the registration area (70) was higher than the corresponding rate from this disease in England and Wales in 1899 (59.6).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from scarlet fever are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table giving the death rates during the census year in each of the 4 age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 and over.
White	30.8	72.0	20.4	0.9
Colored	.....	16.6	2.9	1.0
Mothers born in—				
United States	21.6	53.3	17.9	1.0
Ireland	40.6	105.0	24.2	0.8
Germany	8.2	66.1	16.7	0.5
England and Wales	25.7	80.8	15.9	1.1
Canada	48.0	70.7	14.6	0.8
Scandinavia	23.7	48.7	31.4	1.5
Scotland	61.5	55.5	36.6	1.8
Italy	37.4	68.8	18.8	0.7
France	.....	67.4	.....	.....
Hungary	42.8	56.1	20.5	1.3
Bohemia	.....	65.2	15.3	1.9
Russia	62.1	109.8	16.4	0.4
Poland	28.7	49.6	17.2	1.0
Other foreign	30.6	73.1	10.4	1.3

It will be seen from this table that in white children under 5 years of age the death rates from scarlet fever were highest in those whose mothers were born in Russia (109.8), in Ireland (105), and in England and Wales (80.8); and were lowest in those whose mothers were born in Scandinavia (48.7), in Poland (49.6), and in the United States (53.3).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from scarlet fever at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	65.8	44.6	67.1	66.0
1 year	128.0	116.6	156.8	149.2
2 years	158.9	157.5	159.9	170.0
3 years	170.7	158.7	158.3	150.6
4 years	106.1	133.7	124.8	122.0
Under 5 years	629.5	611.1	666.9	657.8
5 to 9 years	270.9	283.3	250.4	248.2
10 to 14 years	46.8	48.2	35.1	45.9
15 to 19 years	17.2	21.4	21.8	15.8
20 to 24 years	11.9	12.2	4.7	7.9
25 to 29 years	8.3	7.9	6.2	7.2
30 to 34 years	6.5	4.9	4.7	7.2
35 to 39 years	3.6	4.9	2.3	3.6
40 to 44 years	2.9	3.1	1.6	1.5
45 to 49 years	0.6	0.6	1.6	.....
50 to 54 years	.....	0.6	0.8	.....
55 to 59 years	.....	.....	2.3	1.4
60 years and over	1.8	1.8	1.6	3.5

This table shows that of the total deaths from this disease at known ages in the registration area, about 65 per cent occurred under 5 years of age.

The average age at death from this disease in the registration area was 5.9 years. In 1890 it was 5.5 years.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportion of deaths from scarlet fever during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities, and rural districts.

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	6.0	4.1	3.1	6.8	7.2
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	6.3	2.5	3.9	7.2	7.0
3. South Atlantic Coast region	2.1	2.8	1.9	0.4	2.9
4. Gulf Coast region	7.0	11.6	12.5	0.3	0.4
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	6.0	5.4	5.4	6.8	7.4
6. Central Appalachian region	11.4	9.3	10.8	12.2	16.4
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	10.9	8.4	9.8	11.2	12.7
8. Interior plateau	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	3.6	3.4	3.6	8.1	3.6
10. Ohio River belt	3.2	2.6	4.8	2.4	2.7
11. Southern Interior plateau	1.1	1.2	1.0	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	1.7	1.4	2.2	0.6	1.5
13. North Mississippi River belt	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.2	5.5
14. Southwest Central region	11.5	9.5	14.0	5.4	12.3
15. Central region, plains and prairies	4.6	4.5	5.1	3.6	4.3
16. Prairie region	5.9	5.3	6.7	6.3	5.5
17. Missouri River belt	4.6	5.5	6.6	2.6	2.0
18. Region of the Western plains	9.1	9.2	10.7	3.9	10.8
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.7	4.6
20. Cordilleran region	12.5	10.6	16.9	8.8	11.4
21. Pacific Coast region	3.7	2.9	5.4	3.1	4.5

This table shows that the proportions of deaths from scarlet fever, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, were greatest in the Cordilleran region (12.5), the Southwest Central region (11.5), and the Central Appalachian region (11.4); and were least in the Southern Interior plateau (1.1) and the South Mississippi River belt (1.7).

The geographical distribution of deaths from scarlet fever, by state groups, is shown by plate No. 3.

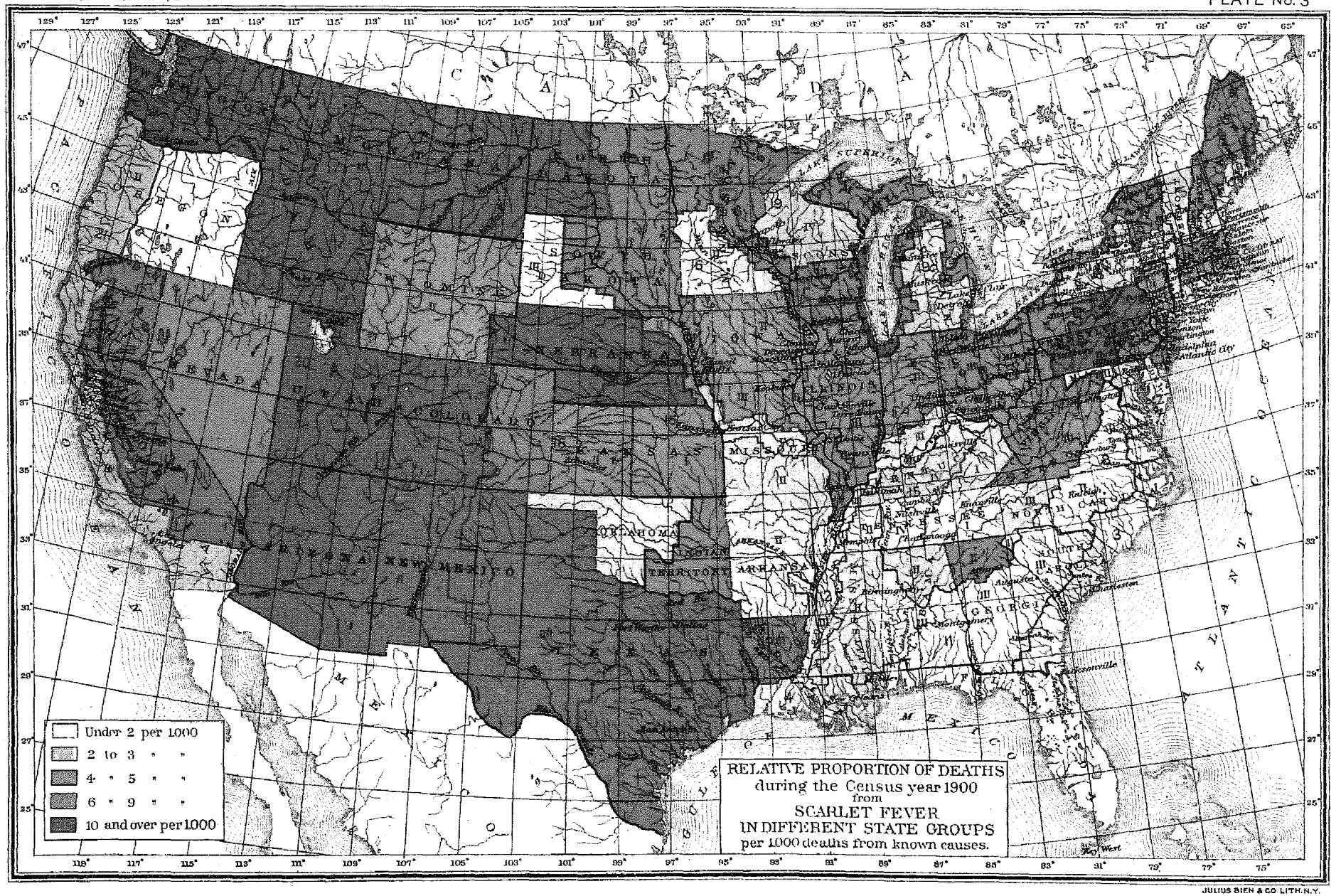
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rate from scarlet fever in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	1.2	1.6	0.8
February	1.4	1.8	0.9
March	1.2	1.5	0.9
April	1.2	1.4	0.8
May	1.1	1.4	0.7
June	0.8	1.0	0.4
July	0.5	0.6	0.3
August	0.4	0.5	0.3
September	0.4	0.4	0.3
October	0.6	0.8	0.4
November	0.8	0.8	0.8
December	1.1	1.2	0.8

Twelfth Census of the United States
William R. Merriam, Director.

PLATE No. 3



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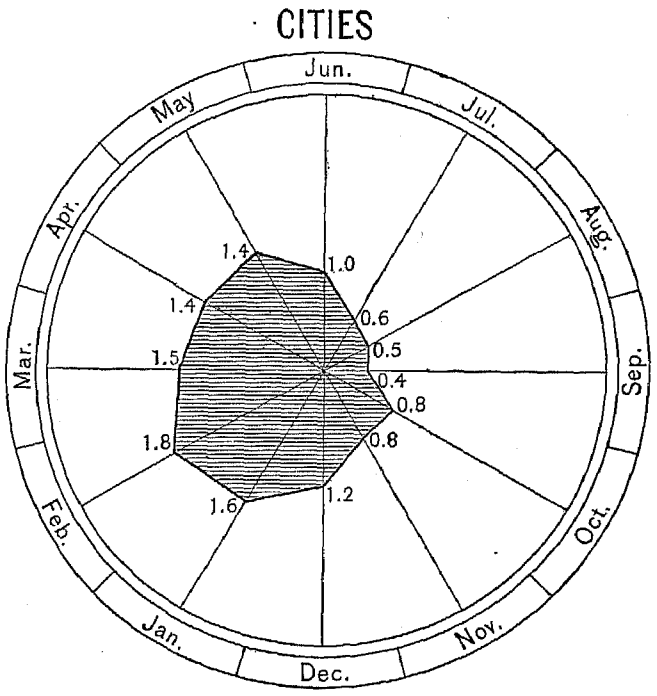
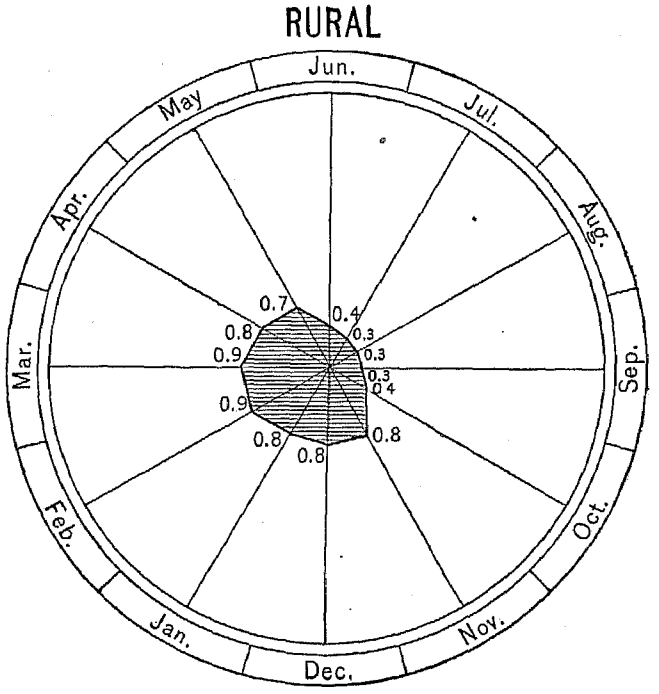
The death rate from scarlet fever in each month in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative difference in the rates in the two areas, is shown in the following diagram:





The preceding table and diagram show that in the cities in the registration states the death rates from scarlet fever were highest in January and February. In the rural districts the highest rates occurred in February and March.

The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from scarlet fever in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months, in the United States, as a whole, and in the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	118.3	115.8
February	112.8	134.5
March	106.8	115.2
April	105.7	110.9
May	98.4	100.8
June	56.0	72.9
July	46.3	48.2
August	50.3	36.4
September	52.5	34.8
October	69.4	59.0
November	84.8	73.4
December	98.7	98.1

DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.

In this discussion these diseases will first be considered together. The deaths from each are stated separately in the general tables giving the relation of sex and age to causes of death. The number from each in the United States and the registration area, by sex, was as follows:

CAUSE.	UNITED STATES.		REGISTRATION AREA.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Diphtheria	8,070	8,405	5,022	5,179
Croup	6,808	5,676	1,527	1,303

The total number of deaths reported as due to diphtheria and croup in the United States during the census year was 28,959, of which 14,878 were males and 14,081 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 29. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 49.7.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to diphtheria and croup was 13,031, of which 6,549 were males and 6,482 were females, giving a proportion of 25.7 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 45.2 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 97.8.

In England and Wales the death rate from diphtheria and croup for the year 1899 was 32.5 per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diphtheria and croup in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.		Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
						Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	1900	45.2	45.9	46.1	45.7	59.1	39.6	69.0	4.9	30.5	31.7	29.4
	1890	97.8	100.4	101.7	99.0	180.1	89.4	193.0	18.6	46.9	45.5	48.2
Cities	1900	52.8	54.0	54.6	53.5	72.5	55.7	78.3	5.1	31.5	33.2	30.0
	1890	111.2	115.2	117.4	113.0	156.8	124.0	216.0	19.3	47.2	45.6	48.7
States	1900	40.3	40.3	40.9	39.8	52.2	37.8	73.2	5.3	37.7	37.5	37.9
	1890	95.4	96.0	99.2	92.9	122.5	85.7	183.4	19.7	70.2	69.6	70.8
Cities	1900	52.8	53.0	54.6	51.5	74.8	59.5	87.8	5.9	44.8	46.5	43.2
	1890	122.0	123.0	129.6	116.8	171.7	131.5	212.8	21.4	81.6	81.4	81.8
Rural	1900	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.4	25.9	21.1	39.6	3.8	18.0	14.2	22.1
	1890	54.9	55.1	54.7	55.6	62.7	50.7	104.1	14.2	43.8	44.7	42.9
Cities in other states	1900	52.8	55.0	54.6	55.4	70.4	48.5	52.5	4.1	27.6	29.4	26.0
	1890	101.3	107.4	105.8	109.1	143.0	107.8	223.3	16.9	37.6	36.1	39.1

The highest death rate from diphtheria and croup was in the cities (52.8), being the same in the cities in the registration states and those in the nonregistration states, and more than twice the rate in the rural districts (22.3).

By classes, the rate from these diseases was much higher for the whites (45.9) than for the colored (30.5). It was also much higher for the native whites having one or both parents foreign (69) than for those of native parents (39.6). For both white and colored the rate was slightly higher in males than in females.

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a great decrease in the death rates from diphtheria and croup, in all areas and all classes.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from diphtheria and croup in the census year, per 1,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	40.3	52.8	22.2	40.9	54.3	22.2	39.7	51.3	22.5
	1890	95.4	122.0	54.9	98.5	128.3	54.5	92.4	115.9	55.4
Connecticut	1900	35.9	38.6	30.7	34.1	36.5	29.7	37.7	40.9	31.7
	1890	96.1	127.6	73.6	96.1	131.3	71.3	96.1	124.0	75.9
District of Columbia	1900	75.4	75.4	.....	81.8	81.8	.....	69.6	69.6	.....
	1890	83.3	83.3	.....	84.0	84.0	.....	82.8	82.8	.....
Maine[1]	1900	24.1	30.4	22.9	24.0	35.5	21.8	24.5	25.9	24.2
Massachusetts	1900	45.5	51.9	24.8	45.6	52.8	23.3	45.4	51.2	26.3
	1890	98.8	111.0	59.0	102.2	114.9	61.7	95.6	107.3	56.2
Michigan[1]	1900	22.3	37.9	15.7	20.9	34.8	15.5	23.7	41.1	16.0
New Hampshire	1900	26.0	40.9	16.6	24.3	38.0	16.3	27.7	43.5	17.0
	1890	86.6	143.0	63.2	88.4	143.9	66.9	84.8	142.2	59.3
New Jersey	1900	48.8	58.5	36.1	51.7	63.2	36.7	45.9	53.7	35.4
	1890	104.9	144.8	52.7	101.8	141.4	51.0	108.0	148.2	54.4
New York	1900	45.3	56.9	21.2	46.7	59.0	21.9	43.9	54.9	20.4
	1890	94.3	126.7	41.8	99.8	136.6	42.4	88.8	117.1	41.3
Rhode Island	1900	29.6	28.6	31.6	30.4	30.6	30.1	28.9	26.7	33.2
	1890	81.9	86.0	76.3	80.9	93.9	63.8	82.8	78.7	88.7
Vermont	1900	18.3	40.8	14.8	18.3	44.4	14.4	18.4	37.4	15.2
	1890	83.3	49.5	86.5	79.7	66.4	80.9	87.1	33.9	92.4

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from diphtheria and croup in the registration states was highest in the District of Columbia (75.4) and lowest in Vermont (18.3). It was more than twice as high in the cities as in the rural districts.

In comparison with 1890 there was a great decrease in the death rates from these diseases in both cities and rural districts.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diphtheria and croup among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	40.7	55.9	39.7	61.5	21.6	44.7
Ireland	32.8	37.4	35.0	41.0	14.0	15.3
Germany	37.7	40.7	39.0	44.2	22.8	34.6
England and Wales	25.4	28.7	26.3	31.1	17.3	21.1
Canada	40.9	47.2	41.8	49.6	32.2	26.1
Scandinavia	44.6	50.4	53.1	68.9	24.3	29.7
Scotland	23.1	23.8	25.0	26.9	21.1	11.9
Italy	67.4	70.3	69.9	73.6	50.4	41.8
France	11.0	12.7	15.1	19.4	4.7	.....
Hungary and Bohemia	49.2	50.4	43.4	44.4	37.2	59.9
Russia and Poland	49.7	50.8	50.5	52.0	38.7	46.1
Other foreign	44.1	51.4	45.1	54.6	21.6	39.2

This table shows that the death rates due to diphtheria and croup in the registration area were highest among the children of mothers born in Italy (67.4), in Russia and Poland (49.7), and in Hungary and Bohemia (49.2); and lowest among those whose mothers were born in England and Wales (25.4), in Scotland (23.1), and in France (11). The rate was lower among the children of native mothers (40.7) than among those whose mothers were born in Canada (40.9) or in Scandinavia (44.6).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diphtheria and croup during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 1.		UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	161.5	337.4	285.7	607.3	75.1	166.5	2.5	5.8
Males	184.2	384.2	297.8	632.8	70.1	156.4	2.1	5.2
Females	138.5	389.4	273.4	581.2	80.1	176.6	2.8	6.4
Cities	180.4	362.3	335.6	693.6	85.4	180.5	2.4	5.1
Males	206.0	407.6	348.7	724.1	80.4	169.4	2.0	4.6
Females	154.3	315.9	322.5	662.6	90.4	191.6	2.8	5.6
States	150.0	344.1	258.8	613.7	62.8	165.7	2.6	6.6
Males	169.8	404.8	267.9	649.7	60.2	156.4	2.4	5.9
Females	130.0	281.7	249.7	577.0	65.5	175.2	2.8	7.2
Cities	180.9	400.9	343.8	803.7	76.5	195.3	2.5	5.7
Males	205.0	466.0	352.8	857.2	75.2	184.1	2.2	5.1
Females	156.6	334.3	334.7	749.6	77.7	206.4	2.8	6.2
Rural	99.0	238.0	124.6	287.8	48.5	121.6	2.7	8.0
Males	111.9	291.2	134.3	296.9	39.2	115.8	2.6	7.1
Females	86.0	188.0	114.7	278.4	47.9	127.5	2.8	8.9
Cities in other states	179.9	328.5	327.8	598.5	93.2	167.6	2.3	4.6
Males	207.1	356.5	344.7	609.8	84.9	156.5	1.8	4.1
Females	152.0	299.7	310.7	586.9	101.5	178.7	2.8	5.0

The preceding table shows that the greatest mortality from these diseases occurred in children under 5 years of age (285.7), the rate at 5 to 14 years being 75.1, and that at 15 years and over, 2.5. For infants under 1 year of age the death rate was 161.5.

In the age period under 5 years of age the death rate from these diseases was highest in the cities of the registration states (343.8), and was lowest in the rural districts of the same states (124.6). In the cities of the nonregistration states it was 327.8.

In England and Wales the death rate from diphtheria and croup in children under 5 years of age during the year 1899 was 169.3.

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a great decrease in the death rate due to these diseases in each age group, the decrease being greatest in the cities in the registration states. In the age group under 5 years the death rate from these diseases decreased from 803.7 in 1890 to 343.8 in 1900, the decrease amounting to about 57 per cent.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diphtheria and croup, are indicated for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 and over.
White	154.9	287.6	75.6	2.5
Colored	345.7	234.4	62.6	1.5
Mothers born in—				
United States	109.4	208.2	63.3	2.7
Ireland	145.0	389.3	71.8	2.0
Germany	189.3	337.5	78.1	2.2
England and Wales	145.4	257.7	53.9	1.5
Canada	172.7	250.1	55.2	2.6
Scandinavia	150.2	232.3	70.7	1.2
Scotland	92.2	265.2	53.6	0.9
Italy	240.3	354.3	40.7	2.1
France	113.9	157.4	19.2	2.3
Hungary	64.2	229.6	36.9	.....
Bohemia	134.8	242.3	97.1	1.9
Russia	262.0	320.5	27.7	2.1
Poland	86.2	158.5	29.9	0.5
Other foreign	183.8	253.1	58.8	1.8

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to diphtheria and croup in white children under 5 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Italy (354.3), in Ireland (389.3), and in Germany (337.5); the lowest among those whose mothers were born in Poland (158.5), in France (157.4), and in the United States (208.2).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from diphtheria and croup at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

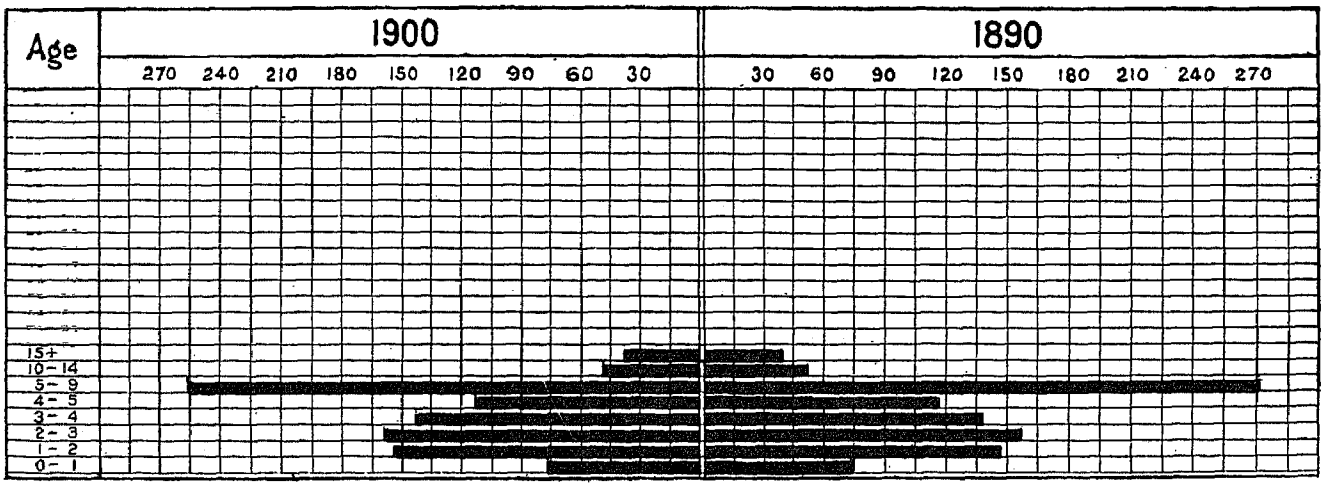
NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE, PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

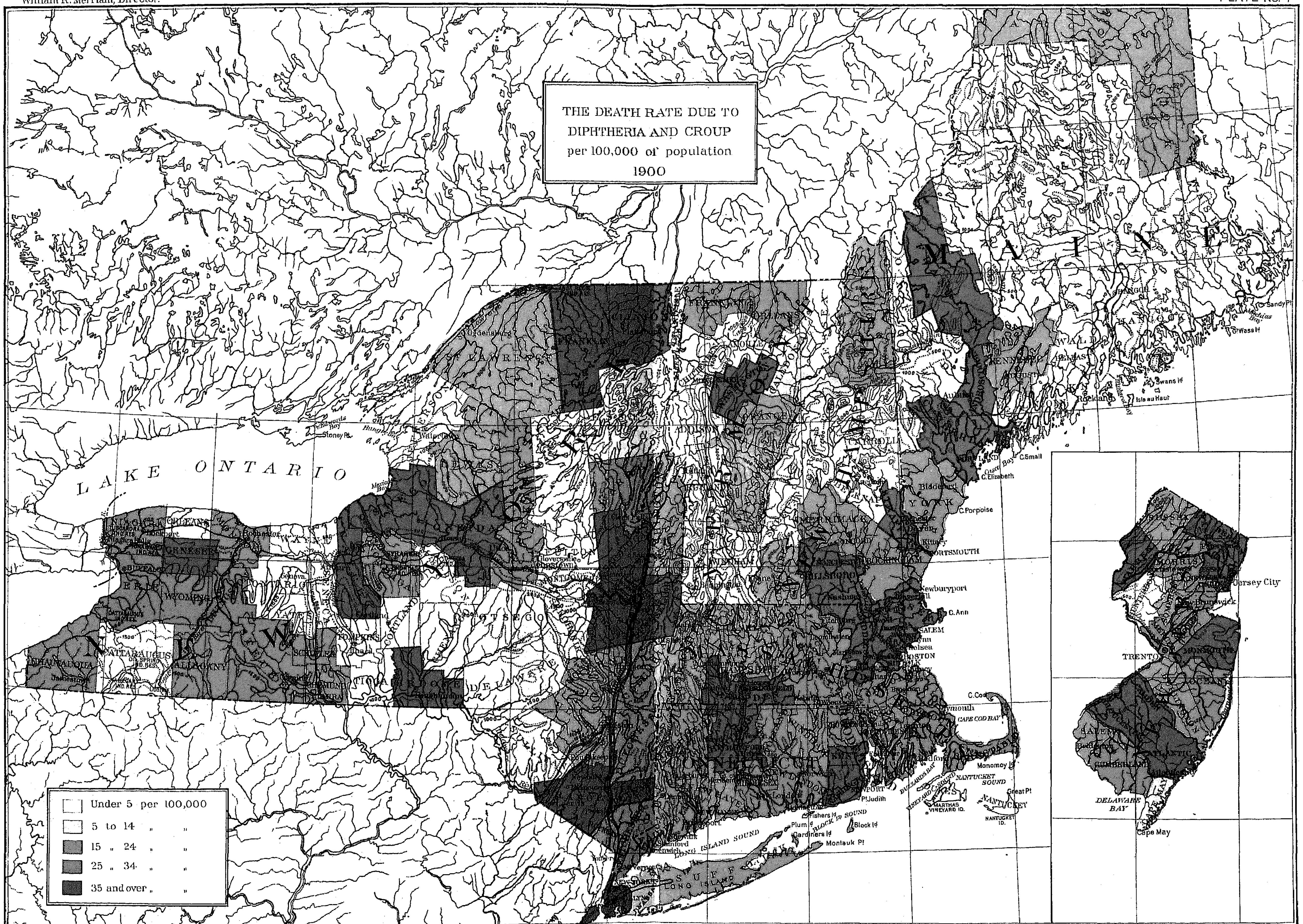
AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	87.7	65.4	84.7	63.4
1 year	162.4	147.6	152.6	141.1
2 years	168.8	149.7	164.1	151.9
3 years	142.7	140.9	141.6	134.5
4 years	112.6	114.1	117.8	115.9
Under 5 years	674.2	617.7	660.8	606.8
5 to 9 years	249.6	283.5	256.1	285.8
10 to 14 years	43.1	54.8	46.4	60.4
15 to 19 years	11.3	15.7	14.0	16.3
20 to 24 years	6.6	8.5	7.3	10.0
25 to 29 years	4.0	5.1	3.4	4.6
30 to 34 years	3.8	3.8	2.3	4.0
35 years and over	7.4	10.9	9.7	12.7

This table shows that in both census years more than 60 per cent of the deaths caused by diphtheria and croup in the registration area occurred in children under 5 years of age, and more than 90 per cent in children under 15 years of age.

The average age at death from these diseases in the registration area in 1900 was 5.4 years. In 1890 it was 5.6 years.

The comparative proportions of deaths from diphtheria and croup at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:





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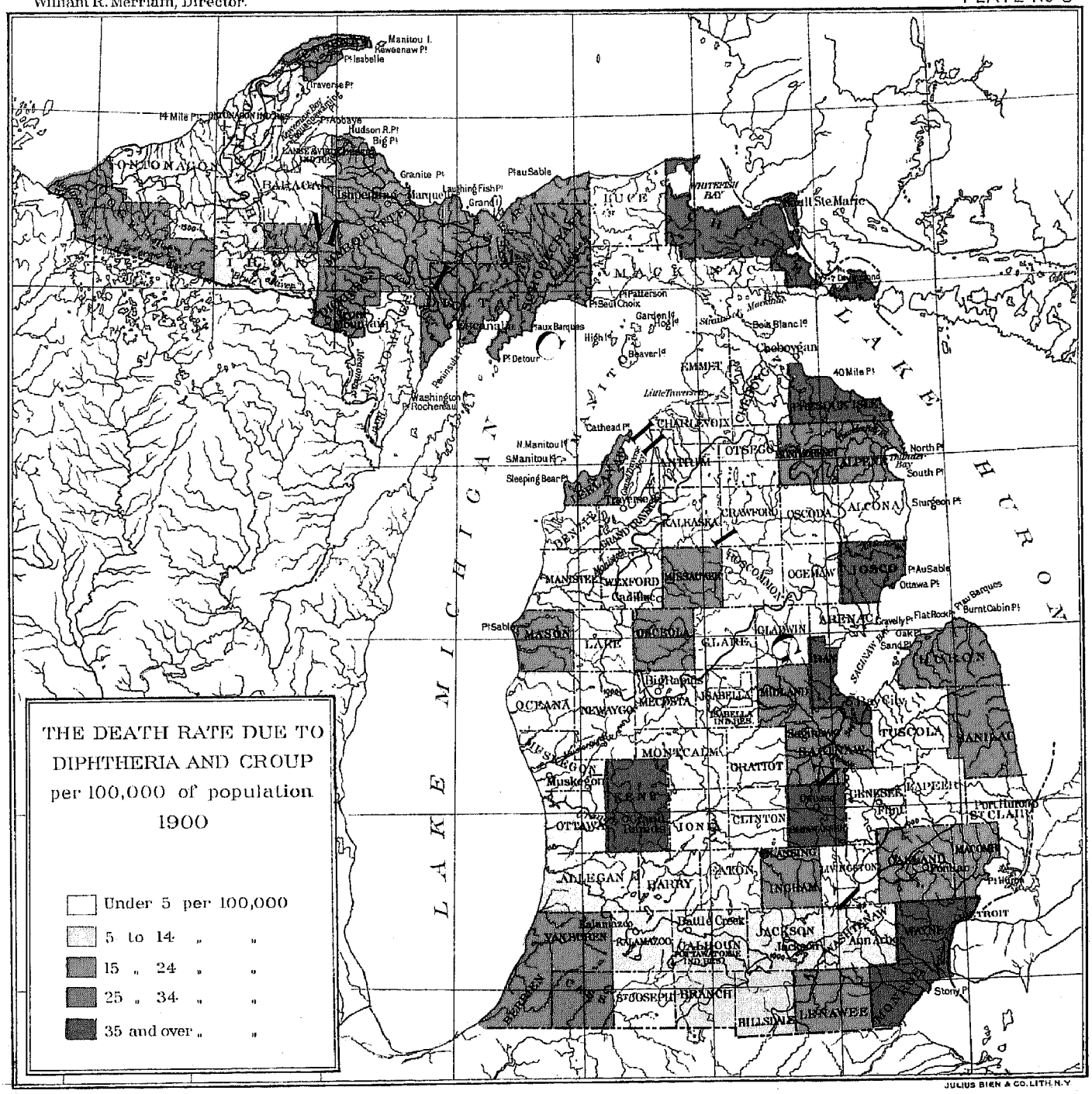
Twelfth Census of the United States
William R. Merriam, Director.

PLATE No 5



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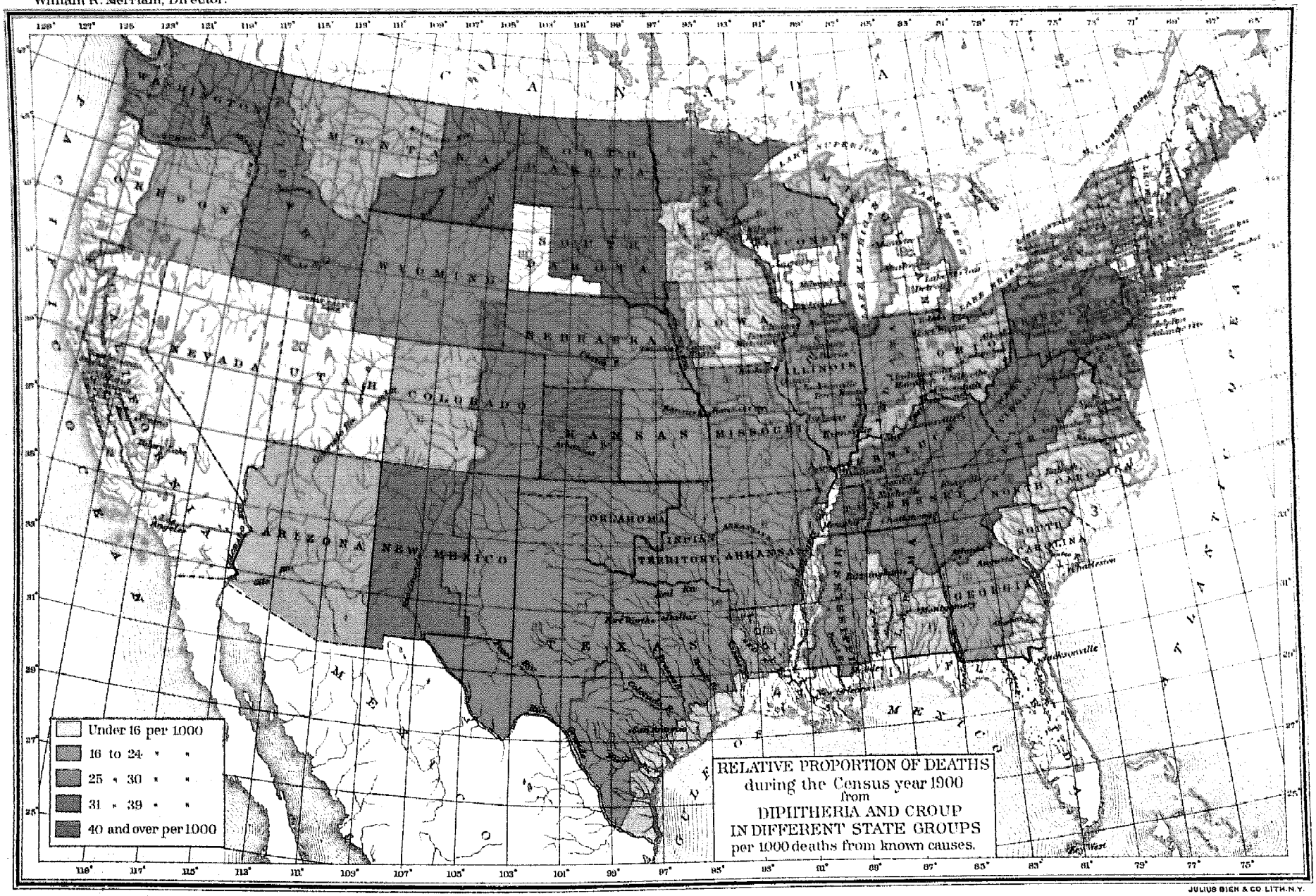
Twelfth Census of the United States
William R. Merriam, Director.

PLATE No. 6



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The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from diphtheria and croup during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	21.7	13.1	14.5	24.3	26.0
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	31.1	24.9	27.5	31.0	33.8
3. South Atlantic Coast region	12.0	14.1	16.7	3.5	4.4
4. Gulf Coast region	12.7	20.1	17.8	4.3	4.7
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	19.3	14.3	14.7	28.0	28.5
6. Central Appalachian region	41.5	36.2	45.1	42.8	45.8
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	28.5	16.5	18.9	30.5	37.9
8. Interior plateau	31.4	25.8	27.2	34.9	36.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	58.4	64.2	57.0	12.9	21.6
10. Ohio River belt	24.3	30.3	31.7	13.5	16.8
11. Southern Interior plateau	28.7	29.5	28.0	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	17.6	21.3	17.7	5.0	13.0
13. North Mississippi River belt	28.1	28.3	29.0	25.8	29.5
14. Southwest Central region	33.7	36.4	32.4	11.8	8.6
15. Central region—plains and prairies	26.1	26.8	26.7	21.5	24.4
16. Prairie region	27.1	26.8	28.5	17.7	24.7
17. Missouri River belt	32.2	35.0	36.1	21.9	33.3
18. Region of the Western plains	38.3	39.7	49.4	16.1	24.6
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	20.9	20.8	21.7	18.6	20.9
20. Cordilleran region	23.7	19.2	35.3	11.2	17.2
21. Pacific Coast region	15.6	16.1	20.0	11.3	18.9

This table indicates that diphtheria and croup caused the greatest proportions of deaths in the Southern Central Appalachian region (58.4), the Central Appalachian region (41.5), and the region of the Western plains (38.3). The proportions for these diseases were least in the South Atlantic Coast region (12) and the Gulf Coast region (12.7).

The comparative death rates from these diseases in the counties in the registration states are shown by plates Nos. 4 and 5.

The geographical distribution of deaths from diphtheria and croup, by state groups, is shown by plate No. 6.

DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diphtheria alone in the United States during the census year was 16,475, of which 8,070 were males and 8,405 were females.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 10,201, of which 5,022 were males and 5,179 were females, giving a proportion of 20.1 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 35.4 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 70.1.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from diphtheria in the census year, per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	31.7	43.1	15.2	31.6	43.7	14.8	31.8	42.6	15.7
Connecticut	27.9	30.5	22.9	26.6	29.0	22.3	29.1	32.1	23.5
District of Columbia	69.3	69.3	.....	75.0	75.0	.....	64.1	64.1	.....
Maine	14.8	22.8	13.2	15.7	26.6	13.6	14.0	19.4	12.8
Massachusetts	38.2	44.4	18.4	37.7	44.2	17.6	38.7	44.7	19.2
Michigan	15.6	27.7	10.6	13.4	22.8	9.7	18.0	32.5	11.6
New Hampshire	15.8	25.2	9.9	14.6	23.6	9.3	17.0	26.6	10.5
New Jersey	36.0	43.2	26.5	37.6	46.1	26.5	34.4	40.3	26.5
New York	36.8	47.4	14.7	37.4	48.7	14.5	36.2	46.2	14.8
Rhode Island	17.0	18.4	14.4	16.2	18.2	12.3	17.9	18.5	16.6
Vermont	12.2	36.5	8.4	12.0	35.5	8.5	12.5	37.4	8.3

The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from diphtheria in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

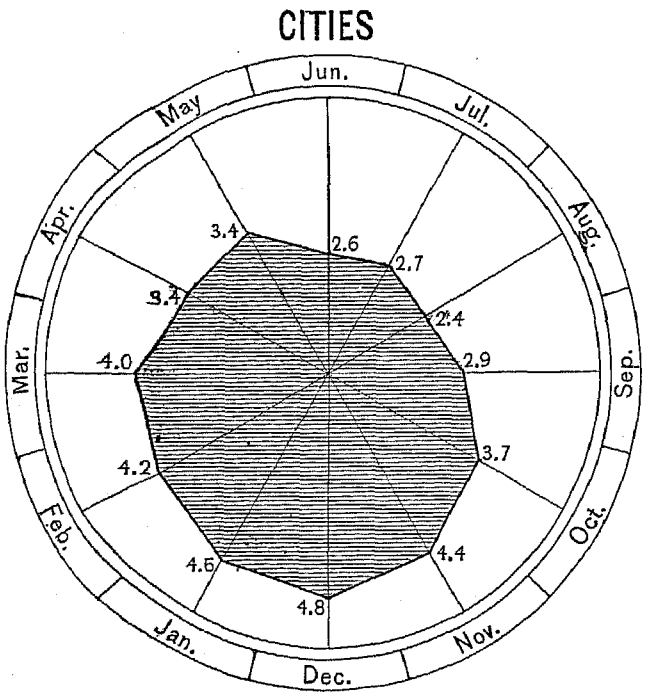
DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

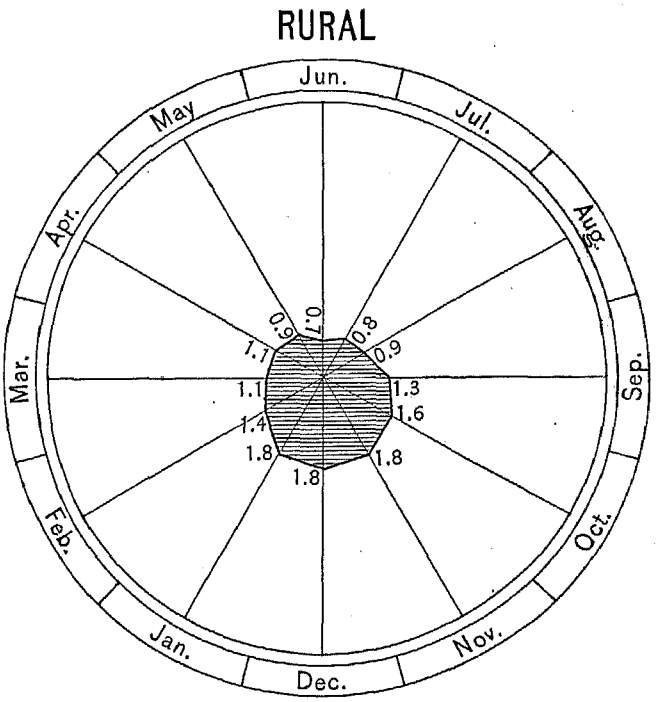
MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	3.4	4.6	1.8
February	3.1	4.2	1.4
March	2.8	4.0	1.1

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS—Continued.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
April	2.5	3.4	1.1
May	2.4	3.4	0.9
June	1.8	2.6	0.7
July	1.9	2.7	0.8
August	1.8	2.4	0.9
September	2.3	2.9	1.3
October	2.8	3.7	1.6
November	3.3	4.4	1.8
December	3.6	4.8	1.8

The death rates from diphtheria in each month, in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative differences in the rates in the two areas, are shown in the following diagram:





The preceding table and diagram show that in both cities and rural districts of the registration states the death rates from diphtheria were highest in November, December, and January, and were lowest in June, July, and August.

The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from diphtheria in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months, in the United States, as a whole, and in the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	112.0	108.1
February	90.9	96.7
March	85.7	89.3
April	70.2	77.6
May	65.7	76.3
June	48.3	56.6
July	50.2	61.1
August	54.5	55.0
September	85.2	72.0
October	105.6	89.0
November	116.1	105.3
December	115.6	113.0

WHOOPING COUGH.

The total number of deaths reported as due to whooping cough in the United States during the census year was 9,958, of which 4,601 were males and 5,357 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 10. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 10.1.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 3,669, of which 1,718 were males and 1,951 were females, giving a proportion of 7.2 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 12.7 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 15.8.

In England and Wales the death rate from whooping cough for the year 1899 was 31.9 per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from whooping cough in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.		Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
						Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	1900	12.7	12.1	11.4	12.8	15.8	13.8	21.0	0.7	27.2	24.7	29.7
	1890	15.8	15.4	13.7	17.0	20.5	15.8	32.1	1.4	23.4	21.1	25.6
Cities	1900	13.4	12.7	11.9	13.4	17.2	16.8	22.4	0.7	26.9	24.9	28.8
	1890	17.3	17.0	15.2	18.8	23.8	21.1	35.3	1.4	22.8	20.6	24.9
States	1900	14.0	13.7	12.8	14.6	18.0	14.0	23.6	0.9	31.3	28.9	33.6
	1890	18.2	17.8	16.1	19.5	23.4	15.9	36.0	1.5	33.8	29.5	37.9
Cities	1900	16.4	16.0	15.0	17.0	23.0	18.9	26.6	0.9	31.1	31.5	30.7
	1890	23.0	22.7	20.7	24.6	32.8	23.7	42.0	1.6	35.8	31.2	39.9
Rural	1900	10.6	10.3	9.7	10.9	12.1	10.2	16.7	1.0	31.8	22.3	42.1
	1890	10.7	10.4	9.3	11.5	12.1	9.9	19.6	1.3	29.2	25.9	32.8
Cities in other states	1900	10.7	9.5	9.1	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.0	0.3	25.6	23.0	28.2
	1890	12.1	11.4	10.0	12.8	15.4	15.3	19.9	1.2	19.2	17.8	20.6

This table shows that the death rate from whooping cough was more than twice as high among the colored (27.2) as among the white (12.1), and that it was much higher in the whites having one or both parents foreign (21) than in those of native parents (13.8). The low death rate for the foreign whites (0.7) has no significance as it is due to the very small proportion of children in this class.

The highest death rate from this disease was in the cities in the registration states (16.4). In the cities in the nonregistration states the rate (10.7) was about the same as that in the rural districts of the registration states (10.6).

In comparison with 1890 the death rates for whooping cough show a general decrease in all areas, but principally in the cities.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from whooping cough in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	14.0	16.4	10.6	13.1	15.4	9.9	15.0	17.4	11.3
	1890	18.2	23.0	10.7	16.4	21.0	9.6	19.9	25.0	11.9
Connecticut	1900	13.1	13.9	11.6	9.9	8.9	11.8	16.3	18.9	11.4
	1890	18.8	27.1	12.9	15.2	20.4	11.5	22.3	33.5	14.2
District of Columbia	1900	13.6	13.6	.....	16.7	16.7	.....	10.9	10.9	.....
	1890	13.0	13.0	.....	12.8	12.8	.....	13.2	13.2	.....
Maine[1]	1900	14.0	21.1	12.5	13.4	28.3	10.5	14.6	14.5	14.6
Massachusetts	1900	13.4	15.2	7.6	11.8	13.8	6.0	14.8	16.5	9.2
	1890	16.3	18.5	9.0	15.0	16.7	9.7	17.6	20.3	8.3
Michigan[1]	1900	11.3	11.7	11.1	11.0	10.8	11.0	11.6	12.5	11.2
New Hampshire	1900	19.0	21.4	17.4	17.1	24.9	12.4	20.8	18.2	22.7
	1890	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.6	10.4	9.5	10.3	9.1
New Jersey	1900	17.5	19.4	14.9	17.1	18.8	14.9	17.8	20.0	14.9
	1890	26.0	30.5	20.1	22.9	26.9	17.8	29.1	34.1	22.5
New York	1900	13.6	16.5	7.5	13.1	16.0	7.2	14.1	17.0	7.9
	1890	18.0	24.0	8.5	16.5	22.4	7.2	19.6	25.5	9.7
Rhode Island	1900	25.9	29.3	19.3	16.6	18.9	12.3	34.9	39.1	26.3
	1890	29.5	32.0	26.1	27.4	29.2	25.0	31.6	34.6	27.3
Vermont	1900	11.6	8.6	12.1	13.7	17.7	13.1	9.5	.....	11.1
	1890	4.8	10.6	4.3	3.0	7.4	2.6	6.7	13.6	6.1

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

As in the case of measles, the highest death rate from whooping cough in the registration states during the census year 1900 was in Rhode Island (25.9), where it was highest in both the cities (29.3) and the rural districts (19.3). The lowest rate in the aggregate was in Michigan (11.3).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from whooping cough among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	14.0	16.9	14.5	19.4	10.4	11.8
Ireland	10.9	12.4	11.5	13.4	4.7	6.1
Germany	6.9	7.1	7.7	8.2	6.3	5.0
England and Wales	10.1	12.0	10.4	13.1	5.3	8.7
Canada	16.0	16.3	16.8	17.7	15.6	3.7
Scandinavia	16.1	14.5	21.4	21.3	21.6	6.7
Scotland	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.5	6.6	2.4

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Italy	20.9	22.3	22.2	24.0	13.0	7.4
France	6.0	6.4	8.2	9.7	4.7	.....
Hungary and Bohemia	8.4	8.7	10.6	11.5	5.3	4.2
Russia and Poland	11.7	11.9	12.5	12.9	9.7	7.9
Other foreign	19.5	21.4	20.1	22.7	13.7	16.1

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to whooping cough were highest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (20.9), in "Other foreign" countries (19.5), and in Scandinavia (16.1); and lowest among those whose mothers were born in France (6), in Germany (6.9), and in Scotland (6.5).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from whooping cough during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 1.		UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	322.0	411.9	118.6	147.1	2.3	3.4	0.2	0.1
Males	322.5	393.6	111.8	131.6	1.4	2.3	0.2	0.1
Females	321.6	430.7	125.5	162.9	3.1	4.4	0.2	0.2
Cities	319.0	428.1	124.0	157.2	2.2	3.4	0.2	0.1
Males	317.6	407.6	116.3	140.4	1.5	2.3	0.1	0.1
Females	320.5	449.2	131.9	174.4	2.9	4.6	0.2	0.2
States	354.0	500.8	129.7	177.7	2.3	3.8	0.3	0.2
Males	351.5	491.3	121.6	159.0	1.3	2.7	0.2	0.1
Females	356.5	510.5	137.9	196.7	3.3	4.8	0.3	0.3
Cities	367.3	583.3	147.9	217.3	2.2	4.2	0.2	0.2
Males	359.5	574.1	137.0	194.0	1.5	3.0	0.2	.....
Females	375.2	592.8	158.9	240.9	2.9	5.4	0.3	0.3
Rural	332.0	347.0	100.9	109.8	2.4	3.0	0.3	0.2
Males	338.4	337.8	97.3	99.4	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.1
Females	325.5	356.4	104.6	120.4	3.8	3.9	0.2	0.2
Cities in other states	271.0	292.4	101.1	105.3	2.2	2.8	0.1	0.1
Males	276.2	262.2	96.4	94.4	1.5	1.7	0.1	0.1
Females	265.8	328.4	105.9	116.5	3.0	3.8	0.2	.....

The preceding table shows that the greatest mortality from whooping cough occurred in infants under 1 year of age, being 322 per 100,000 of population of this age. For children under 5 years of age, the death rate from this disease was 118.6; above 5 years of age, the death rates were insignificant.

The death rate from this disease in infants under 1 year of age was highest in the cities in the registration states (367.3), and was lowest in the cities in the non-registration states (271). In the rural districts of the registration states it was 332.

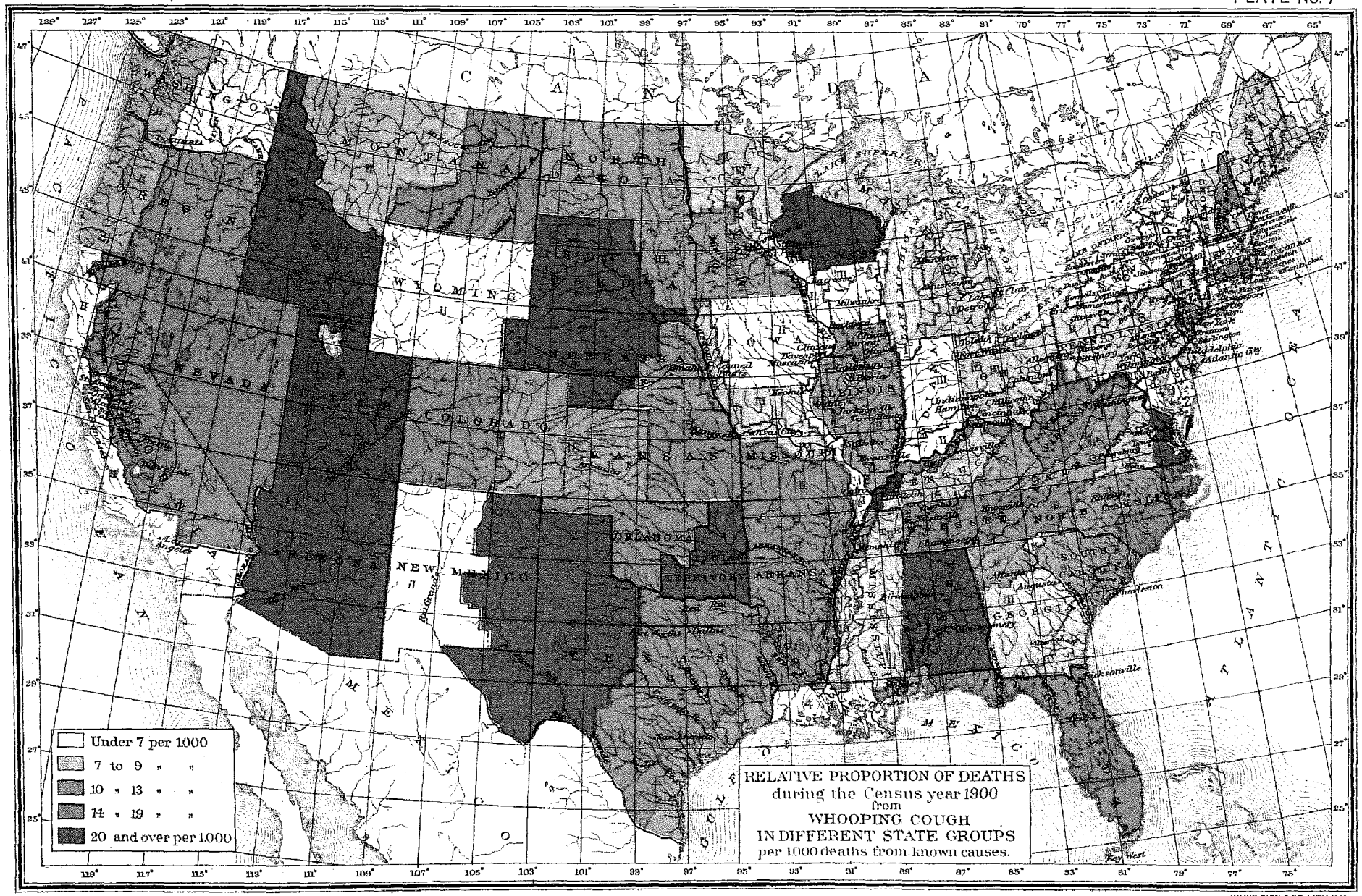
In England and Wales the death rates of children under 5 years of age from this disease, during the year 1899 (males, 233.4; females, 273.6), were much higher than in the registration area in this country.

In comparison with 1890 there was a great decrease in the death rates due to whooping cough, the decrease being most marked in the cities in the registration states, where the rate for infants under 1 year of age declined from 583.3 in 1890 to 367.3 in 1900.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from whooping cough are indicated for the registration area in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of four age groups,

Twelfth Census of the United States
William R. Merriam, Director.

PLATE No. 7



JULIUS BIEN & CO LITH. N.Y.

per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 and over.
White	310.0	111.5	2.0	0.2
Colored	658.7	313.5	8.3	0.2
Mothers born in—				
United States	322.9	111.3	2.2	0.2
Ireland	426.3	175.0	3.1	0.1
Germany	252.5	91.2	1.4	0.3
England and Wales	419.1	146.5	3.8	.....
Canada	444.6	137.3	1.7	0.6
Scandinavia	339.9	120.2	4.9	.....
Scotland	215.1	111.0	.....	.....
Italy	251.0	126.9	1.0	.....
France	341.7	134.9	.....	.....
Hungary	85.6	45.9	.....	.....
Bohemia	179.8	74.6	.....	.....
Russia	186.2	86.0	3.1	.....
Poland	107.7	43.2	.....	.....
Other foreign	324.7	151.9	1.9	.....

The preceding table shows that the death rates from whooping cough in white infants under 1 year of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Canada (444.6), in Ireland (426.3), and in England and Wales (419.1); and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Hungary (85.6), in Poland (107.7), and in Bohemia (179.8).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from whooping cough at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	586.7	506.7	609.4	524.0
1 year	233.5	241.8	223.2	235.1
2 years	86.9	108.5	85.5	107.0
3 years	42.0	57.6	30.4	52.6
4 years	17.5	29.8	16.7	26.3
Under 5 years	966.6	944.4	965.2	945.0
5 to 9 years	21.0	39.6	27.6	39.7
10 years and over	12.4	16.0	7.2	15.3

This table shows that in each census year more than half of the deaths caused by whooping cough occurred in those under 1 year of age, and more than 90 per cent in those under 5 years.

The average age at death from this disease in the registration area in 1900 was 1.8 years. In 1890 it was 1.6 years.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from whooping cough during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	8.6	4.6	8.2	7.9	11.3
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	9.2	10.0	10.6	7.8	10.2
3. South Atlantic Coast region	12.5	13.4	15.1	7.9	8.2
4. Gulf Coast region	9.3	12.3	16.6	2.6	2.7
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	7.7	7.1	8.0	7.2	8.6
6. Central Appalachian region	9.2	8.1	12.0	7.0	8.7
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	5.9	6.9	8.4	4.5	5.7
8. Interior plateau	7.2	7.8	8.8	5.6	7.0
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	16.3	15.7	18.0	4.9	9.0
10. Ohio River belt	9.7	8.9	14.2	7.1	7.2
11. Southern Interior plateau	11.8	11.7	11.9	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	12.8	11.8	16.5	3.1	12.3
13. North Mississippi River belt	7.9	8.6	12.6	4.6	5.3
14. Southwest Central region	18.2	10.0	21.8	0.9	2.5
15. Central region—plains and prairies	9.0	8.4	10.6	6.0	7.6
16. Prairie region	10.5	8.6	12.7	9.2	11.1
17. Missouri River belt	10.3	10.0	15.1	4.9	9.7
18. Region of the Western plains	17.4	17.2	22.8	7.2	13.1
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	11.3	9.0	14.0	11.2	11.6
20. Cordilleran region	13.8	10.7	20.5	7.5	13.3
21. Pacific Coast region	5.8	6.7	13.0	3.4	3.9

This table indicates that the proportions of deaths from whooping cough were greatest in the Southwest Central region (18.2), the region of the Western plains (17.4), and the Southern Central Appalachian region (16.3); and least in the Pacific Coast region (5.8), the region of the Great Northern Lakes (5.9), and the Interior plateau (7.2).

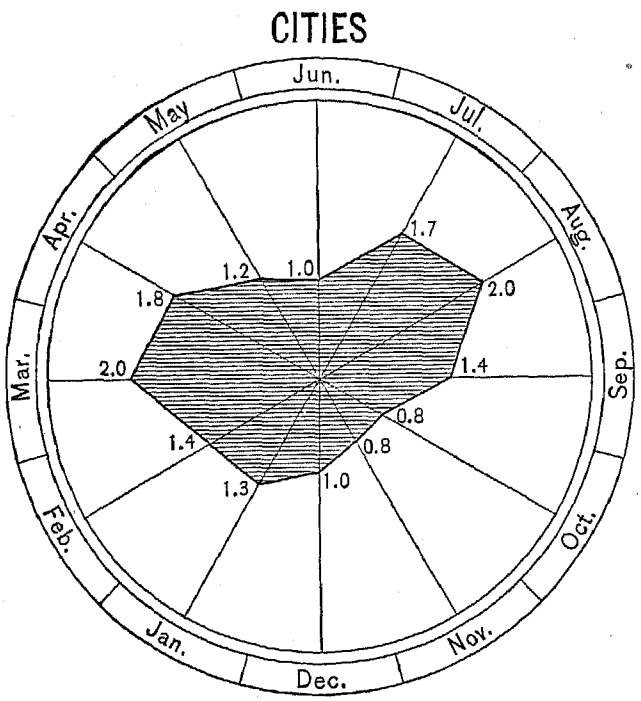
The geographical distribution of deaths from whooping cough, by state groups, is shown by plate No. 7.

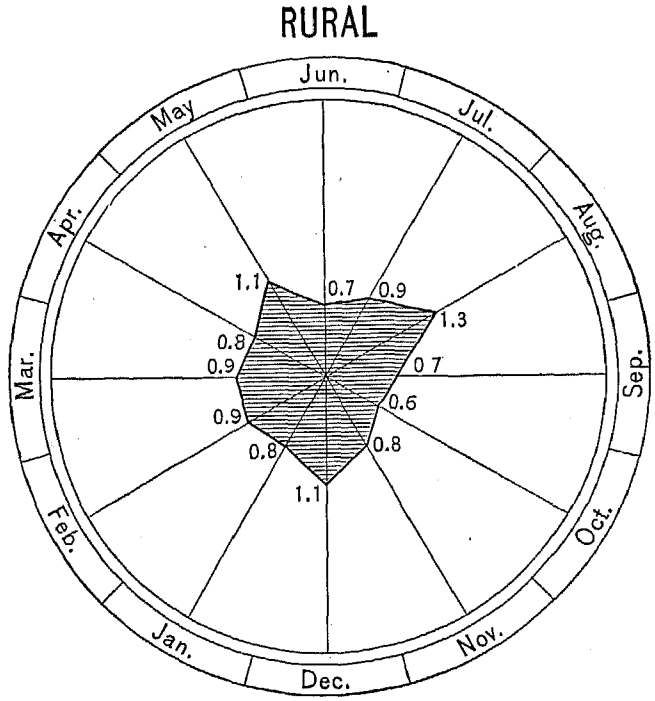
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from whooping cough in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

Months.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	1.1	1.3	0.8
February	1.1	1.4	0.9
March	1.5	2.0	0.9
April	1.4	1.8	0.8
May	1.2	1.2	1.1
June	0.9	1.0	0.7
July	1.4	1.7	0.9
August	1.7	2.0	1.3
September	1.1	1.4	0.7
October	0.7	.8	0.6
November	0.8	.8	0.8
December	1.1	1.0	1.1

The death rates from whooping cough in each month in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative differences in the rates in the two areas are shown in the following diagram:





According to the preceding table and diagram the death rates from whooping cough in the cities in the registration states were highest in March, April, and August; and lowest in November and October. In the rural districts the highest rates occurred in May, August, and December; and the lowest in June, September, and October.

The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from whooping cough in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months, in the United States, as a whole, and in the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	72.4	75.2
February	81.0	82.1
March	107.3	110.7
April	113.9	100.5
May	129.7	82.9
June	66.3	64.9
July	84.6	97.6
August	91.0	121.3
September	79.8	80.9

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH—Con.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
October	60.6	51.9
November	54.9	56.0
December	58.5	76.0

MALARIAL FEVER.

The total number of deaths reported as due to malarial fever in the United States during the census year was 14,874, of which 7,497 were males and 7,377 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 14.9. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 22.1.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 2,526, of which 1,303 were males and 1,223 were females, giving a proportion of 5 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 8.8 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 19.2.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from malarial fever in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.		Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
						Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	1900	8.8	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.0	6.7	59.8	60.5	59.1
	1890	19.2	16.5	16.8	16.2	16.0	14.3	13.7	18.0	72.1	73.0	71.1
Cities	1900	9.9	6.8	7.3	6.4	6.8	6.9	4.9	6.8	64.2	65.0	63.5
	1890	21.4	18.0	18.5	17.5	17.6	16.5	14.3	18.8	76.5	77.9	75.2
States	1900	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.6	5.2	12.0	9.6	14.3
	1890	14.8	14.2	14.1	14.3	13.6	13.3	14.1	15.8	39.7	38.6	40.8
Cities	1900	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.8	14.4	10.2	18.3
	1890	16.5	15.7	15.5	15.8	15.2	15.2	15.1	16.7	46.3	45.7	46.9
Rural	1900	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.3	8.1	2.2
	1890	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.4	12.9	24.4	23.5	25.3
Cities in other states	1900	14.4	8.8	9.8	7.8	8.7	11.0	5.9	9.4	78.9	80.9	77.0
	1890	26.0	20.3	21.3	19.3	20.0	19.4	12.5	21.2	84.9	86.5	83.4

This table shows that for the census year 1900 the death rate from malarial fever was nearly ten times as high among the colored (59.8) as it was among the whites (6.5); that it was about the same in males (white, 6.8; colored, 60.5) as it was in females (white, 6.1; colored, 59.1); and that it was somewhat higher in the native whites of native parents (6.2) than in those having one or both parents foreign (5).

The highest rate from this disease was in the cities in the nonregistration states (14.4), which include the cities in the Southern states. The decrease in the rate from this disease in these cities, however, was the same as in the cities in the registration states, 11.6 per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from malarial fever in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.5
	1890	14.8	16.5	12.1	14.6	16.3	12.1	14.9	16.6	12.1
Connecticut	1900	12.1	11.5	13.2	9.9	9.2	11.1	14.3	13.8	15.2
	1890	25.6	32.2	20.9	23.8	33.5	17.0	27.3	31.0	24.7
District of Columbia	1900	22.6	22.6	.....	22.0	22.0	.....	23.2	23.2	.....
	1890	42.5	42.5	.....	38.3	38.3	.....	46.4	46.4	.....
Maine[1]	1900	2.3	.....	2.8	3.1	.....	3.7	1.5	.....	1.8
Massachusetts	1900	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.0	2.3	5.1	2.0	2.2	1.5
	1890	5.1	4.7	6.7	5.9	5.3	7.7	4.4	4.1	5.7
Michigan[1]	1900	6.9	4.9	7.8	6.7	5.7	7.1	7.2	4.2	8.5
New Hampshire	1900	4.4	6.9	2.8	4.4	6.6	3.1	4.4	7.3	2.4
	1890	5.3	8.1	4.1	8.0	11.5	6.7	2.6	5.1	1.5
New Jersey	1900	5.8	4.6	7.5	6.3	4.9	8.0	5.4	4.3	6.9
	1890	19.0	21.7	15.3	20.0	21.5	18.1	18.0	22.0	12.6
New York	1900	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.3	4.7	4.7	4.5
	1890	15.9	17.9	12.7	15.6	17.7	12.3	16.2	18.0	13.1
Rhode Island	1900	5.6	6.7	3.4	5.2	5.8	4.1	6.0	7.6	2.8
	1890	17.1	22.0	10.3	11.9	15.7	6.9	22.0	27.8	13.6
Vermont	1900	2.6	.....	3.0	2.9	.....	3.3	2.4	.....	2.8
	1890	4.2	.....	4.6	3.5	.....	3.9	4.9	.....	5.4

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that the death rate from malarial fever in the registration states was much higher in the District of Columbia (22.6) than in any of the other registration states. The lowest rate from this disease was in Maine (2.3). There were no deaths from this disease in the cities in Maine and Vermont.

In comparison with 1890 there was a great decrease in the death rates from malarial fever in both cities and rural districts in the registration states.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from malarial fever among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	5.2	5.4	4.8	4.6	5.0	7.0
Ireland	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.9	6.7
Germany	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.6	6.5
England and Wales	4.7	5.2	4.4	5.0	3.4	5.6
Canada	3.8	2.9	3.8	2.8	5.0	3.7

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Scandinavia	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.7	1.1
Scotland	6.8	6.0	6.0	4.4	9.2	11.9
Italy	7.3	8.6	5.2	6.2	.....	29.5
France	12.0	11.4	6.9	3.9	14.1	25.7
Hungary and Bohemia	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.7	.....	.....
Russia and Poland	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.7	4.2	0.7
Other foreign	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.0	6.5	5.8

This table shows that the death rates from malarial fever were highest among those whose mothers were born in France (12), in Scotland (6.8), and in Italy (7.3). The rate was lower among the children of native mothers (5.2) than among those whose mothers were born in Ireland (5.8) or in Germany (5.5).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from malarial fever during the census year in each of six age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 5.		UNDER 15.		15 TO 24.		25 TO 34.		35 TO 44.		45 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	18.6	35.3	9.6	20.3	6.8	15.3	5.8	13.9	5.6	15.7	14.3	28.8
Males	18.3	35.9	9.2	20.2	7.3	16.0	6.1	14.7	6.4	16.6	15.3	28.9
Females	19.0	34.8	10.1	20.4	6.5	14.6	5.5	13.2	4.7	14.8	13.4	28.7
Cities	21.8	39.5	11.4	23.1	7.7	16.9	6.5	14.8	6.5	18.1	16.2	33.5
Males	20.9	40.7	10.8	23.5	8.4	18.0	6.7	15.7	7.8	18.8	17.6	33.4
Females	22.8	38.3	11.9	22.8	7.1	16.0	6.2	14.0	5.1	17.4	14.8	33.6
States	10.2	24.4	5.0	13.9	3.6	10.9	2.8	11.7	2.8	11.2	10.2	24.2
Males	10.7	24.7	4.6	13.7	3.5	10.3	2.7	12.3	2.7	10.5	10.1	24.3
Females	9.7	24.1	5.4	14.1	3.6	11.5	2.9	11.1	2.9	11.8	10.2	24.1
Cities	11.4	26.9	5.5	15.9	3.3	11.8	2.6	12.5	2.9	13.3	10.0	29.1
Males	11.2	28.6	4.9	16.5	3.3	10.9	2.2	13.3	3.3	11.6	9.7	28.8
Females	11.7	25.3	6.0	15.3	3.2	12.7	2.9	11.7	2.5	15.0	10.3	29.3
Rural	8.3	19.9	4.3	10.7	4.1	9.4	3.3	10.2	2.6	7.8	10.4	18.9
Males	10.0	18.0	4.2	9.4	3.9	9.4	3.6	10.6	1.6	8.9	10.6	19.6
Females	6.7	21.9	4.4	12.1	4.2	9.4	3.0	9.9	3.6	6.6	10.2	18.1
Cities in other states	31.8	50.4	16.7	29.4	11.6	21.5	10.0	17.0	9.7	22.8	22.1	38.2
Males	30.2	51.2	16.2	29.6	12.8	24.3	10.7	17.7	11.6	25.4	24.8	38.0
Females	33.5	49.5	17.2	29.3	10.6	19.0	9.2	16.2	7.5	19.3	19.4	38.4

The preceding table shows that the mortality from malarial fever was greatest in children under 5 years of age, and that the death rate at this age was highest in the cities in the nonregistration states (31.8).

At 45 years and over, the death rate from this disease was highest in the cities in the nonregistration states (22.1), and was higher in the rural districts of the registration states (10.4) than in the cities in the same states (10).

In comparison with 1890, the figures show a general decrease in the death rate from this disease for children under 5 years of age in each area, amounting in the aggregate to about 50 per cent.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from malarial fever are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of six age groups, per

100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 5.	Under 15.	15 to 24.	25 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 and over.
White	12.8	6.3	4.6	4.4	4.2	11.9
Colored	180.6	97.8	48.7	32.6	34.3	77.4
Mothers born in—						
United States	11.1	5.7	4.2	3.2	3.0	8.2
Ireland	9.1	3.9	4.3	3.2	2.4	13.3
Germany	9.1	4.3	4.7	3.6	3.6	10.5
England and Wales	5.1	2.6	1.3	2.3	4.4	10.1
Canada	8.2	4.4	2.6	2.4	0.6	9.1
Scandinavia	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.6
Scotland	6.2	3.9	4.7	5.7	3.8	12.7
Italy	18.5	11.1	3.7	5.4	1.5	12.0
France	.....	.....	6.6	5.1	15.5	22.7
Hungary	.....	.....	4.0	.....	.....	.....
Bohemia	18.6	6.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	1.5	1.2	.....	4.0	2.1	.....
Poland	6.4	2.7	1.5	1.6	.....	3.2
Other foreign	15.5	6.2	4.4	2.6	5.1	10.3

This table shows that the death rates from malarial fever in white children under 5 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Bohemia (18.6), in Italy (18.5), and in "Other foreign" countries (15.5); and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia (1.5), and in Scandinavia (1.6).

In persons 45 years of age and over, the death rates were highest in those whose mothers were born in France (22.7), in Ireland (13.3), and in Scotland (12.7).

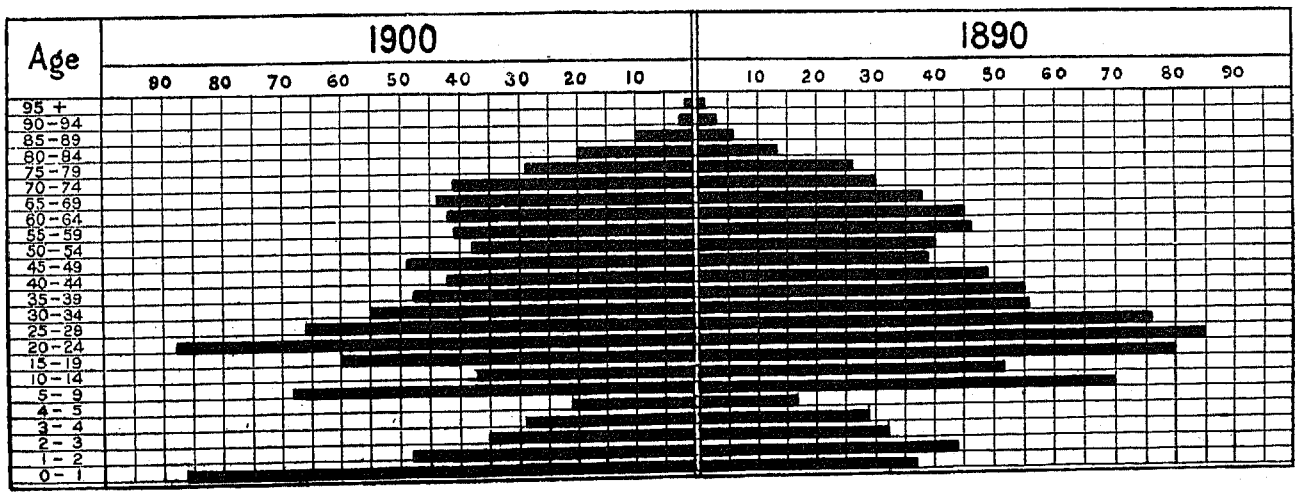
The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from malarial fever at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	90.4	81.3	76.7	57.5
1 year	44.8	50.9	41.0	47.1
2 years	23.2	46.8	31.5	32.0
3 years	27.8	29.6	27.8	29.3
4 years	23.2	19.7	13.7	21.1
Under 5 years	209.4	228.3	190.7	187.0
5 to 9 years	59.5	76.4	70.4	70.5
10 to 14 years	30.9	42.7	45.7	57.4
15 to 19 years	55.7	64.9	72.0	87.3
20 to 24 years	90.4	86.2	90.9	79.7
25 to 29 years	71.9	59.1	77.2	75.3
30 to 34 years	51.8	59.1	63.0	49.9
35 to 39 years	54.1	41.1	57.2	53.1
40 to 44 years	49.5	34.5	54.1	44.4
45 to 49 years	58.7	39.4	42.5	35.2
50 to 54 years	44.0	32.0	43.1	37.4
55 to 59 years	42.5	40.2	44.1	47.1
60 to 64 years	39.4	44.3	41.0	49.9
65 to 69 years	41.7	46.8	37.3	39.6
70 to 74 years	37.9	43.5	22.6	36.9
75 to 79 years	34.0	24.6	25.2	26.0
80 to 84 years	17.0	23.8	14.7	11.4
85 to 89 years	9.3	10.7	4.2	7.6
90 to 94 years	2.3	0.8	3.1	2.7
95 years and over	.....	1.6	1.0	1.6

The average age at death from malarial fever in the registration area in 1900 was 31.9 years. In 1890 it was 31.1 years.

The comparative proportions of deaths from malarial fever at each age, in the registration area in 1900 and 1890, are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from malarial fever during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.7
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	5.2	11.6	11.6	3.2	4.1
3. South Atlantic Coast region	61.7	67.0	71.6	49.1	36.7
4. Gulf Coast region	47.9	61.3	63.7	27.0	30.5
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	2.8	3.1	2.1	3.4	3.0
6. Central Appalachian region	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.4	1.7
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	2.2	3.3	4.3	1.6	1.3
8. Interior plateau	5.1	6.9	9.7	2.2	2.4
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	15.2	14.4	15.9	14.6	18.9
10. Ohio River belt	7.6	8.3	8.4	6.0	7.2
11. Southern Interior plateau	43.8	43.6	43.9	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	88.8	83.0	91.8	90.0	104.4
13. North Mississippi River belt	15.9	21.3	23.2	8.9	7.9
14. Southwest Central region	57.9	57.8	58.8	40.8	54.1
15. Central region—plains and prairies	10.6	10.6	12.1	6.5	7.8
16. Prairie region	8.6	8.3	9.8	1.8	7.3
17. Missouri River belt	11.9	12.4	19.3	5.9	6.4
18. Region of the Western plains	14.9	19.3	18.6	2.2	.....
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	4.4	3.7	5.7	4.5	2.8
20. Cordilleran region	11.0	9.0	16.4	5.0	6.6
21. Pacific Coast region	2.9	2.9	4.8	3.0	1.6

This table indicates that the proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was very high in the South and Southwest. The proportions were greatest in the South Mississippi River belt (88.8), South Atlantic Coast region (61.7), Southwest Central region (57.9), Gulf Coast region (47.9), and the Southern Interior plateau (43.8); and least in the region of the Great Northern Lakes (2.2), the North Atlantic Coast region (2.3), and the Central Appalachian region (2.6).

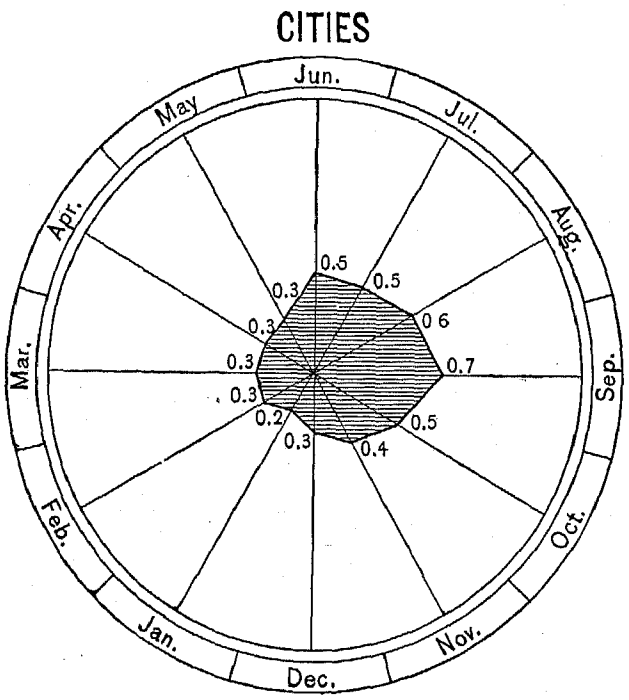
The geographical distribution of deaths from malarial fever, by state groups, is shown by plate No. 8.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from malarial fever in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	0.3	0.2	0.3
February	0.3	0.3	0.3
March	0.3	0.3	0.4
April	0.3	0.3	0.3
May	0.4	0.3	0.4
June	0.4	0.5	0.3
July	0.6	0.5	0.6
August	0.5	0.6	0.5
September	0.7	0.7	0.7
October	0.6	0.5	0.8
November	0.4	0.4	0.5
December	0.3	0.3	0.3

The death rates from malarial fever in each month, in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative differences in the rates in the two areas, are shown in the following diagram:



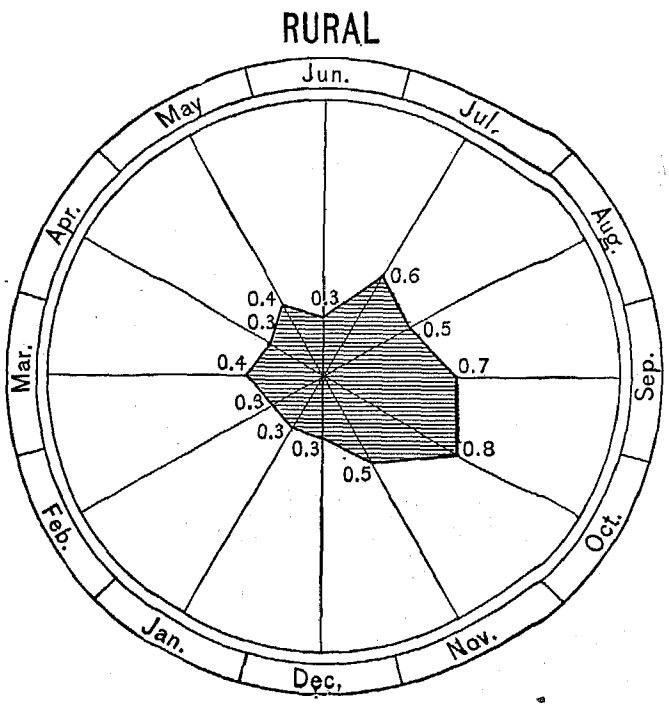


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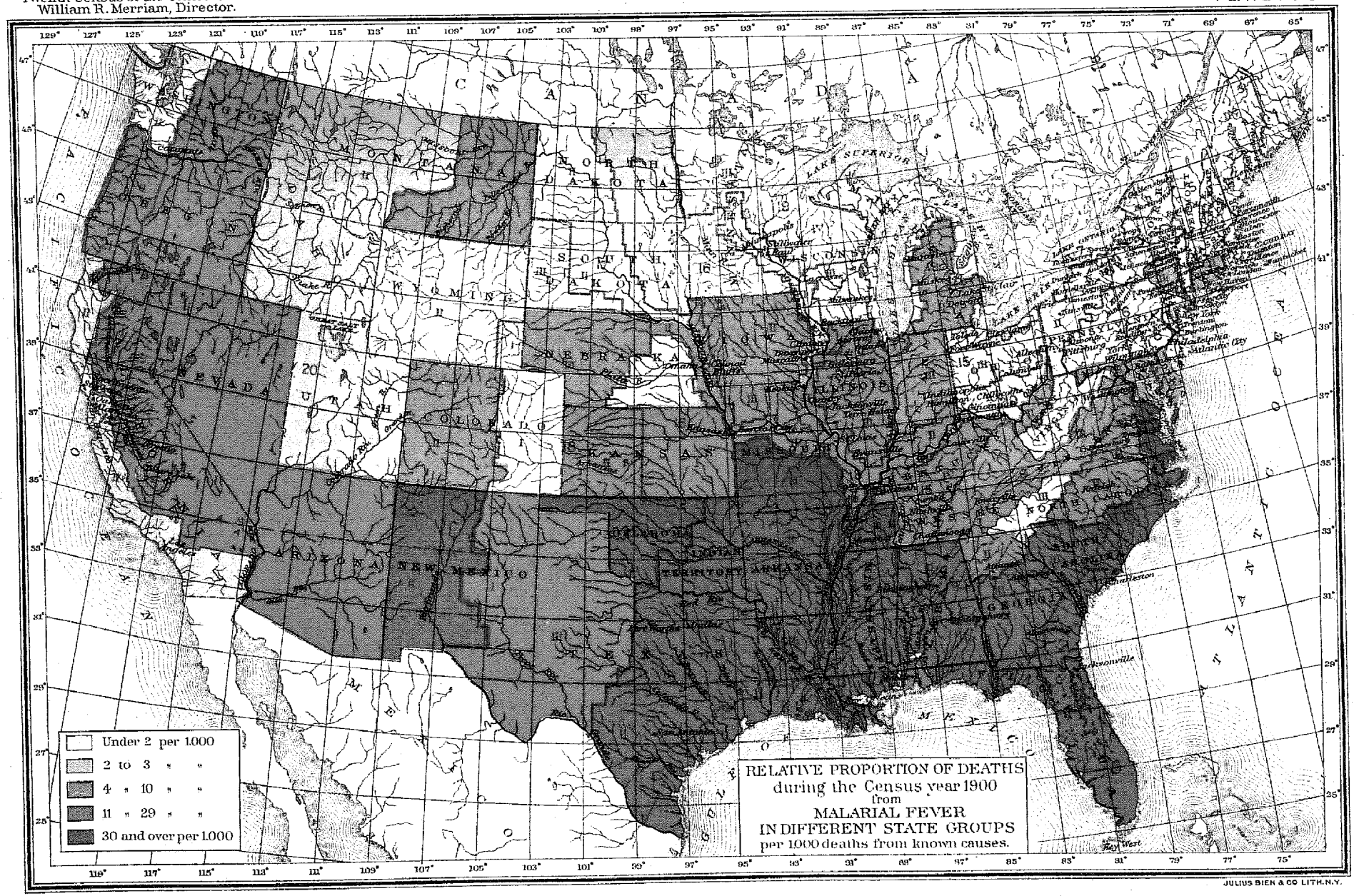
PLATE No. 8



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The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from malarial fever in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months, in the United States, as a whole, and in the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	45.0	50.2
February	42.5	52.5
March	49.9	68.1
April	56.8	59.2
May	75.8	71.4
June	65.2	72.5
July	108.9	110.5
August	166.3	108.3
September	146.7	135.1
October	116.7	120.5
November	72.8	85.9
December	53.4	65.8

INFLUENZA.

The total number of deaths reported as due to influenza in the United States during the census year was 16,645, of which 7,718 were males and 8,927 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 16.7. In 1890 deaths from this disease were not separately compiled.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 6,882, of which 2,950 were males and 3,932 were females, giving a proportion of 13.5 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 23.9 per 100,000 of population.

In England and Wales the death rate from influenza for the year 1899 was 39.1 per 100,000 of population, being slightly higher for males (39.6) than for females (38.7).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from influenza in the census year 1900, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	23.9	23.6	20.2	27.0	21.0	32.3	12.6	31.8	30.8	27.3	34.1
Cities	20.4	19.8	16.8	22.8	16.2	26.0	11.5	29.6	30.7	27.4	33.8
States	29.1	29.1	24.4	33.7	26.4	35.5	13.9	36.8	31.0	23.3	38.5
Cities	25.3	25.2	20.4	29.8	20.7	30.1	13.1	34.7	30.7	22.1	38.8
Rural	34.6	34.6	29.9	39.5	33.1	39.7	15.7	42.4	31.8	26.4	37.6
Cities in other states	15.9	14.6	13.4	15.9	12.3	18.0	7.4	22.6	30.7	28.9	32.3

This table shows that the death rate from influenza for the census year 1900 was higher in the colored (30.8) than in the whites (23.6) and much higher in the native whites of native parents (32.3) than in those having one or both parents foreign (12.6). For the foreign whites it was 31.8, which was considerably higher than the rate for the native whites (21).

The highest rate for this disease was in the rural districts in the registration states (34.6). In the cities in the nonregistration states it was 15.9, being much less in these cities than in those in the registration states (25.3).

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from influenza in the census year, per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	29.1	25.3	34.6	24.4	20.4	29.8	33.8	30.0	39.5
Connecticut	70.9	56.7	97.1	61.9	51.9	79.8	79.9	61.4	114.7
District of Columbia	41.3	41.3	.....	31.0	31.0	.....	50.4	50.4	.....
Maine	35.3	24.5	37.5	33.0	19.5	35.7	37.5	29.1	39.5
Massachusetts	39.9	37.3	48.3	30.1	26.2	41.9	49.3	47.7	54.6
Michigan	17.3	11.1	19.9	16.3	11.7	18.2	18.3	10.5	21.8
New Hampshire	45.0	30.2	54.2	38.5	34.1	41.1	51.4	26.6	68.0
New Jersey	23.5	19.4	29.0	21.1	17.9	25.3	25.9	20.8	32.7
New York	20.0	15.6	29.1	16.7	12.6	25.1	23.2	18.6	33.2
Rhode Island	75.6	79.1	68.8	62.2	62.6	61.6	88.5	94.7	76.1
Vermont	37.5	17.2	40.7	30.3	13.3	32.8	45.1	20.7	49.1

This table shows that in the registration states the death rates from influenza were highest in Rhode Island (75.6) and Connecticut (70.9), and lowest in Michigan (17.3) and New York (20). The rate was higher in the rural districts (34.6) than in the cities (25.3), being highest in the rural districts in Connecticut (97.1). The lowest rate was in the cities in Michigan (11.1).

In both cities and rural districts the death rates from this disease were much higher among females than among males.

The comparative death rates from influenza, in the counties in the registration states, are shown in plates Nos. 9 and 10.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from influenza among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	26.3	21.1	29.2	24.6	32.9	14.0
Ireland	38.7	36.7	40.4	38.6	46.7	24.9
Germany	15.0	13.6	16.2	14.4	21.6	12.3
England and Wales	28.6	27.8	30.8	31.0	30.5	18.0
Canada	17.7	20.6	18.3	22.1	13.6	7.5
Scandinavia	9.4	9.2	11.5	12.4	9.9	5.6
Scotland	28.1	21.3	31.4	24.4	46.0	9.6
Italy	11.8	11.9	10.6	10.4	11.5	24.6
France	15.9	15.2	17.8	17.4	18.7	11.0
Hungary and Bohemia	3.4	3.8	5.3	6.2	.....	.....
Russia and Poland	4.5	4.0	4.6	3.9	9.7	4.3
Other foreign	13.5	10.6	14.7	11.5	22.3	6.9

This table shows that the death rates from influenza were greatest among the persons whose mothers were born in Ireland (38.7), in England and Wales (28.6), and in Scotland (28.1); and least among those whose mothers were born in Hungary and Bohemia (3.4), in Russia and Poland (4.5), and in Scandinavia (9.4).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from influenza during the census year in each of five age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREA.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Total	24.6	2.6	6.8	34.0	278.5
Males	25.2	2.4	6.5	28.0	237.2
Females	28.9	2.8	7.1	40.1	315.3
Cities	22.5	2.2	6.8	34.9	260.7
Males	22.9	2.0	6.7	28.2	220.3
Females	22.1	2.3	6.9	41.6	293.6
States	26.8	2.9	7.4	37.7	315.4
Males	26.7	2.6	6.8	30.8	262.8
Females	26.9	3.3	7.9	44.7	363.2
Cities	24.0	2.2	7.7	42.9	330.1
Males	23.0	1.9	7.5	33.9	268.5
Females	25.0	2.5	8.0	51.6	378.1

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES—Continued.

REGISTRATION AREA.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Rural	31.3	4.0	6.7	31.8	304.6
Males	32.7	3.5	5.6	27.4	259.3
Females	29.8	4.5	7.9	36.5	350.8
Cities in other states	21.1	2.1	6.0	27.4	191.6
Males	22.9	2.2	6.1	23.1	174.6
Females	19.3	2.1	5.9	31.8	206.0

The preceding table shows that the mortality from influenza was greatest under 5 and above 45 years of age. For those under 5 years the death rate was 24.6; at 5 to 14 it was 2.6; from 15 to 44 it was 6.8; at 45 to 64 it was 34; and at 65 and over it was 278.5. In children under 5 years of age the death rate of males was greater than that of females, but in the age groups above 5 the mortality of females exceeded that of males, the death rates at 45 to 64 being 40.1 for females and 28 for males, and in the age group 65 years of age and over, 315.3 for females and 237.2 for males. Below 15 years of age the mortality from influenza was greatest in the rural districts in the registration states, but in the age groups above 15 it was greatest in the cities in the same states.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from influenza are indicated for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of the five age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	22.6	2.3	6.5	32.9	278.9
Colored	80.1	9.8	12.5	60.9	261.0
Mothers born in—					
United States	26.2	2.6	6.1	29.0	277.9
Ireland	19.9	2.8	12.4	67.5	341.8
Germany	10.7	2.2	4.5	20.0	161.9
England and Wales	23.6	0.8	7.4	26.7	290.3
Canada	42.1	3.8	6.5	25.7	234.1
Scandinavia	21.1	2.0	4.9	11.5	185.2
Scotland	18.5	2.8	2.7	27.9	300.9
Italy	35.7	3.1	4.5	17.7	103.3
France	22.5	.....	.....	12.5	177.2
Hungary	.....	4.1	.....	11.4	.....
Bohemia	.....	.....	.....	20.8	151.4
Russia	8.9	2.1	1.0	3.5	93.5
Poland	12.8	2.3	1.2	11.5	101.3
Other foreign	19.7	0.9	6.5	22.0	191.2

The preceding table shows that the death rates from influenza of white persons 45 to 64 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland (67.5), in Scotland (27.9), and in the United States (29); and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia (3.5) and in Hungary (11.4).

For persons 65 years of age and over they were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland

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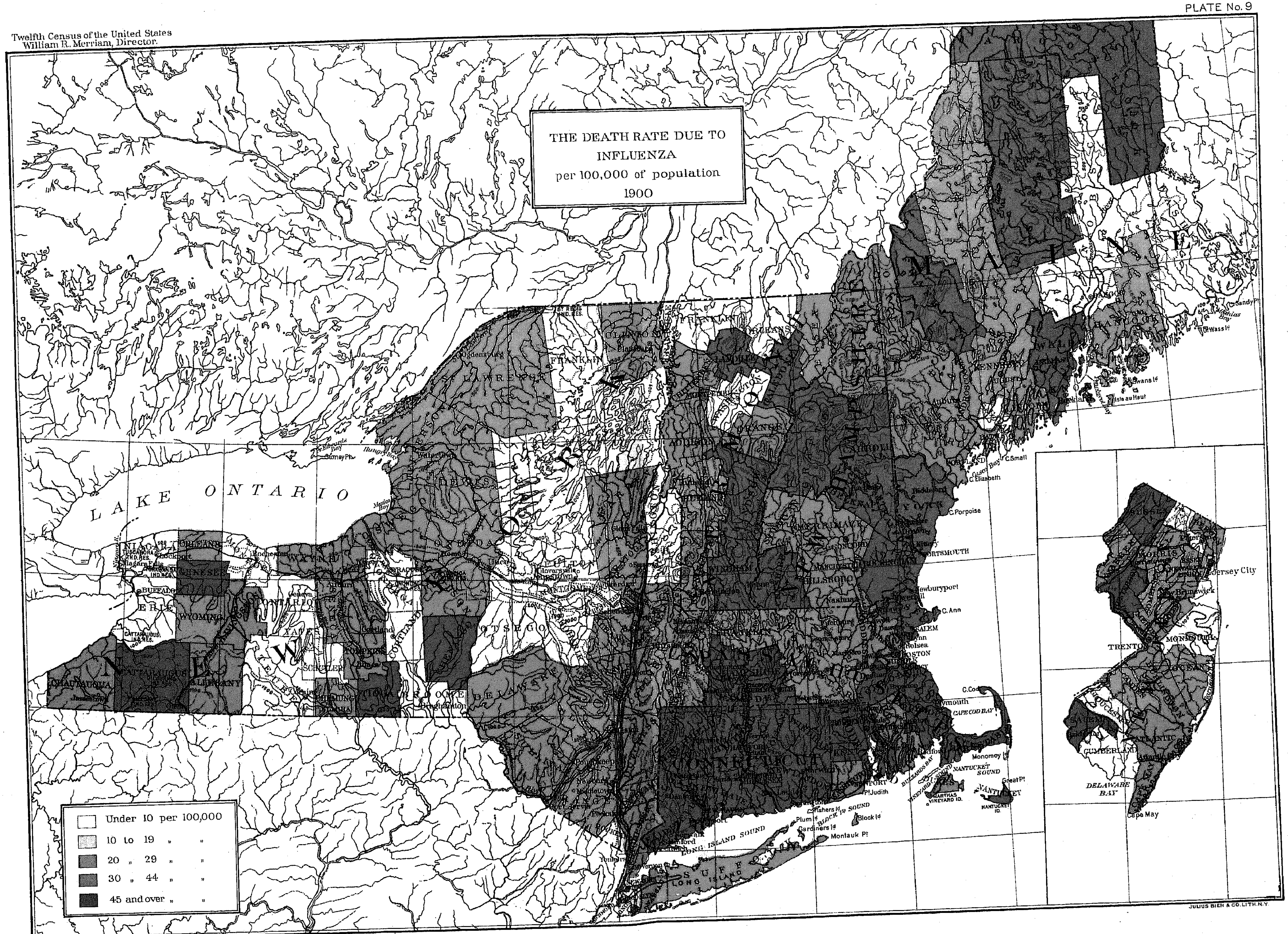

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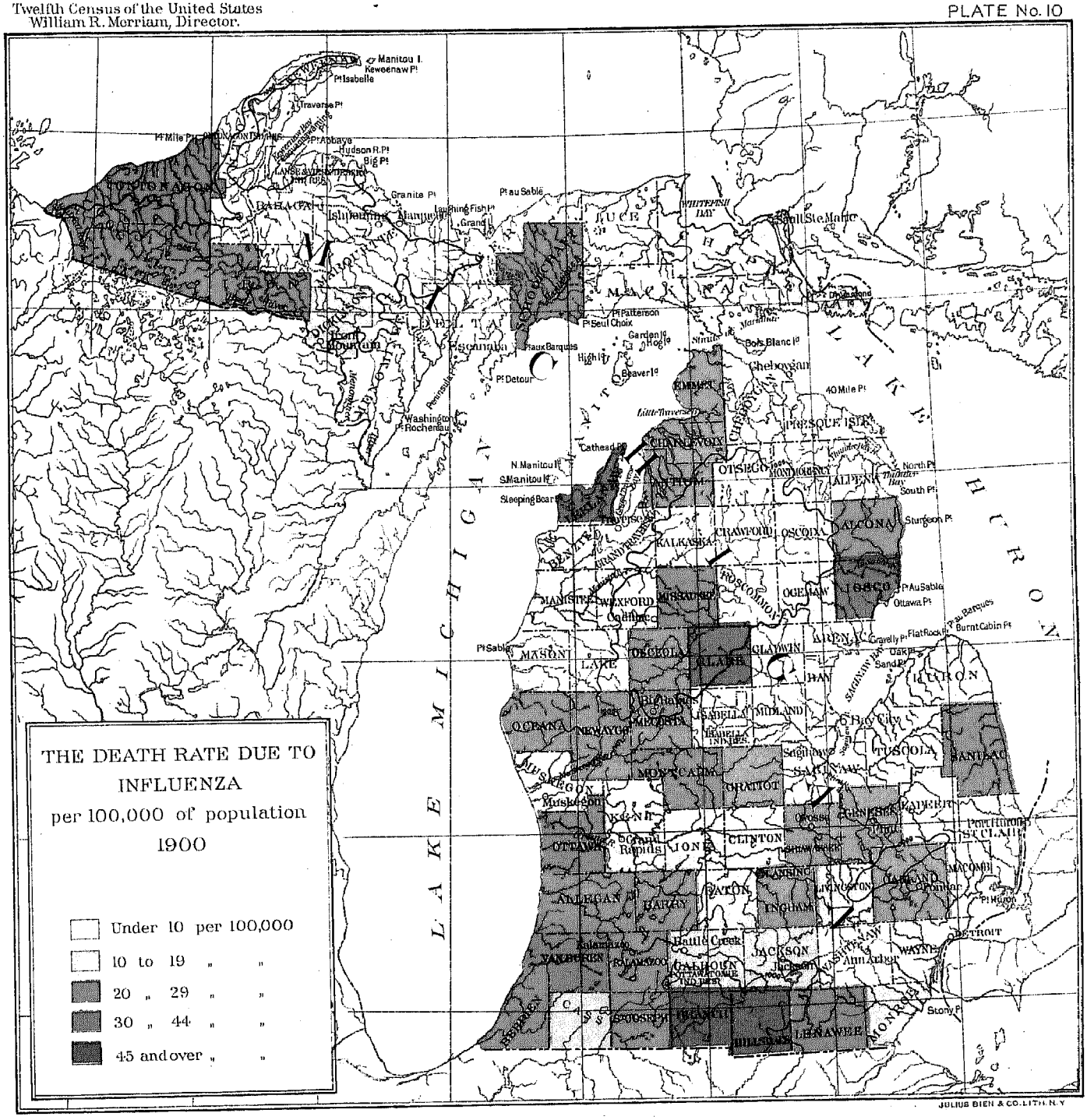
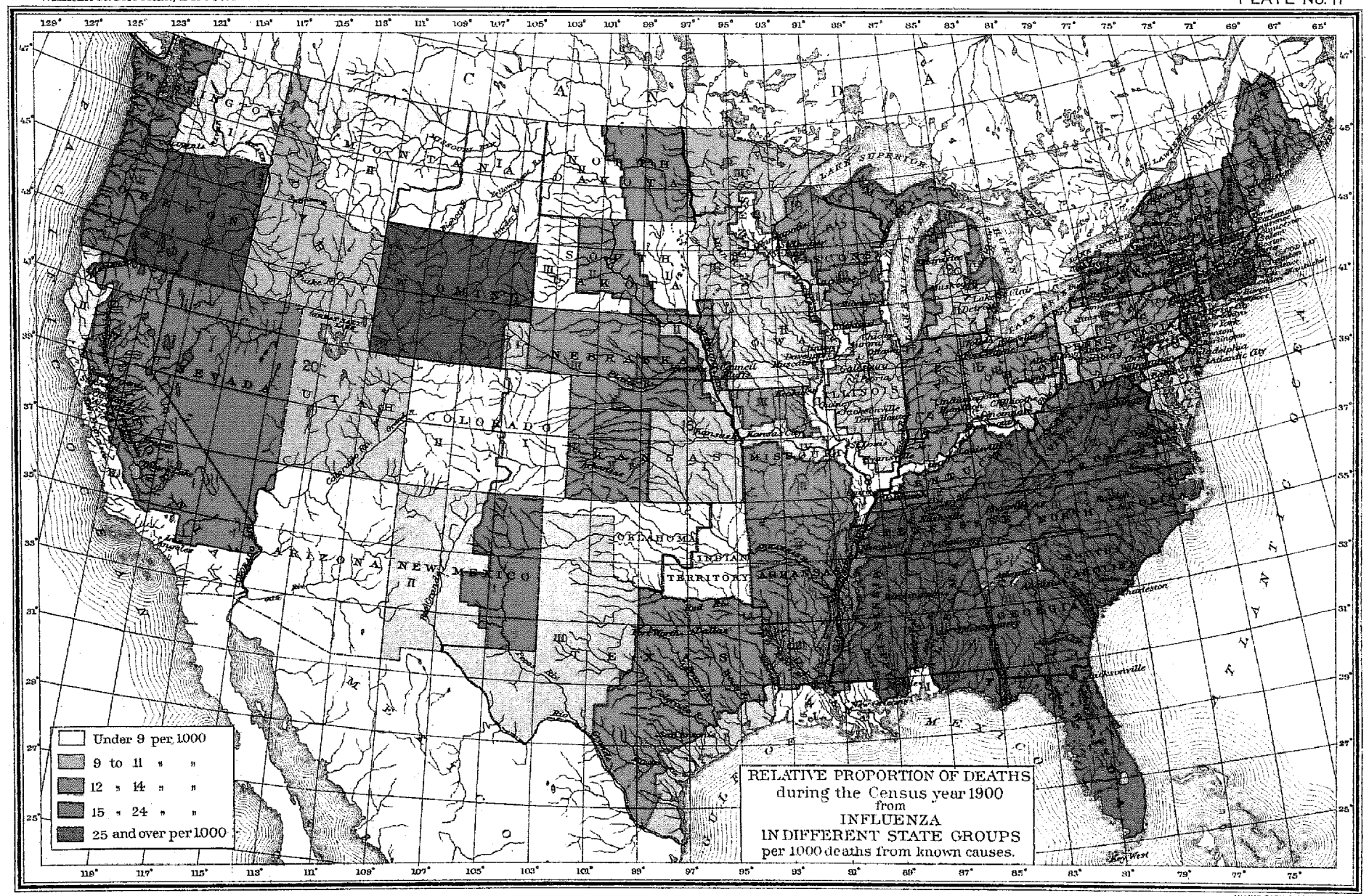

THE DEATH RATE DUE TO INFLUENZA
per 100,000 of population
1900
Under 10 per 100,000
10 to 19 " "
20 " 29 " "
30 " 44 " "
45 and over " "
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
Manitou I.
Keweenaw Pt
Pt Isabelle
Traverse Pt
Pt Abbaye
Hudson R. Pt
Big Pt
Granite Pt
Laughing Fish Pt
Grand Pt
Pt au Sable
Sault Ste. Marie
Pt Patterson
Pt Seul Choix
Garden Is
Hog Is
Bois Blanc Is
Cheboygan
High Is
Beaver Is
Pt Detour
Washington
Pt Rocheneau
40 Mile Pt
Little Traverse Bay
Cathead Pt
N. Manitou Is
S. Manitou Is
Sleeping Bear
North Pt
South Pt
Sturgeon Pt
Pt Au Sable
Ottawa Pt
Pt au Barques
Burnt Cabin Pt
Flat Rock Pt
Gravelly Pt
Oak Pt
Sand Pt
Pt Sable
Bay City
Muskegon
Grand Rapids
Battle Creek
Kalamazoo
Jackson
Ann Arbor
Detroit
Pt Huron
Stony Pt
Port Huron
ALCONA
IOSCO
ALPENA
MONTMORENCY
OTSEGO
CHARLEVOIX
EMMET
CHEBOYGAN
PRESQUE ISLE
CRAWFORD
OSCODA
KALKASKA
MISSAUKEE
OGEMAW
WEXFORD
MANISTEE
MASON
LAKE
OSCEOLA
CLARE
GLADWIN
ARENAC
HURON
BAY
SANILAC
TUSCOLA
SAGINAW
GENESEE
LAPEER
ST. CLAIR
MACOMB
WAYNE
MONROE
LENAWEE
OAKLAND
LIVINGSTON
INGHAM
CLINTON
SHIAWASSEE
JACKSON
CALHOUN
KALAMAZOO
VANBUREN
BERRIEN
CASS
ST JOSEPH
BRANCH
HILLSDALE
ALLEGAN
OTTAWA
KENT
IONIA
EATON
GRATIOT
MONTCALM
NEWAYGO
MECOSTA
ISABELLA
MIDLAND
GLADWIN
OCEANA
MUSKEGON
BENZIE
LEELANAU
GRAND TRAVERSE
ANTRIM
MISSAUKEE
ROSCOMMON
ALCONA
IOSCO
ALPENA
MONTMORENCY
CHEBOYGAN
PRESQUE ISLE
ALGER
MARQUETTE
DELTA
MENOMINEE
DICKINSON
GOGEBIC
ONTONAGON
HOUGHTON
KEWEENAW
BARAGA
IRON
MACKINAC
CHIPPEWA
LUCE
SCHOOLCRAFT
ALCONA
IOSCO
ALPENA
MONTMORENCY
CHEBOYGAN
PRESQUE ISLE
JULIUS BIEN & CO. LITH. N.Y.

Twelfth Census of the United States
William R. Merriam, Director.

PLATE No. 11



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(341.8), in Scotland (300.9), and in England and Wales (290.3); and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia (93.5) and in Poland (101.3).

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from influenza during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	26.9	27.1	37.4	18.5	31.1
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	10.3	14.1	17.3	7.2	11.0
3. South Atlantic Coast region	36.3	39.0	40.5	23.7	32.3
4. Gulf Coast region	17.2	23.7	26.7	5.7	7.6
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	25.8	23.5	33.2	17.0	25.7
6. Central Appalachian region	14.1	13.2	18.8	8.4	13.5
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	8.7	12.9	17.6	4.6	6.7
8. Interior plateau	16.1	18.6	26.0	9.0	13.0
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	38.9	36.5	43.9	13.0	17.1
10. Ohio River belt	11.1	11.9	15.2	7.3	8.4
11. Southern Interior plateau	33.8	34.7	33.0	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	20.0	23.0	20.7	9.8	13.0
13. North Mississippi River belt	8.1	10.1	11.2	4.6	5.7
14. Southwest Central region	13.3	13.5	13.4	8.2	7.4
15. Central region—plains and prairies	17.4	16.0	20.1	13.1	16.0
16. Prairie region	11.4	10.4	13.0	6.4	12.8
17. Missouri River belt	10.7	12.2	14.4	4.6	9.3
18. Region of the Western plains	8.6	9.2	10.4	3.9	6.2
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	14.4	14.0	17.6	8.2	11.2
20. Cordilleran region	12.2	11.8	15.8	2.5	7.6
21. Pacific Coast region	10.1	16.2	16.0	4.3	8.6

The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to influenza were greatest in the Southern Central Appalachian region (38.9), the South Atlantic Coast region (36.3), and the Southern Interior plateau (33.8); and least in the Northern Mississippi River belt (8.1), the region of the Western plains (8.6), and the region of the Great Northern Lakes (8.7).

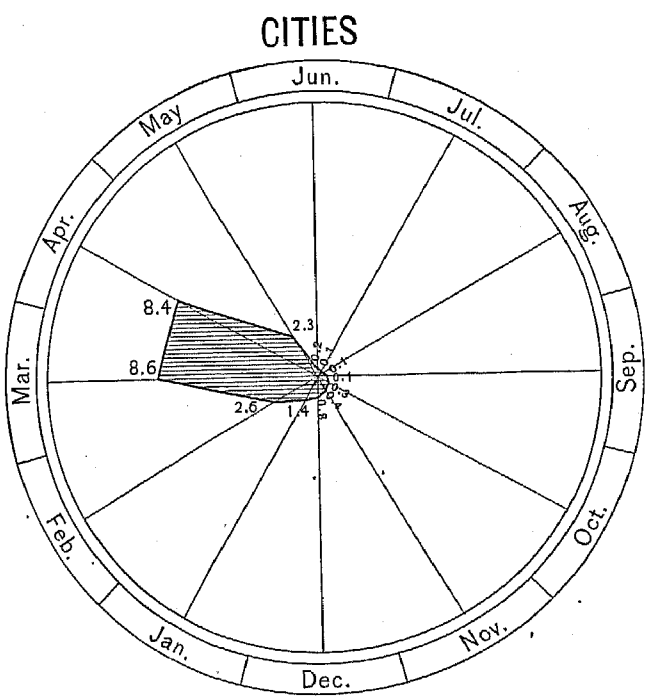
The geographical distribution of deaths from influenza, by state groups, is shown by plate No. 11.

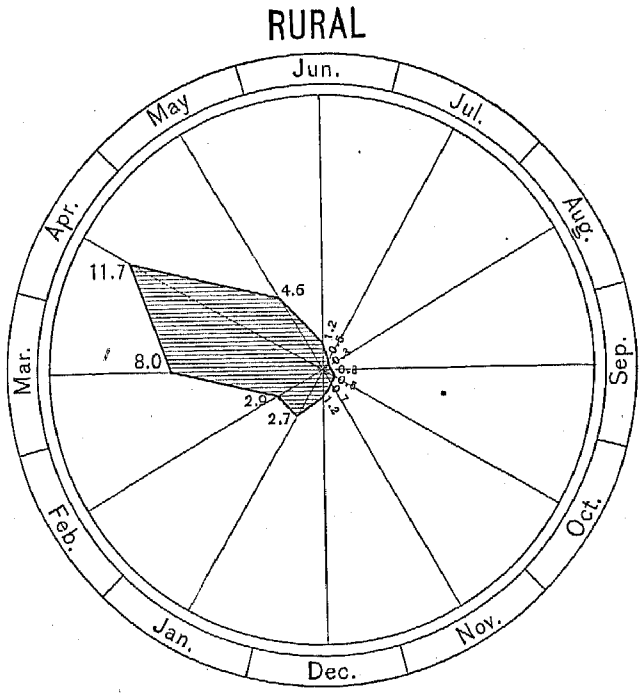
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from influenza in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

Months.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	1.9	1.4	2.7
February	2.7	2.6	2.9
March	8.4	8.6	8.0
April	9.7	8.4	11.7
May	3.2	2.3	4.6
June	0.6	0.2	1.2
July	0.3	0.1	0.5
August	0.2	0.1	0.3
September	0.2	0.1	0.3
October	0.4	0.3	0.5
November	0.5	0.4	0.7
December	1.0	0.8	1.2

The death rates from influenza in each month, in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative differences in the rates in the two areas, are shown in the following diagram:





The preceding table and diagram show that in both cities and rural districts in the registration states the death rates from influenza were highest in March and April, and were lowest in August and September.

The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths per 1,000 from influenza in each month, in the United States, as a whole, and in the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	78.3	65.4
February	109.4	92.4
March	229.2	287.2
April	285.6	333.7
May	142.1	110.9
June	22.2	21.9
July	15.2	9.7
August	14.2	7.3
September	16.1	7.5
October	19.6	13.0
November	25.2	17.9
December	42.9	33.1

TYPHOID FEVER.

The total number of deaths reported as due to typhoid fever in the United States during the census year was 35,379, of which 18,881 were males, and 16,498 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 35.4. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 32.1.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 9,749, of which 5,620 were males and 4,129 were females, giving a proportion of 19.2 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 33.8 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 46.3.

In England and Wales the death rate due to typhoid fever for the year 1899 was 19.9 per 100,000 of population (males, 23.2; females, 16.8).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from typhoid fever in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.		Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
						Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	1900	33.9	32.4	37.4	27.4	31.6	32.3	26.4	34.4	65.6	75.3	56.3
	1890	46.3	45.2	52.4	38.1	40.4	35.2	36.8	58.4	67.2	72.6	62.1
Cities	1900	36.6	34.8	40.8	28.8	34.1	36.9	28.1	36.0	68.8	80.1	58.0
	1890	51.0	49.8	58.1	41.5	44.3	40.0	37.6	62.4	70.0	75.6	64.7
States	1900	25.4	24.9	28.8	21.1	24.6	26.7	21.4	26.0	47.8	52.2	43.4
	1890	36.0	35.2	40.5	30.1	32.5	32.0	33.0	43.0	67.3	68.8	65.8
Cities	1900	25.3	24.5	29.4	19.8	23.9	26.8	21.4	25.9	55.4	64.6	46.9
	1890	39.0	37.9	44.1	31.9	34.1	35.0	32.8	45.6	80.0	81.4	78.8
Rural	1900	25.5	25.5	27.9	23.0	25.4	26.5	21.9	26.3	26.5	20.3	33.2
	1890	31.4	31.2	35.1	27.3	30.6	29.7	33.5	34.9	37.7	42.3	32.8
Cities in other states	1900	46.8	44.6	51.4	37.7	43.0	57.3	45.6	49.7	72.7	84.5	61.4
	1890	62.0	61.5	71.5	51.4	53.7	50.9	48.7	81.4	67.2	74.1	60.5

This table shows that the death rate from typhoid fever was much higher in the cities in the nonregistration states (46.8) than in the cities in the registration states (25.3); that it was higher among males (white, 37.4; colored, 75.3) than among females (white, 27.4; colored, 56.3), and higher among native whites of native parents (32.3) than among native whites of foreign parents (26.4). It was slightly higher for the foreign white (34.4) than for the native white (31.6).

In comparison with 1890 there was a decided decrease in the death rates from this disease in all areas, the decrease being most marked in the cities in the nonregistration states, where it amounted to about 25 per cent.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from typhoid fever in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	25.4	25.3	25.5	29.3	30.3	27.8	21.5	20.5	23.1
	1890	36.0	39.0	31.4	41.1	45.0	35.3	30.9	33.2	27.4
Connecticut	1900	27.4	27.5	27.3	30.8	31.8	29.1	24.0	23.8	25.4
	1890	44.4	42.5	45.7	48.4	49.3	47.9	40.4	36.1	43.5
District of Columbia	1900	80.7	80.7	.....	102.2	102.2	.....	61.3	61.3	.....
	1890	86.8	86.8	.....	93.1	93.1	.....	81.1	81.1	.....
Maine[1]	1900	28.8	44.7	25.5	36.5	65.5	30.9	21.0	25.8	19.9
Massachusetts	1900	22.3	23.3	19.0	27.3	28.2	24.8	17.5	18.7	13.3
	1890	36.9	38.5	31.9	44.8	47.3	36.7	29.5	30.2	27.2
Michigan[1]	1900	28.1	30.6	27.0	29.2	33.6	27.5	26.9	27.7	26.5
New Hampshire	1900	16.8	11.3	20.2	19.5	17.0	20.9	14.1	6.0	19.4
	1890	36.9	27.2	41.0	40.7	32.6	43.9	33.2	22.3	38.0
New Jersey	1900	21.1	21.0	21.2	25.5	28.6	21.4	16.8	13.5	21.1
	1890	47.3	63.8	25.9	52.0	66.6	33.0	42.8	60.9	18.7
New York	1900	24.4	22.8	27.9	28.0	26.5	31.2	20.8	19.1	24.6
	1890	28.6	30.2	26.0	33.2	35.1	30.1	24.1	25.5	21.8
Rhode Island	1900	23.8	27.9	15.8	29.0	32.7	21.9	18.8	23.3	9.7
	1890	43.4	37.5	51.6	50.0	54.2	44.4	37.2	22.1	58.7
Vermont	1900	31.1	27.9	31.7	28.5	26.6	28.8	33.8	29.1	34.6
	1890	37.3	60.1	35.2	34.8	29.5	35.3	39.9	38.1	35.1

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from typhoid fever in the registration states was highest in the District of Columbia (80.7) and lowest in New Hampshire (16.8). It was slightly higher in the rural districts (25.5) than in the cities (25.3), which is the reverse of the case in 1890, when the rate in the cities was 39, and that in the rural districts 31.4.

Excluding the District of Columbia, which is mostly urban in character, the death rate for this disease was highest in the cities in Maine (44.7). In both cities and rural districts there was a marked decrease in the death rate from typhoid fever in comparison with 1890.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from typhoid fever among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	28.4	31.4	24.4	24.0	24.8	46.2
Ireland	27.1	27.7	24.1	23.9	24.5	51.1
Germany	27.6	28.3	22.2	21.7	23.9	40.1

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
England and Wales	30.5	33.4	24.1	24.5	23.3	60.8
Canada	27.5	29.4	26.8	28.4	24.9	38.5
Scandinavia	41.9	46.3	33.2	36.7	27.1	57.1
Scotland	19.8	19.8	19.5	19.4	19.7	21.5
Italy	20.9	23.0	16.5	18.1	8.6	66.3
France	30.9	35.5	20.6	23.3	14.1	58.7
Hungary and Bohemia	24.6	26.0	7.6	7.1	10.7	55.7
Russia and Poland	17.3	17.2	10.4	9.4	18.0	47.6
Other foreign	37.9	44.2	24.5	26.9	18.7	111.6

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to typhoid fever were highest among those whose mothers were born in Scandinavia (41.9), in "Other foreign" countries (37.9), and in France (30.9); and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia and Poland (17.3), in Scotland (19.8), and in Italy (20.9).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from typhoid fever during the census year in each of five age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 15.		15 TO 24.		25 TO 34.		35 TO 44.		45 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	20.2	26.8	53.0	78.7	43.9	60.4	33.1	39.1	26.8	32.1
Males	19.0	26.4	62.5	94.3	56.3	74.9	39.6	46.9	30.7	35.7
Females	21.3	27.2	44.4	64.4	31.2	45.5	26.0	30.8	22.9	28.6
Cities	22.0	30.0	56.2	85.5	46.5	65.3	35.1	43.5	29.6	34.1
Males	21.0	30.0	67.4	103.4	60.6	80.8	42.2	52.6	35.1	38.0
Females	23.0	30.0	46.3	69.5	32.4	49.1	27.4	33.8	24.3	30.3
States	13.7	19.5	38.9	62.1	35.0	46.4	25.8	30.7	21.4	27.4
Males	12.8	18.5	45.8	74.3	43.7	57.3	30.8	36.3	24.8	30.3
Females	14.6	20.6	32.5	50.9	26.2	35.6	20.4	25.0	18.0	24.7
Cities	13.3	21.7	36.6	66.6	35.6	49.2	25.4	34.4	21.9	26.9
Males	12.7	21.1	44.8	81.0	45.6	61.0	30.9	41.5	27.9	29.6
Females	13.8	22.4	29.5	54.1	25.9	37.8	19.8	27.4	16.4	24.5
Rural	14.4	16.1	42.4	54.4	33.7	41.0	26.2	24.6	20.8	28.0
Males	12.9	14.5	47.2	63.7	40.3	50.6	30.8	28.0	21.8	31.0
Females	15.9	17.7	37.5	45.0	26.8	31.3	21.3	21.2	19.7	24.9
Cities in other states	29.9	37.1	73.5	102.6	56.5	79.7	43.8	52.1	37.0	41.6
Males	28.5	37.6	87.1	123.5	74.0	97.6	51.9	62.4	41.7	46.4
Females	31.4	36.6	61.4	83.7	38.5	59.9	34.6	40.3	32.2	36.8

The preceding table shows that the death rate due to typhoid fever was highest among persons 15 to 24 years of age (53), and that in this age group it was highest in the cities in the nonregistration states (73.5), and lowest in the cities in the registration states (36.6). In the age group under 15 years it was higher among females (21.3) than among males (19), but in the age groups above 15 years, the mortality of males exceeded that of the females.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from typhoid fever are indicated for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of five age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 15.	15 to 24.	25 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 and over.
White	18.3	50.3	43.1	32.4	26.3
Colored	69.1	104.2	58.0	45.8	38.0
Mothers born in—					
United States	17.5	48.1	38.0	29.1	20.6
Ireland	11.6	35.0	37.9	25.3	23.2
Germany	16.0	40.1	35.7	24.9	24.0
England and Wales	19.4	42.8	50.4	26.3	20.3
Canada	17.0	45.3	34.4	23.7	17.6
Scandinavia	16.5	75.1	66.8	41.0	23.0
Scotland	11.6	40.3	20.8	17.3	15.3
Italy	13.4	40.3	28.8	19.2	12.0
France	26.9	46.1	20.2	30.9	32.5
Hungary	6.8	59.3	28.0	25.3	10.1
Bohemia	6.6	35.9	50.2	29.6	17.3
Russia	6.1	13.4	26.9	19.1	15.6
Poland	10.0	46.4	25.6	16.9	19.4
Other foreign	15.9	56.9	58.1	44.9	21.8

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rates from typhoid fever of white persons 15 to 24 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Scandinavia (75.1), in Hungary (59.3), and in "Other foreign" countries (56.9); and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Russia (13.4) and in Ireland (35).

At 25 to 34 years they were highest in those whose mothers were born in Scandinavia (66.8), in "Other foreign" countries (58.1), in England and Wales (50.4), and in Bohemia (50.2); and lowest in those whose mothers were born in France (20.2), in Scotland (20.8), and in Italy (23.8).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from typhoid fever at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	8.0	10.2	12.1	13.5
1 year	6.4	11.4	7.5	9.1
2 years	7.3	10.9	11.1	10.4
3 years	8.6	15.1	8.4	8.3
4 years	10.6	10.9	10.2	11.9
Under 5 years	40.9	58.5	49.3	53.2
5 to 9 years	50.5	67.3	39.5	57.6
10 to 14 years	52.0	91.8	57.2	90.6
15 to 19 years	112.3	150.6	136.7	178.6
20 to 24 years	177.8	156.2	214.2	174.4
25 to 29 years	150.9	113.7	153.4	132.7
30 to 34 years	114.6	83.8	108.4	74.8
35 to 39 years	91.2	68.3	69.7	55.6
40 to 44 years	57.7	54.2	45.7	41.5
45 to 49 years	46.2	34.5	35.3	33.7
50 to 54 years	35.2	30.8	23.8	28.6
55 to 59 years	25.5	26.2	18.2	22.8
60 to 64 years	19.5	22.3	14.4	16.1
65 to 69 years	11.2	18.0	14.0	14.5
70 to 74 years	9.1	14.8	9.8	10.6
75 to 79 years	3.4	5.1	6.1	9.4
80 to 84 years	1.1	2.9	3.1	4.9
85 to 89 years	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8
90 to 94 years	.....	.....	0.4	0.3
95 years and over	.....	.....	0.2	0.3

Twelfth Census of the United States
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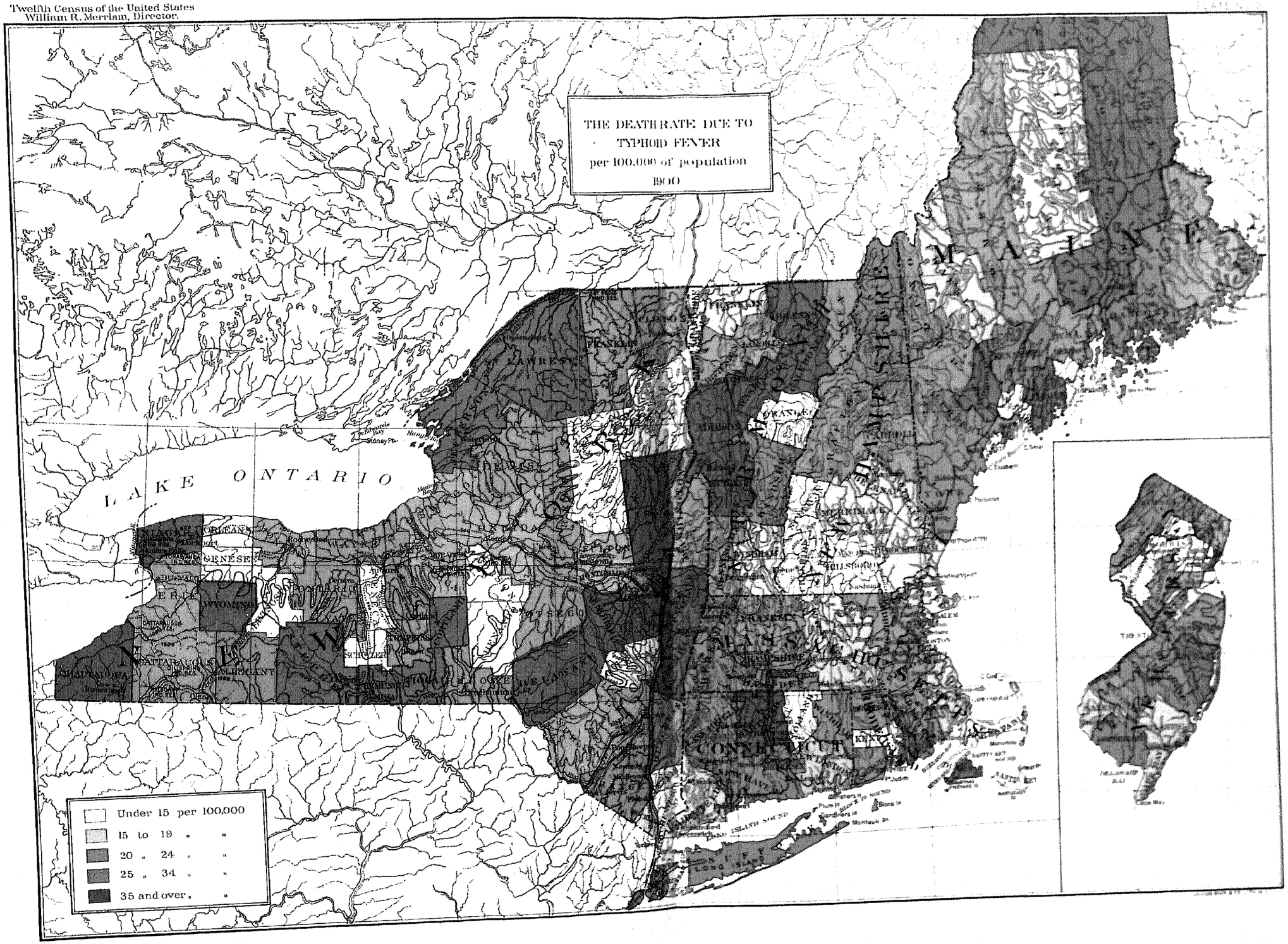
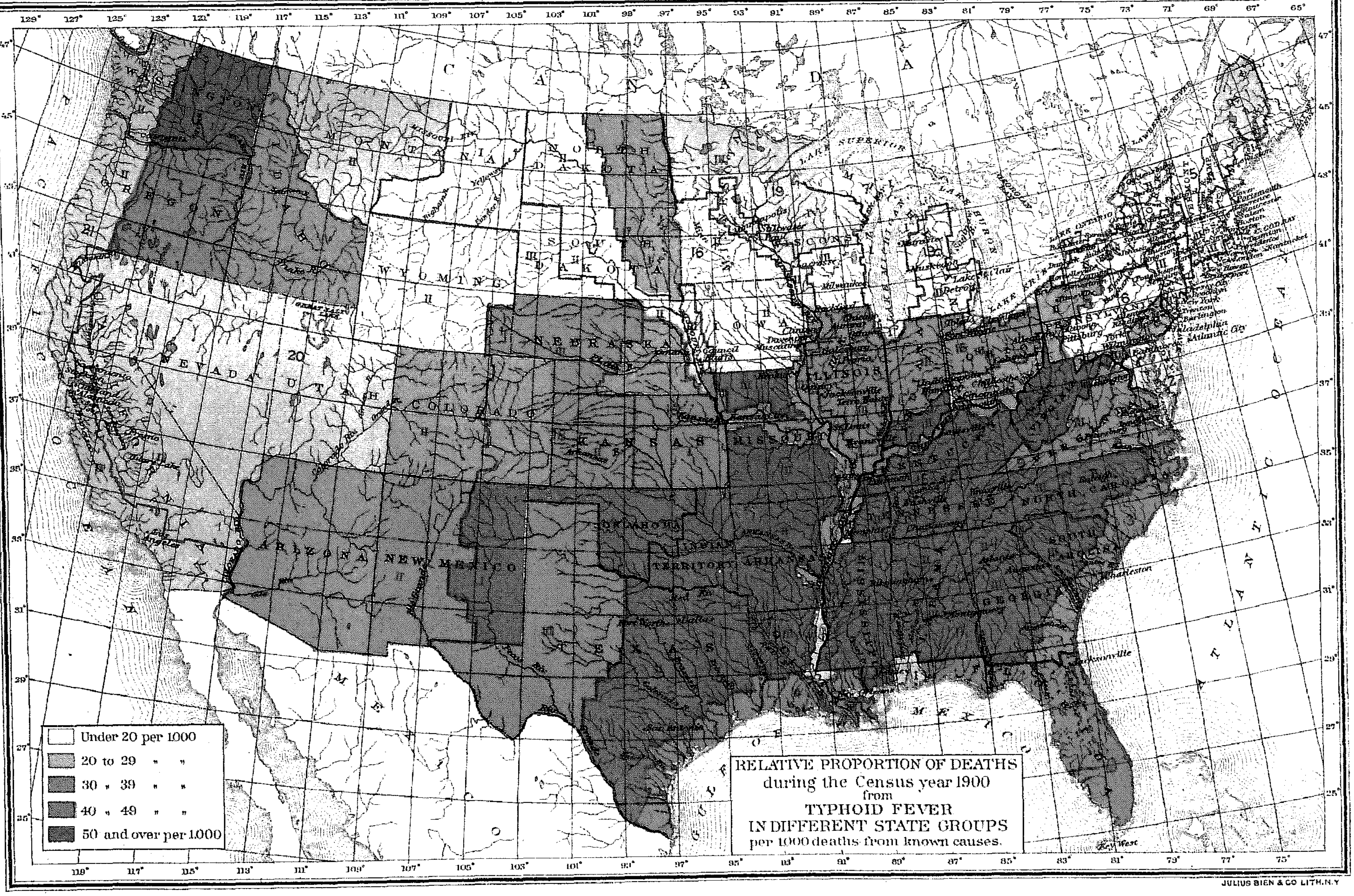


Twelfth Census of the United States
William R. Merriam, Director.

PLATE No. 14



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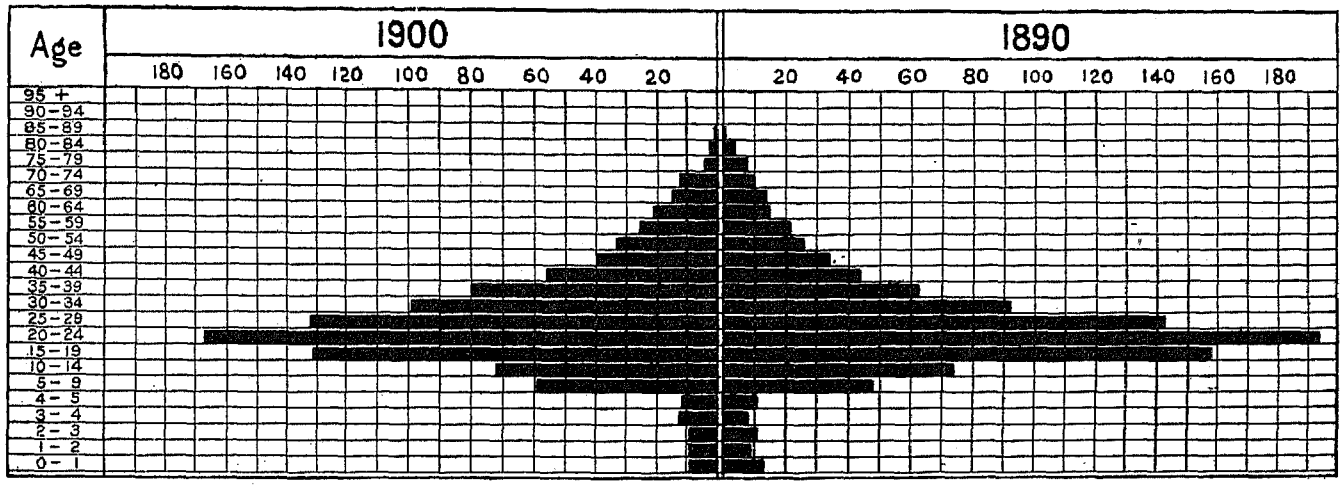
The average age at death from typhoid fever in the registration area in 1900 was 28.8 years. In 1890 it was 27.6 years.

The comparative proportions of deaths from typhoid fever at each, age in the registration area, in 1900 and 1890, are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from typhoid fever during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	12.6	14.2	9.2	15.3	10.6
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	14.2	25.8	24.9	12.4	10.5
3. South Atlantic Coast region	41.8	51.3	47.7	25.9	20.3
4. Gulf Coast region	45.2	58.4	64.8	21.6	25.9
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	18.1	19.7	16.4	20.4	15.7
6. Central Appalachian region	23.7	27.3	24.1	21.9	16.4
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	19.7	20.6	21.5	20.2	17.7
8. Interior plateau	34.4	41.4	39.4	32.2	25.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	63.3	66.3	62.6	44.5	38.7
10. Ohio River belt	43.6	52.6	55.1	30.0	28.6
11. Southern Interior plateau	76.1	74.0	78.1	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	47.0	50.7	54.2	26.3	19.2
13. North Mississippi River belt	33.3	39.6	42.7	25.2	23.0
14. Southwest Central region	69.5	68.4	72.8	38.1	39.3
15. Central region—plains and prairies	52.1	55.5	56.5	37.1	29.2
16. Prairie region	35.7	35.4	36.4	33.2	33.7
17. Missouri River belt	37.9	43.8	44.2	31.1	25.3
18. Region of the Western plains	43.4	50.1	45.3	28.3	28.5
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	23.8	23.7	19.2	36.1	26.0
20. Cordilleran region	31.8	30.4	37.1	27.6	20.0
21. Pacific Coast region	24.1	26.0	33.5	23.2	17.4

The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to typhoid fever were greatest in the Southern Interior plateau (76.1), the Southwest Central region (69.5), and the Southern Central Appalachian region (63.3), and least in the North Atlantic Coast region (12.6), Middle Atlantic Coast region (14.2), and the Northeastern hills and plateaus (18.1).

The geographical distribution of deaths from typhoid fever, by state groups, is shown by plate No. 14.

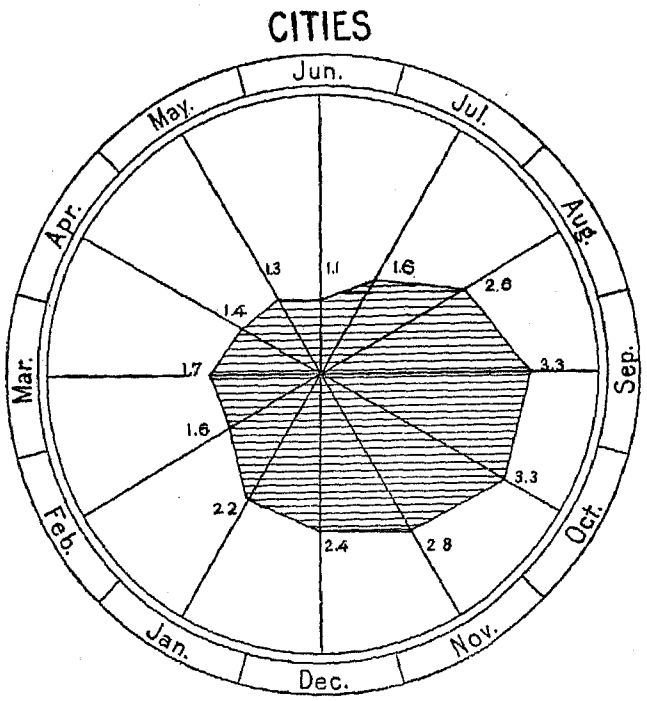
The death rates from typhoid fever in the counties in the registration states are shown by plates Nos. 12 and 13.

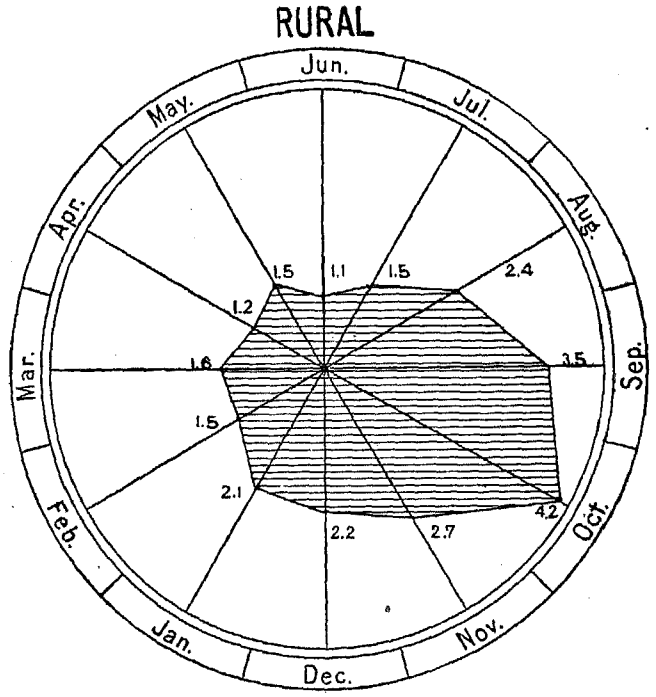
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from typhoid fever in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural
January	2.1	2.2	2.1
February	1.6	1.6	1.5
March	1.7	1.7	1.6
April	1.3	1.4	1.2
May	1.4	1.3	1.5
June	1.1	1.1	1.1
July	1.6	1.6	1.5
August	2.5	2.6	2.4
September	3.3	3.3	3.5
October	3.7	3.3	4.2
November	2 8	2.8	2.7
December	2.3	2.4	2 2

The death rates from typhoid fever in each month in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative differences in the rates in the two areas are shown in the following diagram:





The preceding table and diagram show that in both cities and rural districts of the registration states the highest death rates from typhoid fever occurred in September and October, and the lowest in June.

The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from typhoid fever in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months, in the United States, as a whole, and the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	67.8	84.4
February	53.0	61.9
March	58.9	66.6
April	52.7	52.6
May	55.6	55.3
June	47.7	44.0
July	78.1	61.9
August	121.9	99.8
September	134.4	131.6
October	142.6	148.5
November	106.3	108.8
December	86.0	90.1

DIARRHEAL DISEASES.

The diseases grouped under this title are cholera infantum, cholera morbus, colitis, diarrhea, dysentery, and enteritis. These diseases are stated separately in the general tables giving details of sex and age in relation to causes of death. The number of deaths from each, in the United States and the registration area, by sex, was as follows:

DIARRHEAL DISEASES.	UNITED STATES.		REGISTRATION AREA.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Cholera infantum	13,662	11,914	7,381	6,877
Cholera morbus	3,370	3,039	914	879
Colitis	770	651	483	433
Diarrhea	4,272	3,438	1,965	1,712
Dysentery	6,112	5,598	1,497	1,509
Enteritis	10,258	9,399	7,887	7,230

The total number of deaths reported as due to diarrheal diseases, as above, in the United States during the census year was 72,483, of which 38,444 were males and 34,039 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 72.5. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 88.8.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to these diseases was 38,267, of which 20,127 were males and 18,140 were females, giving a proportion of 75.3 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 132.8 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 183.7.

In England and Wales the death rate due to diarrheal diseases was 97.5 per 100,000 of population (males, 105.2; females, 90.4).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diarrheal diseases in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.		Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
						Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	1900	132.8	129.5	136.4	122.7	154.2	120.2	206.5	53.2	205.8	217.2	194.7
	1890	183.7	180.1	187.2	173.1	219.4	145.9	313.6	72.1	253.8	269.7	238.5
Cities	1900	144.6	140.8	149.5	132.2	173.9	144.6	226.6	52.9	211.9	225.1	199.1
	1890	206.4	202.6	211.1	194.2	258.8	181.8	350.7	73.3	268.3	286.9	250.5
States	1900	132.3	131.1	138.3	123.9	157.8	114.4	220.2	52.1	189.7	193.6	185.9
	1890	178.7	177.6	184.6	170.9	213.5	144.4	327.4	73.9	225.3	234.4	216.7
Cities	1900	156.6	155.2	166.8	144.1	203.5	144.3	253.2	51.0	210.7	219.9	202.1
	1890	222.8	221.3	231.9	211.2	290.5	194.9	385.6	76.8	279.5	299.8	261.4
Rural	1900	97.2	96.7	99.3	94.1	104.8	92.0	142.8	54.9	131.2	125.7	137.2
	1890	111.4	111.6	115.2	107.9	120.2	105.8	169.8	64.9	99.8	96.4	103.5
Cities in other states	1900	133.7	127.0	133.3	120.6	148.4	148.9	151.6	55.3	212.2	226.6	198.3
	1890	191.3	184.2	191.3	176.9	229.3	153.5	270.3	69.4	265.2	283.5	247.4

This table shows that the death rate from diarrheal diseases was highest in the cities in the registration states (156.6), and lowest in the rural districts of the same states (97.2). It was much higher for the colored (205.8) than the white (129.5), and was also much higher for the native white of foreign parents (206.5) than for those of native parents (120.2). By sex, the death rate from these diseases was higher among the males (white, 136.4; colored, 217.2) than among the females (white, 122.7; colored, 194.7). The low death rate of foreign whites for these diseases (53.2) is due to the small proportion of children in this class.

In comparison with 1890, the figures show that there was a great decrease in the death rates from diarrheal diseases in all areas, and for all classes, the greatest decrease being in the cities in the registration states, where it reached about 30 per cent.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from diarrheal diseases in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	132.3	156.7	97.2	139.3	168.2	99.7	125.1	145.6	94.6
	1890	178.7	222.8	111.4	185.7	233.6	114.9	171.9	212.6	107.8
Connecticut	1900	140.0	145.5	129.8	139.8	144.8	130.6	140.2	146.2	129.3
	1890	153.8	181.7	134.0	173.7	207.5	150.1	134.3	156.9	118.0
District of Columbia	1900	175.5	175.5	.....	176.5	176.5	.....	174.5	174.5	.....
	1890	257.0	257.0	.....	268.3	268.3	.....	246.7	246.7	.....
Maine[1]	1900	114.0	129.2	110.7	121.6	145.1	117.2	105.9	114.6	104.0
Massachusetts	1900	139.0	154.3	90.1	149.9	168.4	92.8	128.6	141.2	87.4
	1890	166.6	186.7	100.9	169.6	191.8	98.8	163.8	182.0	103.0
Michigan[1]	1900	103.9	117.6	98.3	109.8	131.8	101.2	97.8	103.8	95.0
New Hampshire	1900	122.6	167.9	94.1	117.8	173.0	85.2	127.6	163.4	103.5
	1890	150.6	211.8	125.2	160.8	264.8	120.5	140.6	164.4	130.0
New Jersey	1900	133.1	146.6	115.4	140.5	156.2	120.1	125.8	137.1	110.6
	1890	174.5	216.9	119.2	175.4	225.8	111.2	173.7	208.7	127.2
New York	1900	138.8	164.3	84.2	146.5	176.2	86.7	130.0	152.8	81.5
	1890	189.2	244.3	100.0	197.3	256.3	104.9	181.2	232.8	95.0
Rhode Island	1900	185.1	191.7	172.0	195.8	210.2	168.4	174.8	174.2	175.7
	1890	206.7	212.4	198.7	216.0	217.0	214.8	197.8	208.3	182.8
Vermont	1900	73.4	122.2	65.6	78.8	164.2	66.2	67.7	83.0	65.1
	1890	99.6	169.6	93.1	109.3	162.4	104.6	89.5	176.3	80.9

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that the death rate from diarrheal diseases in the registration states was highest in Rhode Island (aggregate, 185.1; cities, 191.7; rural districts, 172). The lowest rate was in the rural districts in Vermont (65.6).

The death rate of males (139.3) was higher than that of females (125.1). The rates of the males were higher in all of the states except Connecticut and New Hampshire, in which states the death rates of females from these diseases exceeded those of males.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diarrheal diseases among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	120.3	143.6	118.6	151.3	91.4	128.3
Ireland	113.7	122.2	116.7	127.3	79.5	90.3
Germany	104.4	109.1	110.0	119.1	82.7	91.1
England and Wales	84.7	91.8	87.6	98.8	66.5	70.8
Canada	166.5	191.9	173.8	207.9	130.6	53.4

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Scandinavia	107.2	110.9	127.3	145.1	94.6	72.2
Scotland	80.3	82.8	80.9	84.5	73.7	76.6
Italy	240.5	260.9	242.9	266.2	123.8	213.7
France	134.8	147.3	152.3	178.5	89.1	87.9
Hungary and Bohemia	153.4	155.6	159.7	164.3	132.9	142.0
Russia and Poland	167.8	172.7	146.1	149.3	121.8	264.1
Other foreign	205.7	224.8	211.2	237.7	146.8	174.9

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to diarrheal diseases in the registration area were highest among the children of mothers born in Italy (240.5), in "Other foreign" countries (205.7), and in Russia and Poland (167.8), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Scotland (80.3), in England and Wales (84.7), and in Germany (104.4).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diarrheal diseases during the census year in each of six age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 1.		UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	3,706.5	5,279.9	1,018.7	1,428.4	13.5	20.1	12.8	20.9	48.6	70.8	274.5	294.3
Males	4,015.4	5,560.7	1,097.8	1,506.9	14.3	20.0	12.2	19.7	47.6	69.2	250.4	269.4
Females	3,392.0	4,991.5	938.6	1,348.4	12.7	20.3	13.4	22.0	49.6	72.4	296.1	316.5
Cities	4,047.8	5,798.1	1,113.1	1,585.4	14.3	20.7	14.0	23.1	56.8	82.0	309.2	347.2
Males	4,393.5	6,101.1	1,201.2	1,669.4	14.8	20.1	13.5	22.2	55.5	81.4	286.1	319.2
Females	3,696.4	5,487.3	1,024.1	1,499.9	13.8	21.4	14.5	24.0	58.0	82.5	328.1	370.0
States	3,833.9	5,589.5	1,022.6	1,459.7	13.2	19.2	9.7	17.3	38.9	60.7	260.3	274.5
Males	4,176.4	5,879.2	1,107.7	1,540.6	14.2	19.5	8.5	15.6	36.7	54.3	232.4	242.9
Females	3,486.0	5,291.9	936.4	1,377.4	12.2	18.9	10.9	18.8	41.2	66.9	285.7	303.2
Cities	4,595.9	6,866.2	1,218.0	1,816.6	14.7	19.8	10.4	19.8	47.3	74.7	310.5	346.4
Males	5,034.1	7,210.2	1,325.3	1,912.3	15.3	19.4	9.1	18.5	43.4	66.8	277.6	296.6
Females	4,152.0	6,514.0	1,109.7	1,719.9	14.1	20.3	11.7	21.0	51.0	82.1	336.0	385.4
Rural	2,576.6	3,210.3	713.7	847.6	11.0	18.3	8.6	12.8	29.3	43.5	223.5	222.0
Males	2,766.3	3,410.7	765.2	908.8	12.6	19.7	7.6	10.8	29.4	39.2	203.7	208.4
Females	2,383.0	3,003.1	661.3	784.6	9.3	16.8	9.6	14.8	29.2	47.7	243.7	235.6
Cities in other states	3,503.0	4,863.8	1,012.5	1,385.6	13.9	21.5	17.2	26.1	65.8	89.6	308.0	348.1
Males	3,759.0	5,132.6	1,082.2	1,460.9	14.4	20.7	17.4	25.4	66.5	95.8	294.1	343.9
Females	3,241.6	4,587.7	941.9	1,308.6	13.4	22.3	17.0	26.8	65.0	83.0	319.8	351.6

It will be seen from the preceding table that the greatest mortality from diarrheal diseases occurred in infants under 1 year of age, the decrease being 3,706.5 per 100,000 of population at this age. For children under 5 years of age the death rate was 1,018.7; at 5 to 14, it was 13.5; at 15 to 44, it was 12.8; at 45 to 64, it was 48.6 and at 65 years of age and over it was 274.5. Below 15 years of age the death rates of males from these diseases exceeded those of females, but in the age groups above 15 years of age the death rates of females were higher than those of males.

In England and Wales the death rate from these diseases in children under 5 years of age, during the year 1899, was 1,128.5.

The highest death rate from these diseases occurred in the cities in the registration states. In this area the death rate for infants under 1 year of age was 4,595.9, and for children under 5 it was 1,218. In the age groups 15 to 44 and 45 to 64 the death rates from these diseases were higher in the cities in the nonregistration states than in the cities in the registration states.

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a great decrease in the death rates from these diseases, that for infants under 1 year of age declining from 5,279.9 to 3,706.5. For those under 5 years of age the decrease was less marked, the rate being 1,428.4 in 1890 and 1,018.7 in 1900.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diarrheal diseases are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of six age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	3,613.0	987.1	12.8	11.7	45.8	271.9
Colored	6,311.6	1,895.4	31.3	32.9	117.7	370.7
Mothers born in—						
United States	3,059.2	837.5	12.0	7.5	24.3	182.3
Ireland	4,083.4	1,105.2	16.1	16.7	85.5	414.4
Germany	4,453.8	1,091.3	11.9	10.1	35.0	289.8
England and Wales	3,378.7	852.2	13.7	9.3	37.1	255.8
Canada	5,550.0	1,387.9	10.8	8.5	27.6	184.2
Scandinavia	2,703.3	784.2	9.8	8.3	36.5	247.9
Scotland	2,642.9	678.4	19.7	7.5	37.7	403.2
Italy	4,154.9	1,360.5	31.3	9.5	53.1	227.4
France	9,567.2	2,180.8	.....	20.2	49.9	221.5
Hungary	3,102.9	918.5	8.2	4.5	56.9	187.3
Bohemia	3,865.2	1,015.7	5.1	7.3	31.2	151.4
Russia	3,303.0	906.5	4.1	7.4	38.0	311.7
Poland	2,994.6	942.8	6.9	1.8	34.6	81.1
Other foreign	5,127.1	1,476.4	12.3	11.6	31.4	290.3

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to diarrheal diseases in white infants under 1 year of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in France (9,567.2), in Canada (5,550), and in "Other foreign" countries (5,127.1), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Scandinavia (2,703.3), in Scotland (2,642.9), in Poland (2,994.6), and in the United States (3,059.2).

At 65 years of age and over the death rates from these diseases were highest for those whose mothers were born in Ireland (414.4), in Scotland (403.2), and in Russia (311.7), and lowest for those whose mothers were born in Poland (81.1), in Bohemia (151.4), and in the United States (182.3).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from diarrheal diseases at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

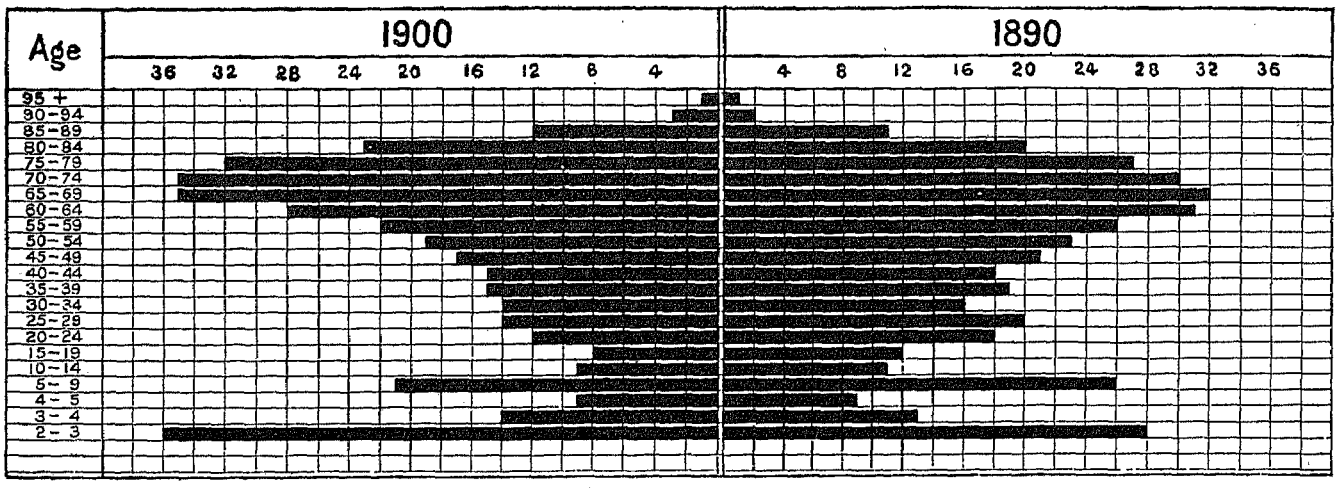
NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	623.1	573.4	635.8	598.9
1 year	135.5	135.2	136.8	134.7
2 years	31.5	31.1	25.1	24.1
3 years	12.4	11.7	10.9	8.7
4 years	7.4	6.8	7.3	4.8
Under 5 years	809.9	758.2	815.9	771.2
5 to 9 years	14.0	13.4	14.5	15.4
10 to 14 years	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.5
15 to 19 years	4.7	5.1	5.7	7.5
20 to 24 years	7.5	7.9	8.5	12.2
25 to 29 years	7.8	10.2	11.1	11.8
30 to 34 years	7.3	10.4	7.8	10.8
35 to 39 years	8.5	10.7	10.2	11.4
40 to 44 years	8.9	10.4	9.9	10.8
45 to 49 years	10.5	11.7	12.3	11.9
50 to 54 years	11.9	12.8	12.4	13.1
55 to 59 years	13.1	14.7	14.0	15.0
60 to 64 years	16.1	19.3	14.4	20.4
65 to 69 years	18.7	26.8	16.2	19.6
70 to 74 years	18.9	26.4	14.7	19.0
75 to 79 years	16.4	24.8	12.7	17.9
80 to 84 years	12.0	17.9	8.5	14.6
85 to 89 years	6.2	9.7	4.9	7.7
90 to 94 years	1.3	2.9	0.4	2.4
95 years and over	0.8	0.9	0.4	0 8

This table shows that in both census years more than 80 per cent of the deaths of males and more than 75 per cent of the deaths of females from these diseases in the registration area occurred in children under 5 years of age.

The average age at death from these diseases in the registration area in 1900 was 12.3 years. In 1890 it was 11 years.

The comparative proportions of deaths from diarrheal diseases (excluding cholera infantum) at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from diarrheal diseases during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	79.1	62.3	62.9	89.1	83.3
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	86.6	79.4	82.2	87.2	89.1
3. South Atlantic Coast region	80.9	82.3	70.5	90.3	94.1
4. Gulf Coast region	89.9	92.3	86.8	85.6	95.6
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	69.9	60.3	59.6	91.9	84.9
6. Central Appalachian region	67.0	63.2	65.8	69.6	75.6
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	80.6	66.1	72.8	85.1	87.9
8. Interior plateau	61.8	57.7	57.4	64.1	66.9
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	79.7	79.4	74.8	124.8	124.2
10. Ohio River belt	60.7	62.6	58.4	61.1	61.3
11. Southern Interior plateau	75.8	80.2	71.7	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	65.6	61.6	58.8	88.1	92.1
13. North Mississippi River belt	59.9	61.8	60.5	56.5	61.3
14. Southwest Central region	88.7	90.7	83.4	130.7	134.0
15. Central region—plains and prairies	62.6	64.7	58.7	65.5	66.5
16. Prairie region	64.7	64.4	64.4	62.8	73.4
17. Missouri River belt	67.1	64.4	67.1	65.2	74.3
18. Region of the Western plains	79.4	85.7	94.6	41.2	51.7
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	65.8	65.1	66.5	62.1	70.6
20. Cordilleran region	50.8	43.9	59.4	48.9	74.0
21. Pacific Coast region	41.3	38.9	44.9	40.8	42.6

This table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to diarrheal diseases were greatest in the Gulf Coast region (89.9), the Southwest Central region (88.7), and the Middle Atlantic Coast region (86.6), and least in the Pacific Coast region (41.3), the Cordilleran region (50.8), and the North Mississippi River belt (59.9).

The geographical distribution of deaths from diarrheal diseases, by state groups, is shown by plate No. 15.

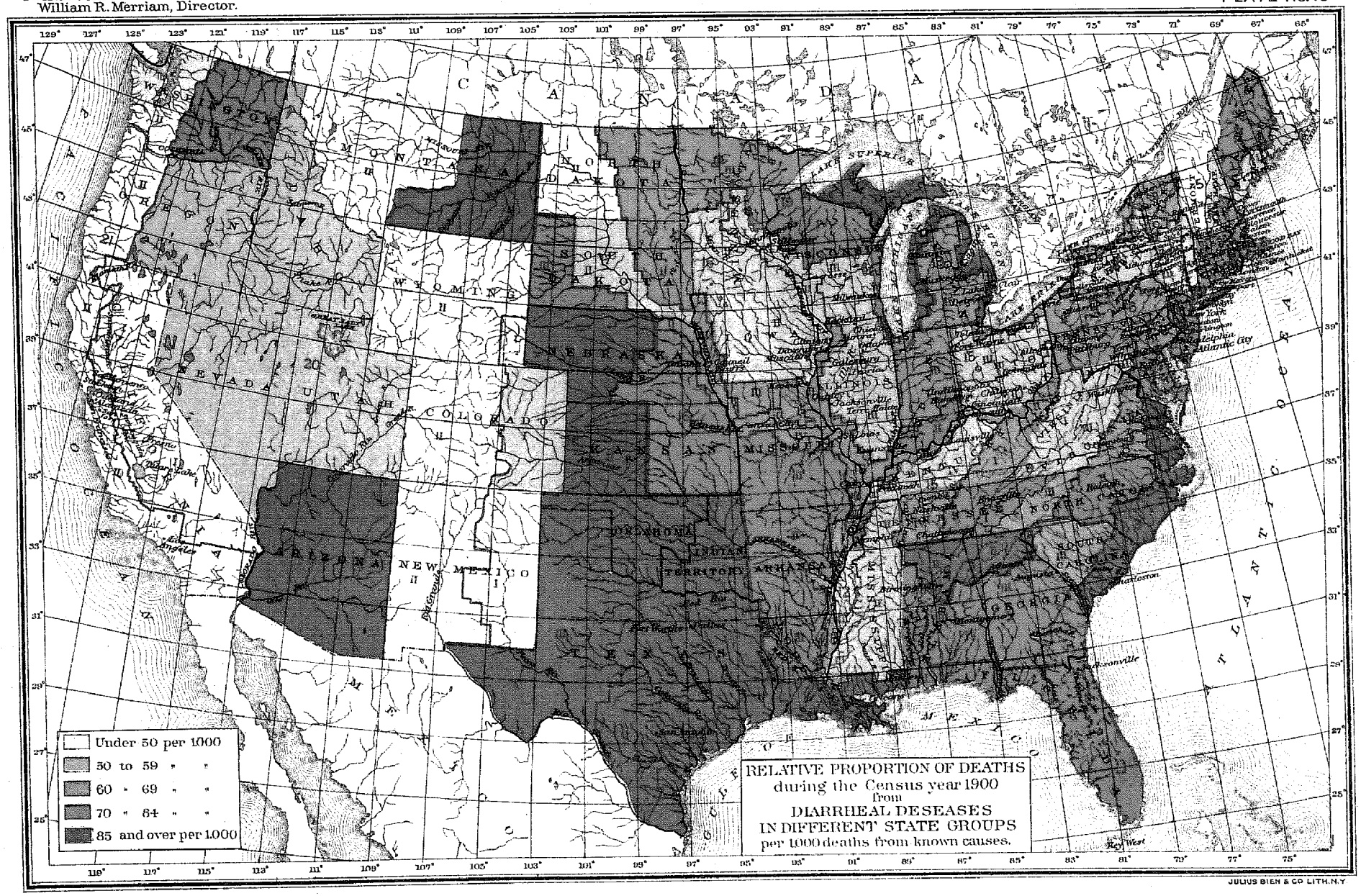
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from diarrheal diseases in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	3.1	3.5	2.5
February	2.8	3.2	2.3
March	3.3	3.8	2.6
April	3.3	3.8	2.6
May	3.7	4.2	3.0
June	11.1	15.9	4.2
July	36.5	49.8	17.4
August	32.7	36.2	27.7
September	21.2	20.4	22.2
October	7.9	8.1	7.5
November	3.7	4.3	2.9
December	3.0	3.4	2.3

Twelfth Census of the United States
William R. Merriam, Director.

PLATE No. 15



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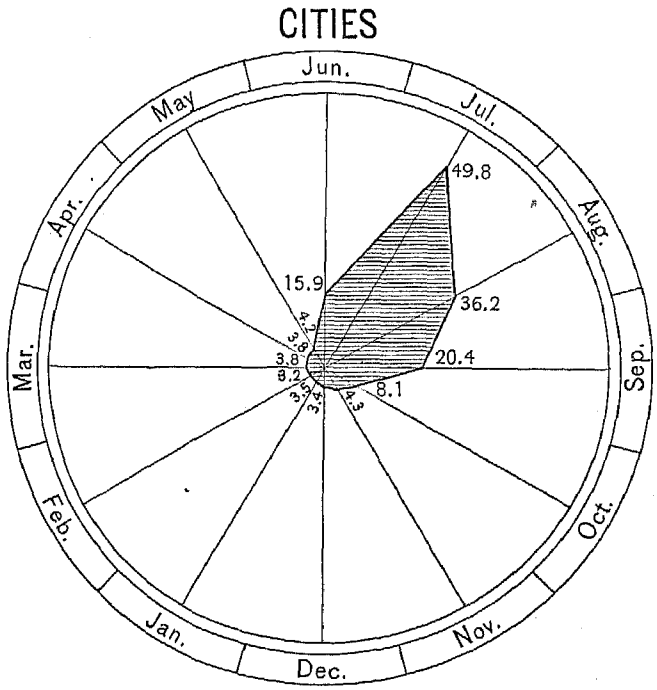
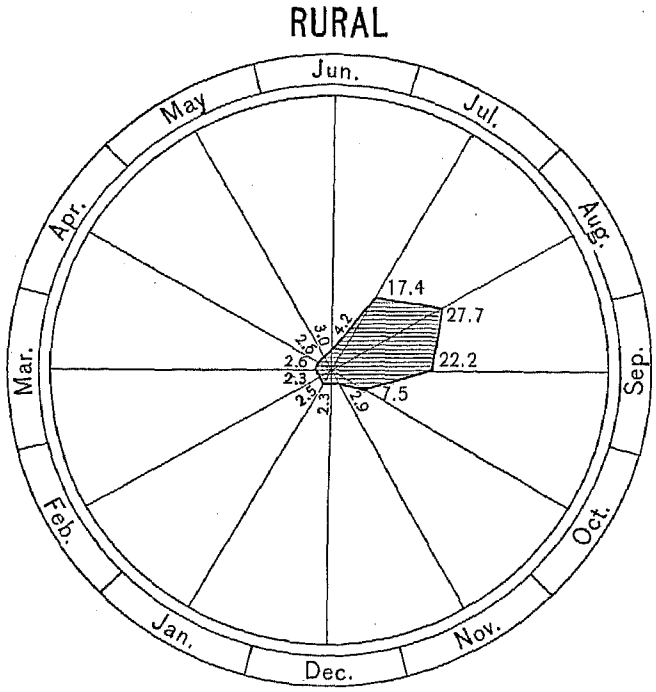
The death rates from diarrheal diseases in each month in the cities and the rural districts and the relative differences in the rates in the two areas are shown in the following diagram:





The preceding table and diagram show that in both cities and rural districts of the registration states the highest death rates from diarrheal diseases occurred in July, August, and September, and the lowest rates in December and February.

The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from diarrheal diseases in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months, in the United States, as a whole, and the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	30.1	23.3
February	27.5	21.4
March	30.2	24.9
April	33.5	24.9
May	62.2	28.2
June	103.0	83.7

COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH—Con.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
July	214.8	276.2
August	212.0	247.4
September	143.6	159.8
October	73.6	59.7
November	40.1	28.2
December	29.4	22.3

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

The total number of deaths reported as due to cerebro-spinal fever in the United States during the census year was 4,174, of which 2,322 were males and 1,852 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 4.2. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 4.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 2,039, of which

1,127 were males and 912 were females, giving a proportion of 4 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 7.1 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 6.3.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from cerebro-spinal fever in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	8.0	8.4	7.4	9.0	9.6	8.1	7.0	7.2	6.7
	1890	5.8	6.3	5.0	6.2	6.9	5.2	5.3	5.7	4.8
Connecticut	1900	7.4	8.5	5.3	7.3	7.9	6.2	7.5	9.1	4.4
	1890	7.0	5.5	8.0	4.9	3.9	5.5	9.0	7.0	10.5
District of Columbia	1900	8.6	8.6	.....	9.8	9.8	.....	7.5	7.5	.....
	1890	9.1	9.1	.....	9.1	9.1	.....	9.1	9.1	.....
Maine[1]	1900	6.3	5.9	6.4	7.1	8.9	6.8	5.5	3.2	6.0
Massachusetts	1900	7.5	8.0	5.9	9.1	10.1	6.3	6.0	6.1	5.6
	1890	4.9	3.9	8.0	5.3	4.3	8.5	4.4	3.5	7.6
Michigan[1]	1900	12.2	11.5	12.4	14.0	13.9	14.0	10.1	9.1	10.6
New Hampshire	1900	9.5	10.7	8.7	10.7	13.1	9.3	8.2	8.5	8.1
	1890	8.2	6.3	9.0	7.0	1.9	8.9	9.5	10.3	9.1
New Jersey	1900	7.5	9.2	5.4	8.6	10.9	5.6	6.5	7.4	5.2
	1890	6.5	7.9	4.6	8.9	10.4	7.0	4.1	5.6	2.3
New York	1900	7.1	7.9	5.5	7.7	8.8	5.5	6.5	7.0	5.4
	1890	5.7	7.0	3.6	6.0	7.4	3.8	5.4	6.6	3.4
Rhode Island	1900	7.9	7.4	8.9	7.6	7.3	8.2	8.3	7.6	9.7
	1890	4.1	3.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	5.5	3.4	2.9	4.1
Vermont	1900	5.5	12.9	4.4	6.3	4.4	6.6	4.7	20.8	2.1
	1890	3.9	10.6	3.3	3.0	14.8	1.9	4.9	6.8	4.7

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from cerebro-spinal fever in the registration states was highest in Michigan in the aggregate (12.2), and also in the rural districts (12.4). In the cities the rate from this disease was highest in Vermont (12.9). There was but little difference in the rates in the cities and rural districts.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from cerebro-spinal fever among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	8.6	9.4	8.7	9.9	7.7	8.3
Ireland	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.9	3.1	3.5
Germany	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.7	3.1
England and Wales	5.2	4.6	5.8	5.2	6.8	2.5
Canada	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.5	6.2
Scandinavia	8.4	6.1	9.3	5.4	16.2	6.7
Scotland	7.2	8.4	8.1	10.0	3.9	2.4

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Italy	11.2	12.1	11.8	13.0	5.8	4.9
France	5.0	6.4	4.1	5.8	.....	7.3
Hungary and Bohemia	4.9	4.3	6.1	5.3	10.6	2.8
Russia and Poland	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.5	5.5	5.1
Other foreign	9.9	8.5	10.7	9.2	14.4	5.8

This table shows that the death rates due to cerebro-spinal fever in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (11.2), in "Other foreign" countries (9.9), and in Canada (9.4), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Germany (3.9), in Hungary and Bohemia (4.9), and in England and Wales (5.2).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from cerebro-spinal fever during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 1.		UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	84.8	79.7	39.3	37.4	7.4	6.1	2.3	1.9
Males	95.3	94.1	44.3	41.7	7.7	6.0	2.6	1.9
Females	74.1	64.9	34.3	33.1	7.1	6.2	2.1	1.9
Cities	84.1	83.0	38.7	39.6	7.3	6.6	2.2	1.9
Males	92.4	94.3	42.6	44.9	7.8	6.3	2.5	1.8
Females	75.7	71.5	34.7	34.2	6.8	6.9	1.9	1.9
States	102.6	72.4	46.7	35.2	7.9	5.1	2.4	2.0
Males	117.5	89.8	53.8	39.2	7.9	5.4	2.7	1.8
Females	87.5	54.5	39.4	31.0	7.8	4.8	2.1	2.1
Cities	112.0	75.6	49.9	38.4	7.9	5.5	2.2	1.9
Males	125.2	87.9	56.4	44.6	8.4	5.6	2.7	1.7
Females	98.7	63.0	43.4	32.2	7.5	5.4	1.8	2.2
Rural	87.2	66.3	41.5	29.6	7.8	4.5	2.6	2.0
Males	105.0	93.2	49.8	30.1	7.3	5.1	2.6	2.0
Females	69.1	38.5	33.0	29.0	8.3	3.9	2.6	2.0
Cities in other states	56.3	89.5	27.9	40.5	6.7	7.5	2.2	1.8
Males	59.9	99.8	29.5	45.1	7.3	6.9	2.4	2.0
Females	52.7	78.9	26.3	35.9	6.1	8.1	2.1	1.6

The preceding table shows that the highest death rate from this disease occurred in infants under 1 year of age, and that the death rate above 5 years of age was very low. The death rate for those under 1 year of age was highest in the cities in the registration states (112), being 125.2 for males and 98.7 for females. The death rate at this age in the cities in the nonregistration states (56.3) was only half as high as that in the cities in the registration states, and it was also less than the rate in the rural districts of the registration states (87.2).

In comparison with 1890 the figures show an increase in the death rates from cerebro-spinal fever at all ages in both the cities and the rural districts in the registration states, while the rates from this disease in the cities in the nonregistration states show a decrease at each age except for those 15 years of age and over, where the increase was insignificant.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from cerebro-spinal fever are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 and over.
White	84.3	39.3	7.0	2.3
Colored	98.1	42.0	16.6	2.8
Mothers born in—				
United States	102.5	45.7	6.9	2.5
Ireland	110.2	54.9	9.4	1.7
Germany	68.6	30.4	3.3	1.6
England and Wales	77.0	33.7	7.6	2.5
Canada	108.8	57.1	6.6	2.5

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Con.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 and over.
Mothers born in—Continued.				
Scandinavia	102.8	39.0	9.8	2.1
Scotland	92.2	37.0	8.5	4.9
Italy	101.5	45.0	17.7	0.3
France	227.8	67.4	9.6	1.2
Hungary	42.8	25.5	8.2	1.3
Bohemia	.....	9.3	.....	1.9
Russia	110.3	49.0	10.3	2.5
Poland	21.5	11.2	1.1	.....
Other foreign	61.3	38.0	15.2	3.4

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rates from cerebro-spinal fever in white infants under 1 year of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in France (227.8), in Russia (110.3), and in Ireland (110.2), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (21.5), in Hungary (42.8), and in "Other foreign" countries (61.3).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from cerebro-spinal fever at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

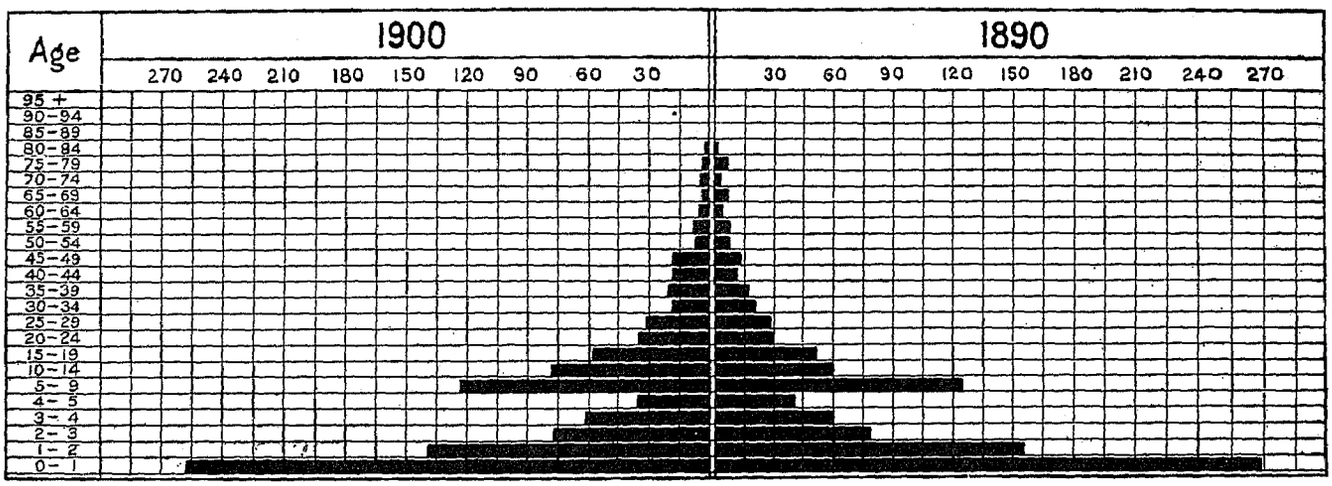
AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	263.8	249.2	303.6	234.4
1 year	155.4	122.9	170.7	138.9
2 years	72.8	79.0	75.5	83.3
3 years	57.7	63.7	51.4	67.7
4 years	33.7	36.2	36.3	45.1
Under 5 years	583.4	551.0	637.5	569.4
5 to 9 years	119.9	125.1	114.8	133.0
10 to 14 years	66.6	88.9	54.4	66.0
15 to 19 years	55.1	60.4	57.4	46.9

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.—Continued.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
20 to 24 years	39.9	29.6	19.6	39.9
25 to 29 years	32.0	30.7	22.7	34.7
30 to 34 years	16.0	22.0	15.1	26.0
35 to 39 years	21.3	19.8	13.6	20.8
40 to 44 years	16.0	22.0	12.1	12.2
45 to 49 years	16.9	20.8	15.1	12.2
50 to 54 years	8.9	5.5	9.1	6.9
55 to 59 years	8.0	7.7	10.6	5.2
60 to 64 years	5.3	4.4	6.0	1.8
65 to 69 years	4.4	2.2	3.0	10.4
70 to 74 years	3.6	4.4	3.0	3.5
75 to 79 years	1.8	3.3	3.0	10.4
80 to 84 years	0.9	1.1	3.0	.....
85 to 89 years	.....	.....	.....	.....
90 to 94 years	.....	1.1	.....	.....
95 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....

The average age at death from this disease in the registration area in 1900 was 10.4 years. In 1890 it was 9.8 years.

The comparative proportions of deaths from cerebro-spinal fever at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from cerebro-spinal fever during the census year, to 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	4.1	3.2	3.6	4.8	3.9
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	3.9	3.4	3.4	4.5	3.6
3. South Atlantic Coast region	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.7	4.3
4. Gulf Coast region	3.4	2.7	1.7	4.8	5.3
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	4.8	5.1	3.9	6.1	4.6
6. Central Appalachian region	4.2	4.4	3.5	4.9	4.3
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	3.3	6.4	5.8	2.9	2.3
8. Interior plateau	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	3.5	4.1	3.3	.....	0.9
10. Ohio River belt	5.4	5.6	5.8	4.9	5.0
11. Southern Interior plateau	1.8	2.2	1.4	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	3.6	4.6	2.7	1.8	4.6
13. North Mississippi River belt	5.4	4.4	7.8	3.7	6.3
14. Southwest Central region	6.6	7.4	6.0	3.6	3.7
15. Central region—plains and prairies	5.0	6.4	4.0	3.4	3.5
16. Prairie region	4.6	4.4	4.8	6.0	4.7
17. Missouri River belt	4.9	5.3	3.9	5.6	4.0
18. Region of the Western plains	4.7	4.9	6.7	1.1	2.3
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	5.5	6.7	4.7	3.7	5.6
20. Cordilleran region	6.1	5.5	7.0	5.6	7.6
21. Pacific Coast region	4.5	4.5	5.4	3.4	5.5

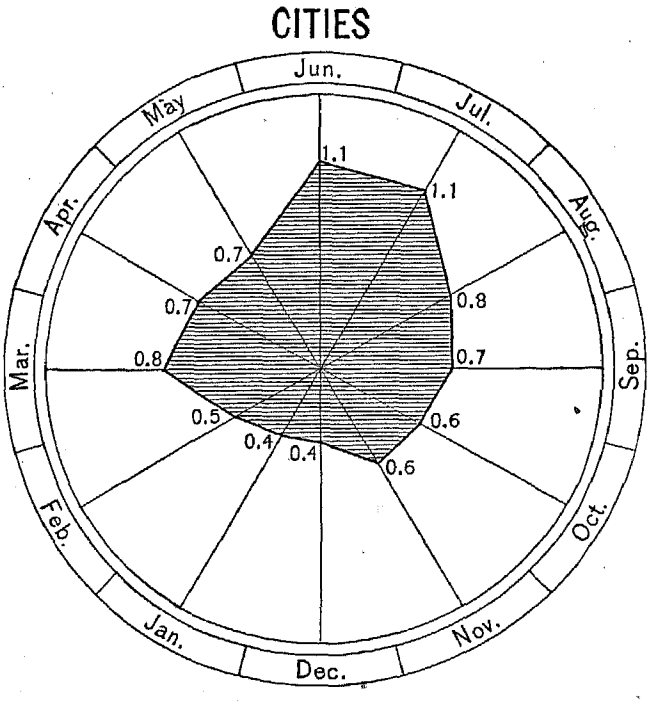
This table indicates that the proportions of deaths caused by cerebro-spinal fever were greatest in the Southwest Central region (6.6), the Cordilleran region (6.1), and the heavily timbered region of the Northwest (5.5), and least in the Southern Interior plateau (1.8), the South Atlantic Coast region (2.5), and the Interior plateau (2.7).

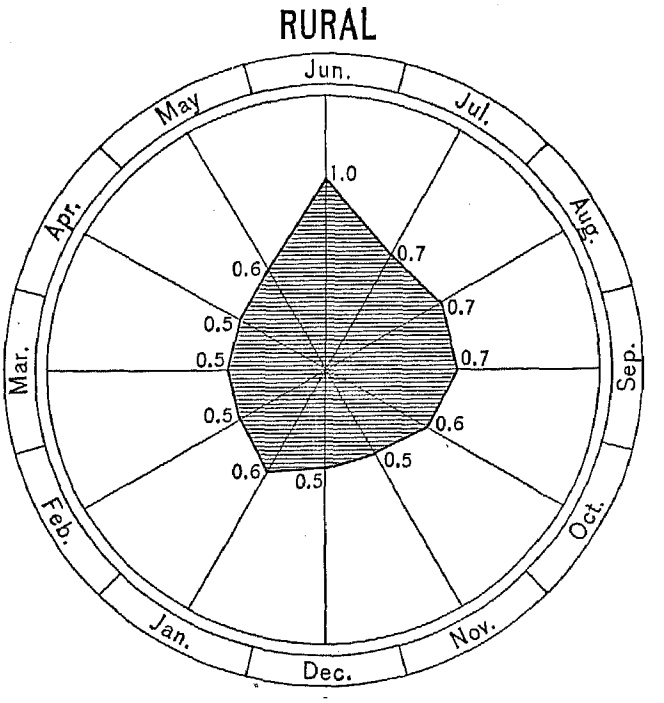
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from cerebropinal fever in each months, of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	0.5	0.4	0.6
February	0.5	0.5	0.5
March	0.7	0.8	0.5
April	0.6	0.7	0.5
May	0.7	0.7	0.6
June	1.0	1.1	1.0
July	0.9	1.1	0.7
August	0.8	0.8	0.7
September	0.7	0.7	0.7
October	0.6	0.6	0.6
November	0.5	0.6	0.5
December	0.5	0.4	0.5

The death rates from cerebro-spinal fever in each month in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative differences in the rates in the two areas, are shown in the following diagram:





The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from cerebro-spinal fever in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months, in the United States, as a whole, and in the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	75.6	65.4
February	72.0	64.0
March	89.7	88.4
April	87.8	79.8
May	88.3	83.4
June	119.5	125.8
July	104.8	116.5
August	94.3	99.2
September	80.9	85.6
October	71.7	69.0
November	59.0	66.1
December	56.4	56.8

SMALLPOX.

The total number of deaths reported as due to smallpox in the United States during the census year was 3,484, of which 2,116 were males and 1,368 were females, and the ratio of deaths from this disease per 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 3.5. In 1890 the number of deaths from this disease was 398 and the ratio was 0.5 to 1,000 deaths from all known causes.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 593, of which 363 were males and 230 were females, giving a death rate of 1.2 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the number of deaths from this disease in the registration area was only 38.

These numbers are to small to afford rates of any value.

ERYSIPELAS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to erysipelas in the United States during the census year was 2,861, of which 1,582 were males and 1,279 were females.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 1,476, of which 847 were males and 629 were females, giving a death rate of 5.1 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 5.4.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from erysipelas in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	5.5	6.3	4.2	6.2	7.2	4.8	4.7	5.5	3.5
	1890	5.4	6.1	4.3	5.7	6.7	4.2	5.1	5.6	4.4
Connecticut	1900	5.0	5.3	4.4	5.7	6.8	3.7	4.2	3.7	5.1
	1890	4.6	7.1	2.8	4.9	8.5	2.3	4.3	5.7	3.2
District of Columbia	1900	2.5	2.5	.....	2.3	2.3	.....	2.7	2.7	.....
	1890	3.0	3.0	.....	4.6	4.6	.....	1.7	1.7	.....
Maine[1]	1900	3.7	3.4	3.8	4.6	5.3	4.4	2.9	1.6	3.2
Massachusetts	1900	5.6	6.0	4.3	5.9	6.1	5.1	5.3	5.8	3.5
	1890	4.2	4.0	5.2	4.5	4.8	3.5	4.0	3.2	6.8
Michigan[1]	1900	5.1	6.6	4.4	6.4	8.8	5.5	3.7	4.4	3.3
New Hampshire	1900	2.7	1.9	3.2	1.9	.....	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.2
	1890	4.3	2.7	4.9	5.9	3.8	6.7	2.6	1.7	3.0
New Jersey	1900	6.4	7.3	5.3	7.2	8.1	6.1	5.6	6.5	4.5
	1890	5.5	6.0	5.0	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.0	5.8	3.9
New York	1900	5.9	6.9	3.7	6.9	8.1	4.4	4.8	5.7	2.9
	1890	6.1	7.6	3.8	6.3	7.8	3.9	6.0	7.4	3.6
Rhode Island	1900	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.2	4.4	6.9	5.0	5.5	4.1
	1890	5.2	4.0	6.9	4.8	5.2	4.2	5.6	2.9	9.6
Vermont	1900	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.4	4.4	3.3	4.7	4.2	4.8
	1890	5.7	3.5	5.9	4.1	7.4	3.9	7.4	.....	8.1

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that there was very little difference in the death rates from erysipelas in 1890 and 1900. The death rate in the registration states was higher in the cities than in the rural districts and higher in males than in females. The rate from this disease was highest in the cities in New Jersey (7.3) and lowest in the rural districts of New Hampshire (3.2).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from erysipelas during the census year in each of five age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	16.3	18.5	0.3	0.5	2.3	2.3	7.8	7.2	24.3	27.0
Males	16.5	17.1	0.4	0.6	2.8	2.7	9.5	8.6	29.6	27.2
Females	16.1	19.9	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.9	6.0	5.7	19.6	26.7
Cities	18.4	20.7	0.4	0.5	2.4	2.5	8.6	8.5	28.0	30.0
Males	18.6	18.7	0.5	0.7	2.9	3.1	10.9	10.4	33.7	32.2
Females	18.2	22.7	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.9	6.3	6.6	23.3	28.2
States	18.1	18.8	0.2	0.5	2.3	2.1	7.8	6.4	23.2	26.6
Males	18.5	18.2	0.2	0.6	2.9	2.4	9.3	8.0	28.3	25.7
Females	17.8	19.3	0.2	0.5	1.6	1.8	6.3	4.8	18.5	27.3
Cities	23.6	23.7	0.3	0.6	2.5	2.3	9.5	8.4	29.0	31.7
Males	24.0	22.3	0.3	0.8	3.3	2.8	12.0	11.1	34.6	33.0
Females	23.2	25.0	0.3	0.5	1.8	1.8	7.0	5.8	24.6	30.6
Rural	9.5	10.3	0.1	0.5	1.8	1.7	5.8	3.9	18.9	22.9
Males	9.7	11.1	0.1	0.4	2.3	1.6	6.2	4.3	24.3	21.1
Females	9.3	9.5	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.0	5.3	3.5	13.4	24.6
Cities in other states	13.3	18.1	0.5	0.3	2.3	2.7	7.8	8.7	27.0	28.0
Males	13.3	15.7	0.7	0.7	2.7	3.3	10.0	9.7	32.7	31.4
Females	13.3	20.6	0.3	.....	1.8	2.1	5.5	7.5	22.1	25.2

The preceding table shows that the death rates from erysipelas were highest in children under 5 years of age (16.3) and in persons 65 years of age and over (24.3). For children under 5 years of age the death rate from

this disease was highest in the cities in the registration states (23.6) and lowest in the rural districts of the same states (9.5). At 65 years of age and over the death rate from this disease in the cities in the registration states (29) was slightly higher than that in the cities in the nonregistration states (27), and considerably higher than that in the rural districts of the registration states (18.9).

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a slight decrease in the death rate due to erysipelas at each age, except at 45 to 64.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from erysipelas are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of 5 age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	16.5	0.4	2.2	7.8	24.5
Colored	9.8	.....	2.9	5.9	17.8
Mothers born in—					
United States	13.9	0.4	1.3	4.5	20.7
Ireland	19.3	0.3	3.3	11.5	21.4
Germany	18.1	0.7	2.2	9.8	15.1
England and Wales	18.5	.....	2.1	7.3	27.2
Canada	10.9	.....	1.7	8.4	31.2
Scandinavia	14.6	.....	1.1	3.8	.....
Scotland	.....	.....	3.4	3.3	22.7
Italy	56.9	1.0	7.0	11.1	20.7
France	22.5	.....	1.8	8.3	29.5
Hungary	20.4	.....	6.1	45.5	.....
Bohemia	18.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	34.1	.....	2.0	10.4	.....
Poland	3.2	.....	0.6	.....	20.3
Other foreign	29.5	.....	1.9	7.8	21.2

The average age at death from erysipelas in the registration area in 1900 was 36.1 years. In 1890 it was 34.8 years.

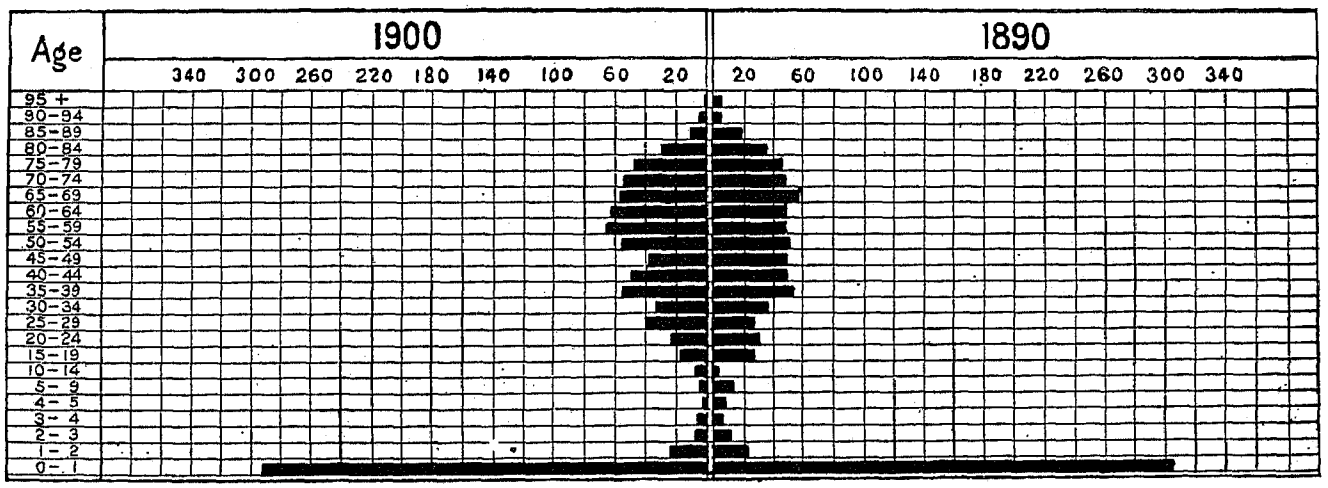
The preceding table shows that the death rates from erysipelas in white children under 5 years of age were highest for those whose mothers were born in Italy (56.9), in Russia (34.1), and in "Other foreign" countries (29.5). The rate was lower for those whose mothers were born in the United States (13.9) than for those whose mothers were born in Ireland (19.3), in Germany (18.1), or in England and Wales (18.5).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from erysipelas at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	256.8	328.0	277.0	330.0
1 year	20.1	27.1	14.4	29.8
2 years	3.6	9.5	14.4	9.9
3 years	4.7	6.4	3.6	8.0
4 years	3.6	3.2	1.8	13.9
Under 5 years	288.8	374.2	311.2	391.6
5 to 9 years	5.9	4.8	19.8	6.0
10 to 14 years	8.3	6.4	1.8	4.0
15 to 19 years	20.1	15.9	21.6	29.8
20 to 24 years	20.1	28.7	36.0	25.8
25 to 29 years	41.4	38.2	34.2	19.9
30 to 34 years	48.5	19.1	28.8	41.8
35 to 39 years	47.3	65.3	70.2	37.8
40 to 44 years	65.1	35.0	57.6	39.8
45 to 49 years	48.5	30.3	57.6	39.8
50 to 54 years	63.9	47.8	54.0	47.7
55 to 59 years	75.8	55.7	50.4	43.7
60 to 64 years	56.8	70.1	61.2	33.8
65 to 69 years	63.9	50.9	59.4	55.7
70 to 74 years	54.5	55.7	48.6	45.7
75 to 79 years	47.3	49.4	43.2	49.7
80 to 84 years	28.4	33.4	25.2	47.7
85 to 89 years	9.5	12.7	12.6	25.8
90 to 94 years	4.7	4.8	3.0	7.9
95 years and over	1.2	1.6	3.6	6.0

The comparative proportions of deaths from erysipelas at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from erysipelas during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.0
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	3.3	3.0	1.9	3.7	3.2
3. South Atlantic Coast region	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.5	0.5
4. Gulf Coast region	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.6	0.2
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.0
6. Central Appalachian region	3.5	3.7	3.3	4.3	2.2
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	2.7	3.4	1.7	3.0	2.3
8. Interior plateau	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.1	2.6
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	3.0	3.0	3.3	.....	0.9
10. Ohio River belt	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.0
11. Southern Interior plateau	1.9	1.9	1.8	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	2.6	2.5	2.9	1.2	3.1
13. North Mississippi River belt	3.1	2.9	3.7	2.9	3.2
14. Southwest Central region	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.7	.....
15. Central region—plains and prairies	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.9	1.7
16. Prairie region	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.1	3.8
17. Missouri River belt	3.4	3.1	4.2	2.0	4.4
18. Region of the Western plains	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.3	4.6
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	3.1	3.4	2.2	3.7	4.2
20. Cordilleran region	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.8	1.9
21. Pacific Coast region	1.8	2.0	0.3	1.8	2.7

This table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to erysipelas were greatest in the region of the Western plains (3.8), and the Central Appalachian region (3.5), and least in the Gulf Coast region (1.6), and the Pacific Coast region (1.8).

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The total number of deaths reported as due to venereal diseases in the United States during the census year was 1,591, of which 934 were of males and 657 were of females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 1.6. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 1.9.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 947, of which 529 were males and 418 were females, giving a proportion of 1.9 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 3.3 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 4 per 100,000.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from venereal diseases during the census year in each of three age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 15.	15 TO 44.		45 AND OVER.	
	1900	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	7.5	1.3	2.4	2.0	2.4
Males	7.9	1.4	2.5	3.0	3.1
Females	7.0	1.2	2.3	1.1	4.5
Cities	9.4	1.5	2.8	2.5	3.2
Males	10.1	1.6	3.1	3.8	4.5
Females	8.7	1.4	2.6	1.3	1.9
States	6.0	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.8
Males	6.2	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.5
Females	5.8	0.7	1.7	0.6	1.2
Cities	9.1	0.9	2.1	1.4	2.7
Males	9.6	1.1	2.2	2.1	3.9
Females	8.7	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.6
Rural	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Males	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.0
Females	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.7
Cities in other states	9.7	2.1	3.5	3.6	3.7
Males	10.6	2.1	3.9	5.3	5.2
Females	8.8	2.0	3.2	2.0	2.1

This table shows that the highest death rate from venereal diseases occurred in the age group under 15 years, and that in this age group it was slightly higher in the cities in the nonregistration states (9.7) than in cities in the registration states (9.1). It was very much higher in the cities than in the rural districts of the registration states.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from venereal diseases are indicated in the following table for the registration area, giving the death rates during the census year in each of three age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 15.	15 to 44.	45 and over.
White	6.5	1.0	1.6
Colored	33.9	8.5	12.3
Mothers born in—			
United States	3.8	0.4	0.8
Ireland	4.3	1.2	1.1
Germany	2.1	0.7	0.8
England and Wales	4.7	0.4	2.8
Canada	3.9	0.6	1.1
Scandinavia	3.7	1.1	3.3
Scotland	1.9	1.4	2.5
Italy	16.9	1.7	2.0
France	13.5	.....	.....
Hungary	.....	1.5	.....
Bohemia	.....	.....	.....
Russia	4.9	.....	.....
Poland	0.7	.....	.....
Other foreign	6.2	1.3	1.3

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to venereal diseases in white persons under 15 years of age were highest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (16.9), in France (13.5), and in "Other foreign" countries (6.2). The rate was lower among those whose mothers were born in the United States (3.8) than among those whose mothers were born in Ireland (4.3), in England and Wales (4.7), or in Canada (3.9).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from venereal diseases at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	575.8	636.2	497.7	510.2
1 year	36.5	26.5	27.7	43.7
2 years	11.5	19.3	16.1	5.8
3 years	9.6	12.0	6.9	5.9
4 years	1.9	4.8	.....	.....
Under 5 years	635.3	698.8	548.4	565.6
5 to 9 years	3.8	2.4	11.5	14.6
10 to 14 years	3.8	4.8	4.6	.....
15 to 19 years	9.6	21.7	4.6	32.1
20 to 24 years	15.4	41.0	36.9	46.6
25 to 29 years	46.1	38.6	55.3	67.1
30 to 34 years	38.4	45.8	66.8	75.8
35 to 39 years	46.1	38.6	62.2	70.0
40 to 44 years	44.1	36.1	66.8	46.6
45 to 49 years	36.5	24.1	43.8	29.1
50 to 54 years	40.3	21.7	46.1	17.5
55 to 59 years	32.6	7.2	13.8	11.7
60 to 64 years	24.9	2.4	4.6	8.7
65 to 69 years	7.7	4.8	16.2	5.8
70 to 74 years	5.8	7.2	18.4	8.8
75 to 79 years	7.7	2.4	.....	.....
80 years and over	1.9	2.4	.....	.....

This table shows that more than half of the deaths from venereal diseases in the registration area, in both 1900 and 1890, occurred in children under 1 year of age, being due to congenital syphilis.

The average age at death from these diseases in the registration area in 1900 was 13.9 years. In 1890 it was 17 years. For those dying of these diseases at 15 years of age and over, the average age at death was 41.1 years in 1900 and 38.7 years in 1890.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from venereal diseases during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.9
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	2.0	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.5
3. South Atlantic Coast region	3.2	2.8	0.6	7.9	5.8
4. Gulf Coast region	2.2	1.5	1.8	3.3	2.3
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.7
6. Central Appalachian region	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	.....
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	3.0	1.0	0.7	3.9	4.1
8. Interior plateau	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.0
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	1.7	1.9	1.4	4.0	2.7
10. Ohio River belt	1.7	2.1	1.0	2.2	1.8
11. Southern Interior plateau	3.2	3.7	2.7	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	3.0	3.6	1.6	5.5	3.1
13. North Mississippi River belt	1.6	0.7	0.3	3.2	2.4
14. Southwest Central region	1.1	1.2	0.7	7.3	2.5
15. Central region—plains and prairies	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.9
16. Prairie region	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.9
17. Missouri River belt	1.3	1.1	0.7	2.3	1.6
18. Region of the Western plains	2.0	2.3	0.4	4.4	3.1
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
20. Cordilleran region	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.9
21. Pacific Coast region	1.8	0.7	1.2	2.1	2.7

This table indicates that the proportions of deaths from venereal diseases were greatest in the South Atlantic Coast region (3.2), Southern Interior plateau (3.2), South Mississippi River belt (3), and the region of the Great Northern Lakes (3), and least in the Central Appalachian region and the heavily timbered region of the Northwest.

ALCOHOLISM.

The total number of deaths reported as due to alcoholism in the United States during the census year was 2,811, of which 2,388 were males and 423 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 2.8. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 3 per 1,000.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 2,061, of which 1,693 were males and 368 were females, giving a proportion of 4.1 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 7.2 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 8.1.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from alcoholism in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	6.6	8.8	3.4	10.6	14.1	5.7	2.6	3.7	1.1
	1890	8.1	11.0	3.6	12.7	17.1	6.2	3.5	5.1	0.9
Connecticut	1900	7.5	7.3	7.8	11.6	10.6	13.6	3.3	4.0	1.9
	1890	11.1	17.1	6.9	16.0	21.7	12.0	6.4	12.7	1.8
District of Columbia	1900	7.2	7.2	.....	13.6	13.6	.....	1.4	1.4	.....
	1890	12.6	12.6	.....	19.2	19.2	.....	6.6	6.6	.....
Maine[1]	1900	2.2	5.1	1.6	3.4	10.6	2.0	0.9	.....	1.1
Massachusetts	1900	6.8	7.6	4.3	10.6	11.7	7.2	3.2	3.7	1.5
	1890	7.3	7.9	5.2	10.8	11.2	9.3	4.0	4.9	1.1
Michigan[1]	1900	3.5	5.8	2.6	6.4	11.1	4.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
New Hampshire	1900	2.2	3.1	1.6	3.9	6.5	2.3	0.5	.....	0.8
	1890	3.7	5.4	3.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	1.6	5.1	.....
New Jersey	1900	5.3	6.6	3.7	8.9	10.9	6.3	1.8	2.4	1.0
	1890	6.4	8.4	3.8	10.8	14.1	6.7	2.1	2.9	1.0
New York	1900	8.4	10.8	3.3	13.3	17.0	5.7	3.5	4.7	0.9
	1890	8.8	12.7	2.6	14.3	20.6	4.5	3.4	5.1	0.6
Rhode Island	1900	10.5	9.2	13.1	15.2	14.5	16.4	6.0	4.1	9.7
	1890	10.4	11.5	8.9	16.7	18.8	13.9	4.5	4.8	4.1
Vermont	1900	3.2	10.7	2.0	5.7	17.8	4.0	0.6	4.1	.....
	1890	1.8	3.5	1.6	3.0	7.4	2.6	0.6	.....	0.7

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

According to the preceding table the death rate from alcoholism in the registration states was highest in Rhode Island (10.5) and lowest in New Hampshire and Maine (2.2). In both cities and rural districts the death rates from this cause were considerably lower than in 1890.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from alcoholism among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	2.4	3.1	2.3	3.4	1.5	2.5
Ireland	17.7	19.4	17.8	19.7	10.9	17.3
Germany	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.6	4.7	6.0
England and Wales	8.3	10.3	8.1	10.7	3.4	9.3
Canada	3.7	4.4	3.7	4.7	2.5	2.5
Scandinavia	5.5	6.0	5.7	6.9	3.6	5.0
Scotland	9.7	10.9	9.7	11.3	6.6	9.6
Italy	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	.....	.....
France	7.0	7.6	6.8	7.8	4.7	7.3
Hungary and Bohemia	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.4	.....	4.2
Russia and Poland	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	2.8	3.6
Other foreign	4.2	4.5	2.5	2.0	3.6	13.8

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to alcoholism in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Ireland (17.7), in Scotland (9.7), and in England and Wales (8.3), and were lowest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (0.7), in Russia and Poland (1.7), and in the United States (2.4).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from alcoholism during the census year in each of two age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	15 TO 44.		45 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	8.0	9.1	15.4	17.2
Males	12.8	13.8	26.4	28.9
Females	3.2	4.5	4.6	5.9
Cities	9.4	10.7	19.0	21.7
Males	15.1	16.1	33.0	36.1
Females	3.8	5.3	5.5	7.9
States	7.8	9.8	12.8	14.4
Males	12.1	14.9	21.4	24.4
Females	3.4	4.9	4.3	4.8
Cities	10.7	13.5	17.4	20.5
Males	16.8	20.5	30.0	34.5
Females	4.9	6.9	5.9	7.8
Rural	2.9	3.3	8.0	7.7
Males	4.9	5.5	13.1	13.9
Females	0.8	1.1	2.6	1.5
Cities in other states	8.2	8.1	20.4	23.0
Males	13.6	12.2	35.8	37.3
Females	2.8	3.8	5.1	8.1

The preceding table shows that the death rate from alcoholism was higher among those 45 years of age and over (15.4) than among those 15 to 44 years (8). At 45 years of age and over the death rate of males from alcoholism (26.4) was more than five times as high as the death rate of females (4.6). It was higher in the cities in the nonregistration states (20.4) than in the cities in the registration states (17.4), and was much higher than in the rural districts of the registration states (8).

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a decrease in the rate in both age groups.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from alcoholism are indicated in the following table for the registration area, giving the death rates during the census year in each of two age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 to 44.	45 and over.
White	8.2	15.6
Colored	3.7	10.4
Mothers born in—		
United States	2.9	4.9
Ireland	18.8	27.9
Germany	6.2	12.1
England and Wales	8.4	14.6
Canada	4.4	8.0
Scandinavia	6.0	18.1

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 to 44.	45 and over.
Mothers born in—Continued.		
Scotland	7.5	20.4
Italy	0.4	2.0
France	5.5	13.0
Hungary	3.0	20.3
Bohemia	4.9	17.3
Russia	1.0	6.2
Poland	2.9	12.9
Other foreign	2.6	19 3

This table shows that in white persons 15 to 44 years of age the death rates from alcoholism were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland (18.8), in England and Wales (8.4), and in Scotland (7.5). The rate was lower in those whose mothers were born in the United States (2.9) than for those whose mothers were born in Germany (6.2), in Canada (4.4), in Scandinavia (6), or in France (5.5).

At 45 years and over the death rates from this cause were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland (27.9), in Scotland (20.4), and in Hungary (20.3), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Italy (2), in the United States (4.9), and in Russia (6.2).

The following table shows the death rates from alcoholism in the registration area during the census year, by conjugal condition in relation to color and age:

DEATH RATES BY CONJUGAL CONDITION, BY AGE.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	AGE.							
	15 years and over.		15 to 44 years.		45 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	17.4	1.4	13.0	1.1	31.1	5.1	91.6	4.2
Married	11.7	4.0	9.7	4.1	15.6	4.0	11.9	1.9
Widowed	37.9	6.0	45.9	8.2	47.0	7.2	22.5	2.7

It will be seen from this table that in persons 15 years of age and over the death rate of single males from alcoholism (17.4) was higher than that of married males (11.7), but that the death rate of married females from this cause (4) was higher than that of single females (1.4).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from alcoholism at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this cause, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	.....	2.7	4.0	2.9
5 to 9 years	0.6	.....	4.0	2.9
10 to 14 years	0.6	.....	1.6	.....
15 to 19 years	0.6	2.7	2.4	2.9
20 to 24 years	19.1	38.5	26.7	55.9
25 to 29 years	77.8	134.6	105.8	123.5
30 to 34 years	133.4	120.9	132.5	150.0
35 to 39 years	190.7	181.3	138.9	155.9
40 to 44 years	139.4	164.9	155.1	176.5
45 to 49 years	129.7	118.1	136.5	114.7
50 to 54 years	113.0	88.0	117.9	82.4
55 to 59 years	77.8	57.7	69.5	58.8
60 to 64 years	41.3	41.2	48.5	41.2
65 to 69 years	46.1	22.0	28.3	20.6
70 to 74 years	13.7	13.7	13.7	5.9
75 to 79 years	11.4	11.0	8.9	2.9
80 to 84 years	2.4	2.7	4.1	3.0
85 years and over	2.4	.....	1.6	.....

This table shows that the greatest proportion of deaths from alcoholism in the registration area in 1900 occurred among those from 35 to 39 years of age.

The average age at death from alcoholism in the registration area in 1900 was 44.1 years. In 1890 it was 42.9 years.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from alcoholism during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	3.7	3.7	1.6	6.1	2.2
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	4.7	3.4	0.5	7.9	2.3
3. South Atlantic Coast region	1.7	2.4	0.2	4.8	0.5
4. Gulf Coast region	2.5	2.4	0.9	4.9	2.1
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	2.5	3.1	0.3	6.6	1.5
6. Central Appalachian region	2.2	3.1	0.5	4.3	0.3

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES—Continued.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	4.1	3.8	0.7	8.0	1.4
8. Interior plateau	3.0	3.4	0.4	6.1	1.4
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	1.2	2.2	0.1	4.9	.....
10. Ohio River belt	2.1	2.2	.....	5.4	1.3
11. Southern Interior plateau	0.6	1.1	0.1	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	1.8	1.9	0.3	8.6	.....
13. North Mississippi River belt	1.9	2.3	0.1	4.5	0.4
14. Southwest Central region	0.7	1.3	.....	2.7	.....
15. Central region—plains and prairies	1.8	3.1	0.2	4.8	0.4
16. Prairie region	1.5	2.6	0.2	3.9	.....
17. Missouri River belt	2.4	1.6	0.2	7.5	1.2
18. Region of the Western plains	3.7	2.8	0.4	14.4	3.9
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	1.8	2.5	.....	6.3	0.4
20. Cordilleran region	6.6	10.0	1.7	7.5	1.9
21. Pacific Coast region	8.1	6.7	0.6	13.2	6.4

The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to alcoholism were greatest in the Pacific Coast region (8.1), the Cordilleran region (6.6), and the Middle Atlantic Coast region (4.7), and lowest in the Southwest Central region, and the Southern Interior plateau.

OLD AGE.

The total number of deaths reported as due to old age in the United States during the census year was 29,222, of which 13,362 were males and 15,860 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 29.3. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 19.9.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 15,558, of which 6,673 were males and 8,885 were females, giving a proportion of 30.6 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes and a death rate of 54 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 44.9.

In England and Wales the death rate due to old age for the year 1899 was 99.2 per 100,000 of population (males, 87.9; females, 109.7).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from old age in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area.....1900..	54.0	53.5	46.1	61.0	37.4	63.5	7.2	103.4	64.2	51.5	76.4
1890..	44.9	44.9	38.0	51.8	33.7	60.1	6.7	75.8	43.9	28.9	58.3
Cities.....1900..	47.3	46.3	37.8	54.6	26.7	46.9	5.0	98.0	65.3	52.3	77.8
1890..	37.3	37.0	29.5	44.3	21.8	43.3	5.5	71.8	43.3	28.1	57.9
States.....1900..	53.1	53.3	47.0	59.6	43.2	68.8	6.9	83.4	42.5	34.1	50.6
1890..	52.0	52.4	45.5	59.1	43.7	66.5	6.8	77.5	36.8	24.2	48.6
Cities.....1900..	38.4	38.3	30.5	45.8	25.2	51.0	3.7	66.5	39.9	30.7	48.3
1890..	41.0	41.2	33.3	48.8	27.3	50.5	5.1	70.4	31.1	17.8	42.9
Rural.....1900..	74.4	74.7	69.6	80.1	64.1	82.7	14.2	129.7	49.7	42.6	57.5
1890..	68.9	69.3	63.5	75.1	63.6	78.8	11.3	99.7	49.9	37.6	63.1
Cities in other states.....1900..	55.4	53.9	44.7	63.2	28.0	38.6	8.6	140.6	72.9	58.5	86.7
1890..	34.0	32.7	26.0	39.6	16.8	27.7	6.5	73.3	46.7	30.8	62.3

The death rate from old age was highest in the rural districts in the registration states (74.4) and lowest in the registration cities in the same states (38.4).

The death rate from old age was very much the highest for the foreign whites (103.4) on account of the large proportion of persons over 60 years of age in this class. The difference in the death rates of native whites of native parents (63.5) and those having one or both parents foreign (7.2) is also due to the much larger proportion of old persons in the former. The death rate of the colored from old age (64.2) was considerably higher than the rate for the whites (53.5).

For all classes and for both sexes the death rates from this cause were higher than in 1890, the increase in the aggregate rate being 9.1 per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from old age in the census year per 100,000 of population in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total.....1900..	53.1	38.4	74.4	46.8	30.5	69.2	59.5	45.9	79.8
1890..	52.0	41.0	68.9	45.0	32.9	63.0	58.9	48.7	74.9
Connecticut.....1900..	40.1	36.7	46.4	35.4	32.5	40.8	44.7	40.8	52.0
1890..	78.5	66.1	87.4	63.9	55.2	70.0	92.9	76.6	104.7
District of Columbia.....1900..	55.3	55.3	.....	58.3	58.3	.....	52.5	52.5	.....
1890..	16.5	16.5	.....	13.7	13.7	.....	19.0	19.0	.....
Maine[1].....1900..	94.0	70.9	98.8	89.2	60.2	94.7	99.0	80.7	103.0
Massachusetts.....1900..	60.7	50.6	92.9	48.3	37.7	81.1	72.5	62.6	104.6
1890..	57.4	50.3	80.5	47.0	40.4	67.9	67.2	59.5	92.8
Michigan[1].....1900..	50.7	44.4	53.4	47.6	42.7	49.5	54.2	46.1	57.8
New Hampshire.....1900..	84.8	57.3	102.1	74.0	52.4	86.8	95.5	61.7	118.1
1890..	93.8	60.6	107.5	85.8	53.7	98.2	101.6	66.8	117.0
New Jersey.....1900..	32.9	23.7	45.1	27.6	17.1	41.2	38.2	30.1	49.1
1890..	30.8	24.7	38.8	26.6	20.2	34.9	34.9	29.0	42.8
New York.....1900..	50.3	32.8	86.7	45.2	25.2	85.5	55.5	40.3	88.0
1890..	48.7	38.7	65.0	44.0	31.1	64.1	58.4	46.0	65.8
Rhode Island.....1900..	43.9	37.8	55.7	37.5	30.5	50.6	50.0	44.6	60.9
1890..	62.8	56.0	72.2	46.4	34.4	62.4	78.3	75.8	81.9
Vermont.....1900..	101.0	81.5	104.0	79.9	66.5	81.9	122.9	95.5	127.4
1890..	88.4	70.7	90.1	75.6	66.4	76.4	101.8	74.6	104.5

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that in comparison with 1890 the death rates from old age in the registration states increased in the rural districts and decreased in the cities. The highest rates for this cause were in the cities and rural districts in Vermont (cities, 81.5; rural, 104), and the lowest rates were in the cities of New Jersey (23.7) and New York (32.8).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from old age among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population of all ages, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	45.6	31.6	50.4	34.9	63.1	25.0
Ireland	69.7	61.2	65.5	54.4	104.5	103.4
Germany	50.0	47.1	41.3	34.0	63.4	70.3
England and Wales	54.9	45.1	53.4	39.8	79.0	61.4
Canada	22.4	17.1	21.5	14.9	29.9	36.0
Scandinavia	20.8	18.1	19.8	14.4	29.8	22.4
Scotland	77.1	63.0	73.8	54.4	114.5	95.7
Italy	7.1	7.3	5.0	4.8	5.8	29.5
France	61.9	58.3	49.4	31.0	93.7	95.4
Hungary and Bohemia	17.7	18.4	11.4	11.5	10.6	29.2
Russia and Poland	10.8	10.6	9.6	9.2	12.5	15.9
Other foreign	26.9	25.4	21.6	17.4	31.7	56.4

The preceding table shows that in relation to the population of all ages the death rates due to old age in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Scotland (77.1), in Ireland (69.7), and in France (61.9), and were lowest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (7.1), in Russia and Poland (10.8), and in Hungary and Bohemia (17.7).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from old age during the census year, at 60 years and over, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREA.	60 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890
Total	770.8	645.3
Males	693.6	563.9
Females	841.3	719.6
Cities	819.4	668.6
Males	721.6	568.1
Females	902.8	754.7
States	666.5	636.1
Males	610.4	567.8
Females	718.2	698.9
Cities	635.2	669.2
Males	552.8	581.2
Females	702.5	741.5
Rural	691.8	608.7
Males	652.0	557.9
Females	732.3	660.0
Cities in other states	1,002.0	667.9
Males	881.4	554.3
Females	1,109.3	770.0

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from old age was much higher among females (841.3) than among males (693.6), and was much higher in the cities in the nonregistration states (1,002) than in the cities in the registration states (635.2). It was higher in the rural districts of the registration states (691.8) than in the cities in the same states.

In comparison with 1890 the figures show an increase in the death rate from this cause.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from old age are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year at 60 years of age and over per 100,000 population 60 years of age and over, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	60 and over.
White	752.4
Colored	1,406.8
Mothers born in—	
United States	541.5
Ireland	820.6
Germany	635.2
England and Wales	578.9
Canada	556.6
Scandinavia	666.4
Scotland	765.0
Italy	341.6
France	574.7
Hungary	325.4
Bohemia	858.8
Russia	459.9
Poland	618.8
Other foreign	631.9

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to old age in white persons 60 years of age and over were highest in those whose mothers were born in Bohemia (858.8), in Ireland (820.6), and in Scotland (765); and were lowest in those whose mothers were born in Hungary (325.4), in Italy (341.6), and in Russia (459.9).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from old age at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this cause, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 65 years	15.2	21.4	15.0	16.6
65 to 69 years	49.4	47.1	39.0	39.8
70 to 74 years	131.0	121.3	113.9	112.6
75 to 79 years	204.6	188.8	195.1	171.1
80 to 84 years	284.9	261.8	282.4	269.4
85 to 89 years	197.7	201.6	217.2	213.6
90 to 94 years	86.1	109.6	102.2	119.8
95 years and over	31.1	48.9	35.2	57.1

This table shows that at both censuses, and for both sexes, the greatest proportion of deaths from old age occured among those from 80 to 84 years of age.

The average age at death from old age in the registration area in 1900 was 81.8 years. In 1890 it was 82.5 years. The decrease in the average age of persons

reported as dying from "old age" is probably due to the tendency in certain registration areas to require a more specific statement in such cases, from which the deaths are differently classified.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from old age during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSSE.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	33.4	43.1	58.0	20.0	32.4
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	19.0	25.7	37.7	11.0	21.7
3. South Atlantic Coast region	21.0	17.0	21.4	17.1	34.3
4. Gulf Coast region	28.9	21.4	28.7	24.6	46.5
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	46.3	47.4	62.3	22.5	39.6
6. Central Appalachian region	28.9	29.7	33.9	17.5	30.6
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	32.4	46.4	55.3	18.4	30.0
8. Interior plateau	37.1	43.1	47.7	21.1	39.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	16.0	15.5	17.0	8.1	12.6
10. Ohio River belt	34.3	29.5	31.2	32.7	48.0
11. Southern Interior plateau	19.3	15.7	22.7	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	20.0	16.6	23.3	12.2	32.3
13. North Mississippi River belt	44.9	39.6	45.1	37.7	61.0
14. Southwest Central region	13.6	12.3	14.0	17.2	40.6
15. Central region—plains and prairies	31.2	28.4	33.0	27.1	40.9
16. Prairie region	39.0	35.4	42.4	39.9	49.9
17. Missouri River belt	30.1	27.9	37.6	24.6	28.5
18. Region of the Western plains	19.2	14.9	22.9	18.3	26.2
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	42.3	41.3	50.2	27.5	35.3
20. Cordilleran region	29.7	28.4	29.7	30.1	43.7
21. Pacific Coast region	28.7	36.4	37.7	20.7	26.8

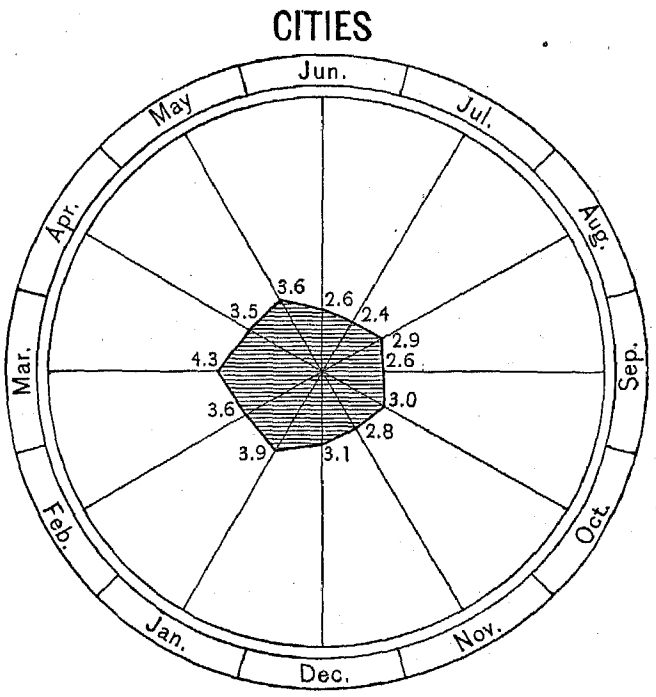
This table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to old age were greatest in the Northeastern hills and plateaus (46.3), North Mississippi River belt (44.9), and the Heavily timbered region of the Northwest (42.3), and were least in the Southwest Central region (13.6), Southern Appalachian region (16), and the Middle Atlantic Coast region (19).

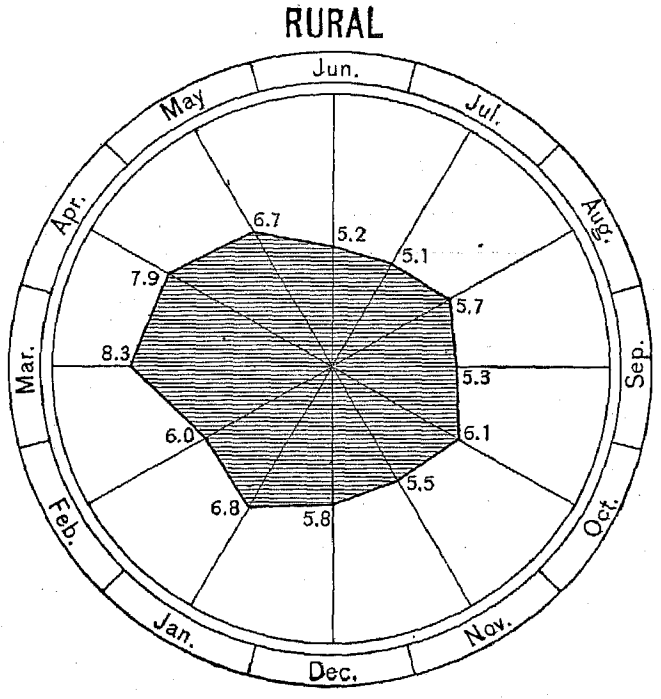
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from old age in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	5.1	3.9	6.8
February	4.6	3.6	6.0
March	5.9	4.3	8.3
April	5.3	3.5	7.9
May	4.9	3.6	6.7
June	3.7	2.6	5.2
July	3.5	2.4	5.1
August	4.1	2.9	5.7
September	3.7	2.6	5.3
October	4.2	3.0	6.1
November	3.9	2.8	5.5
December	4.2	3.1	5.8

The death rates from old age in each month in the cities and the rural districts and the relative differences in the rates in the two areas are shown in the following diagram:





The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from old age in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months, in the United States, as a whole, and in the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	96.7	96.6
February	89.9	85.9
March	112.1	111.9
April	105.9	99.4
May	95.3	92.2
June	61.3	69.0
July	66.1	65.5
August	72.4	76.7
September	69.9	70.1
October	76.8	80.0
November	72.0	73.7
December	81.6	79.0

DIABETES.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diabetes in the United States during the census year was 4,672, of which 2,650 were males and 2,022 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 4.7. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 2.8.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 2,693, of which 1,404 were males and 1,289 were females, giving a proportion of 5.3 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 9.3 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 5.5.

In England and Wales the death rate from diabetes for the year 1899 was 8.6 per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for the registration states in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from diabetes in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	10.6	10.1	11.4	11.2	10.2	12.5	10.0	9.9	10.2
	1890	6.4	5.7	7.3	7.1	6.1	8.5	5.7	5.4	6.1
Connecticut	1900	13.3	13.9	12.2	16.3	15.7	17.3	10.3	12.2	7.0
	1890	8.0	8.4	7.8	8.7	8.5	8.8	7.4	8.2	6.9
District of Columbia	1900	5.4	5.4	.....	6.1	6.1	.....	4.8	4.8	.....
	1890	3.0	3.0	.....	2.7	2.7	.....	3.3	3.3	.....
Maine[1]	1900	14.3	11.8	14.8	14.3	10.6	14.9	14.2	12.9	14.5
Massachusetts	1900	11.3	10.7	13.2	11.0	10.4	12.8	11.7	11.1	13.6
	1890	6.9	6.0	10.1	7.8	6.3	12.7	6.1	5.6	7.6
Michigan[1]	1900	10.1	9.2	10.6	12.5	10.0	13.5	7.7	8.3	7.4
New Hampshire	1900	13.4	9.4	15.8	12.2	7.9	14.7	14.6	10.9	17.0
	1890	6.6	6.3	6.8	7.0	3.8	8.2	6.3	8.6	5.3
New Jersey	1900	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	7.9	9.0	8.2	8.5	7.7
	1890	5.8	4.6	7.4	5.8	4.9	7.0	5.8	4.4	7.7
New York	1900	10.5	10.3	10.9	10.8	10.4	11.6	10.2	10.1	10.2
	1890	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.7	6.3	7.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
Rhode Island	1900	9.6	7.1	14.4	8.5	7.3	11.0	10.5	6.8	18.0
	1890	9.3	8.5	10.3	10.7	9.4	12.5	7.9	7.7	8.2
Vermont	1900	11.4	10.7	11.4	12.6	13.3	12.5	10.1	8.3	10.4
	1890	10.2	3.5	10.9	12.4	.....	13.5	8.0	6.8	8.1

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

It will be seen from this table that the death rates from diabetes in the registration states were highest in Maine (14.3), New Hampshire (13.4), and Connecticut (13.3), and were lowest in the District of Columbia (5.4), New Jersey (8.3), and Rhode Island (9.6). The rate was slightly higher in the rural districts (11.4) than in the cities (10.1), and was highest of all among females in the rural districts of Vermont (18).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diabetes among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	9.6	7.7	10.6	9.1	11.9	5.0
Ireland	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.9	9.4	8.6
Germany	12.2	12.6	14.1	15.4	10.1	7.8
England and Wales	12.1	10.6	12.6	10.9	15.8	9.9
Canada	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.4	10.0
Scandinavia	3.3	3.2	4.1	4.5	3.6	1.7
Scotland	12.3	11.9	12.3	11.9	13.2	12.0
Italy	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.5
France	12.9	12.7	13.7	13.6	14.1	11.0
Hungary and Bohemia	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.5	.....	4.2
Russia and Poland	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.1	1.4	1.4
Other foreign	7.8	7.8	8.6	8.8	7.9	3.5

This table shows that the death rates due to diabetes in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in France (12.9), in Germany (12.2), and in Scotland (12.3), and were lowest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (2.6), in Russia and Poland (3.3), and in Scandinavia (3.3).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diabetes during the census year in each of two age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	15 TO 44.		45 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	4.6	3.0	32.3	18.4
Males	5.5	3.7	31.9	20.0
Females	3.7	2.3	32.8	16.9
Cities	4.2	2.7	34.0	18.6
Males	5.0	3.2	32.3	20.0
Females	3.4	2.2	35.6	17.3
States	4.8	3.2	34.8	20.0
Males	5.9	3.8	34.9	21.6
Females	3.8	2.5	34.7	18.5
Cities	4.1	2.6	40.6	21.9
Males	5.0	2.8	38.9	23.2
Females	3.2	2.4	42.1	20.7
Rural	6.0	4.1	28.8	18.0
Males	7.2	5.6	31.0	20.0
Females	4.7	2.7	26.6	16.1
Cities in other states	4.2	2.7	27.7	15.2
Males	4.9	3.5	26.4	16.8
Females	3.5	1.9	29.0	13.5

The preceding table shows that the death rate from diabetes at 45 years of age and over (32.3) was very much higher than at 15 to 45 years (4.6); that it was highest in the cities in the registration states (40.6), and was about the same in the cities in the nonregistration states (27.7) as in the rural districts in the registration states (28.8).

In comparison with 1890 the figures show an increase in the death rate from this disease at 45 years of age and over amounting to nearly 100 per cent for the females and to about 50 per cent for the males.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diabetes are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of two age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplace of mothers.

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 to 44.	45 and over.
White	4.7	33.0
Colored	1.9	15.3
Mothers born in—		
United States	5.6	28.4
Ireland	3.9	32.0
Germany	4.3	42.7
England and Wales	4.5	35.7
Canada	3.3	23.4
Scandinavia	3.0	18.1
Scotland	5.4	26.7
Italy	1.7	12.0
France	3.7	35.7
Hungary	3.0	.....
Bohemia	4.9	8.6
Russia	2.0	49.8
Poland	0.6	9.7
Other foreign	2.6	41.1

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to diabetes in white persons 45 years of age and over were highest in those whose mothers were born in Russia (49.8), in Germany (42.7), and in "Other foreign" countries (41.1), and were lowest in those whose mothers were born in Bohemia (8.6), in Poland (9.7), and in Italy (12).

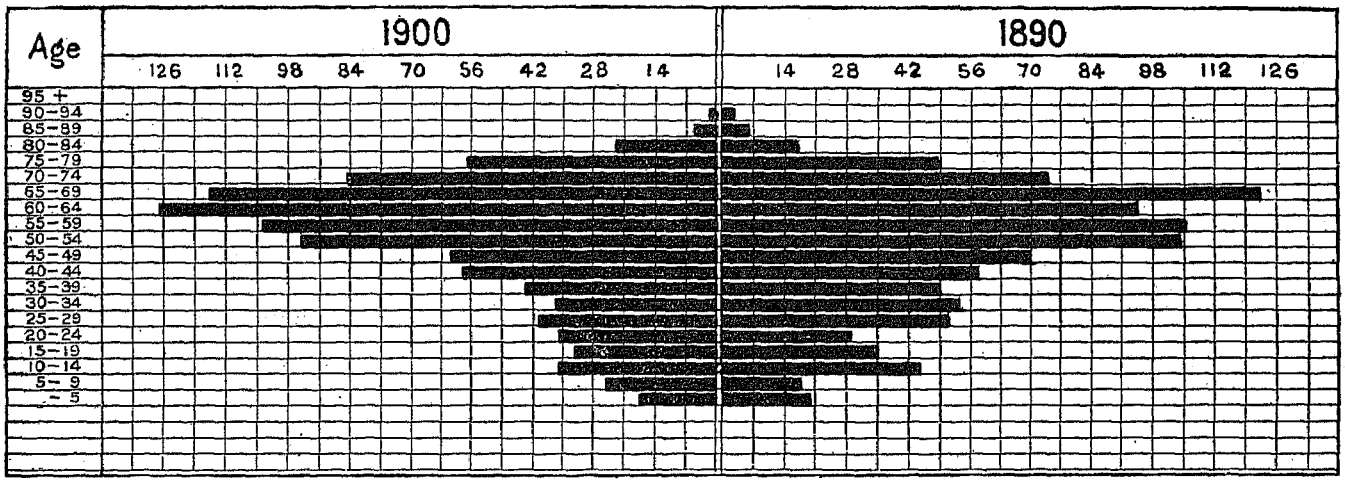
The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from diabetes at each specified age per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	17.2	17.9	27.6	12.8
5 to 9 years	23.6	25.7	22.8	12.9
10 to 14 years	40.7	31.9	48.8	40.7
15 to 19 years	40.0	24.9	40.7	30.0
20 to 24 years	35.7	36.5	27.6	30.0
25 to 29 years	47.8	34.2	45.5	55.7
30 to 34 years	47.8	26.4	71.5	34.3
35 to 39 years	48.5	39.6	55.3	42.8
40 to 44 years	67.8	48.2	63.4	53.5
45 to 49 years	62.1	59.1	71.5	68.5
50 to 54 years	91.4	98.0	92.7	115.6
55 to 59 years	81.4	126.7	81.3	128.5
60 to 64 years	113.5	140.0	81.3	107.1
65 to 69 years	111.3	119.8	123.6	119.9
70 to 74 years	80.6	89.4	68.3	79.2
75 to 79 years	58.5	55.2	48.8	47.1
80 to 84 years	25.0	20.2	22.8	10.7
85 to 89 years	4.3	4.7	4.9	6.4
90 to 94 years	2.1	1.6	1.6	4.3
95 years and over	0.7	.....	.....	.....

The average age at death from diabetes in the registration area in 1900 was 51.1 years. In 1890 it was 49.4 years.

The comparative proportions of deaths from diabetes at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from diabetes during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	6.8	8.6	9.7	5.5	6.2
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.8	4.8
3. South Atlantic Coast region	2.2	1.3	3.4	1.7	1.4
4. Gulf Coast region	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.7
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	6.8	7.7	5.6	7.3	6.6
6. Central Appalachian region	5.3	5.5	6.0	4.8	4.0
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	5.1	6.7	5.4	4.2	5.1
8. Interior plateau	4.9	6.3	4.7	3.8	4.8
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	2.7	3.7	1.7	5.7	0.9
10. Ohio River belt	4.5	4.6	3.0	5.1	5.8
11. Southern Interior plateau	1.5	2.1	1.0	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	0.7	0.7	.....	3.1	0.8
13. North Mississippi River belt	4.9	6.3	5.4	3.3	4.4
14. Southwest Central region	2.3	3.1	1.4	2.7	3.7
15. Central region—plains and prairies	4.7	6.0	3.7	4.0	3.3
16. Prairie region	7.2	8.6	5.9	4.6	5.1
17. Missouri River belt	3.6	4.2	3.4	2.9	3.6
18. Region of the Western plains	4.2	4.9	2.2	6.6	4.6
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	8.4	10.4	7.1	7.8	5.1
20. Cordilleran region	4.7	4.6	3.5	6.9	9.5
21. Pacific Coast region	7.5	8.3	8.4	5.4	9.2

This table shows that the proportions of deaths due to diabetes were greatest in the Pacific Coast region, the Prairie region, and the Heavily timbered region of the Northwest, and were least in the South Mississippi River belt, Gulf Coast region, and the Southern Interior plateau.

SCROFULA AND TABES.

The total number of deaths reported as due to scrofula and tabes in the United States during the census year was 3,489, of which 1,707 were males and 1,782 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 3.5. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 4.9.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to scrofula and tabes was 1,040, of which 491 were males and 549 were females, giving a proportion of 2 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 3.6 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 6.7.

The following table shows, for the registration states in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from scrofula and tabes in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	3.1	2.6	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.5	4.5
	1890	5.4	6.0	4.6	5.1	5.9	4.0	5.8	6.2	5.2
Connecticut	1900	2.9	2.4	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.4	1.3	4.4
	1890	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.5	8.5	5.1	6.1	4.4	7.3
District of Columbia	1900	5.0	5.0	.....	5.3	5.3	.....	4.8	4.8	.....
	1890	12.6	12.6	.....	11.9	11.9	.....	13.2	13.2	.....
Maine[1]	1900	6.6	4.2	7.1	6.0	3.5	6.5	7.3	4.8	7.8
Massachusetts	1900	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.3	1.9	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.1
	1890	7.3	7.6	6.3	7.0	7.2	6.2	7.6	7.9	6.4
Michigan[1]	1900	4.2	4.6	4.1	3.6	4.8	3.1	4.9	4.4	5.2
New Hampshire	1900	6.1	8.2	4.7	5.8	7.9	4.7	6.3	8.5	4.8
	1890	8.0	6.3	8.7	7.0	7.7	6.7	9.0	5.1	10.6
New Jersey	1900	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.5
	1890	5.3	6.2	4.2	4.9	5.9	3.5	5.8	6.5	4.8
New York	1900	2.7	2.2	3.7	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.1	4.7
	1890	4.2	4.6	3.5	3.8	4.5	2.8	4.5	4.7	4.3
Rhode Island	1900	4.2	3.9	4.8	5.7	5.1	6.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
	1890	8.4	9.5	6.9	6.6	7.3	5.5	10.1	11.5	8.2
Vermont	1900	4.9	2.2	5.4	3.4	.....	3.9	6.5	4.2	6.9
	1890	5.4	4.1	4.6	6.5	14.8	5.8	4.3	13.6	3.4

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that in the registration states the highest death rate from scrofula and tabes was in Maine (6.6) and the lowest in New Jersey (2.1). It was higher in the rural districts (3.9) than in the cities (2.6), being highest in the cities in New Hampshire (8.2).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from scrofula and tabes among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.9
Ireland	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.7	3.8
Germany	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.6
England and Wales	2.4	1.7	2.4	1.4	4.1	2.5
Canada	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.4	5.0	1.2
Scandinavia	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.8
Scotland	2.2	3.0	1.7	2.5	.....	4.8
Italy	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.7	.....	4.9
France	4.0	5.1	4.1	5.8	.....	3.7

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Hungary and Bohemia	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	.....	.....
Russia and Poland	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.7
Other foreign	2.8	2.1	3.2	2.4	5.0	1.2

This table shows that the death rates due to scrofula and tabes in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Canada (4.5), in France (4), and in the United States (3.5). The number of deaths from these diseases among those whose mothers were born in Hungary and Bohemia, and Russia and Poland were too small to afford reliable rates. For the other classes the rates were lowest among those whose mothers were born in Germany (1.7), in Scotland (2.2), and in Ireland (2.1).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from scrofula and tabes during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 TO 44.		45 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	11.4	31.8	1.2	3.3	2.6	3.4	4.6	5.5
Males	12.5	33.2	1.1	3.3	2.1	3.0	4.3	5.6
Females	10.4	30.5	1.4	3.3	3.0	3.7	4.8	5.5
Cities	12.1	36.6	1.3	3.6	2.4	3.6	4.3	5.1
Males	13.3	38.2	1.2	3.7	2.1	3.2	4.0	6.0
Females	10.9	35.1	1.4	3.4	2.6	4.0	4.6	4.2
States	11.1	28.1	0.8	2.4	2.1	2.4	3.8	4.9
Males	12.3	27.6	0.6	2.4	1.6	2.0	3.8	4.4
Females	9.9	28.6	0.9	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.9	5.5
Cities	12.2	36.2	0.5	2.4	1.4	2.3	2.6	3.5
Males	13.7	35.1	0.5	2.7	1.3	1.8	2.6	4.0
Females	10.6	37.4	0.5	2.1	1.4	2.8	2.7	3.1
Rural	9.3	14.1	1.1	2.5	3.2	2.6	5.1	6.4
Males	10.0	14.8	0.7	2.0	2.0	2.3	5.0	4.7
Females	8.7	13.3	1.5	3.0	4.4	2.9	5.1	8.1
Cities in other states	12.0	37.0	1.9	4.6	3.3	4.7	5.9	6.7
Males	12.8	40.9	1.8	4.6	2.8	4.4	5.3	7.9
Females	11.2	33.0	2.1	4.6	3.7	5.0	6.5	5.5

The preceding table shows that the death rate from scrofula and tabes was highest in children under 5 years of age; that it was about the same in the cities in the registration states (12.2) as in the cities in the nonregistration states (12), and was higher in both than in the rural districts of the registration states (9.3).

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a large decrease in the death rate due to these diseases in all of the areas.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from scrofula and tabes are indicated for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 and over.
White	10.7	0.8	2.3	4.3
Colored	31.2	13.2	6.8	10.4
Mothers born in—				
United States	10.6	0.7	2.6	4.6
Ireland	4.8	0.3	1.9	2.6
Germany	10.7	.....	1.0	1.7
England and Wales	8.4	0.8	1.6	3.2
Canada	21.7	1.0	3.1	1.6
Scandinavia	8.1	1.0	2.3	4.9
Scotland	.....	.....	1.4	5.1
Italy	13.2	3.1	0.8	.....
France	67.4	.....	1.8	.....
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bohemia	.....	.....	2.4	.....
Russia	4.5	.....	.....	.....
Poland	.....	.....	1.2	.....
Other foreign	14.1	.....	1.0	3.9

There were no deaths from these diseases under 15 years of age in white persons whose mothers were born in Scotland, Hungary, Bohemia, or Poland. For the other countries, the death rate was highest in those whose mothers were born in France (67.4) and was lowest for those whose mothers were born in Russia (4.5).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from scrofula and tabes at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

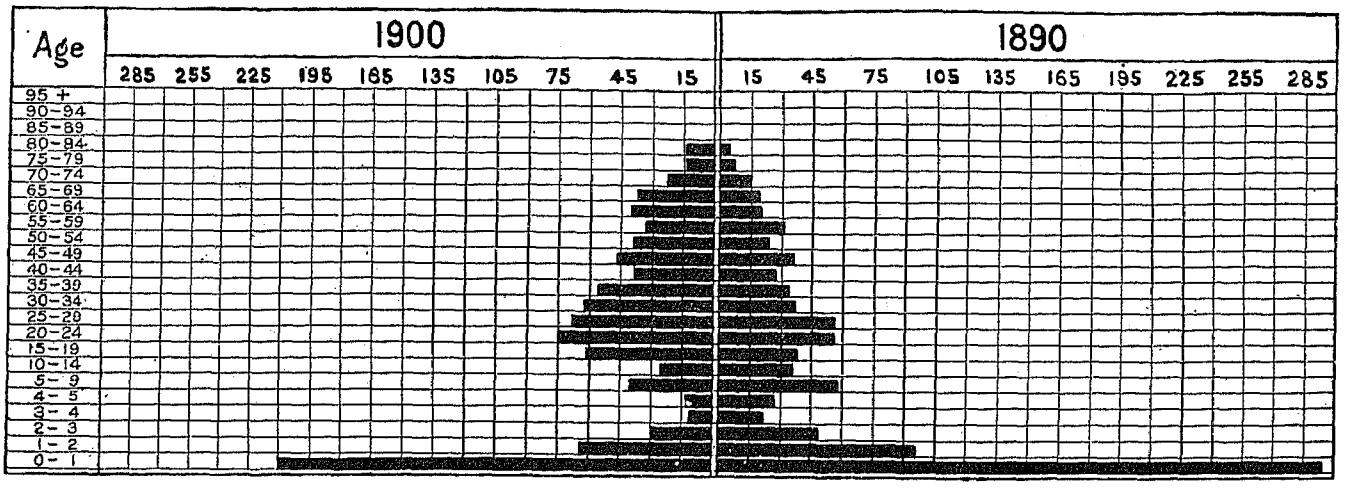
NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	260.3	160.6	308.7	278.5
1 year	71.7	56.6	96.8	95.9
2 years	30.7	29.2	50.7	47.2
3 years	8.2	12.8	26.1	18.3
4 years	8.2	18.2	33.8	19.8
Under 5 years	379.1	277.4	516.1	459.7
5 to 9 years	47.1	32.8	61.4	56.3
10 to 14 years	14.4	36.5	33.8	38.1
15 to 19 years	43.0	78.5	30.7	45.7
20 to 24 years	77.9	73.0	53.8	59.4
25 to 29 years	61.5	76.7	55.3	57.8
30 to 34 years	45.1	78.5	30.7	42.6
35 to 39 years	55.3	56.6	30.7	36.5
40 to 44 years	30.7	45.6	30.7	45.7
45 to 49 years	43.0	49.3	35.3	38.0
50 to 54 years	22.6	54.7	24.6	22.3
55 to 59 years	38.9	27.4	33.8	27.4
60 to 64 years	47.1	32.8	15.4	24.4
65 to 69 years	45.1	29.2	20.0	18.3
70 to 74 years	28.7	16.4	10.8	19.8
75 to 79 years	10.3	18.2	10.8	3.0
80 years and over	10.2	16.4	6.1	4.5

The average age at death from scrofula and tabes in the registration area in 1900 was 26.4 years. In 1890

it was 18.4. For those dying at 15 years of age and over the average age was 41.8 years in 1900 and 40.6 years in 1890.

The comparative proportions of deaths from scrofula and tabes at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from scrofula and tabes during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	1.8	3.0	2.6	1.4	1.3
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.4	1.2
3. South Atlantic Coast region	5.4	5.7	7.0	3.1	3.4
4. Gulf Coast region	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.1	4.0
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.0	2.5
6. Central Appalachian region	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.2	0.9
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	2.4	1.3	4.3	2.0	2.5
8. Interior plateau	3.2	4.3	4.9	1.7	2.4
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	9.4	8.9	10.5	3.3	3.6
10. Ohio River belt	4.7	5.3	7.5	2.4	2.2
11. Southern Interior plateau	6.9	7.1	6.6	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	5.0	5.4	5.6	1.2	5.4
13. North Mississippi River belt	2.1	2.2	3.3	0.9	2.2
14. Southwest Central region	3.7	3.9	3.4	1.8	3.7
15. Central region—plains and prairies	6.7	6.9	7.9	3.6	3.7
16. Prairie region	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.9	4.7
17. Missouri River belt	3.7	4.4	3.2	2.3	5.2
18. Region of the Western plains	2.9	3.1	3.3	1.7	2.3
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.3	6.1
20. Cordilleran region	2.9	2.8	4.3	.....	.....
21. Pacific Coast region	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	3.3

This table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to scrofula and tabes were greatest in the Southern Central Appalachian region (9.4), the Southern Interior plateau (6.9), and the Central region, plains and prairies (6.7), and were least in the Northern Atlantic and Middle Atlantic Coast regions and the Central Appalachian region.

HYDROCEPHALUS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to hydrocephalus in the United States during the census year was 4,302, of which 2,356 were males and 1,946 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 4.3. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 5.1.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 3,173, of which 1,747 were males and 1,426 were females, giving a proportion of 6.3 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 11 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 15.4.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from hydrocephalus in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities	Rural
Total	1900	12.6	16.5	6.9	13.7	18.5	7.0	11.4	14.6	6.7
	1890	17.5	23.5	8.3	20.0	27.8	8.4	15.0	19.3	8.2
Connecticut	1900	9.0	9.2	8.8	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.0	9.1	8.9
	1890	14.2	18.4	11.2	14.9	21.7	10.1	13.5	15.2	12.4
District of Columbia	1900	14.0	14.0	.....	18.2	18.2	.....	10.2	10.2	.....
	1890	14.8	14.8	.....	18.3	18.3	.....	11.6	11.6	.....
Maine[1]	1900	11.2	16.0	10.2	10.0	14.2	9.2	12.5	17.8	11.4
Massachusetts	1900	15.9	17.9	9.4	18.2	21.0	9.6	13.6	15.0	9.2
	1890	22.6	26.0	11.3	25.1	29.3	11.6	20.2	22.9	10.9
Michigan[1]	1900	6.7	8.6	6.0	7.3	10.5	6.0	6.1	6.7	5.9
New Hampshire	1900	8.3	10.7	6.7	8.8	14.4	5.4	7.8	7.3	8.1
	1890	10.6	10.9	10.5	8.0	5.8	8.9	13.2	15.4	12.2
New Jersey	1900	12.2	15.7	7.6	13.3	16.6	9.0	11.2	14.9	6.2
	1890	21.3	24.7	16.9	24.0	27.1	20.0	18.6	22.3	13.9
New York	1900	13.9	18.1	5.3	15.4	20.3	5.5	12.5	15.9	5.1
	1890	16.4	23.8	4.5	19.7	29.5	4.4	13.2	18.4	4.5
Rhode Island	1900	20.0	24.0	12.4	19.5	22.5	13.7	20.6	25.4	11.1
	1890	20.6	23.0	17.2	22.0	26.1	16.6	19.2	20.2	17.7
Vermont	1900	6.4	12.9	5.4	6.3	13.3	5.2	6.5	12.4	5.5
	1890	5.7	14.1	4.9	5.9	22.2	4.5	5.5	6.8	5.4

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

It will be seen from this table that the death rates from hydrocephalus in the registration states were highest in Rhode Island (20) and Massachusetts (15.9), and lowest in Vermont (6.4) and Michigan (6.7). The rate was much higher in the cities (16.5) than in the rural districts (6.9), being highest in the cities in Rhode Island (24) and lowest in the rural districts in New York.

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a decrease in the death rates from this disease in all of the registration states except Vermont, where there was a slight increase.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from hydrocephalus among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	11.7	15.6	12.4	19.1	6.8	8.4
Ireland	10.7	11.8	11.7	13.3	6.0	2.5
Germany	6.4	6.9	7.5	8.6	4.3	3.8

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
England and Wales	8.0	9.0	9.4	11.5	5.7	1.2
Canada	10.7	12.2	10.8	12.5	8.6	10.0
Scandinavia	15.5	16.8	17.9	21.8	10.8	11.2
Scotland	8.3	9.4	9.8	11.9	5.3	.....
Italy	20.5	22.5	22.4	25.1	8.6	.....
France	9.0	8.9	11.0	11.7	9.4	3.7
Hungary and Bohemia	14.3	15.2	20.5	23.1	5.3	2.8
Russia and Poland	15.1	16.2	17.1	18.6	5.5	6.5
Other foreign	16.7	19.0	18.6	22.4	9.4	5.7

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to hydrocephalus in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (20.5), "Other foreign" countries (16.7), and in Scandinavia (15.5); and were lowest among those whose mothers were born in Germany (6.4), in England and Wales (8), and in Scotland (8.3).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from hydrocephalus during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 1.		UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	182.7	315.1	81.5	125.1	7.1	8.5	1.9	1.4
Males	200.2	370.6	88.1	141.4	7.9	9.1	2.2	1.7
Females	164.9	258.1	74.8	108.4	6.4	8.0	1.5	1.2
Cities	197.0	343.0	90.4	138.7	8.2	9.8	2.0	1.6
Males	211.1	409.3	97.9	158.2	9.4	11.0	2.5	2.0
Females	182.8	275.0	82.7	118.7	7.0	8.7	1.6	1.2
States	214.0	377.1	95.6	149.8	7.5	9.6	1.8	1.4
Males	622.6	442.3	103.4	169.8	7.9	9.4	2.1	1.8
Females	196.8	310.2	87.5	129.5	7.2	9.8	1.6	1.1
Cities	261.6	470.2	122.5	193.5	10.0	13.1	2.2	1.8
Males	271.3	564.0	133.2	222.8	11.1	13.8	2.6	2.4
Females	251.8	374.2	111.7	163.9	8.9	12.5	1.8	1.2
Rural	135.3	203.7	53.0	74.8	4.0	4.4	1.3	0.9
Males	164.3	216.7	56.6	79.6	3.4	3.1	1.3	0.8
Females	105.7	190.3	49.2	70.0	4.7	5.7	1.3	1.0
Cities in other states	132.8	231.8	59.5	91.2	6.6	7.0	1.9	1.4
Males	151.4	274.2	64.1	102.8	7.8	8.6	2.4	1.6
Females	113.8	188.2	54.9	79.4	5.3	5.4	1.4	1.2

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate from hydrocephalus occurred in infants under 1 year of age, and that the death rate above 15 years was insignificant. In infants under 1 year of age the death rate was higher in males (200.2) than in females (164.9) and was much higher in the cities in the registration states (261.6) than in the cities in the nonregistration states (132.8) or in the rural districts of the registration states (135.3).

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a decrease in the rate under 1 year of age amounting to over 40 per cent in each area.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from hydrocephalus are indicated for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 and over.
White	178.7	80.2	7.0	1.8
Colored	294.3	118.2	10.3	3.1
Mothers born in—				
United States	177.3	78.3	5.9	1.5
Ireland	313.2	139.4	8.2	1.7
Germany	161.9	65.0	4.5	1.5
England and Wales	248.1	97.7	6.1	1.1
Canada	169.5	70.7	6.6	2.3
Scandinavia	150.2	91.0	8.8	3.4
Scotland	368.8	117.2	5.6	0.9
Italy	186.9	100.5	15.7	1.4
France	227.8	112.4	9.6	3.5
Hungary	149.8	97.0	4.1	.....
Bohemia	44.9	46.6	10.2	3.8
Russia	248.2	123.1	8.2	2.5
Poland	50.3	22.4	1.1	1.0
Other foreign	159.3	85.8	18.0	3.6

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rates from hydrocephalus in white infants under 1 year of age were highest in those whose mothers were born, in Scotland (368.8), in Ireland (313.2), and in Russia (248.2); and were lowest in those whose mothers were born in Bohemia (44.9), in Poland (50.3), and in Hungary (149.8).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from hydrocephalus at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	358 0	354.4	461.0	411.8
1 year	200 2	208.4	216.6	223.9
2 years	99.8	89.8	77.4	95.8
3 years	54.0	73.0	48.9	46.0
4 years	37.3	42 8	29.1	46.8
Under 5 years	749.3	768.4	883.0	824.3
5 to 9 years	94.1	96.2	80.3	93.6
10 to 14 years	29.3	27.4	18.6	20.7
15 to 19 years	21.8	33.0	9.9	13.8
20 to 24 years	21.2	15.4	10.5	12.3
25 to 29 years	14.3	16.2	11.6	7.7
30 to 34 years	21.8	9.1	5.8	5.4
35 to 39 years	12.6	9.1	8.7	8.4
40 to 44 years	12 6	8 4	5.8	3.8
45 to 49 years	9.2	5 6	3.5	1.5
50 to 54 years	5.7	2.8	2.9	2.3
55 to 59 years	2 9	2.8	2.9	1.5
60 to 64 years	2 3	.....	2.3	.....
65 to 69 years	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.8
70 to 74 years	0 6	2.8	1.8	0.8
75 to 79 years	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.8
80 years and over	0.6	.....	0.6	2.3

The average age at death from hydrocephalus in the registration area in 1900 was 6 years. In 1890 it was 4.2 years. For those dying at 15 years of age and over the average age was 32.3 years in 1900, and 34.6 years in 1890.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from hydrocephalus during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	8.4	4.7	6.2	10.2	9.2
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	8.4	3.9	3.0	10.0	9.2
3. South Atlantic Coast region	1.7	0.9	2.3	3.1	1.0
4. Gulf Coast region	1.7	0.8	2.4	2.1	1.9
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	5.9	5.6	5.2	8.2	5.4
6. Central Appalachian region	2.9	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.9
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	4.6	3.5	3.5	5.4	4.7
8. Interior plateau	3.3	2.5	2.2	4.5	3.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.9
10. Ohio River belt	4.6	3.1	4.9	5.6	5.2
11. Southern Interior plateau	1.2	1.5	0.9	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.5
13. North Mississippi River belt	4.2	2.4	2.8	5.8	6.3
14. Southwest Central region	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.9	2.5
15. Central region—plains and prairies	3.5	3.4	3.2	4.3	4.3
16. Prairie region	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.9	2.1
17. Missouri River belt	2.7	2.2	1.7	3.6	4.0
18. Region of the Western plains	2.5	1.7	2.0	3.9	5.4
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	3.9	3.3	4.2	5.2	4.2
20. Cordilleran region	3.1	2.9	2.7	5.6	4.8
21. Pacific Coast region	8.6	3.1	6.3	10.7	12.7

The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to hydrocephalus were greatest in the Pacific Coast region (8.6), and the North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic Coast regions, in both of which it was 8.4. The proportions of deaths from this disease were lowest in the South Mississippi River belt and the Southern Interior plateau.

CONSUMPTION.

The total number of deaths reported as due to consumption in the United States during the census year was 109,750, of which 53,626 were males and 56,124 were females, and the ratio of deaths from this disease to 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 109.9. In 1890 the corresponding ratio was 122.3.

In the registration area the number of deaths from this disease was 53,962, of which 29,192 were males, and 24,770 were females, giving a ratio of 106.3 deaths from this disease to 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 187.3 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 245.4.

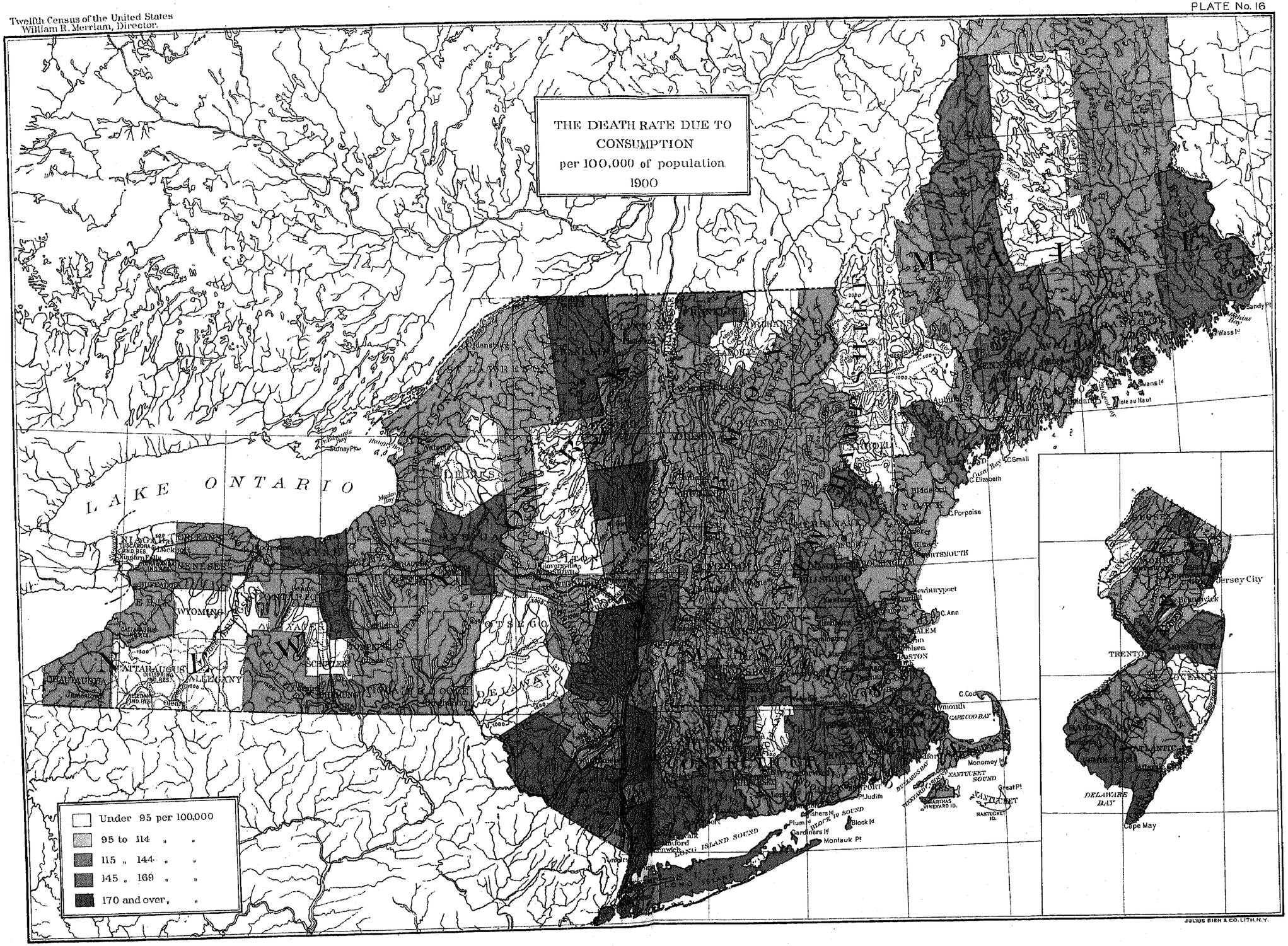
In England and Wales the death rate from consumption for the year 1899 was 133.8 per 100,000 of population. In the ten years 1889–1898 the average rates, by sex, from this disease were males, 162.9; females, 128.9.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from consumption in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

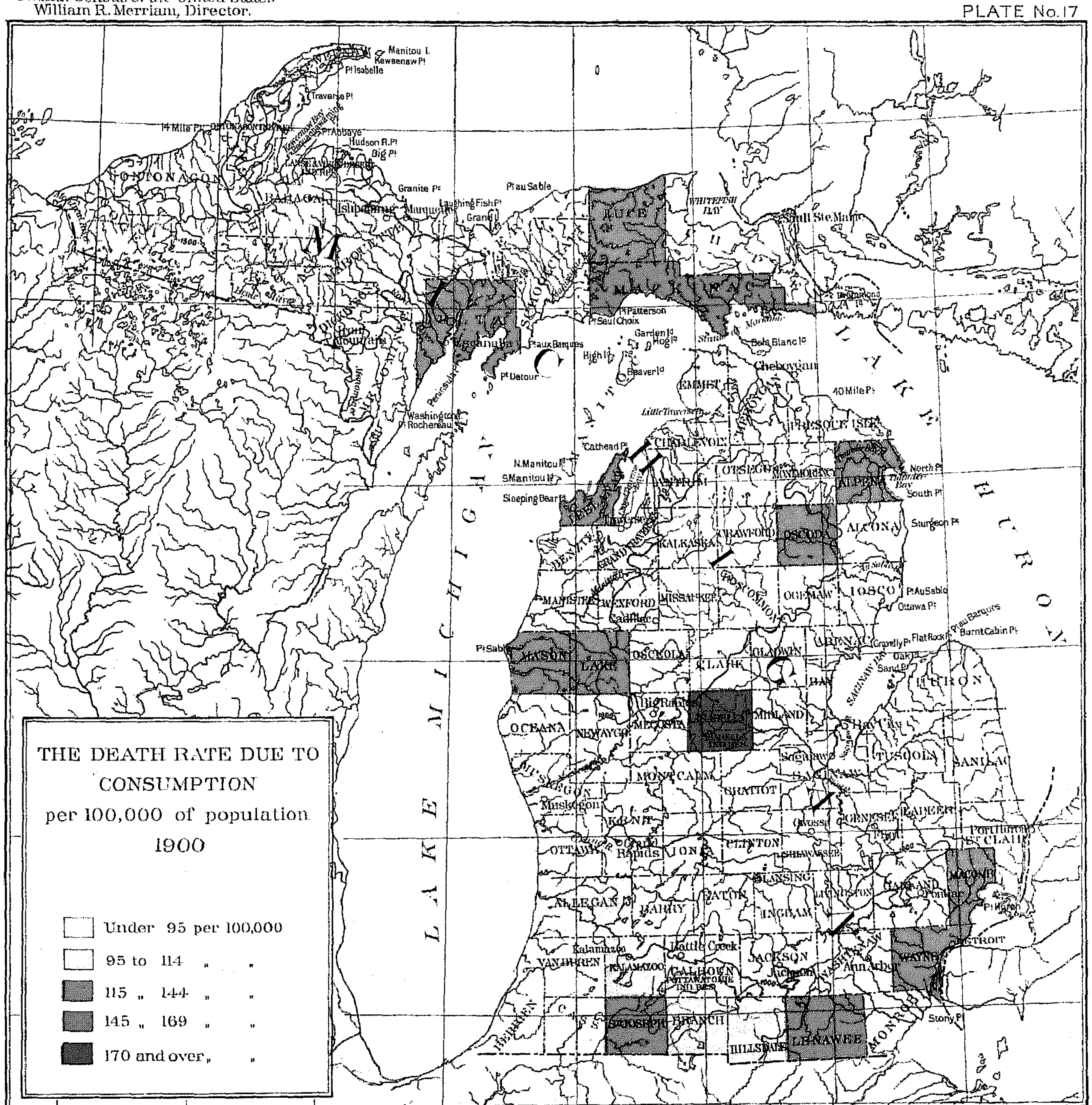
AREAS.		Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
						Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	1900	187.3	173.5	188.3	158.8	155.4	126.5	184.8	231.1	490.6	527.3	455.1
	1890	245.4	230.0	240.1	220.0	200.1	167.7	259.8	312.3	546.1	578.3	515.0
Cities	1900	204.9	188.0	211.6	164.6	167.7	131.6	201.8	244.0	504.3	546.9	463.6
	1890	265.6	247.2	265.0	229.5	212.9	177.0	274.2	325.9	563.1	599.5	528.2
States	1900	175.9	170.5	182.8	158.3	150.4	121.7	188.9	229.9	431.9	463.2	401.6
	1890	249.0	242.4	250.1	234.9	209.2	165.4	280.7	338.4	529.2	589.8	471.9
Cities	1900	204.8	197.8	226.8	169.9	173.0	125.3	212.6	251.5	471.0	525.8	420.2
	1890	293.5	285.1	308.1	263.2	243.4	176.1	309.1	372.2	600.1	696.7	513.7
Rural	1900	134.1	131.6	122.4	141.2	124.4	119.3	133.7	168.9	322.7	302.2	345.2
	1890	181.0	177.7	165.1	190.6	167.7	157.2	203.9	231.8	365.2	364.4	366.1
Cities in other states	1900	204.9	178.5	197.4	159.5	163.5	150.1	167.8	232.8	514.2	553.0	476.6
	1890	239.9	209.7	224.0	195.1	184.7	179.0	193.8	273.5	552.9	573.7	532.4

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from consumption was about the same in the cities in the registration states (204.8) as in the cities in the nonregistration states (204.9), in both of which it was much higher than in the rural districts of the registration states (134.1). The death rate of the colored from consumption (490.6) was nearly three times that of the whites (173.5), and that of the foreign whites (231.1) was much higher than that of the native whites (155.4). For the last-mentioned class the death rate for those having one or both parents foreign (184.8) was also much higher than for those of native parents (126.5). The death rates of males from this disease (white, 188.3; colored, 527.3) were considerably higher than those of females (white, 158.8; colored, 455.1).


THE DEATH RATE DUE TO
CONSUMPTION
per 100,000 of population
1900
LAKE ONTARIO
MAINE
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASS.
CONNECTICUT
NEW YORK
LONG ISLAND
LONG ISLAND SOUND
BLOCK ISLAND SOUND
NANTUCKET SOUND
CAPE COD BAY
BUZZARDS BAY
MARTHAS VINEYARD ID.
NANTUCKET ID.
Under 95 per 100,000
95 to 114 " "
115 " 144 " "
145 " 169 " "
170 and over " "
TRENTON
Jersey City
DELAWARE BAY
Cape May
JULIUS BIEN & CO. LITH. N.Y.

Twelfth Census of the United States
William R. Merriam, Director.

PLATE No. 17



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The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from consumption in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	175.9	204.8	134.1	188.4	234.3	124.9	163.3	176.4	143.8
	1890	249.0	293.5	181.0	257.7	318.0	168.6	240.4	270.1	193.6
Connecticut	1900	168.3	182.7	141.8	176.8	200.2	134.3	159.8	165.4	149.6
	1890	233.6	272.6	205.8	245.7	301.4	206.7	221.7	244.9	204.9
District of Columbia	1900	305.3	305.3	.....	334.1	334.1	.....	279.4	279.4	.....
	1890	359.0	359.0	.....	403.3	403.3	.....	318.7	318.7	.....
Maine[1]	1900	164.9	191.7	159.4	149.3	200.1	139.6	180.8	184.0	180.1
Massachusetts	1900	186.2	193.7	162.5	202.5	208.1	185.3	170.7	180.2	140.0
	1890	267.1	279.4	227.0	265.2	276.1	230.4	268.9	282.4	223.8
Michigan[1]	1900	100.7	116.7	94.1	84.8	119.6	71.2	117.6	113.8	119.4
New Hampshire	1900	152.3	176.2	137.3	142.2	173.0	124.0	162.5	179.1	151.3
	1890	193.6	191.9	194.3	171.5	176.5	169.6	215.3	205.6	219.6
New Jersey	1900	180.1	202.2	151.1	194.3	232.0	145.6	165.8	172.7	156.7
	1890	234.5	268.9	189.4	247.1	300.3	178.7	221.9	238.2	200.3
New York	1900	194.1	221.4	137.3	221.3	265.3	132.4	167.2	178.8	142.4
	1890	247.7	306.6	152.3	264.3	343.2	141.2	231.2	271.5	163.8
Rhode Island	1900	195.3	208.3	170.0	207.1	225.5	172.5	183.9	192.1	167.4
	1890	266.6	294.9	227.6	275.6	320.2	216.2	258.1	271.6	238.8
Vermont	1900	152.5	160.9	151.2	137.0	168.6	132.4	168.5	153.7	171.0
	1890	198.8	243.9	194.7	155.3	221.5	149.6	244.0	264.4	242.0

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that the death rate from consumption in the registration states was highest in the District of Columbia (305.3), which was due mainly to the large proportion of colored population. The next highest rate in the registration states was in Rhode Island, where it was 195.3. The death rate from this disease was higher among males than among females in the cities, but lower in the rural districts. Excluding the District of Columbia, the highest occurred among males in the cities in New York (265.3) and the lowest also among males in the rural districts in Michigan.

The comparative death rates from consumption in the different counties of the registration states, per 100,000 of population, are shown by plates Nos. 16 and 17.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from consumption among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	112.8	116.6	112.4	117.4	108.2	115.0
Ireland	339.6	364.3	351.1	383.0	238.5	248.3
Germany	167.0	174.7	169.4	182.2	130.5	161.4
England and Wales	135.1	147.0	141.9	161.2	105.7	103.1

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Canada	143.1	158.1	144.9	153.1	122.0	114.3
Scandinavia	170.3	183.5	173.9	200.7	125.2	164.0
Scotland	172.5	191.9	180.2	208.3	121.0	129.1
Italy	113.6	122.5	112.3	121.9	63.3	127.7
France	184.7	210.6	175.6	211.4	89.0	209.0
Hungary and Bohemia	107.7	113.3	107.3	116.3	53.2	108.6
Russia and Poland	71.8	72.6	70.4	71.2	63.6	77.9
Other foreign	153.8	159.8	150.3	156.5	135.3	172.6

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rates due to consumption in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Ireland (339.6), in France (184.7), and in Scotland (172.5); and were lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia and Poland (71.8), in the United States (112.8), and in Hungary and Bohemia (107.7). The mortality from this disease among the children of Irish mothers in the cities in the registration states (383) was much higher than in the cities in other states (248.3) or in the rural districts of the registration states (238.5).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from consumption during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 15.	15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	39.6	252.4	320.1	232.5	319.3	260.1	369.0
Males	36.6	265.3	324.5	290.7	384.5	293.9	410.0
Females	42.6	239.5	315.7	173.1	254.8	230.0	332.3
Cities	44.1	273.4	345.5	266.7	363.3	278.2	396.9
Males	41.4	297.3	360.0	347.1	446.6	344.3	474.2
Females	46.9	250.1	331.2	186.1	280.6	224.3	333.7
States	36.0	239.8	324.8	208.4	310.2	246.6	360.5
Males	33.1	251.5	327.0	253.1	372.1	269.0	381.1
Females	39.0	228.2	322.7	163.6	250.5	226.2	341.9
Cities	43.2	276.8	380.7	257.9	389.1	264.2	401.3
Males	40.9	311.2	404.5	337.2	487.1	333.5	458.8
Females	45.5	243.9	358.2	181.8	296.5	210.3	356.2
Rural	25.5	179.1	227.4	151.4	212.3	233.6	330.7
Males	21.7	158.1	197.1	160.6	232.5	228.0	331.3
Females	29.3	201.1	258.2	141.6	192.4	239.4	330.2
Cities in other states	45.0	270.5	313.2	275.0	336.5	292.1	391.9
Males	41.9	285.1	320.9	356.2	406.7	354.5	491.2
Females	48.1	255.8	305.3	190.3	263.2	238.9	307.0

It will be seen from this table that the death rates from consumption were higher among those 15 to 44 years of age (252.4) and those 65 years of age and over (260.1) than among those between 45 and 64 years of age (232.5). The rate was higher among males than among females in each age group above 15 years, the greatest difference being in the age group 45 to 64 years (males, 290.7; females, 173.1).

It was much higher in the cities than in the rural districts in every age group, being highest in the cities in the nonregistration states among those 65 years of age and over (292.1).

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a large decrease in the death rate at each age and in each area, amounting in the aggregate to 67.7 per 100,000 of those 15 to 44 years old; 86.6 for those 45 to 64 years old; and 108.9 for those 65 years of age and over.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from consumption are indicated for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of 4 age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 15.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	31.8	234.8	220.8	252.3
Colored	246.0	587.4	518.0	548.7
Mothers born in—				
United States	27.5	162.5	131.8	176.4
Ireland	42.2	428.0	340.9	324.7
Germany	26.6	205.9	207.5	235.3
England and Wales	27.2	151.4	173.1	234.0
Canada	34.5	199.7	163.8	237.3

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 15.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Scandinavia	32.4	233.7	267.3	236.6
Scotland	32.9	201.1	201.8	238.5
Italy	50.7	149.9	157.0	144.7
France	47.1	220.6	195.5	162.5
Hungary	38.6	113.4	125.1	187.3
Bohemia	13.2	235.2	124.9	101.0
Russia	26.7	131.1	172.8	249.4
Poland	11.4	67.4	103.9	243.2
Other foreign	45.9	189.1	263.6	233.7

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to consumption in white persons under 15 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Italy (50.7), in France (47.1), and in "Other foreign" countries (45.9); and were lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (11.4), in Bohemia (13.2), and in Germany (26.6).

At 15 to 44 years of age they were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland (428), in Bohemia (235.2), and in Scandinavia (233.7); and were lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (67.4), in Hungary (113.4), and in Russia (131.1).

At 45 to 64 years they were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland (340.9), in Scandinavia (267.3), and in "Other foreign" countries (263.6); and were lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (103.9), in Bohemia (124.9), in Hungary (125.1), and in the United States (131.8).

At 65 years of age and over the death rates were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland

(324.7), in Russia (249.4), and in Poland (243.2); and were lowest in those whose mothers were born in Bohemia (101), in Italy (144.7), and in France (162.5).

The following table shows the death rates from consumption in the registration area during the census year, by conjugal condition in relation to age:

DEATH RATES BY CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	AGE.							
	15 years and over.		15 to 44 years.		45 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	309.8	225.2	292.2	223.4	565.3	235.6	604.1	296.0
Married	215.5	216.4	208.3	237.6	223.1	153.7	244.2	236.1
Widowed	465.0	235.1	667.0	356.7	487.4	189.3	312.0	213.2

It will be seen from this table that the death rates from consumption in persons 15 years of age and over were higher in the single (males, 309.8; females, 225.2) than in the married (males, 215.5; females, 216.4).

In the age group 15 to 44 years, the death rate of single males (292.2) was higher than that of married males (208.3), but for the married females (237.6) itwas higher than for the single females (223.4). It was highest of all in widowed males at these ages (667).

At 45 to 64 years the rates were higher for the single (males, 565.3; females, 235.6) than for the married (males, 223.1; females, 153.7), and in females the rate was higher for the single than for the widowed (189.3).

In the age group 65 years and over, it was highest in single males (604.1) and lowest in widowed females (213.2).

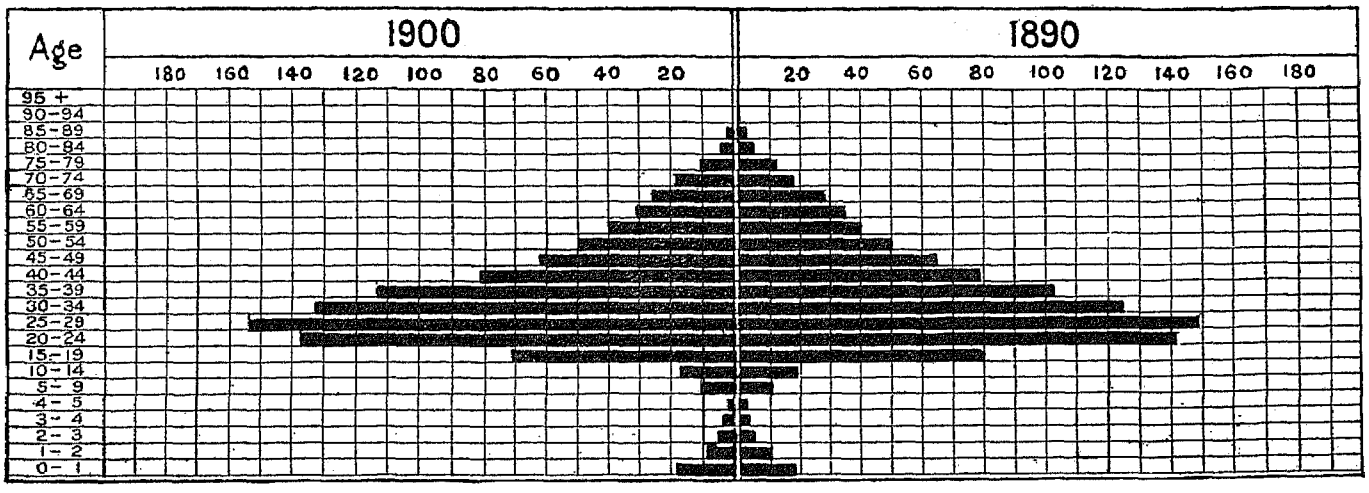
The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from consumption at each age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	18.8	17.8	20.1	16.5
1 year	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.9
2 years	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.0
3 years	3.3	4.0	2.7	3.6
4 years	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.8
Under 5 years	38.9	38.4	39.6	38.8
5 to 9 years	8.1	13.2	8.1	11.7
10 to 14 years	9.5	24.7	10.7	27.2
15 to 19 years	52.1	89.2	57.0	100.4
20 to 24 years	119.7	153.7	132.9	151.5
25 to 29 years	142.2	165.3	143.8	154.2
30 to 34 years	135.7	129.8	126.9	122.6
35 to 39 years	123.5	103.7	108.7	96.4
40 to 44 years	93.8	70.2	85.6	72.0
45 to 49 years	75.7	48.4	75.5	55.3
50 to 54 years	60.3	39.7	59.2	41.6
55 to 59 years	45.7	33.4	46.5	33.8
60 to 64 years	34.7	28.1	39.8	29.7
65 to 69 years	26.7	24.9	29.5	26.1
70 to 74 years	17.7	17.4	17.8	17.6
75 to 79 years	10.6	11.9	12.0	11.9
80 to 84 years	3.8	5.1	4.5	5.9
85 to 89 years	1.0	2.3	1.5	2.5
90 to 94 years	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6
95 years and over	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

The average age at death from consumption in the registration area in 1900 was 35.3 years, being the same as in 1890. For those dying at 15 years of age and over, the average was 37.4 years in 1900 and 37.5 years in 1890.

The comparative proportions of deaths from consumption at each age in the registration area, in 1900 and 1890, are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from consumption during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	104.6	95.3	95.6	112.3	104.6
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	117.8	108.8	131.0	130.5	102.9
3. South Atlantic Coast region	111.5	93.5	121.9	109.2	133.7
4. Gulf Coast region	106.1	84.9	93.2	128.6	130.0
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	93.8	81.7	97.7	102.7	101.0
6. Central Appalachian region	81.4	73.4	94.3	70.3	87.9
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	96.1	84.7	105.2	99.9	94.1
8. Interior plateau	103.0	89.8	117.3	104.5	101.4
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	135.0	102.3	169.1	123.1	133.3
10. Ohio River belt	132.4	112.7	169.5	127.5	116.3
11. Southern Interior plateau	119.5	92.5	145.3	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	114.0	97.8	128.1	109.6	137.4
13. North Mississippi River belt	102.6	79.7	109.5	117.4	109.5
14. Southwest Central region	92.6	73.6	108.0	172.5	170.9
15. Central region—plains and prairies	138.0	111.2	171.7	116.4	134.0
16. Prairie region	104.4	84.4	127.8	91.5	123.3
17. Missouri River belt	113.6	96.8	145.9	91.0	118.9
18. Regions of the Western plains	117.2	93.7	111.0	195.5	134.9
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	86.5	66.5	111.6	72.9	97.6
20. Cordilleran region	99.2	96.9	103.8	95.8	98.8
21. Pacific Coast region	153.0	138.0	181.5	161.2	138.1

The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to consumption were greatest in the Pacific Coast region (153), the Central region of plains and prairies (138), the Southern Central Appalachian region (135), and the Ohio River belt (132.4); and were lowest in the Central Appalachian region (81.4), the heavily timbered region of the Northwest (86.5), and the Southwest Central region (92.6).

The geographical distribution of deaths from consumption, by state groups, is shown by plate No. 18.

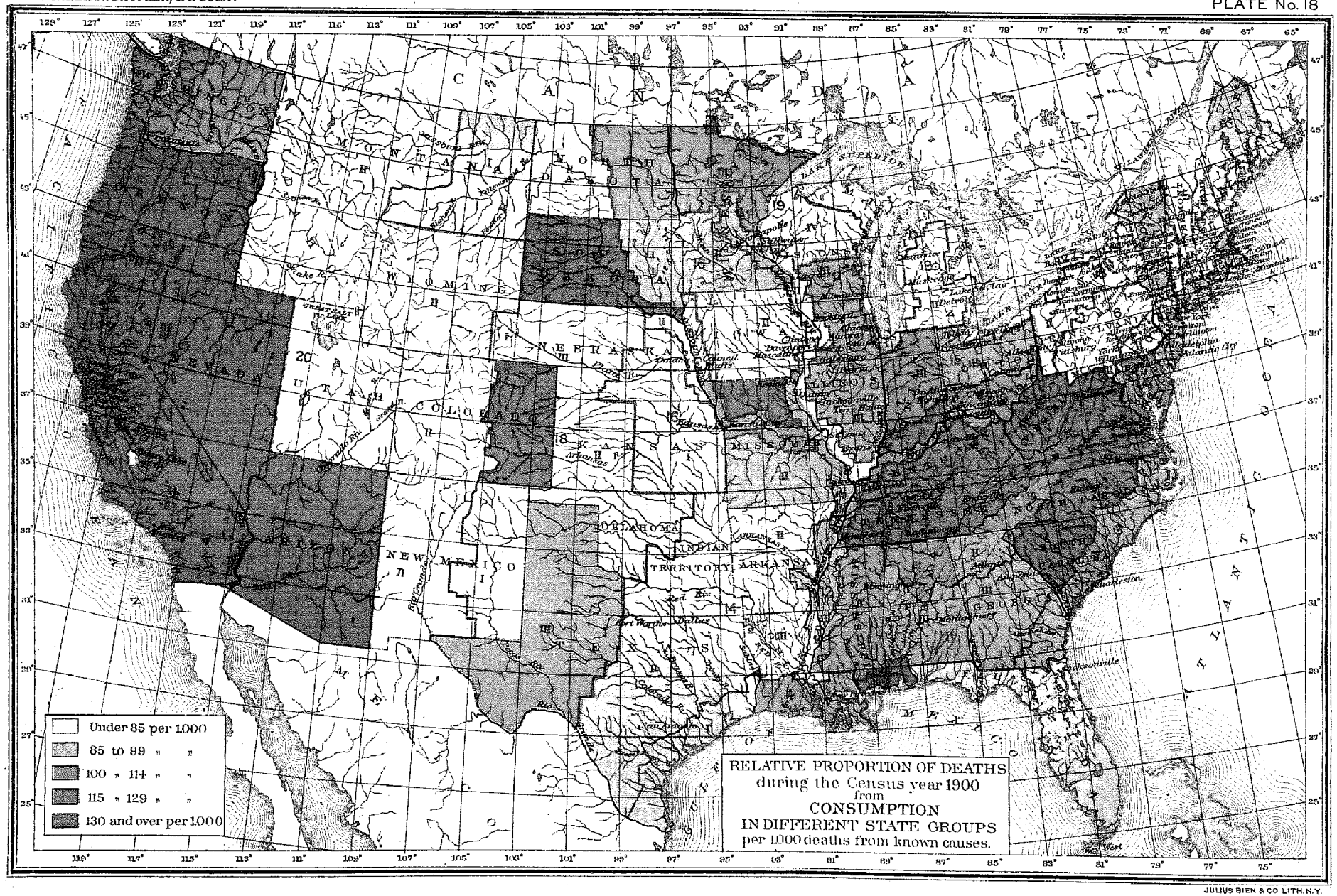
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from consumption in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	15.0	17.3	11.1
February	14.4	16.8	10.9
March	17.8	21.1	13.1
April	17.3	20.2	13.2
May	16.3	18.3	13.4
June	12.9	14.7	10.4
July	14.1	16.6	10.6
August	13.4	15.5	10.5
September	12.9	15.3	9.4
October	13.8	16.2	10.4
November	13.5	15.7	10.3
December	14.4	16.8	10.8

Twelfth Census of the United States
William R. Merriam, Director.

PLATE No. 18



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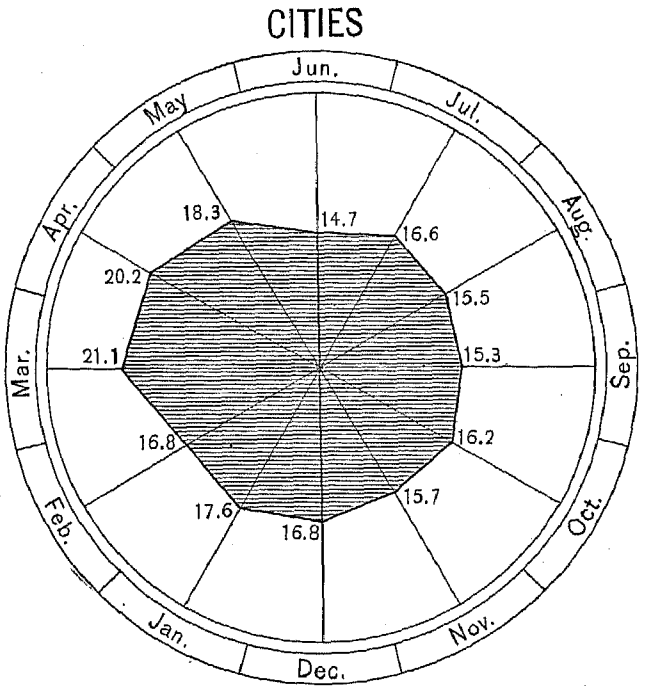
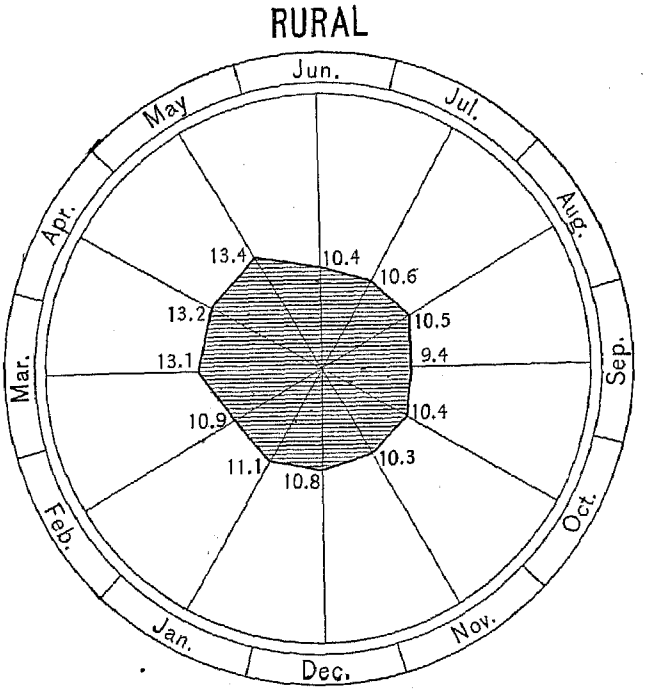
The death rates from consumption in each month in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative differences in the rates in the two areas, are shown in the following diagram:





The preceding table and diagram show that in both cities and rural districts of the registration states the death rates from consumption were highest in March, April, and May, and were lowest in September.

The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from consumption in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months in the United States, as a whole, and in the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	86.9	85.0
February	86.5	81.9
March	104.0	101.2
April	103.6	98.6
May	106.6	92.5
June	70.6	73.4
July	75.3	80.4
August	72.0	76.5
September	70.0	73.3
October	73.1	78.7
November	72.1	76.6
December	79.3	81.9

CANCER AND TUMOR.

Table 14, Part I, gives the number of deaths from cancer in the United States, the registration area and its subdivisions and the nonregistration area, during the census year ending May 31, 1900, by color, general nativity, parent nativity, and birthplaces of mothers, with distinction of sex and age.

Table 15, Part I, gives the number of deaths from cancer, in the registration area, of the single, married, widowed, and divorced, during the census year ending May 31, 1900, by color, general nativity, parent nativity, and birthplaces of mothers, with distinction of sex and age.

Table 16, Part I, gives the deaths from cancer of certain specified organs in the registration area, during the census year ending May 31, 1900, by color, general nativity, and birthplaces of mothers, with distinction of sex and age.

Table 17, Part I, gives the number of deaths from cancer in the United States, and in the registration and nonregistration areas during the census year ending May 31, 1900, at each age, of males engaged in each occupation and class of occupations.

Table 18, Part I, gives the number of deaths from cancer in the United States, and in the registration and nonregistration areas during the census year ending May 31, 1900, at each age, of females engaged in each occupation.

Table 19, Part I, gives the deaths from cancer and tumor in the United States, the registration area and its subdivisions, each state group in the registration states, and each principal city, by color, nativity, and parent nativity.

The deaths from cancer and tumor will first be considered together, as it is impossible accurately to distinguish them as they are commonly reported. They are stated separately in the general tables showing the rela-

tion of sex and age to causes of death. The number from each in the United States and the registration area, by sex, is stated below:

DISEASE.	UNITED STATES.		REGISTRATION AREA.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Cancer	11,436	18,039	6,388	10,908
Tumor	1,305	2,122	694	973

The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer and tumor in the United States during the census year was 32,902, of which 12,741 were males, and 20,161 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from known causes was 32.9. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 25.4.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to cancer and tumor was 18,963, of which 7,082 were males, and 11,881 were females, giving a proportion of 37.4 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 65.8 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 53.1.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from cancer and tumor, in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.		Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
						Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	1900	65.8	66.7	50.1	83.2	48.0	66.9	25.7	124.6	47.7	28.6	66.2
	1890	53.1	53.9	38.8	69.0	39.6	58.6	17.9	93.3	36.7	19.2	58.6
Cities	1900	64.0	64.8	49.3	80.1	42.0	59.5	24.9	125.9	49.2	30.2	67.3
	1890	52.2	53.1	38.5	67.6	34.5	55.8	17.3	95.9	37.1	18.3	55.2
States	1900	67.7	68.1	49.2	87.0	51.9	70.4	25.5	116.2	45.0	23.3	66.0
	1890	56.3	56.8	39.0	74.2	45.6	62.1	18.8	89.0	35.7	19.7	50.8
Cities	1900	65.1	65.5	46.8	83.4	42.5	64.7	24.1	115.1	50.5	28.4	71.0
	1890	56.5	57.0	38.3	74.9	40.0	62.5	18.3	92.4	37.4	15.6	56.9
Rural	1900	71.4	71.9	52.4	92.3	62.9	74.6	29.8	118.6	29.6	10.1	50.9
	1890	56.0	56.4	40.0	73.1	52.4	61.8	20.1	78.2	31.7	28.2	35.4
Cities in other states	1900	63.0	64.2	51.6	76.9	41.7	49.4	27.6	140.3	48.8	30.7	66.2
	1890	48.2	49.3	38.6	60.2	29.4	41.4	14.9	99.8	37.1	19.0	54.8

This table shows that the death rate from cancer and tumor was highest in the rural districts of the registration states (71.4), and lowest in the cities in the nonregistration states (63). It was higher among the whites (66.7) than among the colored (47.7), much higher in the native whites of native parents (66.9) than in those of foreign parents (25.7), and highest of all for the foreign whites.

The relatively higher death rates of females (white, 83.2; colored, 66.2) than of males (white, 50.1; colored, 28.6) are due to the greater tendency of these diseases to attack the female mammary and generative organs.

In comparison with 1890 there was a decided increase in the death rates due to cancer and tumor, ranging from 15 per cent in the cities in the registration states to 27 per cent in the rural districts.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from cancer and tumor in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	67.7	65.1	71.4	48.6	46.4	51.8	86.6	83.1	91.8
	1890	56.3	56.5	56.0	38.5	37.7	39.8	73.6	74.4	72.5
Connecticut	1900	66.1	64.3	69.2	43.6	40.4	50.1	88.5	88.5	88.7
	1890	55.2	52.5	57.1	34.9	32.8	36.4	75.1	71.5	77.8
District of Columbia	1900	77.5	77.5	.....	51.4	51.4	.....	100.9	100.9	.....
	1890	49.9	49.9	.....	29.2	29.2	.....	68.7	68.7	.....
Maine[1]	1900	88.5	87.8	88.5	64.7	49.6	67.5	112.7	122.7	110.4
Massachusetts	1900	72.4	67.7	87.3	49.2	45.6	60.4	94.4	88.4	113.6
	1890	66.9	63.2	79.0	44.2	39.8	58.3	88.3	85.0	99.3
Michigan[1]	1900	63.2	66.7	61.7	51.4	55.5	49.8	75.8	77.7	74.8
New Hampshire	1900	72.9	55.4	84.0	43.3	36.7	47.2	102.3	72.7	122.2
	1890	69.6	51.6	77.1	43.4	24.9	50.6	95.3	75.4	104.1

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS—Continued.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
New Jersey	1900	56.4	55.5	57.8	42.5	42.0	43.1	70.4	68.7	72.6
	1890	47.6	48.4	46.5	31.9	30.6	33.6	63.1	65.8	59.6
New York	1900	66.7	65.1	70.2	48.3	47.5	49.8	85.1	82.2	91.1
	1890	53.1	56.1	48.4	37.6	39.5	34.6	68.5	72.0	62.5
Rhode Island	1900	66.7	60.3	79.1	39.8	36.4	46.5	92.7	83.0	112.0
	1890	63.1	63.0	63.3	43.5	42.8	44.4	81.7	81.6	81.9
Vermont	1900	90.2	77.2	92.3	61.7	57.7	62.3	119.9	95.6	124.0
	1890	75.8	53.0	77.9	57.3	44.3	58.4	95.0	61.0	98.4

This table shows that the death rates from cancer and tumor in the registration states were highest in Vermont (90.2) and Maine (88.5), and lowest in New Jersey (56.4) and Michigan (63.2). The rate was slightly higher in the rural districts (71.4) than in the cities (65.1), being highest in the rural districts in Vermont (92.3) and lowest in the registration cities in New Hampshire (55.4).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from cancer and tumor among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	53.0	44.4	57.3	49.6	63.7	33.9
Ireland	83.9	82.6	83.7	82.0	89.8	86.2
Germany	84.4	85.8	85.5	88.3	77.0	81.6
England and Wales	78.3	77.9	78.0	77.2	79.4	80.1
Canada	44.0	41.5	44.2	41.5	47.6	41.0
Scandinavia	34.8	36.2	34.5	37.1	29.8	35.3
Scotland	89.7	84.3	94.5	90.1	103.9	62.2
Italy	24.7	25.6	23.3	24.0	20.1	39.2

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
France	97.8	100.2	89.1	89.2	89.1	121.0
Hungary and Bohemia	34.0	35.3	30.4	32.0	21.3	40.4
Russia and Poland	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.5	26.3	26.0
Other foreign	54.3	54.0	54.9	54.6	55.4	51.7

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to these diseases in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in France (97.8), in Scotland (89.7), and in Germany (84.4); and were lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia and Poland (28.6), in Italy (24.7), and in Hungary and Bohemia (34). The rate was lower among those whose mothers were born in the United States (53) than among those whose mothers were born in Ireland (83.9), or in England and Wales (78.3).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from cancer and tumor during the census year in each of five age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	4.4	5.0	1.8	1.6	24.1	21.4	208.9	171.3	483.9	367.9
Males	4.7	5.9	1.8	1.6	14.4	12.7	149.0	118.5	443.4	317.1
Females	4.0	4.1	1.8	1.5	33.8	30.0	269.9	223.6	520.1	413.2
Cities	4.2	5.3	2.1	1.8	25.2	23.0	227.7	186.8	513.2	404.6
Males	4.4	6.3	2.1	1.9	15.5	13.8	169.2	132.6	485.4	355.9
Females	3.9	4.4	2.2	1.7	34.7	32.1	286.4	240.5	535.8	444.5
States	4.3	4.8	1.6	1.1	22.9	20.7	196.2	164.2	477.3	364.1
Males	4.5	5.3	1.8	1.1	12.7	11.1	132.3	105.6	419.7	308.9
Females	4.1	3.8	1.4	1.1	33.0	30.0	260.5	220.6	529.7	414.1
Cities	3.9	5.3	2.1	1.3	24.4	23.8	223.8	188.8	526.8	427.6
Males	3.8	6.5	2.5	1.4	14.0	12.7	159.3	123.5	469.0	370.3
Females	4.0	4.1	1.8	1.2	34.4	34.3	285.7	250.5	571.9	472.6
Rural	5.0	4.0	0.8	0.8	20.3	15.2	164.5	133.7	441.0	317.6
Males	5.7	4.6	0.9	0.7	10.7	8.5	102.5	83.8	388.5	269.6
Females	4.3	3.3	0.8	0.9	30.5	22.2	230.0	182.7	494.5	366.0
Cities in other states	4.4	5.3	2.1	2.2	25.9	22.3	231.4	184.7	499.5	378.3
Males	5.0	6.1	1.7	2.4	16.8	14.8	178.2	141.6	501.0	340.1
Females	3.9	4.6	2.5	2.1	35.0	30.0	287.0	229.7	493.3	410.9

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from cancer and tumor under 15 years of age was comparatively insignificant, and that it increased rapidly with increasing age. At 15 to 44 years it was 24.1, at 45 to 64 it was 208.9, and at 65 years of age and over it was 483.9 per 100,000 of population. Above the age of 15 years the death rate from cancer and tumor was much higher among females than among males, but the difference in the death rate of the two sexes decreased with the increase in age. It was slightly higher in the cities than in the rural districts.

In comparison with 1890 there was a large increase in the death rate from cancer and tumor in each area, and at each age above 15.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from cancer and tumor are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of five age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	4.3	1.8	23.8	211.0	489.2
Colored	5.9	1.0	30.0	159.1	290.6
Mothers born in—					
United States	4.3	1.6	17.2	155.3	374.9
Ireland	1.8	1.9	26.8	232.3	479.9
Germany	4.8	1.7	26.7	238.6	561.5

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Mothers born in—Continued.					
England and Wales	3.4	3.8	24.5	186.7	433.6
Canada	6.8	1.0	19.4	187.6	458.9
Scandinavia	1.6	1.0	18.8	165.4	371.8
Scotland	6.2	.....	29.9	167.4	579.2
Italy	1.3	1.0	16.5	119.4	392.7
France	.....	.....	25.7	220.4	457.8
Hungary	.....	.....	16.6	147.8	280.9
Bohemia	.....	.....	14.7	280.9	454.3
Russia	1.5	4.1	26.0	259.1	748.1
Poland	3.2	.....	11.1	92.3	263.5
Other foreign	.....	0.9	22.6	241.6	580.7

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rates due to these diseases in white persons 65 years of age and over were highest in those whose mothers were born in Russia (748.1), in "Other foreign" countries (580.7), and in Scotland (579.2); and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (263.5), in Hungary (280.9), and in Scandinavia (371.8). At this age the rate was lower for persons whose mothers were born in the United States (374.9) than for those whose mothers were born in Ireland (479.9), in England and Wales (433.6), in Canada (458.9), or in Germany (561.5).

The following table shows the death rates from cancer and tumor in the registration area during the census year, by conjugal condition in relation to age:

DEATH RATES BY CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	AGE.							
	15 years and over.		15 to 44 years.		45 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	21.5	37.2	9.1	14.4	154.7	273.6	532.5	577.3
Married	83.9	116.4	18.8	45.1	136.4	254.1	413.3	533.3
Widowed	264.0	311.1	42.2	85.4	215.8	292.4	459.1	491.9

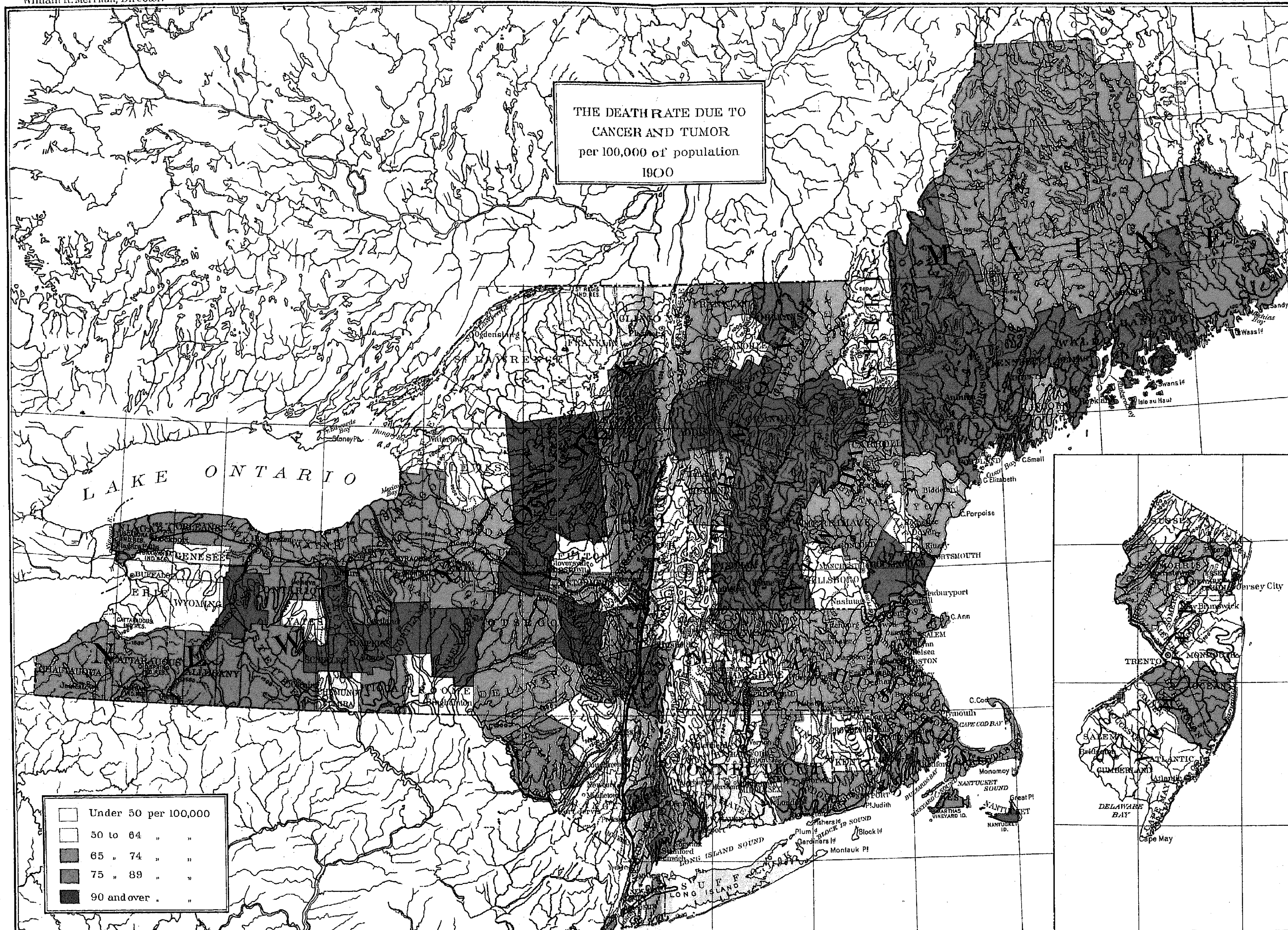
It will be seen from this table that in the age group 15 to 44 years the death rates from cancer and tumor were higher for the married (males, 18.8; females, 45.1) than for the single (males, 9.1; females, 14.4).

At 45 years and over the death rate of the single was higher than that of the married of both sexes, and in the age group 65 years of age and over, it was also higher than that of the widowed of both sexes.

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from cancer and tumor at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
Under 1 year	3.9	2.0	6.2	2.1
1 year	1.3	0.6	1.6	2.1
2 years	1.8	0.9	2.4	1.2
3 years	1.8	1.0	2.7	0.4
4 years	1.1	0.5	3.3	0.3
Under 5 years	9.9	5.0	16.2	6.1
5 to 9 years	4.1	2.0	4.9	2.3
10 to 14 years	2.8	2.2	3.2	1.9



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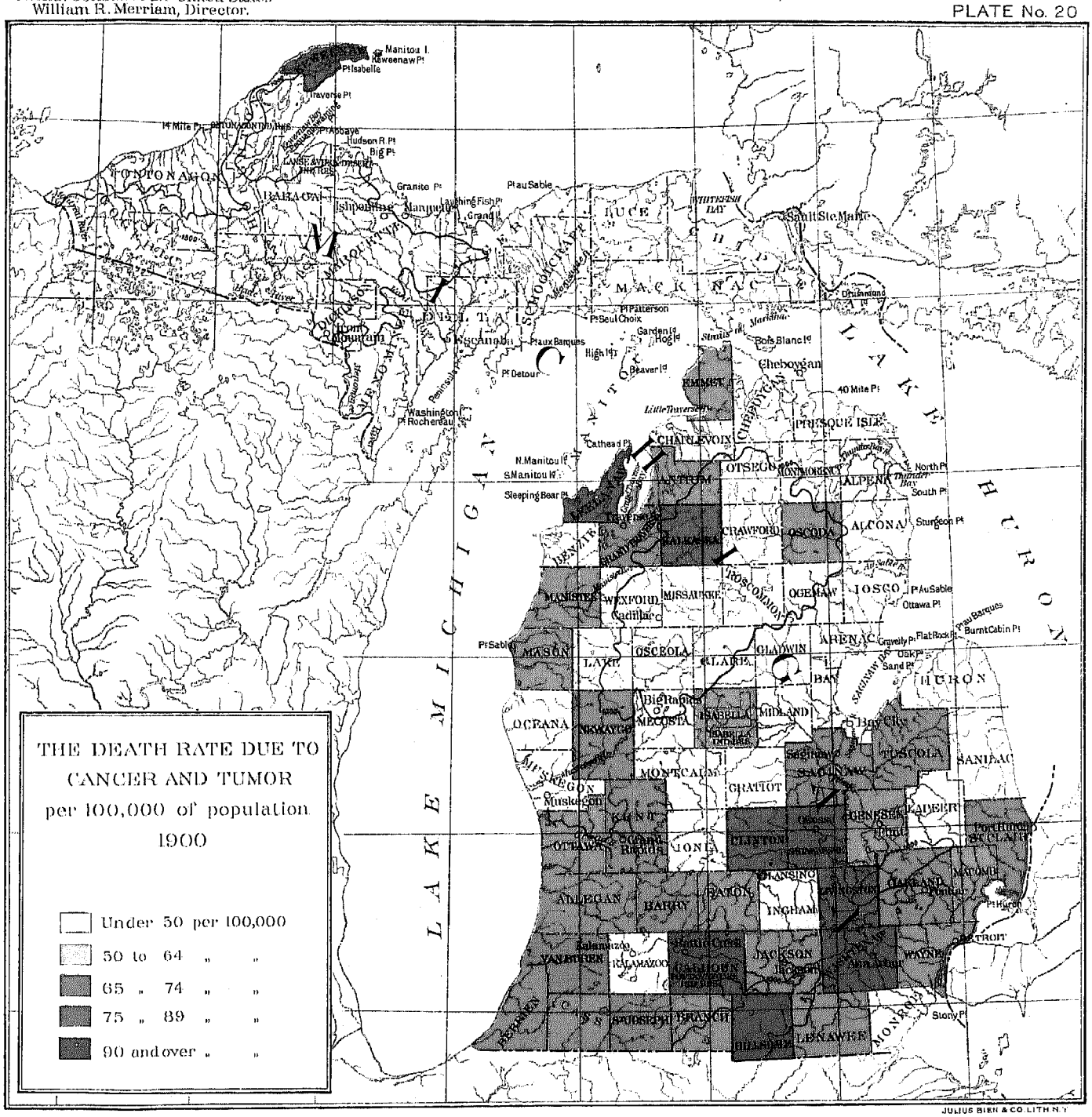

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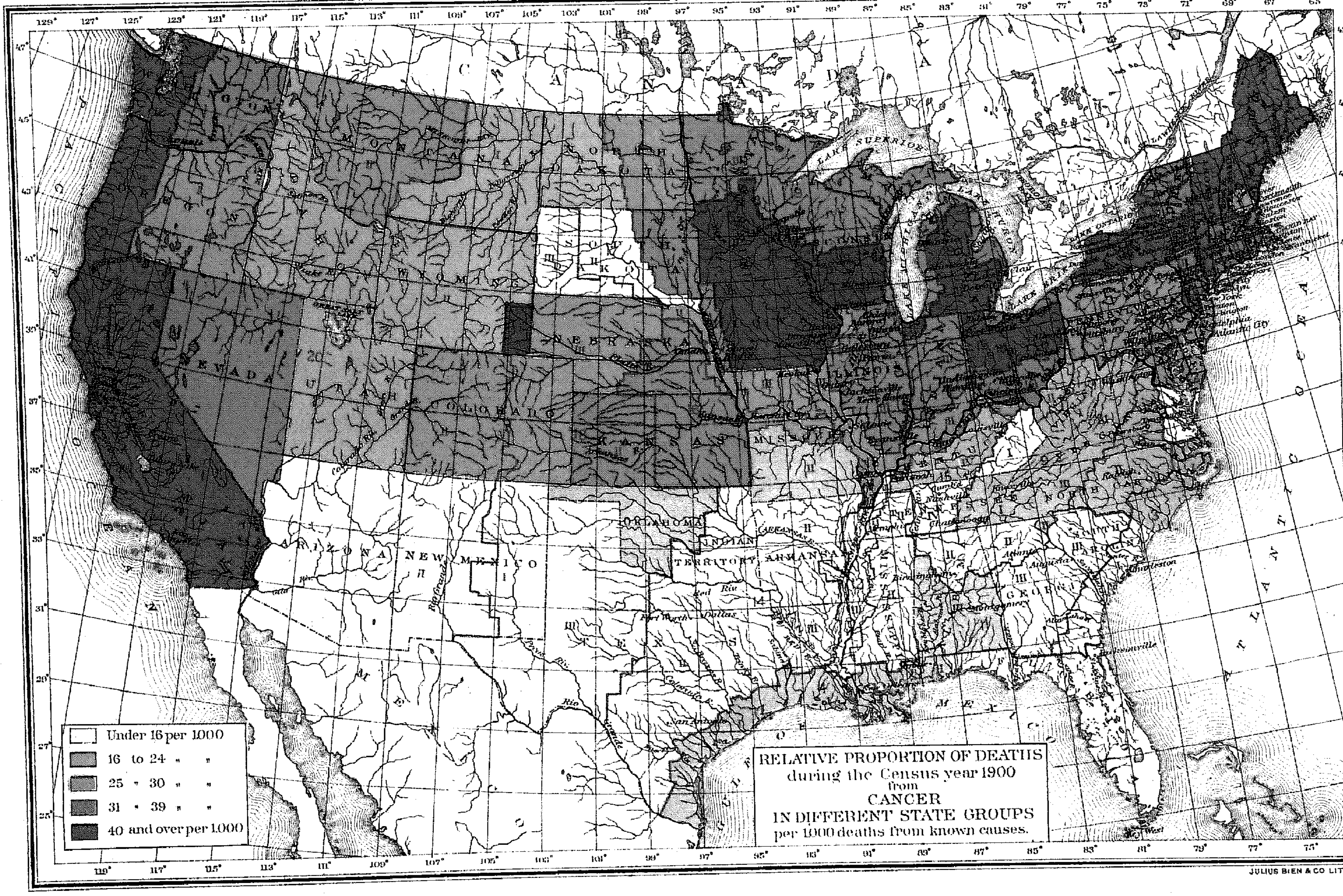
Twelfth Census of the United States
William R. Merriam, Director.

PLATE No. 21



NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES—Continued.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
15 to 19 years	5.7	3.4	6.5	4.5
20 to 24 years	10.9	7.1	11.1	8.8
25 to 29 years	18.7	15.3	20.8	17.5
30 to 34 years	22.8	33.2	31.4	40.8
35 to 39 years	36.8	61.8	47.0	60.1
40 to 44 years	59.8	89.8	55.7	96.3
45 to 49 years	85.6	118.7	86.8	114.1
50 to 54 years	114.6	120.1	109.8	130.5
55 to 59 years	127.5	130.2	124.4	119.4
60 to 64 years	130.7	122.4	138.9	120.6
65 to 69 years	134.7	110.5	135.7	98.1
70 to 74 years	109.0	81.8	95.4	76.2
75 to 79 years	77.0	57.7	64.1	54.4
80 to 84 years	35.9	30.1	31.6	29.3
85 to 89 years	13.4	10.8	11.9	13.5
90 to 94 years	4.4	2.4	4.3	4.0
95 years and over	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.6

The average age at death from cancer and tumor in the registration area in 1900 was 57.2 years. In 1890 it was 56.1 years. For those dying at 15 years of age and over, the average age was 57.8 years in 1900, and 56.9 years in 1890.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from cancer and tumor during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	41.5	34.3	67.9	23.4	52.3
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	31.0	20.9	39.2	21.2	42.9
3. South Atlantic Coast region	18.7	10.2	25.2	10.5	32.3
4. Gulf Coast region	20.2	13.1	25.3	15.0	30.9
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	44.5	33.8	65.1	24.4	47.9
6. Central Appalachian region	34.4	26.8	48.2	18.3	44.4
7. Region of the great Northern Lakes	41.6	37.3	57.1	30.6	49.7
8. Interior plateau	34.4	25.2	50.7	21.3	43.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	20.0	13.5	26.8	6.5	30.6
10. Ohio River belt	34.2	24.4	39.8	26.4	50.7
11. Southern Interior plateau	18.1	9.1	26.8	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	11.3	6.3	12.5	12.2	30.7
13. North Mississippi River belt	37.3	29.7	46.7	27.0	49.8
14. Southwest Central region	15.8	12.7	18.7	22.7	25.8
15. Central region—plains and prairies	34.1	25.1	42.9	22.9	49.9
16. Prairie region	43.0	36.4	50.3	33.2	60.2
17. Missouri River belt	31.0	27.2	37.3	24.2	35.8

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES—Continued.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
18. Region of the Western plains	26.5	17.9	32.9	26.7	42.4
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	46.8	34.4	58.8	39.9	64.6
20. Cordilleran region	32.1	25.7	41.5	31.3	40.8
21. Pacific Coast region	51.9	36.5	69.4	43.6	70.3

The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to cancer and tumor were greatest in the Pacific Coast region (51.9), the Northeastern hills and plateaus (44.5), the Prairie region (43), and the heavily timbered region of the Northwest (46.8); and least in the South Mississippi River belt (11.3), Southwest Central region (15.8), and the Southern Interior plateau (18.1).

The death rates from cancer and tumor in the counties in registration states are shown by plates Nos. 19 and 20.

The geographical distribution of deaths from cancer alone, by state groups, is shown by plate No. 21.

CANCER.

The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer alone in the United States during the census year was 29,475, of which 11,436 were males, and 18,039 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 29.5. In 1890 the corresponding ratio was 22.5.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 17,296, of which 6,388 were males, and 10,908 were females, giving a proportion of 34.1 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 60 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 47.9.

In England and Wales the death rate from cancer in the year 1899 was 82.9 (males, 67.2; females, 97.7). The increase in the English rate between 1890 and 1899 (15.3 per 100,000) was greater than the increase in the registration area of the United States between 1890 and 1900 (12.1).

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from cancer during the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	62.1	59.8	65.3	44.2	41.7	47.7	79.8	77.2	83.7
Connecticut	61.1	59.9	63.3	41.0	37.9	46.4	81.2	81.7	80.5
District of Columbia	71.8	71.8	.....	46.9	46.9	.....	94.1	94.1	.....
Maine	83.7	81.0	84.2	62.4	46.1	65.5	105.4	113.0	103.7
Massachusetts	66.4	62.4	79.4	44.2	40.9	54.4	87.6	82.5	103.9
Michigan	58.0	61.4	56.6	47.8	51.2	46.5	68.9	71.3	67.7
New Hampshire	66.8	48.5	78.4	39.9	31.5	44.9	93.6	64.2	113.3
New Jersey	50.4	49.1	52.1	37.2	35.6	39.2	63.6	62.4	65.2
New York	61.2	60.0	63.6	43.5	42.7	45.0	78.8	76.9	82.7
Rhode Island	62.3	56.1	74.3	37.0	34.2	42.4	86.7	76.8	106.5
Vermont	81.8	72.9	83.2	55.4	53.2	55.7	109.2	91.4	112.2

Of the deaths from cancer alone the rates in the registration states during the census year were highest in Maine (83.7) and Vermont (81.8), and lowest in New Jersey (50.4) and Michigan (58). The highest death rate from this disease occurred among the females in the rural districts in New Hampshire (113.3), and the lowest among the males in the cities in New Hampshire (31.5).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from cancer among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	48.3	40.4	52.4	45.4	58.2	30.4
Ireland	76.4	75.0	76.4	74.7	82.5	76.6
Germany	78.2	79.7	79.6	82.6	70.5	74.7
England and Wales	72.0	70.9	71.4	69.6	74.9	75.1
Canada	40.3	37.8	40.6	38.0	43.8	36.0
Scandinavia	31.1	32.8	30.7	33.7	25.3	31.9
Scotland	81.8	76.4	87.3	83.2	96.0	50.2
Italy	22.8	23.3	21.7	22.0	20.1	34.3
France	92.8	96.4	83.6	85.3	78.7	117.3
Hungary and Bohemia	31.5	33.1	27.4	29.3	16.0	39.0
Russia and Poland	25.7	25.9	25.2	26.6	23.5	23.1
Other foreign	48.5	49.1	49.0	49.9	46.8	46.0

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to cancer were highest among those whose mothers were born in France (92.8), in Scotland (81.8), and in Germany (78.2), and were lowest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (22.8), in Russia and Poland (25.7), and in Scandinavia (31.1).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from cancer during the census year in each of five age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Total	1.3	0.8	20.5	194.8	454.3
Males	1.5	0.7	11.5	137.6	417.0
Females	1.1	0.9	29.4	253.0	487.6
Cities	1.0	0.9	21.6	212.3	482.4
Males	1.0	0.7	12.4	155.6	456.5
Females	1.0	1.0	30.6	269.2	503.5
States	1.5	0.9	19.6	183.5	447.3
Males	1.8	0.9	10.2	122.9	394.0
Females	1.2	0.8	29.0	244.3	495.7
Cities	1.0	1.1	21.4	209.8	494.2
Males	0.9	1.2	11.3	147.3	439.2
Females	1.1	1.0	31.2	269.8	536.9
Rural	2.3	0.5	16.6	153.2	412.9
Males	3.1	0.6	8.5	96.1	365.3
Females	1.4	0.5	25.2	218.4	461.4
Cities in other states	1.0	0.7	21.8	214.8	470.7
Males	1.0	0.4	13.5	163.2	472.3
Females	0.9	1.0	30.1	268.7	468.9

The preceding table shows that the mortality from cancer was greatest in persons 65 years of age and over, and that at this age it was higher in females (487.6) than in males (417), and was higher in the cities (482.4) than in the rural districts of the registration states (412.9).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from cancer are indicated in the following table for the registration area, giving the death rates during the census year in each of five age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	1.2	0.8	20.3	196.6	459.2
Colored	3.9	1.0	25.4	149.6	272.9
Mothers born in—					
United States	1.1	0.8	14.7	145.1	349.4
Ireland	1.2	0.6	22.2	215.1	452.1
Germany	1.1	0.7	22.8	226.2	530.4
England and Wales	1.7	2.3	21.4	171.5	415.5
Canada	2.7	0.7	17.1	176.0	434.0
Scandinavia	.....	.....	16.1	148.1	371.8
Scotland	6.2	.....	27.2	151.0	533.8
Italy	.....	1.0	14.5	115.0	372.1

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Con.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Mothers born in—Continued.					
France	.....	.....	23.9	212.1	428.3
Hungary	.....	.....	12.1	147.8	280.9
Bohemia	.....	.....	14.7	270.5	403.8
Russia	.....	4.1	21.6	245.3	654.6
Poland	1.6	.....	9.4	88.5	263.5
Other foreign	.....	.....	17.8	227.5	524.0

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to cancer in white persons 65 years of age and over were highest in those whose mothers were born in Russia (654.6), in Scotland (533.8), and in Germany (530.4), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (263.5), in Hungary (280.9), and in the United States (349.4).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the death rates from cancer of the single, the married, and the widowed in each of three age groups, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES, BY CONJUGAL CONDITION.

SEX.	15 TO 44 YEARS.			45 TO 64 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Total	8.7	28.6	69.6	192.1	175.6	256.4	518.7	426.0	455.8
Males	6.5	15.7	40.3	142.1	125.8	200.8	512.5	388.0	433.7
Females	11.3	39.8	80.7	248.8	238.8	275.9	523.1	496.7	464.9

This table shows that at 15 to 44 years of age the death rate of the married of both sexes was higher than that of the single. Above 44 years the rate for the single was higher in both sexes, and at 65 years and over it was higher in the single of both sexes than in either the married or the widowed.

The following table shows, for the registration area, the number of deaths at certain ages from cancer of certain specified organs or parts, per 1,000 total deaths at the same ages, from cancer for which the organ or part is known, by sex:

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS FROM CANCER OF CERTAIN ORGANS.

ORGAN OR REGION OF THE BODY.	ALL AGES.			20 TO 44 YEARS.			45 TO 64 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Abdomen	82.8	92.4	76.9	78.6	118.9	62.6	79.2	92.2	71.5	88.4	83.3	92.4
Bladder	13.5	25.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	5.6	12.3	22.8	6.0	19.3	34.7	6.9
Brain	2.0	2.6	1.7	4.4	4.7	4.3	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.8
Breast	.....	7.5	157.8	.....	11.0	151.9	.....	7.8	157.8	.....	6.1	162.4
Eye	1.3	2.4	0.7	.....	.....	.....	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.5	4.6	0.8
Genitals	.....	9.6	6.3	.....	3.1	8.1	.....	8.6	5.8	.....	12.8	6.1
Head, face, and neck	59.2	104.2	31.4	37.3	92.3	15.5	46.2	95.1	17.4	87.9	118.0	63.9
Larynx	4.9	10.8	1.3	4.0	7.8	2.5	5.4	13.1	1.0	4.8	9.2	1.2
Liver	133.4	145.6	125.9	112.3	159.6	93.6	133.7	151.4	123.3	143.2	132.4	151.9
Lower extremities	2.7	3.7	2.1	2.7	4.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.7	3.6	4.6	2.9
Lungs	5.5	6.1	5.1	4.9	6.3	4.3	7.4	8.6	6.7	2.9	3.1	2.9
Mouth, tongue, and throat	46.8	95.5	16.8	25.3	67.3	8.7	45.4	98.3	14.2	59.6	101.2	26.5
Ovaries	.....	.....	9.7	.....	.....	16.7	.....	.....	8.9	.....	.....	5.3
Penis	.....	3.9	.....	.....	4.7	.....	.....	3.7	.....	.....	3.6	.....
Rectum	42.9	54.9	35.5	54.2	79.8	44.0	39.8	50.6	33.5	42.6	53.7	33.8
Stomach	315.6	430.6	244.7	249.6	427.2	179.2	318.8	441.4	246.4	348.0	422.6	288.7
Testicle	.....	1.6	.....	.....	4.7	.....	.....	0.8	.....	.....	1.5	.....
Upper extremities	1.9	3.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	3.9	6.6	1.6
Uterus	.....	.....	276.8	.....	.....	399.9	.....	.....	304.2	.....	.....	151.9

The preceding table shows that in each 1,000 deaths of males at all ages from definitely located cancers, 430.6 were due to cancer of the stomach, 145.6 to cancer of the liver, 104.2 to cancer of the head, face, and neck, 95.5 to cancer of the mouth, tongue, and throat, 92.4 to cancer of the abdomen, and 54.9 to cancer of the rectum.

In females of all ages, 276.2 deaths from definitely located cancers were due to cancer of the uterus, 244.7 to cancer of the stomach, 157.8 to cancer of the breast, 125.9 to cancer of the liver, 76.9 to cancer of the abdomen, and 35.5 to cancer of the rectum.

The excess of deaths from cancer of the female generative and mammary organs reduces the proportions due to cancer of the other organs or parts, as compared with the proportions given for the males, but, as stated previously, when cancer of the generative and mammary organs are excluded the death *rate* of males from other forms of cancer exceeds that of the females.

The following table shows, for the registration area,

the proportions of deaths from cancer at each age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

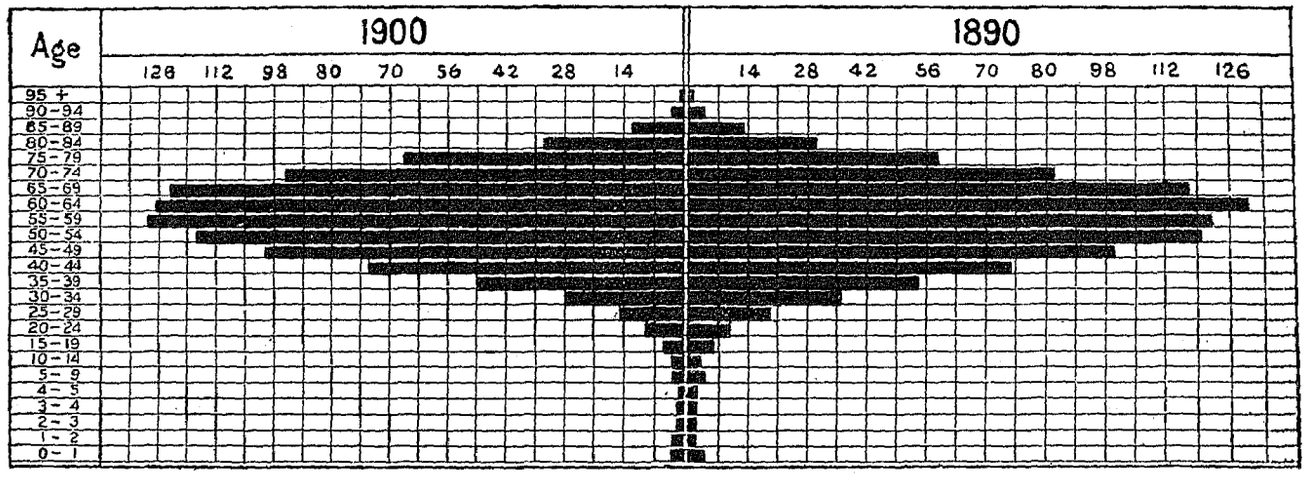
AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	1.8	0.9	2.5	1.0
1 year	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.0
2 years	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.5
3 years	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.1
4 years	0.6	0.1	2.5	.....
Under 5 years	3.5	1.5	8.0	2.6
5 to 9 years	1.6	1.1	3.1	1.0
10 to 14 years	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.8
15 to 19 years	2.5	1.7	1.5	3.1
20 to 24 years	7.5	4.3	6.5	7.0
25 to 29 years	10.5	13.3	15.7	16.3
30 to 34 years	19.9	30.8	23.7	39.0
35 to 39 years	34.5	60.4	43.8	59.3
40 to 44 years	58.0	89.3	54.2	95.2
45 to 49 years	84.1	115.6	86.3	115.7
50 to 54 years	117.5	122.8	111.6	133.5

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES—Continued.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
55 to 59 years	131.2	133.2	130.3	121.3
60 to 64 years	136.6	124.9	148.5	122.9
65 to 69 years	139.5	112.6	143.9	100.9
70 to 74 years	113.1	83.2	100.5	77.1
75 to 79 years	81.0	58.9	70.3	53.9
80 to 84 years	37.3	31.1	33.3	30.2
85 to 89 years	14.6	11.0	13.3	13.9
90 to 94 years	4.9	2.7	4.6	4.2
95 years and over	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.8

The average age at death from cancer in the registration area in 1900 was 58.1 years. In 1890 it was 57.2 years. For those dying at 15 years of age and over, the average age was 58.3 years in 1900 and 57.5 years in 1890.

The comparative proportions of deaths from cancer at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



Cancer of the Abdomen.—The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer of the abdomen, excluding cancer of the stomach, uterus, liver, bladder, and ovaries, in the registration area during the census year, was 1,107, of which 913 occurred in persons 45 years of age and over, 389 being males and 524 females. At 65 years of age and over, there were 390 deaths, 163 being males and 227 females.

At 45 to 64 years the death rates were 10.4 for males and 13.9 for females. At 65 years and over they were: males, 27.3; females, 33.9.

Cancer of the Bladder.—The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer of the bladder in the registration area during the census year was 180, of which 166 were persons 45 years of age and over, 124 being males and 42 females. Four of the males and 2 of the females were colored. In those 45 years of age and over the death rates of the whites were: males, 4.5; females, 1.5.

Cancer of the Brain.—The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer of the brain in the registration area during the census year was 27, of which 10 occurred in persons from 20 to 44 years of age, 3 being males and 7 females, while 13 occurred in persons 45 years of age and over, 8 being males and 5 females.

Cancer of the Breast.—The total number of deaths in the registration area during the census year reported as due to cancer of the breast was 1,344, of which 38 were males and 1,306 were females. Of these, 2 deaths occurred in persons under 20 years of age, 252 in persons 20 to 44 years of age, 674 in persons 45 to 64 years of age, and 411 in persons 65 years of age and over.

The following table shows, for the registration area, the death rates due to cancer of the breast, per 100,000

of population, at all ages, and in each of three age groups, by sex, color, general nativity, parent nativity, and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

SEX, COLOR, NATIVITY, PARENTAL NATIVITY, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	All ages.	20 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Total	4.7	2.1	15.6	32.4
Males	0.3	0.1	0.9	2.0
Females	9.1	4.1	30.7	59.6
White	4.7	2.0	15.7	32.9
Males	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.9
Females	9.1	3.9	30.8	60.8
Native	3.8	2.0	15.7	36.4
Males	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.8
Females	7.4	3.8	30.3	66.6
Both parents native	4.5	1.5	14.1	27.2
Males	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.6
Females	8.9	2.9	27.5	49.9
One or both parents foreign	2.0	2.0	13.9	48.7
Males	0.1	.....	1.4	.....
Females	3.8	3.9	25.8	91.2
Foreign	7.2	2.0	15.4	26.9
Males	0.6	0.3	1.0	2.0
Females	14.3	3.9	30.9	50.1
Colored	4.2	3.7	14.2	14.8
Males	0.3	.....	1.1	6.9
Females	7.9	7.4	28.4	20.7
Birthplaces of mothers (white):				
United States	4.5	1.5	15.1	29.7
Ireland	7.1	2.7	18.9	42.0
Germany	4.7	2.4	12.8	27.2
England and Wales	6.3	3.1	15.7	27.2
Canada	1.9	0.9	9.0	21.9
Scandinavia	1.0	0.4	7.7	.....
Scotland	6.1	3.9	16.4	11.4
Italy	0.6	.....	.....	62.0
France	8.0	.....	25.0	29.5
Hungary	0.8	.....	11.4	.....
Russia	1.7	2.5	6.9	31.2
Poland	0.6	0.7	3.8	.....
Other foreign	2.8	1.9	9.4	35.4

This table shows that the death rate from cancer of the breast was much higher in females (9.1) than in males (0.3); that it was much higher for the age group 45 to 64 years (30.7) than at the lower ages, and was still higher in those 65 years of age and over (females, 59.6; males, 2.0).

The death rate from this cause at all ages was higher in white females (9.1) than in colored females (7.9). In colored females it was higher in the age group 20 to 44 (7.4) than in the white (3.9), while for those 45 years of age and over it was higher in the whites than in the colored. In white females from 45 to 64 years of age the death rate was about the same in the native born (30.3) and foreign born (30.9). At 65 years of age and over, the death rates for the same classes were higher (natives, 66.6; foreign born, 50.1). Among the whites of both sexes from 45 to 64 years of age the death rates from cancer of the breast were highest among those whose mothers were born in France (25.0) and in Ireland (18.9), and were lowest among those whose mothers were born in Poland (3.8) and in Russia (6.9). In those 65 years of age and over in both sexes the death rates from this cause were highest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (62.0) and in Ireland (42.0), and were lowest among those whose mothers were born in Scotland (11.4) and in Canada (21.9).

Cancer of the Extremities.—In the registration area during the census year 26 deaths were reported as due to cancer of the upper extremities and 36 due to cancer of the lower extremities, 17 of the former and 19 of the latter being males, and 9 of the former and 17 of the latter, females. In those 45 years of age and over, the death rates of the whites from cancer of the upper extremities were: males, 0.6; females, 0.3; and of the lower extremities: males, 0.5; females, 0.5.

Cancer of the Eye.—The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer of the eye in the registration area during the census year was 18, of which 13 occurred in persons 45 years of age and over, 10 of these being males and 3, females, while 5 occurred in children under 20 years of age, 2 being males and 3 females. This is one form of cancer which is likely to appear in children. No deaths from this form of cancer were reported among the colored people.

Cancer of the Genitals.—The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer of the genitals in the registration area during the census year was 101, of which 85 occurred in persons 45 years of age and over, 46 being males and 39, females. In those 45 years of age and over, the death rates per 100,000 of population for the whites were: males, 1.7; females, 1.4.

Cancer of the Head, Face, and Neck.—The total number of deaths from cancer of the head, face, and neck reported during the census year was 791, of which 531 were males and 260 were females. Ten occurred in persons under 20 years of age, 84 in persons 20 to 44, 305 in persons 45 to 64, and 388 in persons 65 years of age and over.

The death rate for this group of causes was much higher in males (3.7) than in females (1.8), and was highest in persons 65 years of age and over (males, 386; females, 23.5).

Cancer of the Kidneys.—The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer of the kidneys in the registration area during the census year was 90, of which 65 were persons 45 years of age and over, 29 being males and 36, females. One of the males and 2 of the females were colored. In white persons 45 years of age and over the death rate was: males, 1.1; females, 1.3.

Cancer of the Larynx.—The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer of the larynx in the registration area during the census year was 66, of which 57

occurred in persons 45 years of age and over, 50 being males and 7, females. The death rates of the whites 45 years of age and over from this cause were: males, 1.9; females, 0.3.

Cancer of the Liver.—The total number of deaths in the registration area during the census year reported as due to cancer of the liver was 1,784, giving a death rate of 6.2 per 100,000 of population. Of these deaths, 253 occurred in persons from 20 to 44 years of age, 883 in persons 45 to 64 years of age, and 632 in persons 65 years of age and over. The death rate from this cause for those 45 to 64 years of age was 20.5 (males, 17.1; females, 24); for those 65 years of age and over it was 49.9 (males, 43.3; females, 55.7).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the death rates due to cancer of the liver, per 100,000 of population, at all ages, and in each of three age groups, by sex, color, general nativity, parent nativity, and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

SEX, COLOR, NATIVITY, PARENTAL NATIVITY, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	All ages.	20 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Total	6.2	2.1	20.5	49.9
Males	5.2	1.7	17.1	43.3
Females	7.2	2.5	24.0	55.7
White	6.3	2.1	20.8	50.7
Males	5.2	1.7	17.2	43.7
Females	7.4	2.5	24.5	57.1
Native	4.1	1.7	16.1	44.3
Males	3.1	1.3	12.6	35.2
Females	5.0	2.2	19.5	52.2
Both parents native	4.9	1.3	13.2	36.1
Males	3.8	1.1	10.2	28.2
Females	6.1	1.6	16.1	43.2
One or both parents foreign	1.6	1.5	13.0	29.7
Males	1.2	0.9	10.1	31.9
Females	2.0	2.0	15.7	27.8
Foreign	12.8	2.8	26.2	57.0
Males	11.2	2.5	22.3	53.3
Females	14.6	3.2	30.4	60.5
Colored	3.2	1.9	12.4	17.8
Males	3.6	1.6	13.6	27.7
Females	2.8	2.3	11.1	10.4
Birthplaces of mothers (white):				
United States	4.6	1.3	13.7	37.0
Ireland	8.9	2.7	28.1	44.1
Germany	9.3	2.1	25.8	77.2
England and Wales	7.5	2.2	20.4	34.5
Canada	3.7	1.0	16.7	53.1
Scandinavia	4.1	3.1	15.4	56.3
Scotland	7.2	1.6	13.1	56.8
Italy	2.8	3.4	11.1	20.7
France	8.0	4.2	16.6	29.5
Hungary	2.5	1.9	11.4	93.6
Bohemia	4.8	3.1	20.8	50.5
Russia	3.2	4.3	6.9	124.7
Poland	2.3	2.9	7.7	40.5
Other foreign	5.7	1.2	26.7	85.0

This table indicates that the death rate from cancer of the liver was higher in females (7.2) than in males (5.2), and this difference was especially marked in those from 45 to 64 years of age (females, 24; males, 17.1). In those 65 years of age and over it was higher among the foreign born in both males and females. In white persons 65 years of age and over, the rates were highest in those having mothers born in Russia (124.7) and in Hungary (93.6), and were lowest in those having mothers born in Italy (20.7) and in France (29.5).

Cancer of the Lungs.—The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer of the lungs in the registration area during the census year was 73, of which 62 were persons 45 years of age and over, 27 being males and 35 females. In white persons 45 years of age and over the death rates per 100,000 of population were: males, 1; females, 1.2.

Cancer of the Mouth, Tongue, and Throat.—The total number of deaths from cancer of the mouth, tongue, and throat reported in the registration area during the census year was 626, of which 487 were males and 139 females.

Of the total deaths from this group of cancers, 57 occurred at 20 to 44 years; 300, at 45 to 64 years; and 263 at 65 years of age and over.

The death rates for both males and females were highest in the age group 65 years and over (males, 33.1; females, 9.7).

Cancer of the Ovaries.—The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer of the ovaries in the registration area during the census year was 80, of which 27 were persons 20 to 44 years of age, and 50 were 45 years of age and over. In white females 20 to 44 years of age, the death rate was 0.4. At 45 years of age and over, it was 1.8.

Cancer of the Penis.—The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer of the penis in the registration area during the census year was 20, of which 16 were persons 45 years of age and over. No deaths from this form of cancer were reported among the colored. In those 45 years of age and over, 5 were native and 11 foreign. The death rates in those 45 years and over, were, native, 0.3; foreign, 1.

Cancer of the Rectum.—The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer of the rectum in the registration area during the census year was 574, of which 280 were males and 294 were females, giving a death rate, per 100,000 of population, of 1.9 for males, and 2, for females. Of the deaths from this cause, 122 occurred in persons 20 to 44 years of age (51 males and 71 females), and 451 in persons 45 years of age and over, 229 being males and 222 females.

By ages, the death rates were as follows: At 20 to 44 years, males, 0.8; females, 1.2; at 45 to 64 years, males, 5.7; females, 6.5; and at 65 years and over, males, 17.6; females, 12.4.

Cancer of the Stomach.—The total number of deaths reported in the registration area during the census year

as due to cancer of the stomach was 4,220, of which 2,195 were males and 2,025 females.

The following table shows, for the registration area, the death rates from cancer of the stomach, per 100,000 of population, at all ages, and in each of three age groups, by sex, color, general nativity, parent nativity, and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

SEX, COLOR, NATIVITY, PARENTAL NATIVITY, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	All ages.	20 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Total	14.6	4.6	48.8	121.2
Males	15.3	4.5	49.8	138.3
Females	14.0	4.8	47.9	105.9
White	14.9	4.6	49.5	122.4
Males	15.5	4.4	50.6	139.7
Females	14.3	4.7	48.3	106.9
Native	8.3	3.5	31.9	96.6
Males	8.0	2.9	28.5	111.5
Females	8.6	4.0	35.2	83.5
Both parents native	10.0	3.0	25.8	75.6
Males	9.7	2.4	23.0	88.1
Females	10.3	3.7	28.5	64.6
One or both parents foreign	3.7	3.2	27.1	101.7
Males	3.6	3.2	22.6	132.0
Females	3.8	3.2	31.4	75.4
Foreign	34.4	6.9	71.6	153.2
Males	37.0	7.4	77.2	171.6
Females	31.6	6.2	65.7	136.1
Colored	9.3	5.2	33.7	77.1
Males	8.9	4.9	30.6	83.2
Females	9.6	5.5	37.1	72.5
Birthplaces of mothers (white):				
United States	9.6	3.0	26.8	80.2
Ireland	18.4	4.0	59.1	104.0
Germany	25.3	6.7	72.5	193.0
England and Wales	16.0	4.3	38.2	103.4
Canada	10.6	5.2	45.0	131.1
Scandinavia	11.4	4.8	61.5	146.5
Scotland	18.7	7.8	31.2	124.9
Italy	5.6	2.4	33.2	124.0
France	19.0	4.2	41.6	103.4
Hungary	7.5	1.9	68.2	187.3
Bohemia	18.1	6.3	93.6	201.9
Russia	10.0	4.9	100.2	93.5
Poland	6.8	3.6	42.3	141.9
Other foreign	17.2	5.8	84.7	198.3

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from cancer of the stomach was very low in persons under 45 years of age, and that it was more than twice as high in persons 65 years of age and over as in persons between 45 and 64 years of age.

In those 65 years of age and over it was higher in males (138.3) than in females (105.9); much higher in whites (122.4) than in the colored (77.1); and higher among the foreign born whites (153.2) than among the native born whites (96.6). The rates were highest in white persons whose mothers were born in Bohemia (201.9), in "Other foreign" countries (198.3), and in Germany (193); and were lowest in those whose mothers were born in the United States (80.2), in Russia (93.5), in England and Wales (103.4), and in France (103.4).

Cancer of the Uterus.—The total number of deaths in the registration area during the census year reported as due to cancer of the uterus was 2,291.

The following table shows, for the registration area, the death rates due to cancer of the uterus, per 100,000 of female population, at all ages, and in each of three age groups, by general nativity, parent nativity, and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

COLOR, NATIVITY, PARENTAL NATIVITY, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	All ages.	20 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Total	15.9	10.7	59.1	55.7
White	15.7	10.5	58.3	54.9
Native	12.8	10.0	59.6	56.0
Both parents native	13.6	8.7	45.1	45.6
One or both parents foreign	6.1	7.3	46.2	35.7
Foreign	24.5	11.1	55.5	50.8
Colored	20.0	14.6	80.3	82.9
Birthplaces of mothers (white):				
United States	12.9	8.3	46.0	48.9
Ireland	17.1	10.2	50.8	40.7
Germany	16.7	9.1	59.1	50.9
England and Wales	16.3	7.8	51.4	37.0
Canada	12.4	9.7	63.6	49.9
Scandinavia	4.2	4.6	18.1	21.5
Scotland	13.8	11.0	24.1	55.7
Italy	10.8	12.4	54.1	132.8
France	26.6	8.4	90.8	32.1
Hungary	7.0	12.8	27.3	.....
Bohemia	7.1	6.1	.....	187.3
Russia	3.7	4.2	22.9	69.5
Poland	1.2	1.8	9.2	.....
Other foreign	8.5	9.1	36.8	30.5

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from cancer of the uterus was highest in women from 45 to 64 years of age (59.1), although it continued high in those 65 years of age and over (55.7) as compared with those 20 to 44 (10.7). It was much higher in the colored than in the whites in each group, and it was higher in the native white at 45 to 64 years of age (59.6) than in the foreign white (55.5). It was highest in the age group 45 to 64 years in those whose mothers were born in France (90.8), and was lowest in those having mothers born in Poland (9.2).

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the nervous system in the United States during the census year was 117,579, of which 64,189 were males and 53,390 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this class of diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 117.7. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 107 per 1,000.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported

as due to this class of diseases was 62,563, of which 33,680 were males and 28,883 were females, giving a proportion of 123.2 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 217.2 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 247.4.

In England and Wales the death rate from diseases of the nervous system for the year 1899 was 207.7 per 100,000 of population (males, 221.5; females, 194.6).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rate from diseases of the nervous system in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area.....1900..	217.2	213.7	230.7	196.6	211.0	241.5	175.1	221.5	294.6	307.5	282.1
1890..	247.4	243.0	261.0	225.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	332.9	341.0	325.1
Cities.....1900..	215.5	210.6	230.1	191.4	207.9	239.7	181.7	217.4	301.1	316.1	286.6
1890..	259.1	253.6	276.9	230.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	347.2	359.0	335.8
States .....1900..	214.0	213.1	224.9	201.2	211.3	239.9	172.0	218.3	260.6	267.9	253.6
1890..	240.3	239.2	252.7	226.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	287.0	294.9	279.3
Cities.....1900..	208.3	206.5	219.5	193.9	204.9	236.9	178.5	209.8	276.7	290.9	263.6
1890..	260.1	258.1	279.5	237.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	332.7	358.9	309.2
Rural.....1900..	222.3	222.4	232.4	212.1	218.9	243.5	154.3	241.0	215.9	208.9	223.5
1890..	210.0	210.5	213.3	207.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	181.4	159.9	204.5
Cities in other states .....1900..	222.0	214.7	240.1	189.0	210.6	247.4	188.8	227.1	308.2	323.4	293.5
1890..	258.2	249.2	274.3	223.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	351.2	359.0	343.6

This table shows that the death rate from diseases of the nervous system was higher in the rural districts of the registration states (222.3) than in the cities in the nonregistration states (222) or in the cities in the same states (208.3). It was higher for the foreign white (221.5) than the native white (211), and higher among the native whites of native parents (241.5) than for those having one or both parents foreign (175.1). The death rate of males from these diseases was considerably higher than that of females (white males, 230.7; colored males, 307.5; white females, 196.6; colored females, 282.1).

In comparison with 1890 there was a considerable decrease in the death rates from these diseases in the registration cities, but in the rural districts of the registration states the rates increased.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from diseases of the nervous system in the census year, per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	214.0	208.3	222.3	225.8	221.3	232.0	202.3	195.7	212.2
Connecticut	215.5	209.5	226.7	222.8	209.7	246.3	208.3	209.2	206.6
District of Columbia.....	282.0	282.0	.....	337.9	337.9	.....	231.8	231.8	.....
Maine	263.1	384.1	238.2	267.5	400.1	242.1	258.6	369.6	234.1
Massachusetts	219.4	210.6	247.4	229.5	220.6	257.1	209.8	201.2	237.7
Michigan	177.9	193.1	171.6	189.8	215.2	179.8	165.3	171.5	162.6
New Hampshire.....	258.0	258.6	257.7	255.1	260.8	251.8	260.9	256.6	263.8
New Jersey	254.9	261.3	246.4	271.8	270.4	273.7	237.9	252.4	218.6
New York	203.8	189.6	233.4	216.1	203.2	242.2	191.6	176.4	224.4
Rhode Island.....	191.8	173.4	227.8	208.3	179.7	247.8	180.7	167.4	207.5
Vermont	232.8	214.5	235.7	237.5	261.7	234.0	227.9	170.3	237.5

This table shows that the death rate from diseases of the nervous system in the registration states was highest in the District of Columbia (282) and lowest in Michigan (177.9). It was higher in the rural districts (222.3) than in the cities (208.3), and higher among males (225.8) than among females (202.3), being highest among males in the cities of Maine (400.1), and lowest among females in the rural districts in Michigan (162.6).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the nervous system among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	207.6	204.3	210.0	207.9	211.8	196.9
Ireland	227.1	227.0	227.1	227.1	227.3	226.3
Germany	178.8	179.7	178.4	173.2	174.3	191.5
England and Wales	211.3	206.0	213.3	207.4	224.3	201.7
Canada	146.2	151.8	148.6	156.8	138.3	108.1

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Scandinavia	114.5	113.3	124.4	127.3	118.9	97.4
Scotland	205.7	193.4	214.5	203.3	238.1	155.5
Italy	165.9	176.6	161.6	172.7	105.1	211.3
France	221.6	229.6	203.0	207.5	192.2	271.4
Hungary and Bohemia	141.2	145.3	109.5	111.0	101.0	199.1
Russia and Poland	114.3	117.3	98.8	100.6	85.8	182.5
Other foreign	176.6	178.8	172.3	173.3	169.8	200.2

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to this class of diseases in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Ireland (227.1), in France (221.7), and in England and Wales (211.3); and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia and Poland (114.3), in Scandinavia (114.5), and in Hungary and Bohemia (141.2).

The following table shows for the registration area and its subdivisions the death rates from diseases of the nervous system during the census year in each of six age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 1.		UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	2,122.0	3,387.6	657.0	1,043.9	44.2	55.4	56.9	58.6	308.3	285.6	1,494.1	1,321.2
Males	2,424.7	3,777.3	736.0	1,131.5	48.5	57.6	64.4	65.2	326.2	307.9	1,591.6	1,393.3
Females	1,813.9	2,987.2	577.1	954.6	40.0	53.3	49.5	52.0	290.1	263.5	1,406.9	1,256.8
Cities	2,339.3	3,836.3	726.5	1,184.3	46.8	60.5	59.0	61.9	331.8	315.4	1,520.8	1,390.9
Males	2,657.7	4,287.0	809.7	1,292.0	52.0	63.8	68.4	70.6	356.4	347.3	1,665.3	1,509.7
Females	2,015.4	3,374.2	642.3	1,074.7	41.7	57.2	49.9	53.4	307.2	283.7	1,403.0	1,293.7
States	1,702.6	2,683.7	544.4	879.0	38.6	50.8	51.8	57.5	300.4	282.9	1,508.2	1,346.1
Males	1,965.0	2,956.8	611.7	936.0	41.2	52.3	56.4	64.2	309.4	298.5	1,574.5	1,400.3
Females	1,436.1	2,403.3	476.1	821.1	36.0	49.3	47.3	51.0	291.4	267.8	1,447.9	1,213.7
Cities	1,884.3	3,267.9	614.9	1,085.7	40.3	58.6	53.2	63.8	341.7	339.4	1,681.1	1,510.5
Males	2,153.8	3,607.6	683.4	1,168.5	43.6	62.0	59.9	75.1	357.4	370.2	1,699.1	1,633.8
Females	1,611.4	2,920.1	545.6	1,002.0	37.0	55.3	46.8	53.1	326.7	310.2	1,489.3	1,413.7
Rural	1,402.7	1,595.1	483.0	524.7	36.1	39.2	49.5	46.6	252.8	212.9	1,454.8	1,225.9
Males	1,654.5	1,749.6	498.9	540.7	37.7	38.2	50.9	46.1	256.6	211.3	1,495.3	1,250.6
Females	1,145.7	1,435.3	365.8	508.2	34.5	40.2	48.0	47.1	248.8	214.4	1,413.4	1,200.9
Cities in other states	2,791.6	4,333.5	833.6	1,269.6	52.5	62.1	64.3	60.2	322.4	290.6	1,460.8	1,253.5
Males	3,156.8	4,880.3	930.8	1,398.0	59.3	65.3	75.8	66.6	355.5	324.7	1,633.3	1,373.7
Females	2,418.7	3,772.0	735.2	1,138.0	45.8	58.9	52.7	53.6	287.9	254.9	1,313.5	1,150.7

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rates from diseases of the nervous system occurred in infants under 1 year of age (2,122), and in persons 65 years of age and over (1,494.1). Among infants under 1 year of age the death rate from these diseases was higher in males (2,424.7) than in females (1,813.9), and was much higher in the cities in the nonregistration states (2,791.6) than in the cities in the registration states (1,884.3) or in the rural districts of the registration states (1,402.7). At 65 years of age and over, however, the mortality from these diseases was highest in the cities in the registration states (1,581.1), and was about the same in the cities in the nonregistration states (1,460.8) as in the rural districts of the registration states (1,454.8).

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a decrease in the mortality from this class of diseases in infants under 1 year of age and children under 5 years of age amounting, for the former, to 1,265.6 per 100,000, and to 386.9 per 100,000 of all children under 5. In the age groups 45 to 64 and 65 years of age and over, however, there was an increase in the mortality from diseases of the nervous system amounting to 22.7 per 100,000 of those 45 to 64 years old, and to 172.9 per 100,000 of those 65 years of age and over.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diseases of the nervous system are indicated in the following table, for the registration area, giving the death rates during the census year in each of six

age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color, and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	2,002.1	625.3	42.6	55.3	302.3	1,493.3
Colored	5,461.3	1,538.0	84.6	87.2	455.9	1,521.4
Mothers born in—						
United States	1,795.8	562.3	40.8	47.4	243.1	1,309.1
Ireland	1,853.2	615.1	48.8	64.9	401.8	1,422.6
Germany	2,129.5	611.5	33.2	48.4	259.0	1,195.6
England and Wales	1,762.0	525.5	34.2	47.1	275.6	1,522.2
Canada	1,756.2	594.0	42.7	40.0	207.5	1,098.9
Scandinavia	1,414.9	448.3	23.6	35.6	176.9	833.8
Scotland	1,352.2	474.9	14.1	53.0	269.1	1,402.5
Italy	1,586.1	634.6	57.4	40.9	205.6	888.8
France	2,050.1	764.4	48.1	49.6	237.1	1,462.1
Hungary	1,326.8	428.6	16.4	25.7	159.2	1,404.5
Bohemia	2,606.7	754.8	30.7	61.2	260.1	656.2
Russia	1,310.2	419.9	23.6	32.9	186.6	1,589.8
Poland	1,529.6	433.8	23.0	26.9	100.0	364.8
Other foreign	2,082.7	698.8	38.0	38.1	273.0	1,182.6

It will be seen from this table that the rates due to this class of diseases in white infants under 1 year of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Bohemia (2,606.7), in Germany (2,129.5), and in "Other foreign" countries (2,082.7); and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Russia (1,310.2), in Hungary (1,326.8), and in Scotland (1,352.2).

For all children under 5 years of age they were highest in those whose mothers were born in France (764.4), in Bohemia (754.8), and in "Other foreign" countries (698.8); and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Russia (419.9), in Hungary (428.6), and in Bohemia (433.8).

At 65 years of age and over, they were highest in those whose mothers were born in Russia (1,589.8), in England and Wales (1,522.2), and in France (1,462.1); and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (364.8), in Bohemia (656.2), and in Scandinavia (833.8).

The following table shows the death rates from diseases of the nervous system in the registration area during the census year, by conjugal condition in relation to age:

DEATH RATES BY CONJUGAL CONDITION, AND AGE.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	AGE.							
	15 years and over.		15 to 44 years.		45 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	93.3	78.8	60.7	40.5	400.8	337.1	1,703.5	1,550.7
Married	224.6	142.8	61.0	51.3	285.7	243.8	1,367.9	1,175.7
Widowed	937.4	672.6	134.9	94.6	494.1	369.0	1,950.9	1,481.8

The preceding table shows that in persons 15 to 44 years of age the death rates of the married (males, 61; females, 51.3) were higher than that of the single (males, 60.7; females, 40.5), but at 45 years of age and over the rate was higher among the single than the married of both sexes.

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from diseases of the nervous system at each age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this class of diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	225.1	192.8	312.7	275.5
1 year	54.4	52.6	74.4	80.5
2 years	23.3	23.3	28.2	32.4
3 years	13.2	14.3	16.9	19.5
4 years	8.8	10.2	11.3	11.8
Under 5 years	324.8	293.2	443.5	419.7
5 to 9 years	24.5	24.0	28.1	29.7
10 to 14 years	14.9	14.0	13.7	14.3
15 to 19 years	14.4	14.2	13.7	14.5
20 to 24 years	15.2	16.0	16.2	17.1

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES—Con.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
25 to 29 years	19.7	19.9	18.9	18.6
30 to 34 years	24.3	20.5	22.9	18.7
35 to 39 years	32.0	27.2	27.7	23.4
40 to 44 years	35.4	29.0	28.0	24.9
45 to 49 years	40.9	40.2	34.7	33.3
50 to 54 years	49.1	48.2	39.2	41.4
55 to 59 years	56.4	55.6	43.2	41.8
60 to 64 years	64.9	71.1	54.1	52.7
65 to 69 years	74.8	80.0	58.2	61.2
70 to 74 years	77.1	83.8	58.8	60.7
75 to 79 years	67.6	77.2	50.7	57.0
80 to 84 years	43.1	51.9	33.2	41.9
85 to 89 years	16.0	24.0	12.4	21.5
90 to 94 years	3.9	8.0	2.3	6.4
95 years and over	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.2

The average age at death from diseases of the nervous system in the registration area in 1900 was 39.9 years. In 1890 it was 31.7 years. For those dying at 15 years of age and over, the average age was 60.2 years in 1900, and 58.9 years in 1890.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from diseases of the nervous system during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	126.7	145.6	143.7	119.4	118.5
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	108.3	147.5	129.8	100.9	100.7
3. South Atlantic Coast region	91.9	79.3	86.1	119.3	108.6
4. Gulf Coast region	102.9	90.6	88.7	121.0	119.8
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	136.8	144.9	139.1	124.6	129.8
6. Central Appalachian region	156.0	156.0	158.7	156.6	149.8
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	123.4	134.8	128.8	120.9	117.1
8. Interior plateaus	134.8	146.8	135.2	130.1	127.8
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	94.0	99.5	85.6	128.7	108.9
10. Ohio River belt	134.7	141.3	128.1	140.3	127.1
11. Southern Interior plateau	81.1	85.4	77.1	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	75.3	76.7	74.7	71.6	75.2
13. North Mississippi River belt	123.3	134.3	125.1	117.7	112.0
14. Southwest Central region	93.6	97.9	89.4	83.5	84.9
15. Central region—plains and prairies	126.9	133.3	118.0	143.7	118.7
16. Prairie region	130.1	135.3	125.0	131.1	113.0
17. Missouri River belt	118.0	123.1	109.6	124.7	114.5
18. Region of the Western plains	98.7	96.2	87.7	119.4	119.4
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	127.7	130.7	125.5	126.5	124.6
20. Cordilleran region	99.6	102.3	94.4	102.8	99.7
21. Pacific Coast region	116.3	136.2	129.6	102.2	108.2

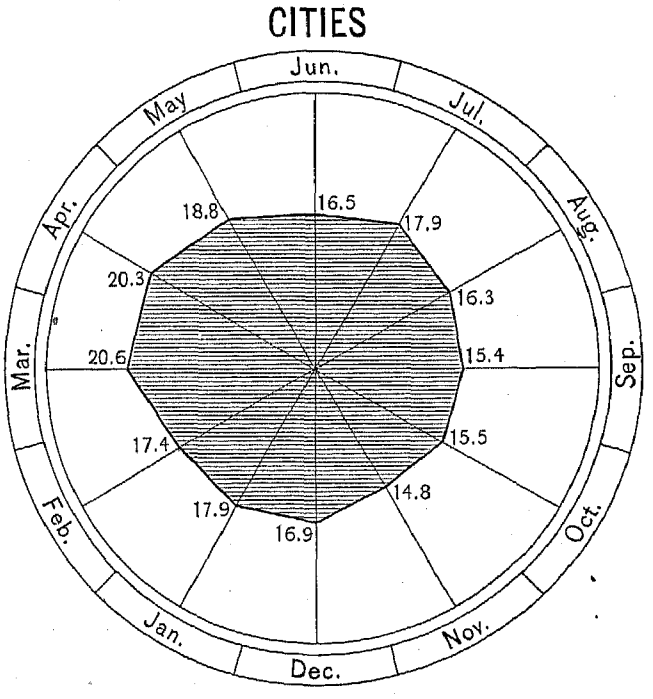
The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to diseases of the nervous system were greatest in the Central Appalachian region (156), the Interior plateau (134.8), the Ohio River belt (134.7), and the Northern hills and plateaus (136.8); and least in the South Mississippi River belt (75.3), the Southern Interior plateau (81.1), and the South Atlantic Coast region (91.9).

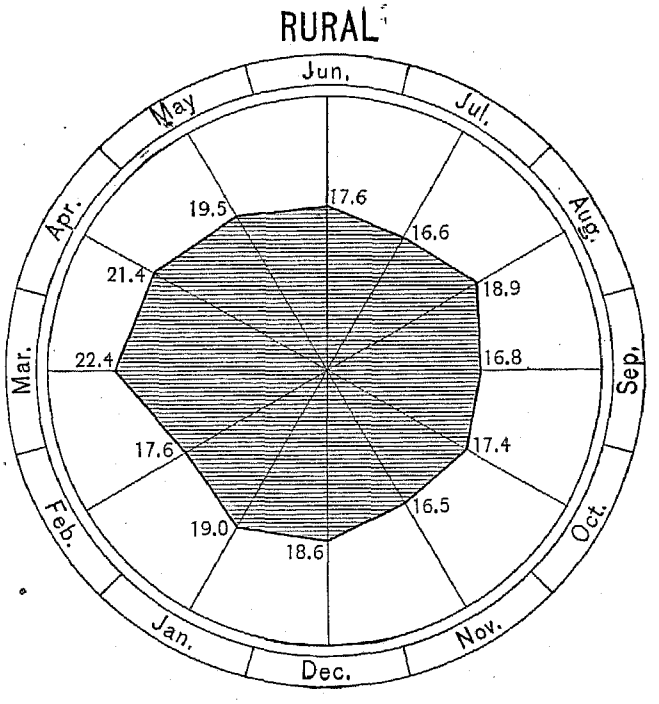
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from diseases of the nervous system in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	18.4	17.9	19.0
February	17.5	17.4	17.6
March	21.3	20.6	22.4
April	20.7	20.3	21.4
May	19.1	18.8	19.5
June	16.9	16.5	17.6
July	17.3	17.9	16.6
August	17.4	16.3	18.9
September	16.0	15.4	16.8
October	16.3	15.5	17.4
November	15.5	14.8	16.5
December	17.6	16.9	18.6

The death rates from diseases of the nervous system in each month in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative difference in the rates in the two areas are shown in the following diagram:





The preceding table and diagram show that in both cities and rural districts of the registration states the death rates due to diseases of the nervous system were highest in March and April, and were lowest in November.

The following table shows the comparative propor-

tions of deaths from diseases of the nervous system in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months, in the United States, as a whole, and in the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	86.7	85.8
February	85.4	81.7
March	99.5	99.6
April	97.8	96.9
May	96.1	89.2
June	76.0	79.0
July	79.8	81.0
August	82.5	81.3
September	74.5	74.6
October	73.6	76.1
November	69.7	72.5
December	78.4	82.3

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to apoplexy and paralysis in the United States during the census year was 50,766, of which 27,059 were males and 23,707 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 50.8. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 37.6.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to apoplexy and paralysis was 28,623, of which 14,788 were males and 13,835 were females, giving a proportion of 56.3 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 99.4 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 84.5.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts the death rates from apoplexy and paralysis in the census year, per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	110.0	98.0	127.5	111.6	98.7	129.5	108.6	97.4	125.3
Connecticut	116.1	106.4	134.1	115.4	99.7	143.6	116.9	113.0	124.2
District of Columbia	130.6	130.6	.....	150.8	150.8	.....	112.4	112.4	.....
Maine	141.6	168.8	135.9	139.2	177.1	132.1	143.9	161.4	140.0
Massachusetts	109.8	99.9	140.8	107.0	96.4	140.1	112.3	103.4	141.4
Michigan	89.2	86.3	90.5	91.5	92.5	91.0	87.2	80.2	90.2
New Hampshire	137.1	101.9	159.1	131.0	89.1	155.7	143.1	113.8	162.6
New Jersey	115.5	105.8	128.2	117.1	102.2	136.4	113.8	109.3	119.9
New York	109.1	93.0	142.7	112.6	96.1	145.6	105.6	89.8	139.5
Rhode Island	106.2	92.9	132.1	110.6	86.6	56.1	101.9	98.8	107.9
Vermont	126.8	88.7	133.6	125.0	84.3	131.0	128.8	83.1	136.4

It will be seen from this table that the death rates due to apoplexy and paralysis in the registration states were highest in Maine (141.6) and New Hampshire (137.1), and lowest in Michigan (89.2) and Rhode Island (106.2). The rate was much higher in the rural districts (127.5) than in the cities (98), and was slightly higher among males (111.6) than among females (108.6).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from apoplexy and paralysis among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	95.0	74.8	105.0	86.7	120.1	50.8
Ireland	133.2	130.7	134.1	131.6	142.8	125.4
Germany	95.3	94.6	101.1	101.9	99.0	81.7
England and Wales	127.6	118.8	131.2	121.4	149.4	111.0
Canada	48.6	42.9	48.7	42.6	56.5	46.0
Scandinavia	34.4	32.6	38.5	37.1	40.5	27.4
Scotland	131.9	120.5	140.8	130.8	161.9	81.3
Italy	27.9	28.6	28.5	29.4	24.6	22.1
France	132.7	137.0	120.7	122.2	117.2	165.1
Hungary and Bohemia	38.4	40.7	35.8	39.1	15.9	43.1
Russia and Poland	21.7	23.2	22.4	24.2	8.3	19.5
Other foreign	55.5	52.7	56.5	53.4	64.0	49.5

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to these diseases in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Ireland (133.2), in France (132.7), and in Scotland (131.9); and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia and Poland (21.7), in Italy (27.9), and in Scandinavia (34.4).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from apoplexy and paralysis during the census year in each of three age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	20.1	18.9	215.2	187.7	1,189.1	1,024.8
Males	23.4	21.0	221.2	195.2	1,244.4	1,054.0
Females	16.8	16.8	209.1	180.3	1,139.7	998.7
Cities	21.0	20.0	231.6	206.0	1,209.2	1,065.5
Males	24.8	22.6	240.5	217.3	1,298.3	1,120.7
Females	17.3	17.4	222.7	194.7	1,136.6	1,020.4
States	19.4	19.3	216.0	188.8	1,208.4	1,046.6
Males	22.0	21.5	217.5	191.6	1,244.4	1,069.7
Females	16.9	17.1	214.4	186.1	1,175.7	1,025.7

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES—Continued.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
States—Continued.						
Cities	20.8	21.8	250.3	225.7	1,275.1	1,152.7
Males	24.1	25.2	354.6	233.3	1,355.2	1,221.9
Females	17.7	18.5	246.1	218.5	1,212.8	1,098.4
Rural	17.1	14.9	176.4	143.1	1,159.6	969.0
Males	18.7	15.2	176.7	141.0	1,174.0	972.2
Females	15.4	14.6	176.0	145.1	1,144.9	965.9
Cities in other states	21.2	18.4	213.8	185.6	1,143.5	965.4
Males	25.5	20.3	227.6	201.6	1,244.4	1,009.9
Females	16.8	16.4	199.5	168.8	1,057.5	927.4

The preceding table shows that the mortality from apoplexy and paralysis was highest in persons 65 years of age and over (1,189.1), and that in this age group it was higher in the cities of the registration states (1,275.1) and in the rural districts of the registration states (1,159.6) than in the cities in the nonregistration states (1,143.5). It was higher in males than in females in each age group and in each area.

In comparison with 1890 the figures show an increase in the death rates due to apoplexy and paralysis amounting to 27.5 per 100,000 of those 45 to 64 years old, and to 164.3 per 100,000 of those 65 years of age and over.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from apoplexy and paralysis are indicated for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of three age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	19.5	210.6	1,186.7
Colored	32.2	328.8	1,275.3
Mothers born in—			
United States	16.0	169.6	1,043.2
Ireland	26.8	300.8	1,139.9
Germany	20.1	187.8	964.0
England and Wales	16.7	199.2	1,215.6
Canada	13.0	141.4	917.9
Scandinavia	12.0	125.0	664.8
Scotland	21.7	183.8	1,175.4
Italy	11.2	128.8	744.1

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Mothers born in—Continued.			
France	23.9	145.6	1,211.0
Hungary	10.6	136.4	1,123.6
Bohemia	22.0	197.7	504.8
Russia	11.8	134.8	1,402.7
Poland	8.2	61.5	222.9
Other foreign	12.0	197.7	913.5

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to apoplexy and paralysis in white persons 65 years of age and over, were highest in those whose mothers were born in Russia (1,402.7), in France (1,211), and in England and Wales (1,215.6); and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (222.9), in Bohemia (504.8), and in Scandinavia (664.8).

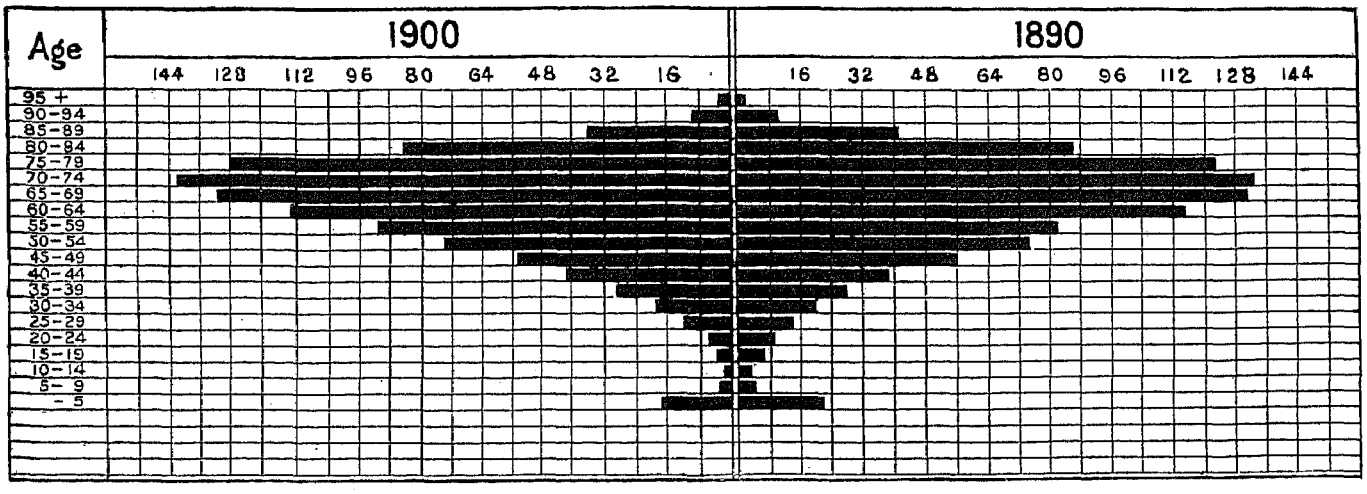
The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from apoplexy and paralysis at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	18.0	16.0	21.5	21.8
5 to 9 years	3.3	2.5	3.5	5.4
10 to 14 years	2.5	1.8	3.5	3.2
15 to 19 years	4.3	4.3	7.3	5.1
20 to 24 years	6.0	6.8	10.1	8.4
25 to 29 years	12.7	11.1	14.9	13.1
30 to 34 years	23.1	14.6	22.8	17.7
35 to 39 years	34.3	23.3	31.3	23.7
40 to 44 years	47.2	33.8	40.8	36.3
45 to 49 years	56.9	53.5	58.5	52.6
50 to 54 years	76.6	70.4	73.1	76.6
55 to 59 years	93.2	89.0	85.8	78.3
60 to 64 years	111.6	114.2	119.4	111.2
65 to 69 years	129.4	132.0	133.6	127.6
70 to 74 years	139.4	143.7	134.8	131.1
75 to 79 years	123.3	132.9	129.5	125.1
80 to 84 years	80.3	90.2	79.6	94.8
85 to 89 years	29.3	42.3	31.7	50.4
90 to 94 years	6.7	14.0	6.0	14.9
95 years and over	1.9	3.6	1.3	2.7

The average age at death from apoplexy and paralysis in the registration area in 1900 was 63.2 years. In 1890 it was 62.5 years.

The comparative proportions of deaths from apoplexy and paralysis at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from apoplexy and paralysis during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	65.6	83.0	86.3	53.1	61.8
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	51.9	76.2	68.8	45.2	48.7
3. South Atlantic Coast region	37.6	28.7	39.7	46.1	45.4
4. Gulf Coast region	31.1	27.8	28.6	32.3	3[illegible].4
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	72.3	80.5	79.9	52.3	63.5
6. Central Appalachian region	71.0	74.5	80.8	54.4	63.0
7. Region of the Great Northern lakes	48.7	64.4	66.1	40.0	41.3
8. Interior plateau	64.8	77.1	75.9	51.9	57.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	33.2	32.5	31.5	64.8	42.3
10. Ohio River belt	53.8	58.3	57.0	48.3	48.4
11. Southern Interior plateau	30.8	32.6	29.3	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	15.8	14.3	14.4	26.3	17.7
13. North Mississippi River belt	46.7	55.4	47.3	42.2	38.9
14. Southwest Central region	20.9	22.1	19.0	26.3	28.2
15. Central region—plains and prairies	56.7	60.9	54.2	54.1	50.8
16. Prairie region	58.4	61.0	55.3	61.5	52.5
17. Missouri River belt	45.5	49.6	37.3	49.5	46.6
18. Region of the Western plains	31.3	29.4	26.7	43.9	37.7
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	65.5	65.7	69.1	53.9	65.6
20. Cordilleran region	42.1	46.0	33.7	48.9	42.7
21. Pacific Coast region	57.8	70.4	62.4	50.2	52.8

The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to apoplexy and paralysis were greatest in the Northeastern hills and plateaus (72.3), the Central Appalachian region (71), the North Atlantic coast region (65.6), and the heavily timbered region of the Northwest (65.5); and least in the South Mississippi River belt (15.8), the Gulf Coast region (31.1), and the Southwest Central region (20.9).

TETANUS AND TRISMUS NASCENTIUM.

The total number of deaths reported as due to tetanus and trismus nascentium in the United States during the census year was 2,259, of which 1,516 were males and 743 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 2.3. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 2.4.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to these diseases was 1,318, of which 907 were males and 411 were females, giving a proportion of 2.6 deaths from tetanus and trismus nascentium in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 4.6 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 6.5.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from tetanus and trismus nascentium in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	2.4	2.8	1.9	3.6	4.3	2.6	1.2	1.4	1.0
	1890	2.8	3.7	1.5	3.7	4.9	1.8	2.0	2.5	1.2
Connecticut	1900	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.7	4.5	2.5	1.8	1.3	2.5
	1890	2.4	4.2	1.2	2.4	3.9	1.4	2.4	4.4	0.9
District of Columbia	1900	4.3	4.3	.....	6.1	6.1	.....	2.7	2.7	.....
	1890	25.2	25.2	.....	28.3	28.3	.....	22.4	22.4	.....
Maine[1]	1900	1.3	.....	1.6	2.3	.....	2.7	0.3	.....	0.4
Massachusetts	1900	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.9	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9
	1890	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Michigan[1]	1900	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.1	2.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
New Hampshire	1900	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	.....	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8
	1890	0.3	.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....	0.5	.....	0.8
New Jersey	1900	5.0	5.8	3.9	7.3	8.7	5.6	2.7	3.0	2.2
	1890	5.5	6.4	4.5	7.1	8.6	5.1	4.0	4.1	3.9
New York	1900	2.8	3.1	2.1	4.1	4.7	3.1	1.5	1.6	1.1
	1890	2.4	3.4	1.0	3.4	4.8	1.2	1.5	2.0	0.7
Rhode Island	1900	2.1	1.4	3.4	2.9	1.5	5.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
	1890	1.5	0.5	2.8	2.4	1.0	4.2	0.6	.....	1.4
Vermont	1900	0.9	4.3	0.3	1.7	8.9	0.7	.....	.....	.....
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from tetanus and trismus nascentium in the registration states was much higher among males (3.6) than among females (1.2), higher in the cities (2.8) than in the rural districts (1.9), and highest of all among males in the cities of Vermont (8.9) and New Jersey (8.7).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from tetanus and trismus nascentium among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	3.1	4.1	2.2	2.7	1.8	7.0
Ireland	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
Germany	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.9
England and Wales	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.9
Canada	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2
Scandinavia	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.8
Scotland	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	.....	.....

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Italy	6.4	6.8	4.7	4.8	4.3	24.5
France	3.0	2.5	2.7	1.9	4.7	3.7
Hungary and Bohemia	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.4	.....	2.8
Russia and Poland	4.9	5.2	3.9	4.1	2.8	9.4
Other foreign	3.2	4.0	2.7	3.5	0.7	5.7

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to these diseases in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (6.4), in Russia and Poland (4.9), and in Hungary and Bohemia (3.4); and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Scotland (0.7), in Canada (1), and in England and Wales (2).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from tetanus and trismus nascentium during the census year in each of five age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 1.		UNDER 5.	5 TO 14.		15 TO 44.		45 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	117.7	248.0	25.9	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.4
Males	139.6	284.1	31.2	6.8	2.8	2.5	1.4	2.7	2.2
Females	95.3	211.0	20.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6
Cities	143.9	298.3	31.6	4.3	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.6
Males	170.9	342.0	38.0	7.8	3.4	2.9	1.6	2.9	2.6
Females	116.5	253.4	25.1	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7
States	44.5	99.7	10.3	2.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.2
Males	53.3	115.9	12.5	5.3	1.7	1.8	1.0	2.1	1.9
Females	35.5	83.0	8.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
Cities	52.8	127.7	12.1	3.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.3
Males	63.8	149.5	14.6	6.5	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.8	2.3
Females	41.7	105.4	9.5	0.3	.....	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4
Rural	30.7	47.4	7.5	2.1	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.0
Males	35.9	53.6	9.1	3.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	2.3	1.5
Females	25.4	40.9	5.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cities in other states	234.5	447.4	50.4	5.0	2.9	2.5	1.6	2.6	2.0
Males	277.0	570.1	60.5	8.9	4.5	3.5	2.0	3.9	2.9
Females	191.1	383.1	40.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.8

The preceding table shows that the highest death rate from tetanus and trismus nascentium occurred in infants under 1 year of age. Above 5 years the death rate from these diseases was insignificant. In infants under 1 year of age the death rate in the cities in the non-registration states (234.5) was excessively high, being more than four times the rate in the cities in the registration states (52.8), and more than seven times the rate in the rural districts of the registration states (30.7).

In comparison with 1890 the death rate from these diseases under 1 year of age shows a great decrease, the aggregate in 1900 (117.7) being less than half the aggregate rate at this age in 1890 (248).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from tetanus and trismus nascentium are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of five age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 and over.
White	77.6	17.4	3.4	1.5	1.6
Colored	1,233.4	262.7	11.7	5.3	6.9
Mothers born in—					
United States	59.8	13.5	3.6	1.1	0.8
Ireland	49.3	10.9	5.7	1.6	0.9
Germany	85.1	17.6	2.2	1.2	1.7
England and Wales	34.2	6.7	3.0	1.4	1.2
Canada	6.4	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.6
Scandinavia	15.8	6.5	2.9	1.5	1.6
Scotland	30.7	6.2	.....	.....	1.3
Italy	58.7	17.2	5.2	2.9	10.0
France	113.9	22.5	.....	.....	6.5
Hungary	85.6	20.4	4.1	.....	.....
Bohemia	44.9	9.3	.....	2.4	.....
Russia	89.6	20.8	1.0	1.5	.....
Poland	86.2	20.8	2.3	2.3	.....
Other foreign	73.5	16.9	2.8	1.0	.....

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to tetanus and trismus nascentium in white infants under 1 year of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in France (113.9), in Russia (89.6), and in Poland (86.2), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Canada (6.4), in Scandinavia (15.8), and in Scotland (30.7).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from tetanus and trismus nascentium at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	480.7	710.5	780.2	874.5
1 year	10.0	12.1	5.1	4.0
2 years	5.5	.....	2.6	.....
3 years	7.7	4.9	1.3	.....
4 years	6.6	4.9	1.3	2.0
Under 5 years	510.5	732.4	790.5	880.5
5 to 9 years	66.3	17.0	33.4	13.9
10 to 14 years	138.1	29.2	34.7	10.0
15 to 19 years	57.5	19.5	18.0	8.0
20 to 24 years	34.2	21.9	14.1	15.0
25 to 29 years	37.6	21.9	19.3	10.0
30 to 34 years	36.5	34.1	11.6	11.9
35 to 39 years	16.6	31.6	15.4	15.9
40 to 44 years	19.9	29.2	10.3	9.9
45 to 49 years	21.0	9.7	15.4	2.0
50 to 54 years	18.8	4.9	9.0	4.0
55 to 59 years	15.5	19.5	9.0	10.0
60 to 64 years	7.7	21.9	10.3	.....
65 to 69 years	7.7	2.4	7.7	.....
70 to 74 years	6.6	2.4	1.3	4.0
75 years and over	5.5	2.4	.....	4.0

The average age at death from tetanus and trismus nascentium in the registration area in 1900 was 11.7 years. In 1890 it was 5.6 years. For those dying at

15 years of age and over, the average age was 36.8 years in 1900, and 38.9 years in 1890.

CONVULSIONS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to convulsions in the United States during the census year was 15,505, of which 8,548 were males, and 6,957 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 15.5. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 19.7.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to convulsions was 9,522, of which 5,275 were males, and 4,247 were females, giving a proportion of 18.8 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 33.1 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 56.2.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from convulsions in the census year, per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities	Rural.
Total	24.5	28.4	18.9	27.4	32.0	21.0	21.7	24.9	16.8
Connecticut	22.0	27.2	12.5	24.9	32.8	10.5	19.1	21.6	14.6
District of Columbia	48.1	48.1	.....	56.0	56.0	.....	40.9	40.9	.....
Maine	16.6	20.3	15.8	19.1	23.0	18.3	14.0	17.8	13.1
Massachusetts	24.8	25.7	22.2	28.5	29.9	24.2	21.4	21.7	20.1
Michigan	23.5	36.0	18.3	25.8	39.6	20.4	21.0	32.5	15.9
New Hampshire	25.3	41.5	15.0	28.2	48.5	16.3	22.3	35.1	13.8
New Jersey	47.0	56.4	34.7	51.7	60.1	40.9	42.3	52.7	28.3
New York	20.1	22.2	15.9	22.1	24.7	16.9	18.1	19.7	14.9
Rhode Island	10.7	12.7	6.9	13.8	18.2	5.5	7.8	7.5	8.3
Vermont	19.5	23.6	18.8	25.1	35.5	23.6	13.7	12.4	13.8

This table shows that the death rates from convulsions in the registration states were highest in the District of Columbia (48.1) and New Jersey (47), and lowest in Rhode Island (10.7) and Maine (16.6). It was higher in the cities (28.4) than in the rural districts (18.9), being highest of all in the cities in New Jersey (56.4) and lowest in the rural districts in Rhode Island (6.9).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from convulsions among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	29.3	38.0	24.8	32.4	18.5	49.2
Ireland	16.5	17.9	16.1	17.7	10.3	19.2
Germany	23.9	25.4	18.0	18.4	16.6	37.8
England and Wales	17.0	21.1	14.5	18.7	6.8	28.6
Canada	25.3	30.0	25.8	31.5	18.6	17.4
Scandinavia	26.1	25.2	25.9	24.3	28.9	26.3
Scotland	13.3	15.9	13.6	16.9	6.6	12.0
Italy	39.2	41.5	38.9	41.5	25.9	41.7
France	15.0	12.7	15.1	11.6	23.4	14.6
Hungary and Bohemia	57.1	56.4	31.9	26.6	63.8	103.0
Russia and Poland	39.1	39.1	25.2	23.4	38.7	100.3
Other foreign	49.4	52.4	44.4	46.0	40.3	77.1

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to convulsions, in the registration area, were highest among those whose mothers were born in Hungary and Bohemia (57.1), "Other foreign" countries (49.4), and in Italy (39.2); and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Scotland (13.3), in France (15), and in Ireland (16.5).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from convulsions during the census year in each of two age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 5.		5 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	301.7	513.9	2.3	4.0
Males	338.7	558.6	1.9	3.6
Females	264.3	468.2	2.8	4.4
Cities	340.3	587.1	2.5	4.0
Males	379.6	642.8	2.1	3.6
Females	300.6	530.3	2.9	4.3
States	221.4	392.8	1.9	3.5
Males	250.9	419.9	1.4	3.1
Females	191.4	365.3	2.3	3.8
Cities	249.4	480.0	1.9	3.1
Males	278.7	520.4	1.6	2.9
Females	219.7	439.1	2.2	3.2
Rural	177.1	243.2	1.8	4.0
Males	207.1	248.8	1.1	3.3
Females	146.6	237.4	2.5	4.7
Cities in other states	427.7	679.6	3.1	4.8
Males	476.4	747.8	2.6	4.3
Females	378.4	609.7	3.6	5.3

The preceding table shows that the death rate from convulsions was highest in children under 5 years of age, and that at this age it was nearly twice as high in the cities in the nonregistration states (427.7) as in the cities in the registration states (249.4). In the rural districts of the registration states it was 177.1.

In comparison with 1890, the death rate from convulsions was very much lower in all of the areas, the greatest decrease occurring in the cities in the registration states, where the rate under 5 years declined from 480 in 1890 to 249.4 in 1900.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from convulsions are indicated in the following table, for the registration area, giving the death rates during the census year in each of two age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 5.	5 and over.
White	282.9	2.2
Colored	823.2	4.9
Mothers born in—		
United States	230.2	1.9
Ireland	240.2	2.4
Germany	321.0	1.4
England and Wales	230.7	2.3
Canada	210.7	2.3
Scandinavia	194.9	1.9
Scotland	203.5	1.5
Italy	226.1	2.6
France	337.2	.....
Hungary	265.3	3.0
Bohemia	531.2	4.2
Russia	152.8	1.2
Poland	286.5	2.4
Other foreign	376.8	2.0

The preceding table shows that the death rates from convulsions in white children under 5 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Bohemia (531.2), in "Other foreign" countries (376.8), and in France (337.2); and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Russia (152.8), in Scandinavia (194.9), and in Scotland (203.5).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from convulsions at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	781.3	715.6	751.0	698.1
1 year	106.3	118.1	119.9	133.6
2 years	39.5	41.3	43.6	50.1
3 years	16.9	24.8	22.5	26.2
4 years	10.5	13.7	10.9	15.1
Under 5 years	954.5	913.5	947.9	923.1
5 to 9 years	15.4	20.5	18.9	21.9
10 years and over	30.1	66.0	33.2	55.0

This table shows that of the total deaths from convulsions in the registration area, more than 70 per cent occurred in children under 1 year of age, and more than 90 per cent in children under 5 years of age.

The average age at death from convulsions in the registration area in 1900 was 2.5 years, being the same as in 1890. For those dying at 15 years of age and over, the average age was 40 years in 1900, and 41.3 years in 1890.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from convulsions during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	12.9	10.7	9.7	16.0	12.1
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	15.7	17.8	15.2	16.1	14.8
3. South Atlantic Coast region	13.6	11.2	12.1	19.3	17.9
4. Gulf Coast region	11.1	8.1	11.9	11.8	13.7
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	11.4	11.1	8.3	16.8	11.8
6. Central Appalachian region	32.3	28.9	26.8	42.9	38.6
7. Region of the Great Northern lakes	27.1	20.2	18.6	31.3	30.1
8. Interior plateau	22.0	17.2	14.7	27.8	26.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	6.7	6.7	6.1	10.5	16.2
10. Ohio River belt	16.5	12.2	11.8	23.0	22.6
11. Southern Interior plateau	9.1	9.1	9.1	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	10.8	9.8	12.4	7.4	13.1
13. North Mississippi River belt	19.6	15.4	17.0	23.7	23.6
14. Southwest Central region	7.1	6.9	7.1	12.7	11.1
15. Central region—plains and prairies	11.6	11.5	9.3	19.6	14.9
16. Prairie region	13.7	14.1	13.0	14.8	14.1
17. Missouri River belt	13.6	13.1	11.7	13.7	17.3
18. Region of the Western plains	9.9	7.5	7.3	17.2	19.3
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	13.8	14.6	11.8	16.4	14.4
20. Cordilleran region	9.5	8.8	8.7	13.8	16.2
21. Pacific Coast region	7.7	7.6	6.9	7.8	8.4

The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to convulsions were greatest in the Central Appalachian region, the region of the Great Northern lakes, and the interior plateau, and least in the Southwest Central region, Southern Central Appalachian region, and Pacific Coast region.

The geographical distribution of deaths from convulsions under 5 years of age, per 1,000 deaths from known causes under 5 years of age, by state groups, is shown by plate No. 22.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of this class in the United States during the census year was 75,791, of which 40,804 were males and 34,987 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this class of diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 75.9. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 58.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this class of diseases was 43,233, of which

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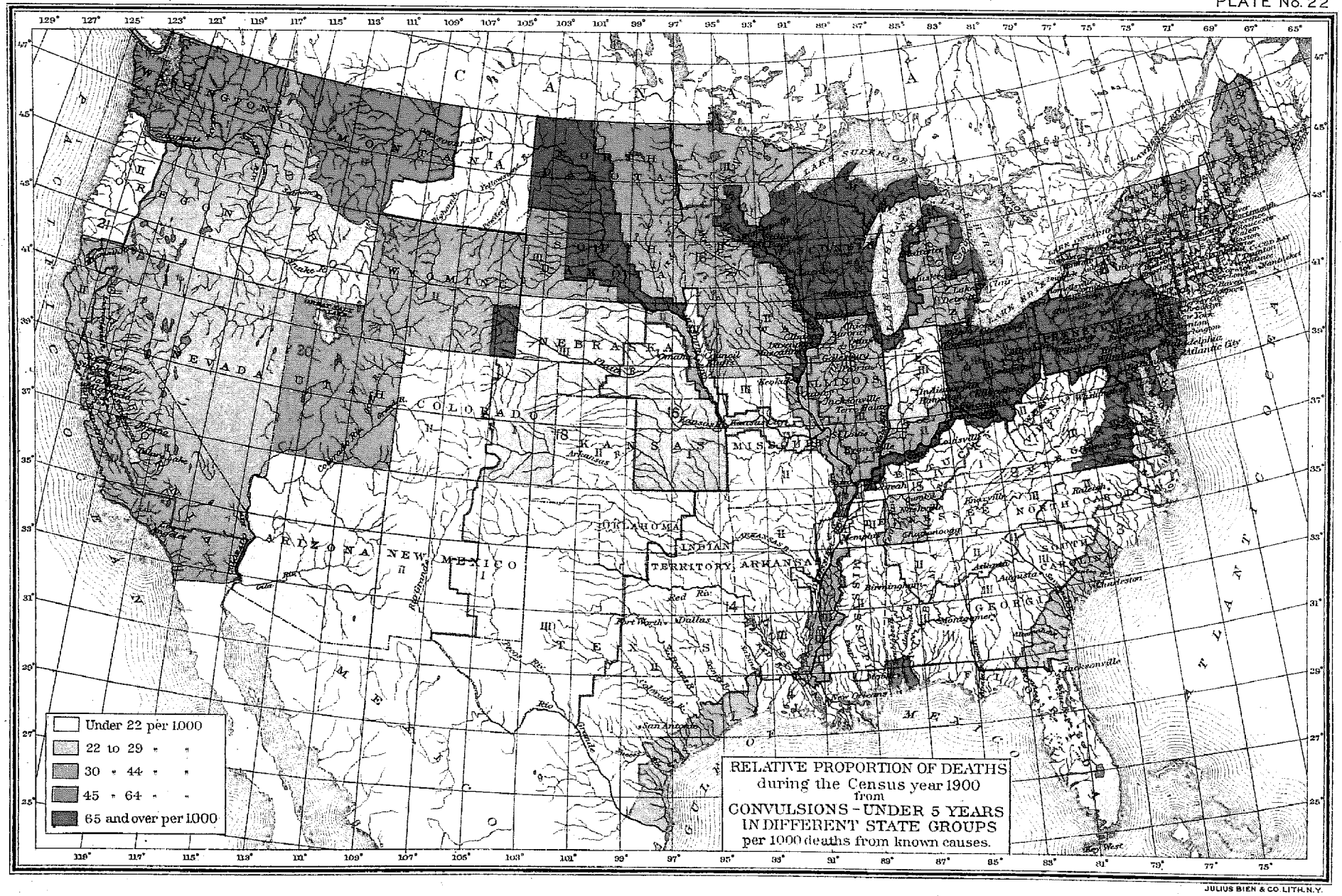
PLATE No. 22



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22,884 were males and 20,349 were females, giving a proportion of 85.1 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 150.1 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 134.2.

In England and Wales the death rate due to diseases of the circulatory system for the year 1899 was 170.8 per 100,000 of population (males, 167.3; females, 173.1).

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from diseases of the circulatory system in the census year, per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	154.6	148.3	163.6	161.4	150.0	177.2	147.8	146.6	149.5
Connecticut	142.3	132.8	160.0	139.5	121.6	172.1	145.1	143.8	147.7
District of Columbia	216.7	216.7	.....	237.9	237.9	.....	197.7	197.7	.....
Maine	182.4	185.8	181.8	201.7	226.6	196.9	162.8	148.5	165.9
Massachusetts	170.5	160.3	202.9	177.4	160.2	230.8	164.0	160.5	175.4
Michigan	129.0	125.2	130.6	144.8	140.0	146.6	112.3	110.7	113.0
New Hampshire	194.1	165.5	212.1	211.3	180.9	229.3	177.0	151.3	194.2
New Jersey	149.2	140.7	160.4	152.2	142.0	165.3	146.3	139.5	155.4
New York	150.6	144.6	163.1	154.7	145.1	174.0	146.5	144.1	151.9
Rhode Island	152.1	145.5	165.1	152.5	143.3	169.8	151.8	147.5	160.5
Vermont	198.5	158.7	204.7	214.1	155.2	222.8	182.2	162.0	185.5

This table shows that the death rates from diseases of the circulatory system in the registration states were highest in the District of Columbia (216.7) and Vermont (198.5), and lowest in Michigan (129) and Connecticut (142.3). The rate was somewhat higher in the rural districts (163.6) than in the cities (148.3). Excluding the District of Columbia, the highest death rate from these diseases in the cities was in Maine (185.8) and the lowest, in Michigan (125.2). In the rural districts the highest death rate occurred in New Hampshire (212.1) and the lowest, in Michigan (130.6).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the circulatory system among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	126.8	109.4	135.5	119.8	148.5	88.4
Ireland	205.5	206.3	206.0	207.0	202.5	201.7
Germany	144.9	143.8	148.4	147.9	149.9	136.7

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
England and Wales	165.7	155.6	167.6	155.2	190.8	157.0
Canada	90.4	89.8	91.7	92.0	91.2	70.9
Scandinavia	68.8	72.5	70.6	78.8	55.9	65.5
Scotland	171.8	155.7	174.7	155.8	214.4	155.5
Italy	76.4	82.5	76.2	82.9	41.8	78.6
France	176.7	175.1	161.9	153.2	182.8	216.4
Hungary and Bohemia	66.4	71.5	59.3	66.6	15.9	79.4
Russia and Poland	55.4	56.3	57.5	58.9	47.0	46.2
Other foreign	102.7	107.6	97.2	101.0	87.8	133.5

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to diseases of the circulatory system in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Ireland (205.5), in France (176.7), and in Scotland (171.8); and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia and Poland (55.4), in Hungary and Bohemia (66.4), and in Scandinavia (68.8).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the circulatory system during the census year, in each of six age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 1.		UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 TO 44.		45 TO 64		65 AND OVER	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	363.0	458.3	90.3	111.2	27.5	27.4	59.6	59.4	310.3	274.2	1,322.8	1,068.0
Males	415.2	511.5	102.6	124.2	23.2	25.0	59.3	60.8	336.0	294.5	1,502.1	1,184.1
Females	309.9	403.7	78.0	98.0	31.9	29.9	59.8	57.9	284.2	254.1	1,162.7	964.4
Cities	351.1	472.9	89.5	116.2	31.7	30.4	65.3	65.0	342.8	304.0	1,362.7	1,141.7
Males	399.1	525.3	101.0	129.1	26.8	26.5	66.9	68.2	372.9	327.9	1,543.9	1,288.5
Females	302.2	419.1	77.9	103.1	36.5	34.3	63.7	61.7	312.5	280.4	1,215.0	1,021.9
States	366.1	482.2	90.3	115.7	25.6	27.3	54.6	57.6	288.7	267.6	1,316.4	1,067.6
Males	405.8	542.7	99.5	130.7	21.0	25.7	51.2	56.7	307.3	281.0	1,486.0	1,174.4
Females	325.7	420.0	81.1	100.4	30.3	28.8	58.0	58.4	270.1	254.6	1,162.0	970.7
Cities	344.1	526.1	88.6	129.0	33.1	33.6	63.8	68.2	336.6	320.8	1,387.6	1,205.0
Males	367.9	589.1	94.4	145.0	27.3	29.5	62.2	70.2	358.8	337.2	1,546.6	1,358.9
Females	319.9	461.6	82.8	112.7	39.0	37.7	65.3	66.4	315.4	305.3	1,263.8	1,084.1
Rural	402.5	400.3	93.0	92.9	15.0	17.8	39.7	39.0	233.5	201.5	1,264.2	967.1
Males	468.2	456.6	107.5	106.4	12.3	20.1	34.1	34.2	250.7	212.8	1,447.5	1,056.1
Females	335.4	342.0	78.2	79.0	17.7	15.4	45.6	43.8	215.4	190.5	1,077.2	877.4
Cities in other states	358.0	426.3	90.4	105.2	30.4	27.6	66.6	62.0	348.6	286.7	1,338.0	1,069.2
Males	430.1	469.5	107.4	115.4	26.4	24.0	71.0	66.5	385.8	318.7	1,541.4	1,211.3
Females	284.5	381.9	73.1	94.8	34.3	31.3	62.3	57.3	309.8	253.3	1,161.4	947.7

The preceding table shows that the death rates from this class of diseases were highest in infants under 1 year of age, and in persons 65 years of age and over. At 45 to 64 years the death rate (310.3) was somewhat less than the death rate under 1 year of age (363).

In the age group under 1 year the highest mortality from this class of diseases occurred in the rural districts in the registration states (402.5), and the lowest occurred in the cities in the same states (344.1).

At 45 to 64 years of age the death rate from these diseases was highest in the cities in the nonregistration states (348.6), and lowest in the rural portions of the registration states (233.5).

In the age group 65 years of age and over, it was highest in the cities in the registration states (1,387.6), and lowest in the rural districts of the same states (1,264.2).

In the age groups under 5 years and above 45 years, the death rate of males from this class of diseases exceeded that of females, but in the age groups between 5 and 45, the mortality of females was greater than that of males.

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a decrease in the death rate from these causes at each age up to 5 years, and an increase in the rates at each age above 5.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diseases of the circulatory system are indicated for the registration area in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of six age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	364.6	90.1	27.5	56.2	299.1	1,311.8
Colored	317.7	96.7	28.4	124.3	585.4	1,726.1
Mothers born in—						
United States	401.0	95.4	23.2	40.3	213.7	1,071.1
Ireland	362.5	93.0	32.1	82.6	414.0	1,395.5
Germany	268.9	65.0	28.9	58.2	265.5	1,224.3
England and Wales	376.4	84.2	38.0	45.9	258.3	1,290.0
Canada	358.3	85.0	22.9	42.6	213.3	1,202.0
Scandinavia	213.4	55.2	26.5	33.8	209.6	856.3
Scotland	276.6	61.7	11.3	55.7	269.1	1,226.5
Italy	235.0	64.8	29.2	50.8	258.7	764.8
France	227.8	45.0	48.1	60.7	232.9	1,181.5
Hungary	235.4	61.2	20.5	36.8	193.3	936.8
Bohemia	89.9	46.6	20.4	41.0	187.3	1,161.0
Russia	193.1	65.3	31.8	50.1	269.5	1,184.5
Poland	114.9	33.6	8.0	22.3	115.4	547.2
Other foreign	251.1	68.9	27.5	52.0	265.2	1,211.0

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to diseases of the circulatory system in white children under 5 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in the United States (95.4), in Ireland (93), and in Canada (85), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (33.6), in France (45), and in Bohemia (46.6).

At 65 years of age and over they were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland (1,395.5), in England and Wales (1,290), and in Scotland (1,226.5); and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (547.2), in Scandinavia (856.3), and in Italy (764.8).

The following table shows the death rates from diseases of the circulatory system in the registration area during the census year, by conjugal condition in relation to age:

DEATH RATES BY CONJUGAL CONDITION, AND AGE.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	AGE.							
	15 years and over.		15 to 44 years.		45 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	91.0	72.9	55.4	44.1	444.7	273.6	1,735.0	1,154.7
Married	216.3	147.3	56.5	67.5	282.9	245.8	1,302.1	979.1
Widowed	909.1	591.0	163.0	104.6	560.7	365.2	1,778.4	1,231.8

The preceding table shows that in persons 15 to 44 years of age the death rates of the married (males, 56.5; females, 67.5) were higher than that of the single (males, 55.4; females, 44.1). At 45 to 64 years they were higher in the single (males, 444.7; females, 273.6) than in the married (males, 282.9; females, 245.8). The rates were highest in persons 65 years of age and over, and in this group they were higher for the single (males, 1,735; females, 1,154.7) than for the married (males, 1,302.1; females, 979.1).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system at each age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	56.8	46.8	79.4	67.3
1 year	3.0	2.6	4.7	3.7
2 years	2.2	1.8	2.9	2.5
3 years	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2
4 years	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.2
Under 5 years	66.7	56.3	91.3	77.9
5 to 9 years	14.2	18.6	16.6	20.5
10 to 14 years	13.6	24.4	17.4	24.0
15 to 19 years	17.1	21.8	22.4	25.7
20 to 24 years	20.3	29.4	25.9	33.6
25 to 29 years	26.4	31.8	31.0	40.0
30 to 34 years	33.6	37.5	39.3	39.6
35 to 39 years	44.8	45.6	49.9	46.9
40 to 44 years	49.1	51.4	54.4	50.1
45 to 49 years	55.8	58.0	65.3	60.5
50 to 54 years	73.4	68.8	70.3	72.1
55 to 59 years	87.5	78.6	79.4	76.8
60 to 64 years	103.6	93.9	92.2	85.7
65 to 69 years	113.2	106.4	102.6	94.7
70 to 74 years	113.6	106.0	95.1	93.3
75 to 79 years	91.4	85.7	78.6	78.0
80 to 84 years	51.1	53.2	45.0	49.2
85 to 89 years	20.2	23.8	17.8	23.8
90 to 94 years	3.6	6.9	4.4	5.5
95 years and over	0.8	1.9	1.1	2.1

The average age at death from diseases of the circulatory system in the registration area in 1900 was 53.6 years; in 1890 it was 50.5 years. For those dying at 15 years and over, the average age was 58.9 years in 1900, and 57.1 years in 1890.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	96.5	122.0	107.7	84.2	92.9
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	75.7	85.5	85.6	69.7	77.4
3. South Atlantic Coast region	57.7	54.3	58.4	59.6	62.7
4. Gulf Coast region	68.6	58.5	60.8	78.8	82.9
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	98.4	119.4	96.3	81.0	80.2
6. Central Appalachian region	84.0	90.0	88.1	68.3	79.8
7. Region of the Great Northern lakes	83.1	100.7	91.9	74.2	79.1
8. Interior plateau	84.6	91.2	84.4	81.7	81.4
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	50.7	50.6	48.9	65.6	68.4
10. Ohio River belt	79.6	89.2	71.7	74.3	81.8
11. Southern Interior plateau	53.3	50.7	55.8	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	41.2	33.0	44.2	52.6	55.2
13. North Mississippi River belt	73.3	75.6	68.8	74.4	73.9
14. Southwest Central region	39.6	38.6	39.1	66.3	55.3
15. Central region—plains and prairies	72.3	76.8	66.4	77.4	72.9
16. Prairie region	85.0	89.0	80.6	78.1	89.2
17. Missouri River belt	75.5	75.1	69.8	83.2	76.3
18. Region of the Western plains	61.0	65.7	52.4	65.0	64.7
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	101.7	112.2	97.2	89.3	86.5
20. Cordilleran region	71.5	69.7	67.3	83.3	97.8
21. Pacific Coast region	109.9	111.5	81.1	117.5	115.0

The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system were greatest in the Pacific Coast region (109.9), the Heavily timbered region of the Northwest (101.7), the Northeastern hills and plateaus (98.4), and the North Atlantic Coast region (96.5); and least in the Southwest Central region (39.6), South Mississippi River belt (41.2), and the Southern Central Appalachian region (50.7).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from diseases of the circulatory system in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

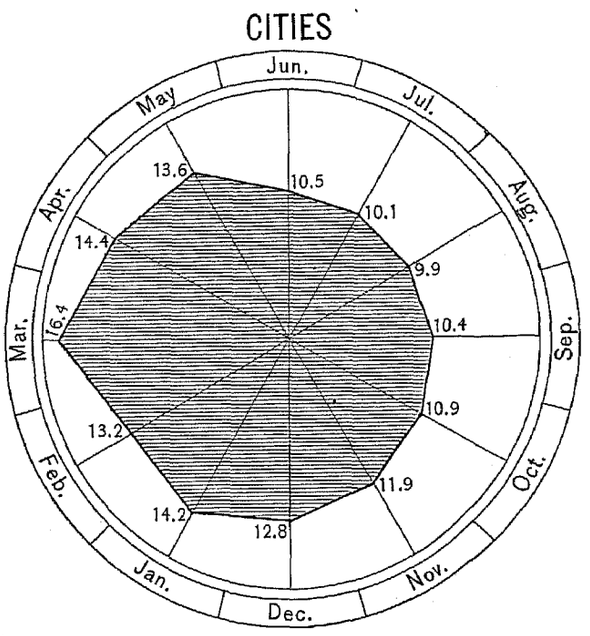
DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

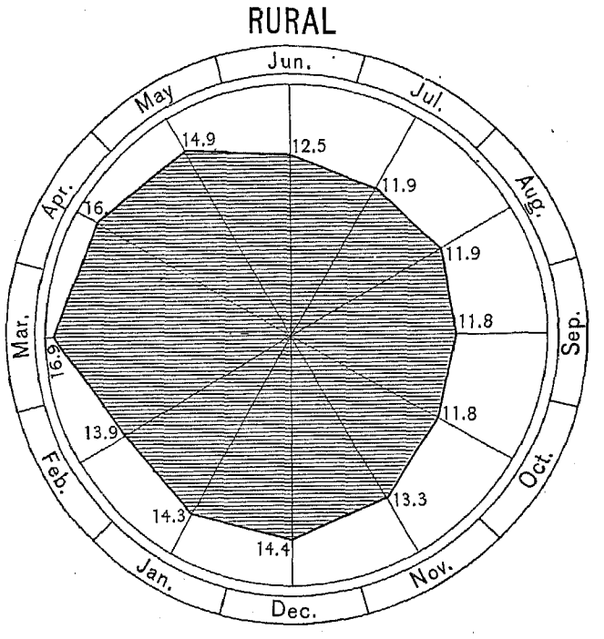
MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	14.3	14.2	14.3
February	13.5	13.2	13.9
March	16.6	16.4	16.9
April	15.1	14.4	16.0
May	14.1	13.6	14.9

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS—Continued.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
June	11.3	10.5	12.5
July	10.9	10.1	11.9
August	10.7	9.9	11.9
September	10.9	10.4	11.8
October	11.2	10.9	11.8
November	12.5	11.9	13.3
December	13.4	12.8	14.4

The death rate from diseases of the circulatory system in each month in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative difference in the rates in the two areas are shown in the following diagram:





The preceding table and diagram show that in both cities and rural districts of the registration states the death rates due to diseases of the circulatory system were highest in March and April. The death rate from these diseases was lowest in the cities in August and in the rural districts in September and October.

The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months, in the United States, as a whole, and in the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	93.4	92.3
February	91.2	87.1
March	105.1	107.3
April	103.6	97.5
May	100.4	91.6
June	68.7	73.2
July	67.8	70.2
August	67.5	69.3
September	67.6	70.8
October	73.9	72.7
November	76.5	80.9
December	85.3	87.1

HEART DISEASE AND DROPSY.

For purposes of comparison this title includes deaths from pericarditis, organic diseases of the heart, and dropsy, as in the Eleventh Census. The deaths from each of these diseases are shown separately in the general tables, giving each disease and class of diseases in relation to sex and age.

The number, by sex, was as follows:

	UNITED STATES.		REGISTRATION RECORD.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Heart disease	36,500	31,939	19,783	18,161
Pericarditis	457	419	335	329
Dropsy	5,600	5,664	948	1,031

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the heart and dropsy, combined, in the United States during the census year was 80,579, of which 42,557 were males and 38,022 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 80.7. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 65.5.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to these diseases was 40,587, of which 21,066

were males and 19,521 were females, giving a proportion of 79.9 deaths from them in 1,000 deaths from all known causes and a death rate of 140.9 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 132.1.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from heart disease and dropsy in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area.....1900..	140.9	137.4	142.8	132.0	110.3	145.6	72.5	222.0	216.6	225.0	208.6
1890..	132.1	128.4	132.3	124.7	105.3	139.0	69.2	192.2	204.0	209.2	198.9
Cities.....1900..	135.6	130.8	134.4	127.2	97.8	124.9	74.2	219.0	221.7	229.6	214.2
1890..	127.7	122.6	126.0	119.4	93.0	123.8	69.4	190.9	209.8	217.2	202.7
States .....1900..	144.5	143.3	147.0	139.5	119.8	152.5	73.6	212.8	203.7	214.0	193.6
1890..	140.6	139.8	143.3	136.5	119.4	147.5	72.7	199.0	173.8	166.3	180.9
Cities.....1900..	136.0	133.8	132.7	134.7	101.3	131.7	75.7	203.9	221.3	230.2	213.0
1890..	137.0	135.6	137.8	133.6	105.4	136.5	74.3	198.7	187.4	183.9	190.5
Rural.....1900..	156.8	156.9	166.6	146.6	141.5	168.5	69.2	236.6	154.5	172.4	135.0
1890..	146.1	146.2	151.2	141.1	136.3	156.0	68.4	199.8	142.4	129.3	156.5
Cities in other states .....1900..	135.3	127.9	136.0	119.8	94.9	112.7	69.6	239.1	221.8	229.4	214.5
1890..	119.1	109.8	114.7	104.8	81.5	96.4	58.0	182.0	216.0	226.0	206.3

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from heart disease and dropsy was highest in the rural districts in the registration states (156.8) and lowest in the cities in the nonregistration states (135.3). It was much higher in the colored (216.6) than in the whites (137.4) and was twice as high for the foreign whites (222) as for the native whites (110.3), but in the latter class it was twice as high among those of native parents (145.6) as among those of foreign parents (72.5), which is due to the greater proportion of persons of advanced age of native parentage.

In comparison with 1890 there was an increase in the death rates due to heart disease and dropsy in all the areas except the cities in the registration states where the rate decreased very slightly.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from heart disease and dropsy in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total .....1900..	144.5	136.1	156.8	148.4	135.2	166.7	140.7	136.7	146.5
1890..	140.6	137.0	146.1	143.8	139.0	150.8	137.5	135.1	141.3
Connecticut.....1900..	130.8	119.8	149.7	127.0	109.3	159.1	133.7	130.2	140.1
1890..	128.4	123.4	131.9	132.3	130.0	133.9	124.5	117.1	129.9
District of Columbia .....1900..	206.6	206.6	.....	225.0	225.0	.....	190.2	190.2	.....
1890..	126.7	126.7	.....	140.5	140.5	.....	114.2	114.2	.....
Maine[1].....1900..	174.4	179.0	173.4	190.1	224.8	183.3	158.3	137.2	163.1
Massachusetts.....1900..	156.1	145.8	188.6	160.2	143.5	212.2	152.1	148.0	165.4
1890..	156.2	152.2	169.2	156.2	151.1	172.5	156.1	153.1	166.1
Michigan[1].....1900..	125.8	118.9	127.9	136.4	127.6	139.9	113.5	110.5	114.9
New Hampshire .....1900..	187.5	164.3	202.2	198.2	174.3	212.3	177.0	155.0	191.8
1890..	173.2	149.3	183.1	176.4	168.1	181.5	170.0	137.0	184.7
New Jersey.....1900..	139.5	130.8	151.1	139.6	129.8	152.5	139.3	131.7	149.7
1890..	124.2	121.3	128.1	121.1	114.3	129.9	127.8	128.2	126.4
New York .....1900..	140.6	131.6	159.4	142.1	129.4	167.7	139.2	133.7	150.8
1890..	137.8	133.7	144.6	142.3	136.7	151.1	133.4	130.8	137.9
Rhode Island .....1900..	136.3	130.3	148.0	134.4	126.6	149.3	138.0	133.7	146.7
1890..	142.7	142.0	143.7	143.4	146.0	140.0	142.0	138.2	147.4
Vermont .....1900..	181.6	148.0	186.8	193.0	142.0	200.5	169.7	153.7	172.4
1890..	154.9	166.1	153.9	161.8	199.3	158.6	147.8	135.6	149.0

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that the death rates from heart disease and dropsy in the registration states were highest in the District of Columbia (206.6) and New Hampshire (187.5) and lowest in Michigan (125.3) and Connecticut (130.3). The rate was higher in the rural districts (156.8) than in the cities (136.1), and, excluding the District of Columbia, it was highest of all in the rural districts of New Hampshire (202.2).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from heart disease and dropsy among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	117.6	99.0	125.7	107.3	140.9	82.1
Ireland	194.1	194.0	193.8	193.6	194.7	196.6
Germany	140.2	138.2	140.9	138.0	150.0	138.6
England and Wales	154.1	142.7	155.7	141.3	182.5	147.1
Canada	86.2	83.7	87.5	85.9	89.5	64.7
Scandinavia	66.8	68.9	67.2	71.4	59.5	66.0
Scotland	160.6	141.4	164.5	142.1	211.8	138.7
Italy	69.3	74.9	68.7	74.8	37.4	76.0
France	160.7	157.3	148.2	137.7	173.4	194.4
Hungary and Bohemia	65.3	69.9	54.8	60.4	21.2	84.9
Russia and Poland	50.9	51.6	51.9	52.8	44.3	46.9
Other foreign	98.3	101.3	89.8	90.1	89.3	145.1

This table shows that the death rates due to heart disease and dropsy in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Ireland (194.1), in France (160.7), and in Scotland (160.6), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia and Poland (50.9), in Hungary and Bohemia (65.3), and in Scandinavia (66.8). The rate was lower among those whose mothers were born in the United States (117.6) than in those whose mothers were born in Germany (140.2) or in England and Wales (154.1).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from heart disease and dropsy during the census year in each of three age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREA.	15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	57.2	59.8	293.9	278.7	1,259.4	1,111.3
Males	56.4	60.1	310.2	289.9	1,408.1	1,219.5
Females	57.9	59.5	277.3	267.5	1,126.6	1,014.7
Cities	62.8	64.9	323.8	305.8	1,276.9	1,174.2
Males	63.6	66.9	342.9	320.0	1,424.9	1,310.2
Females	62.0	62.9	304.6	291.7	1,156.3	1,063.0

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES—Continued.

REGISTRATION AREA.	15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
States	51.8	57.4	271.1	267.9	1,255.1	1,093.8
Males	48.0	55.9	282.7	273.2	1,397.7	1,193.7
Females	55.5	58.8	259.5	262.8	1,125.3	1,003.2
Cities	60.4	66.6	312.6	312.6	1,284.4	1,187.4
Males	57.9	67.9	326.3	320.2	1,416.0	1,326.8
Females	62.7	65.4	299.5	305.5	1,182.1	1,078.0
Rural	37.7	41.2	223.3	212.5	1,233.6	1,025.4
Males	32.3	35.8	234.8	216.2	1,386.2	1,108.3
Females	43.3	46.8	211.0	208.9	1,077.9	941.8
Cities in other states	65.0	63.3	334.3	298.7	1,269.5	1,158.9
Males	68.6	66.1	358.0	319.8	1,433.4	1,292.0
Females	61.4	60.5	309.6	276.7	1,129.6	1,045.1

This table shows that the greatest mortality from heart disease and dropsy occurred in persons 65 years of age and over (1,259.4), and that at this age it was highest in the cities in the registration states (1,284.4) and lowest in the rural districts of the same states (1,233.6).

At 45 to 64 years of age it was higher in the cities in the nonregistration states (334.3) than in the cities in the registration states (312.6) or in the rural districts of the same states (223.3).

In the age group 15 to 44 years of age the death rate of males (56.4) was lower than that of females (57.9), but above 45 years the death rate of males was considerably higher than that of females.

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a slight increase in the death rate due to these diseases at 45 years and over and a slight decrease in the rate under 45.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from heart disease and dropsy are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of three age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	53.6	281.5	1,246.2
Colored	126.3	598.5	1,740.9
Mothers born in—			
United States	38.4	199.3	1,016.1
Ireland	79.9	393.1	1,314.3
Germany	50.9	257.3	1,215.2
England and Wales	44.0	243.2	1,201.1
Canada	40.9	207.5	1,178.9
Scandinavia	32.6	202.0	890.1
Scotland	53.0	260.9	1,124.3
Italy	46.7	247.6	744.1
France	51.5	207.9	1,107.7
Hungary	33.3	170.6	749.1
Bohemia	41.6	218.5	1,312.5
Russia	47.1	252.2	1,059.9
Poland	21.7	115.4	567.5
Other foreign	50.1	257.3	1,232.2

It will be seen from this table that the death rates due to heart disease and dropsy in white persons 45 to 64 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland (393.1), in Scotland (260.9), and in Germany (257.3), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (115.4), in Hungary (170.6), and in the United States (199.3).

At 65 years of age and over, they were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland (1,314.3), in Bohemia (1,312.5), and in "Other foreign" countries (1,232.2); and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (567.5), in Italy (744.1), and in Hungary (749.1).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from heart disease and dropsy at each age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

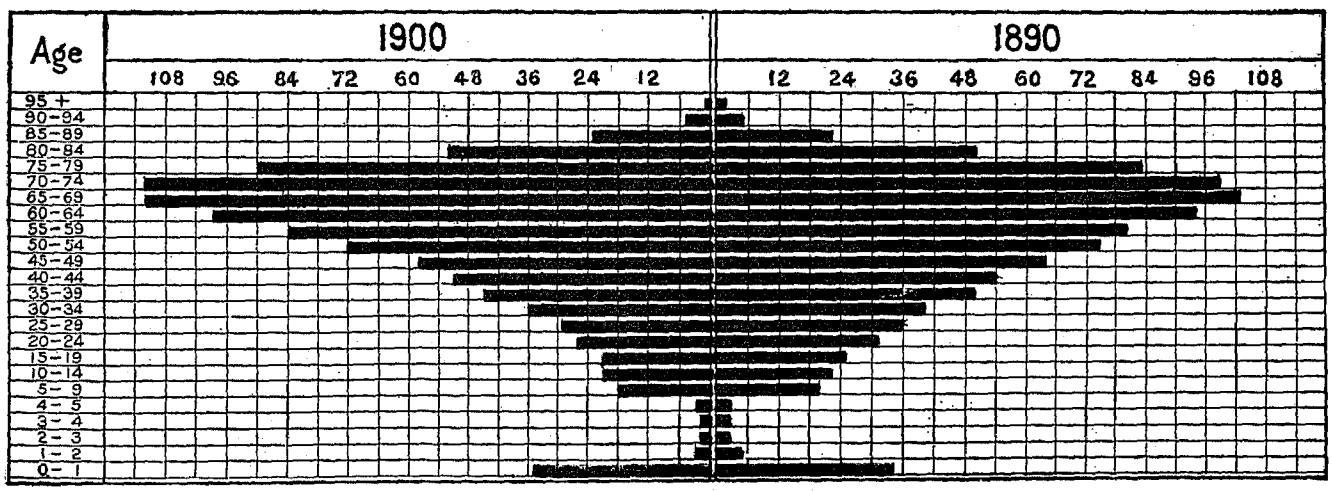
AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	37.5	31.9	37.2	31.2
1 year	3.4	2.9	5.1	4.1
2 years	2.5	2.0	2.9	2.5
3 years	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.5
4 years	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.3
Under 5 years	48.5	42.1	50.9	42.6

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES—Con.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
5 to 9 years	16.1	19.9	18.8	21.5
10 to 14 years	15.3	25.9	19.0	25.2
15 to 19 years	18.7	23.1	23.9	26.0
20 to 24 years	22.4	29.6	27.7	33.6
25 to 29 years	27.1	30.8	31.9	39.7
30 to 34 years	34.6	37.9	40.4	39.8
35 to 39 years	45.0	45.9	50.0	49.0
40 to 44 years	49.8	52.5	54.8	52.2
45 to 49 years	57.2	59.0	64.4	62.6
50 to 54 years	73.3	70.2	72.4	76.7
55 to 59 years	87.9	79.2	80.4	78.9
60 to 64 years	102.9	96.0	96.8	90.2
65 to 69 years	115.2	108.2	108.2	98.5
70 to 74 years	116.2	107.6	102.6	96.3
75 to 79 years	92.7	86.6	84.2	81.6
80 to 84 years	51.8	52.9	48.1	52.1
85 to 89 years	20.9	24.2	19.3	24.9
90 to 94 years	3.6	6.5	4.8	6.1
95 years and over	0.8	1.9	1.4	2.5

The average age at death from heart disease and dropsy in the registration area in 1900 was 54.3 years. In 1890 it was 52.7 years. For those dying at 15 years of age and over, the average age was 58.8 years in 1900 and 57.4 years in 1890.

The comparative proportions of deaths from heart disease and dropsy at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from heart disease and dropsy during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	88.9	111.5	103.5	75.9	85.9
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	71.1	89.8	91.2	61.7	71.7
3. South Atlantic Coast region	88.3	95.3	98.7	66.2	68.5
4. Gulf Coast region	76.9	76.6	77.6	72.9	80.7
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	91.7	110.7	91.6	74.7	73.6
6. Central Appalachian region	91.5	100.4	101.7	64.6	81.3
7. Region of the Great Northern lakes	79.5	101.2	94.4	66.1	75.6
8. Interior plateau	87.4	101.5	98.7	74.8	77.5
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	70.6	69.5	71.0	72.9	79.2
10. Ohio River belt	84.8	99.8	83.8	68.4	80.9
11. Southern Interior plateau	78.6	75.6	81.4	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	65.2	58.6	73.3	61.2	67.5
13. North Mississippi River belt	77.6	87.5	82.7	68.1	68.8
14. Southwest Central region	52.8	52.0	52.8	69.9	55.3
15. Central region—plains and prairies	80.9	85.0	79.6	74.5	73.9
16. Prairie region	93.5	96.3	91.5	78.8	93.0
17. Missouri River belt	80.7	84.9	79.1	79.9	77.2
18. Region of the Western plains	68.6	74.8	64.8	61.1	64.7
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	101.8	111.1	101.2	82.9	85.1
20. Cordilleran region	77.3	74.2	77.8	85.8	93.1
21. Pacific Coast region	104.9	112.4	87.2	104.9	108.5

The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths from heart disease and dropsy were greatest in the Pacific Coast region (104.9), the heavily timbered region of the Northwest (101.8), and the prairie region (93.5), and least in the Southwest Central region (52.8), South Mississippi River belt (65.2), and the region of the Western plains (68.6).

The geographical distribution of deaths from heart disease and dropsy, by state groups, is shown by plate No. 23.

ANGINA PECTORIS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to angina pectoris in the United States during the census year was 2,785, of which 1,595 were males and 1,190 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 2.8. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 1.5.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 1,839, of which 1,055 were males and 784 were females, giving a proportion of 3.6 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 6.4 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the rate was 3.4.

The following table shows, for the registration states in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from angina pectoris in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

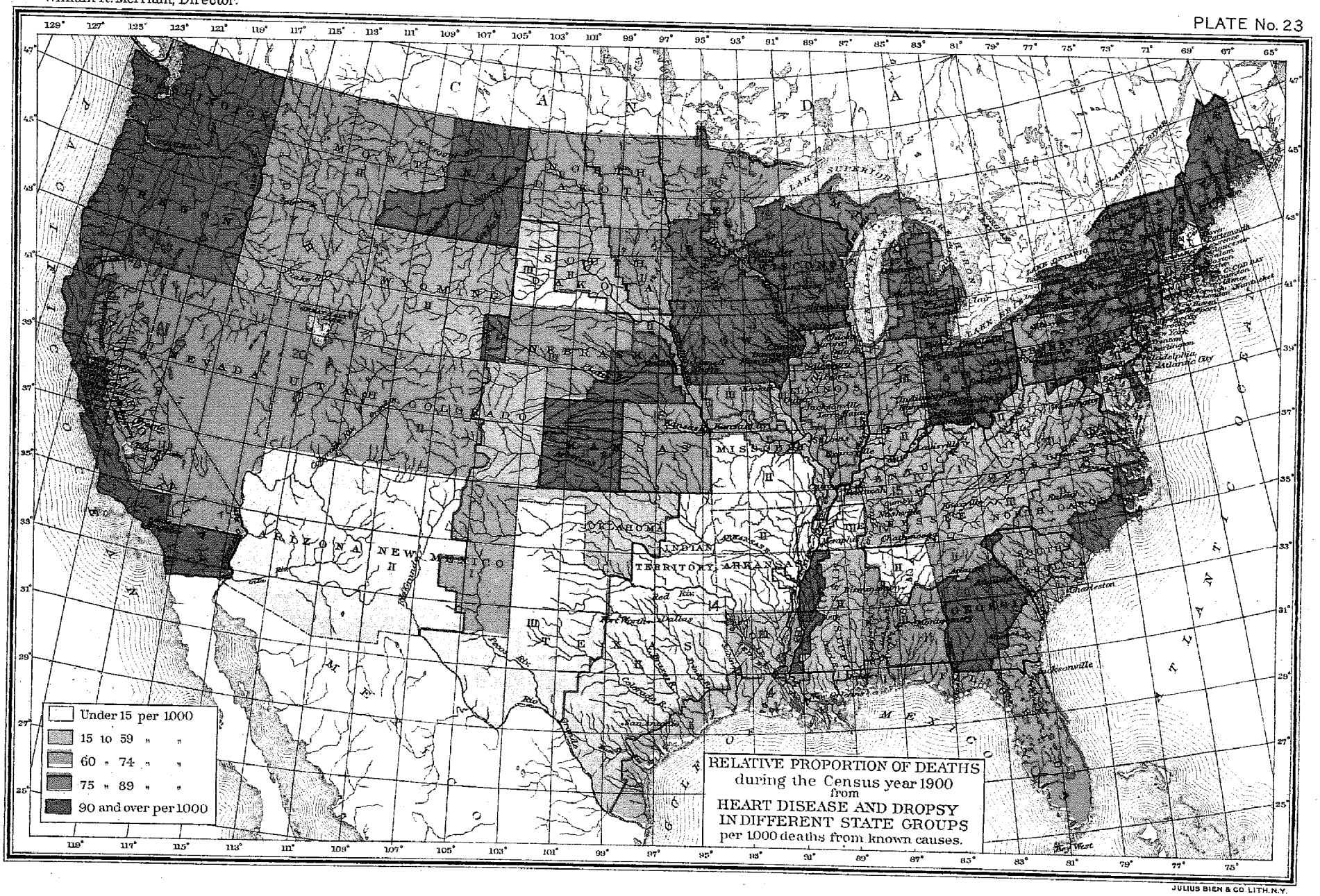
DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	6.8	5.4	8.9	7.8	6.1	10.0	5.9	4.7	7.7
	1890	3.9	3.4	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.9	3.5	3.0	4.3
Connecticut	1900	6.6	5.3	9.1	7.9	5.5	12.4	5.3	5.1	5.7
	1890	5.1	5.8	4.6	4.1	3.3	4.6	6.1	8.2	4.6
District of Columbia	1900	6.5	6.5	.....	6.1	6.1	.....	6.8	6.8	.....
	1890	2.6	2.6	.....	3.7	3.7	.....	1.7	1.7	.....
Maine[1]	1900	11.5	8.5	12.2	12.8	7.1	13.9	10.2	9.7	10.3
Massachusetts	1900	6.4	5.4	9.7	7.0	5.6	11.1	6.0	5.3	8.2
	1890	3.0	2.4	4.8	3.1	2.7	4.6	2.8	2.1	4.9
Michigan[1]	1900	7.4	6.9	7.5	9.2	9.7	9.0	5.4	4.2	5.9
New Hampshire	1900	9.7	5.0	12.6	11.7	5.3	15.5	7.7	4.8	9.7
	1890	7.7	5.4	8.7	9.1	9.6	8.9	6.3	1.7	8.4
New Jersey	1900	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.5	8.1	6.5	6.1	5.4	7.0
	1890	5.4	4.5	6.6	5.7	4.4	7.3	5.1	4.6	5.8
New York	1900	6.1	4.7	8.9	6.8	5.4	9.7	5.3	4.1	8.1
	1890	3.6	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.6	2.9	2.5	3.5
Rhode Island	1900	7.5	6.4	9.6	7.1	6.6	8.2	7.8	6.2	11.0
	1890	5.2	5.0	5.5	6.0	5.2	6.9	4.5	4.8	4.1
Vermont	1900	9.6	4.3	10.4	10.9	4.4	11.8	8.3	4.2	9.0
	1890	2.1	3.5	2.0	1.8	7.4	1.3	2.5	.....	2.7

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

Twelfth Census of the United States
William R. Merriam, Director.

PLATE No. 23



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According to this table the death rates from angina pectoris in the registration states were highest in Maine (11.5) and New Hampshire (9.7), and lowest in New York (6.1) and Massachusetts (6.4). The rate was higher in the rural districts (8.9) than in the cities (5.4), and higher among males (7.8) than among females (5.9). In the cities the highest death rate from this disease occurred in Maine (8.5), and in the rural districts of New Hampshire (12.6).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from angina pectoris among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	7.0	5.4	7.6	6.1	8.8	4.2
Ireland	5.3	4.7	5.3	4.7	7.6	4.8
Germany	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.1	6.9	4.8
England and Wales	8.5	6.8	9.4	7.7	12.8	4.3
Canada	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.9	2.5
Scandinavia	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.8	1.1

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Scotland	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.2	7.9	12.0
Italy	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.5	.....	2.5
France	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.8	4.7	7.3
Hungary and Bohemia	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	.....	1.4
Russia and Poland	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.5
Other foreign	4.8	5.4	5.5	6.5	2.9	1.2

This table shows that the death rates due to angina pectoris in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in England and Wales (8.5), in Scotland (7.5), and in the United States (7), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Scandinavia (1), in Russia and Poland (1.6), and in Hungary and Bohemia (2).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from angina pectoris during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 15.		15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	0.1	0.2	2.2	1.3	17.0	9.0	60.2	32.3
Males	0.1	0.1	2.3	1.2	20.1	11.6	74.1	38.2
Females	0.2	0.2	2.2	1.4	13.7	6.5	47.8	27.0
Cities	0.1	0.1	2.3	1.3	17.0	9.3	55.8	31 8
Males	0.1	0.1	2.4	1.3	20.6	12.5	70.3	39.0
Females	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.4	13.4	6.1	44.0	25.9
States	0.1	0.2	2.1	1.1	16.5	9.1	61.1	34.8
Males	.....	0.1	2.1	0.9	19.3	11.6	73.4	40.7
Females	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.4	13.7	6.7	49.8	29.5
Cities	.....	0.2	2.1	1.2	16.2	9.7	53.4	37.4
Males	.....	.....	2.3	0.9	19.4	13.4	64.4	46.0
Females	0.1	0.3	1.9	1.4	13.2	6.2	44.9	30.6
Rural	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.1	16.9	8.3	66.6	32.9
Males	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.7	19.2	9.4	79.1	37.2
Females	0.3	0.2	2.4	1.4	14.5	7.3	53.9	28.5
Cities in other states	0.2	0.1	2.4	1.5	17.8	8.9	58.2	25.4
Males	0.1	0.1	2.5	1.6	21.7	11.5	75.8	31.4
Females	0.2	0.2	2.4	1.3	13.7	6.1	43.2	20.3

This table shows that the death rate from this disease was highest at 65 years of age and over (60.2). At 45 to 64 years it was 17. Below 45 years the death rate from this disease was insignificant. At 45 to 64 years the death rate from this disease was highest in the cities in the nonregistration states (17.8) and lowest in the cities in the registration states (16.2), but in the age group 65 years and over it was highest in the rural districts of the registration states (66.6), and lowest in the cities in the same states (53.4).

In comparison with 1890, the figures show that above 15 years of age there was an increase in the death rate in each age group amounting to nearly 50 per cent.

The following table shows, for the registration area,

the proportions of deaths from angina pectoris at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years	2.9	10.2	7.9	20.6
15 to 19 years	5.7	10.2	7.9	13.8
20 to 24 years	7.6	34.5	5.3	44.8
25 to 29 years	20.9	38.3	15.8	55.2
30 to 34 years	27.6	35.8	29.0	48.3
35 to 39 years	44.7	47.3	47.4	41.4
40 to 44 years	52.3	40.9	47.4	34.5
45 to 49 years	54.2	83.0	78.9	65.5
50 to 54 years	93.2	80.5	86.8	62.1
55 to 59 years	103.7	100.9	144.7	93.1
60 to 64 years	165.6	109.8	126.3	103.5
65 to 69 years	128.5	137.9	157.9	127.6
70 to 74 years	120.8	103.4	105.3	113.8
75 to 79 years	99.0	77.9	94.7	120.7
80 to 84 years	54.2	65.1	26.3	44.8
85 to 89 years	18.1	16.6	18.4	10.3
90 years and over	1.0	7.7	.....	.....

The average age at death from angina pectoris in the registration area in 1900 was 59.5 years. In 1890 it was 58.2 years.

ANEURISM.

The total number of deaths reported as due to aneurism in the United States during the census year was 754, of which 515 were males and 239 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 0.8. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 0.6.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 488, of which 369 were males and 119 were females, giving a proportion of 1 death from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 1.7 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 1.8.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from aneurism in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.7	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
	1890	1.5	2.0	0.9	2.3	3.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.5
Connecticut	1900	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3
	1890	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
District of Columbia	1900	1.8	1.8	.....	3.8	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	5.6	5.6	.....	10.0	10.0	.....	1.7	1.7	.....
Maine[1]	1900	0.9	.....	1.0	1.4	.....	1.7	0.3	.....	0.4
Massachusetts	1900	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9
	1890	1.2	1.3	0.8	2.0	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.8
Michigan[1]	1900	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
New Hampshire	1900	0.2	0.6	.....	0.5	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	0.8	.....	1.1	1.1	.....	1.5	0.5	.....	0.8
New Jersey	1900	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.2
	1890	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.6
New York	1900	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.2	2.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2
	1890	1.7	2.2	0.7	2.5	3.4	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.3
Rhode Island	1900	1.6	2.5	.....	1.9	2.9	.....	1.4	2.1	.....
	1890	2.9	4.0	1.4	3.6	5.2	1.4	2.3	2.9	1.4
Vermont	1900	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.7	4.4	1.3	0.6	.....	0.7
	1890	0.3	.....	0.3	0.6	.....	0.6	.....	.....	.....

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that the death rate due to aneurism in the registration states was highest in the District of Columbia (1.8) and lowest in New Hampshire (0.2).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from aneurism during the census year in each of three age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	15 to 44.		45 to 64.		65 and over.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	1.4	1.5	4.7	5.1	6.1	6.1
Males	2.1	2.1	7.6	8.4	7.2	9.2
Females	0.6	0.8	1.8	1.9	5.1	3.3
Cities	1.6	1.8	5.9	6.5	7.6	7.3
Males	2.6	2.7	9.7	10.5	9.2	11.8
Females	0.6	0.9	2.1	2.5	6.3	3.7

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES—Continued.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	15 to 44.		45 to 63.		65 and over.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
States	1.0	1.2	3.0	3.9	4.6	5.6
Males	1.5	1.7	4.6	6.7	5.2	8.1
Females	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.2	4.1	3.4
Cities	1.2	1.7	4.1	5.6	5.6	7.3
Males	2.0	2.6	6.4	9.5	6.1	11.3
Females	0.4	0.8	1.9	1.9	5.2	4.1
Rural	0.5	0.4	1.9	1.8	3.9	4.5
Males	0.5	0.2	2.7	3.4	4.6	6.1
Females	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.2	3.1	2.8
Cities in other states	1.9	1.8	7.7	7.5	9.5	7.4
Males	3.1	2.7	12.7	11.5	12.1	12.4
Females	0.8	0.9	2.4	3.3	7.4	3.3

The preceding table shows that the highest death rate from this disease occurred in persons 65 years of age and over, among whom it was highest in the cities in the nonregistration states (9.5) and lowest in the rural districts of the registration states (3.9). In this age group the aggregate death rate in 1900 was the same as it was in 1890 (6.1).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from aneurism at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years	8.2	33.6	3.8	23.8
15 to 19 years	.....	8.4	11.3	47.6
20 to 24 years	21.8	8.4	26.3	35.7
25 to 29 years	49.0	84.1	52.6	35.7
30 to 34 years	65.4	67.2	56.4	59.5
35 to 39 years	147.1	67.2	120.3	142.9
40 to 44 years	141.7	126.1	135.3	154.8
45 to 49 years	130.8	134.5	154.1	119.1
50 to 54 years	103.5	50.4	109.0	95.3
55 to 59 years	125.4	75.6	112.8	35.7
60 to 64 years	89.9	58.8	79.0	71.4
65 to 69 years	43.6	92.5	52.6	59.5
70 to 74 years	40.9	58.8	37.6	47.6
75 to 79 years	30.0	75.6	41.4	35.7
80 to 84 years	2.7	42.0	7.5	11.9
85 to 89 years	.....	8.4	.....	23.8
90 years and over	.....	8.4	.....	.....

The average age at death from aneurism in the registration area in 1900 was 49.2 years. In 1890 it was 48.5 years.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

The total number of deaths reported as due to this class of diseases in the United States during the census year was 154,035, of which 83,672 were males and 70,363 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 154.3. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 164.5.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this class of diseases was 80,504, of which 48,872 were males and 37,632 were females, giving a proportion of 158.5 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 279.5 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 330.3.

In England and Wales the death rate due to diseases of the respiratory system in 1899 was 324.1 per 100,000 of population (males, 353.1; females, 290.4).

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from diseases of the respiratory system in the census year, per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	279.3	335.1	199.0	290.9	356.6	200.0	267.8	314.4	198.0
Connecticut	243.5	260.2	212.6	248.5	272.3	205.5	238.5	248.4	219.9
District of Columbia	287.0	287.0	.....	293.9	293.9	.....	280.8	280.8	.....
Maine	230.9	267.6	223.4	227.9	288.6	216.3	234.1	248.5	230.9
Massachusetts	270.8	282.8	232.7	279.9	294.5	234.7	262.1	271.8	230.6
Michigan	172.7	218.1	153.7	182.3	237.7	160.7	162.4	199.0	146.1
New Hampshire	300.3	348.6	269.9	296.5	347.3	266.5	304.1	349.8	273.5
New Jersey	285.7	337.5	217.6	304.1	365.1	225.2	267.2	310.2	209.9
New York	323.5	388.5	188.3	340.2	415.7	187.7	307.0	362.0	189.1
Rhode Island	310.8	315.7	301.4	324.4	335.8	303.9	297.7	297.0	298.8
Vermont	253.5	313.2	244.1	249.0	306.0	240.5	258.2	319.9	247.9

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rates from diseases of the respiratory system were highest in New York (323.5) and Rhode Island (310.8) and lowest in Michigan (172.7) and Maine (230.9). The rate was very much higher in the cities (335.1) than in the rural districts (199).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of

the respiratory system among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	211.6	240.2	214.5	261.0	175.9	198.7
Ireland	365.3	394.5	368.3	403.0	246.1	341.5
Germany	245.7	261.0	257.8	285.7	172.8	217.2
England and Wales	228.7	244.3	226.7	246.2	190.0	238.4
Canada	209.4	231.2	214.7	243.2	178.7	125.5
Scandinavia	209.8	224.5	229.5	268.1	159.5	175.2
Scotland	221.1	249.5	223.4	260.3	146.0	208.1
Italy	705.5	786.0	733.9	829.2	247.6	410.8
France	208.6	229.6	229.1	269.5	131.2	154.0
Hungary and Bohemia	272.5	286.2	295.1	321.4	138.2	231.1
Russia and Poland	268.5	281.2	263.3	278.5	149.5	291.4
Other foreign	327.5	361.6	326.0	368.2	223.1	336.0

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to diseases of the respiratory system in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (705.5), in Ireland (365.3), and in "other foreign" countries (327.5), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in France (208.6), in Canada (209.4), and in Scandinavia (209.8). The rate was lower for those whose mothers were born in the United States (211.6) than for those whose mothers were born in Germany (245.7), in England and Wales (228.7), or in Scotland (221.1). In all of the areas except the rural districts of the registration states, the death rate of those whose mothers were born in Italy was nearly twice as high as that of children of mothers born in any of the other countries.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the respiratory system during the census year in each of six age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	Under 1.		Under 5.		5 to 14.		15 to 44.		45 to 64.		65 and over.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	2,939.9	3,109.4	1,136.4	1,297.2	62.6	85.9	95.8	129.3	309.7	386.2	1,259.3	1,324.6
Males	3,321.1	3,415.1	1,242.9	1,380.2	61.9	85.3	113.2	155.9	333.8	432.8	1,185.8	1,243.0
Females	2,551.9	2,795.4	1,028.5	1,212.5	63.4	86.4	78.6	102.9	285.2	340.1	1,324.9	1,397.4
Cities	3,289.0	3,450.6	1,296.1	1,472.2	68.7	96.4	104.6	141.2	360.4	447.2	1,496.5	1,482.6
Males	3,717.2	3,779.3	1,418.4	1,566.1	69.3	96.7	126.1	173.2	397.0	503.5	1,442.4	1,417.2
Females	2,853.6	3,113.6	1,172.6	1,376.6	68.2	96.1	83.6	109.7	323.7	391.3	1,540.7	1,536.0
States	2,974.3	3,184.1	1,138.2	1,282.5	57.3	80.3	89.8	135.6	292.4	392.3	1,173.1	1,331.9
Males	3,337.6	3,471.7	1,238.3	1,368.5	55.1	80.5	103.0	162.5	300.0	431.1	1,076.9	1,220.1
Females	2,605.4	2,888.6	1,036.7	1,195.1	59.5	80.2	76.7	109.5	284.8	354.9	1,260.8	1,433.3
Cities	3,695.5	3,955.4	1,465.5	1,651.5	66.5	99.3	104.8	164.1	381.4	517.1	1,531.1	1,637.5
Males	4,143.7	4,283.4	1,593.9	1,764.0	66.0	101.6	124.1	203.4	401.9	572.3	1,433.0	1,517.6
Females	3,241.6	3,619.6	1,335.8	1,537.9	67.0	97.0	86.3	127.1	361.7	464.9	1,607.4	1,731.7
Rural	1,784.2	1,746.6	620.9	649.7	44.1	52.0	65.2	85.8	189.8	237.5	910.7	1,108.5
Males	2,012.2	1,966.3	678.7	696.1	39.9	49.7	69.8	93.9	188.0	259.6	850.7	1,029.4
Females	1,551.5	1,519.6	561.9	601.9	48.5	54.5	60.3	77.6	191.7	215.8	972.0	1,188.0
Cities in other states	2,884.9	3,009.1	1,133.6	1,317.2	70.6	93.9	104.5	120.3	340.4	374.8	1,462.1	1,304.7
Males	3,294.9	3,339.1	1,250.1	1,396.2	72.1	92.4	127.8	146.7	392.5	435.7	1,451.2	1,307.2
Females	2,466.2	2,670.2	1,015.8	1,236.3	69.2	95.4	81.2	93.1	286.1	311.2	1,471.4	1,302.5

The preceding table shows that the death rate from diseases of the respiratory system was highest in infants under 1 year of age, and that among these it was higher in the cities in the registration states (3,695.5) than in the cities in the nonregistration states (2,884.9) or in the rural districts of the registration states (1,784.2). At the ages above 1 year the death rate from these diseases was highest in persons 65 years of age and over (1,259.3). For all children under 5 years of age it was 1,136.4; for persons 5 to 14, it was 62.6; for those 15 to 44, it was 95.8; and for those 45 to 64, it was 309.7.

The lowest death rates from these diseases at each age occurred in the rural districts of the registration states, and the highest in the cities in the registration states except for the age group 5 to 14 years, where the death rate in the cities in the nonregistration states (70.6) was slightly higher than that of the cities in the registration states (66.5). For children under 5 years of age, the death rate from these diseases was higher in males than in females, as was also the case in persons 15 to 64 years of age. For those 5 to 14 years and 65 years of age and over, the death rate of females exceeded that of males.

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a decrease in the death rate due to these diseases at each age.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diseases of the respiratory system are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table,

giving the death rates during the census year in each of six age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	2,790.2	1,076.5	59.3	89.4	301.8	1,262.9
Colored	7,110.5	2,799.6	147.7	218.9	503.8	1,130.0
Mothers born in—						
United States	2,225.6	818.5	51.8	61.9	179.5	839.9
Ireland	3,251.1	1,280.9	72.7	147.0	565.8	1,765.0
Germany	3,007.6	1,115.9	58.8	81.0	260.1	1,334.7
England and Wales	2,335.1	869.1	51.6	79.6	251.0	1,188.4
Canada	2,866.2	1,067.1	56.2	63.8	217.2	867.9
Scandinavia	2,466.2	909.6	38.3	76.5	234.6	1,183.1
Scotland	1,598.0	666.1	25.4	73.4	272.4	1,266.3
Italy	7,049.4	3,458.8	113.7	123.5	371.4	1,777.6
France	3,872.4	1,304.0	48.1	84.6	199.6	768.0
Hungary	2,995.9	1,301.2	28.7	75.6	272.9	561.8
Bohemia	2,202.2	987.8	71.5	95.5	280.9	1,312.5
Russia	3,537.4	1,470.2	45.2	55.0	342.1	1,870.3
Poland	2,219.0	864.3	34.4	39.8	138.5	749.9
Other foreign	3,742.7	1,580.4	66.4	91.5	288.7	1,317.2

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rates from this class of diseases in white infants under 1 year of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Italy (7,049.4), in France (3,872.4), and in "Other foreign" countries (3,742.7), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Scotland (1,598), in Bohemia (2,202.2), in Poland (2,219), and in the United States (2,225.6).

At 45 to 64 years of age they were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland (565.8), in Italy (371.4), and in Russia (342.1), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (138.5), in the United States (179.5), and in France (199.6).

At 65 years of age and over they were highest in those whose mothers were born in Italy (1,777.6), in Ireland (1,765), and in Russia (1,870.3), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Hungary (561.8), in France (768), and in Poland (749.9).

The following table shows the death rates from diseases of the respiratory system in the registration area during the census year, by conjugal condition in relation to race:

DEATH RATES BY CONJUGAL CONDITION, AND AGE.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	AGE.							
	15 years and over.		15 to 44 years.		45 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	138.3	90.3	108.0	57.9	468.5	301.1	1,339.9	1,373.5
Married	223.4	159.6	109.1	89.4	280.3	227.2	958.5	1,016.1
Widowed	853.5	690.6	229.5	134.1	561.2	411.6	1,581.6	1,451.6

This table shows that the death rates from diseases of the respiratory system in persons 15 to 44 years of age were higher for the married (males, 109.1; females, 89.4) than for the single (males, 108; females, 57.9).

At 45 to 64 years of age they were higher in the single (males, 468.5; females, 301.1) than in the married (males, 280.3; females, 227.2), and at 65 years of age and over they were also higher in the single (males, 1,339.9; females, 1,373.5) than in the married (males, 958.5; females, 1,016.1).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system at each age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	242.0	208.1	210.8	193.5
1 year	104.9	101.2	95.8	99.8
2 years	45.6	47.6	49.4	53.7
3 years	23.9	27.0	29.6	31.8
4 years	14.2	17.0	17.9	21.2
Under 5 years	430.6	400.9	403.5	400.0
5 to 9 years	30.4	34.1	36.4	40.5
10 to 14 years	9.2	12.1	9.8	13.0
15 to 19 years	17.1	16.3	19.5	22.4
20 to 24 years	28.3	23.8	36.6	26.6
25 to 29 years	33.0	26.9	42.6	30.1
30 to 34 years	34.4	28.4	41.0	31.4

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES—Continued.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
35 to 39 years	41.8	31.1	45.0	31.8
40 to 44 years	39.8	28.0	42.5	31.6
45 to 49 years	40.4	29.5	47.1	34.6
50 to 54 years	42.8	36.5	44.8	40.0
55 to 59 years	42.7	42.7	42.7	41.3
60 to 64 years	43.8	53.5	44.8	48.1
65 to 69 years	45.9	60.3	40.8	53.5
70 to 74 years	44.8	60.6	37.1	50.9
75 to 79 years	36.4	51.6	31.9	44.4
80 to 84 years	23.9	37.7	21.0	32.2
85 to 89 years	11.2	17.9	9.5	18.7
90 to 94 years	2.8	6.2	2.7	6.6
95 years and over	0.7	1.9	0.7	2.3

The average age at death from diseases of the respiratory system in the registration area in 1900 was 30.7 years; in 1890 it was 30 years. For those dying at 15 years of age and over, the average age was 55.2 years in 1900 and 52.9 years in 1890.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	155.3	137.5	143.9	162.3	160.8
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	188.4	140.8	141.9	199.6	200.1
3. South Atlantic Coast region	122.2	149.3	108.3	114.9	96.5
4. Gulf Coast region	115.9	128.6	106.2	115.6	109.6
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	141.6	134.2	142.4	147.3	148.5
6. Central Appalachian region	158.7	158.7	153.2	167.3	159.8
7. Region of the Great Northern lakes	155.9	122.4	124.9	172.5	170.5
8. Interior plateau	152.0	145.0	143.1	160.6	157.3
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	169.5	180.7	163.2	109.3	137.7

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES—Continued.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10. Ohio River belt	137.7	136.8	137.8	138.6	137.8
11. Southern Interior plateau	156.4	172.2	141.3	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	178.1	197.9	157.7	193.4	152.7
13. North Mississippi River belt	156.5	165.4	152.4	157.2	147.7
14. Southwest Central region	162.4	178.7	150.1	88.9	70.1
15. Central region—plains and prairies	134.9	139.3	131.0	126.2	141.1
16. Prairie region	138.7	140.7	137.9	134.9	121.6
17. Missouri River belt	158.4	176.3	144.5	158.5	148.6
18. Region of the Western plains	149.7	158.9	141.1	145.0	144.8
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	120.8	117.3	114.4	142.9	133.9
20. Cordilleran region	155.5	165.4	142.0	158.5	134.9
21. Pacific Coast region	117.6	103.6	97.7	130.4	126.0

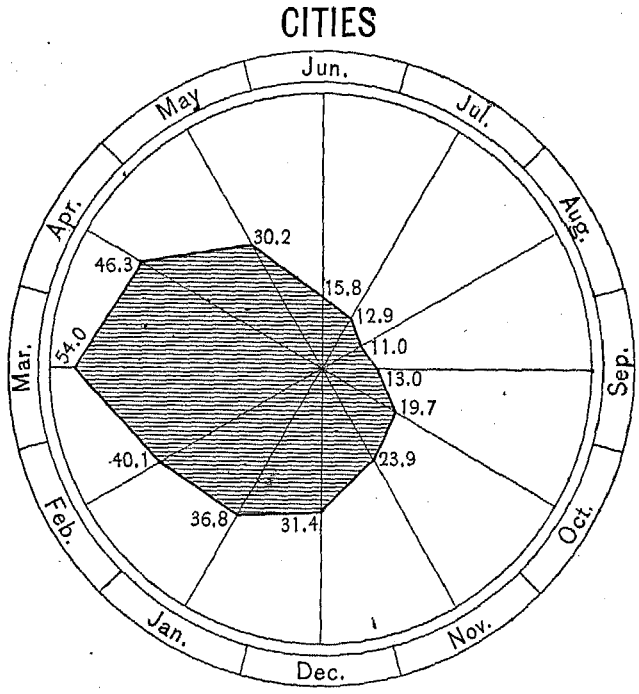
The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system were highest in the Southern Central Appalachian region (169.5), the south Mississippi River belt (178.1), and the Middle Atlantic Coast region (188.4), and lowest in the Gulf Coast region (115.9), the Pacific Coast region 117.6), and the South Atlantic Coast region (122.2).

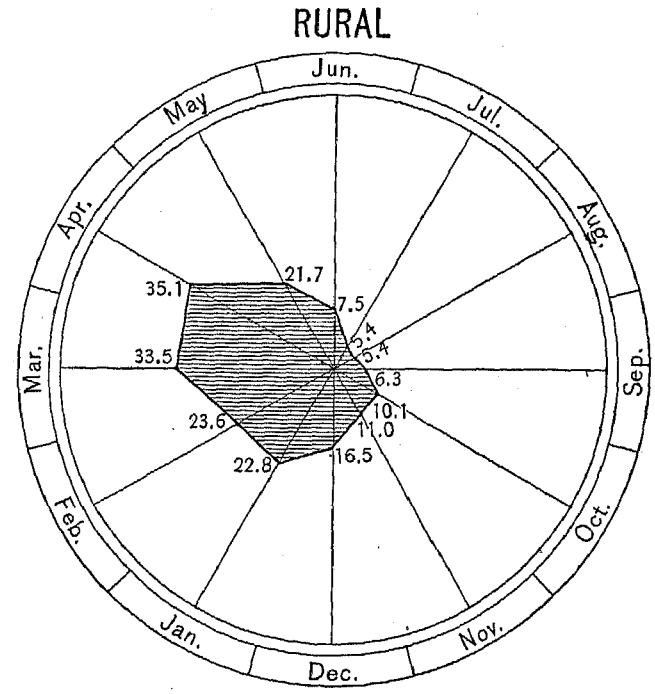
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from diseases of the respiratory system in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	31.1	36.8	22.8
February	33.4	40.1	23.6
March	45.6	54.0	33.5
April	41.7	46.3	35.1
May	26.7	30.2	21.7
June	12.4	15.8	7.5
July	9.8	12.9	5.4
August	8.7	11.0	5.4
September	10.3	13.0	6.3
October	15.7	19.7	10.1
November	18.6	23.9	11.0
December	25.3	31.4	16.5

The death rates from diseases of the respiratory system in each month in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative differences in the rates in the two areas are shown in the following diagram:





The preceding table and diagram show that in both cities and rural districts of the registration states the death rates due to diseases of the respiratory system were highest in March and April, and lowest in July and August.

The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months, in the United States, as a whole, and the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS	United States.	Registration states.
January	120.0	111.2
February	128.5	119.5
March	162.5	163.3
April	148.7	149.2
May	94.4	95.6
June	37.0	44.4
July	31.2	35.2
August	31.0	31.2
September	37.2	36.8
October	56.4	56.4
November	63.6	66.7
December	89.5	90.5

PNEUMONIA.

The total number of deaths reported as due to pneumonia in the United States during the census year was 105,971, of which 58,340 were males and 47,631 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 106.1. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 90.6.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 55,296, of which 29,898 were males and 25,398 were females, giving a proportion of 108.9 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes and a death rate of 192 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 186.9.

In England and Wales the death rate from pneumonia in the year 1899 was 125.5 (males, 149.8; females, 102.7).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from pneumonia in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area.....1900..	192.0	184.8	199.3	170.3	176.7	155.0	212.2	209.8	349.0	396.1	303.5
1890..	186.9	182.2	200.7	163.9	167.1	154.0	197.2	223.9	279.0	313.3	245.7
Cities.....1900..	210.4	201.8	221.6	182.4	194.9	175.2	240.2	221.0	363.1	415.6	312.8
1890..	201.4	195.8	218.8	173.1	179.6	165.1	218.2	233.2	290.3	328.6	253.7
States .....1900..	193.3	191.0	201.5	180.6	186.8	154.8	230.0	203.2	302.0	321.3	283.3
1890..	197.3	195.1	213.0	177.6	177.7	158.5	209.8	245.5	290.7	325.9	257.4
Cities.....1900..	233.1	230.1	249.1	211.8	234.8	185.8	275.6	220.1	346.9	379.2	317.0
1890..	234.1	231.0	258.6	204.7	212.3	180.7	244.7	269.9	348.0	404.6	297.3
Rural.....1900..	135.9	135.3	136.4	134.2	131.4	132.4	121.7	155.9	176.7	172.4	181.5
1890..	141.1	140.8	146.1	135.4	135.7	141.5	115.5	168.6	158.3	159.9	156.5
Cities in other states .....1900..	189.9	174.7	195.8	153.5	160.4	157.5	142.1	222.1	367.9	426.2	311.6
1890..	171.2	161.2	181.0	141.0	149.2	131.7	157.2	191.8	274.3	308.3	241.0

This table shows that the death rate from pneumonia was highest in the cities in the registration states (233.1) and lowest in the rural districts of the same states (135.9). It was very much higher among the colored (349) than among the whites (184.8), higher for the foreign whites (209.8) than native whites (176.7), and also higher for the native whites having one or both parents foreign (212.2) than for those having native parents (155).

In comparison with 1890 there was a slight increase in the death rates due to pneumonia, occasioned by the increase in the cities. In the rural districts of the registration states the death rate from pneumonia decreased.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from pneumonia in the census year per 100,000 of population in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total .....1900..	193.3	233.1	135.9	203.9	252.4	136.9	182.7	214.6	134.8
1890..	197.3	234.1	141.1	215.5	262.3	146.3	179.5	207.2	135.8
Connecticut .....1900..	161.7	175.9	135.6	165.3	183.1	133.1	158.1	168.7	138.2
1890..	180.1	206.9	161.0	205.9	236.4	184.6	154.8	178.4	137.7
District of Columbia .....1900..	185.8	185.8	.....	193.2	193.2	.....	179.3	179.3	.....
1890..	210.1	210.1	.....	229.1	229.1	.....	192.9	192.9	.....
Maine[1].....1900..	164.0	204.3	155.7	165.2	221.3	154.5	162.7	188.8	157.0
Massachusetts.....1900..	187.8	195.8	162.5	195.7	205.5	165.5	180.3	186.7	159.4
1890..	177.1	186.6	146.2	185.5	197.9	145.9	169.1	175.9	146.4
Michigan[1] .....1900..	109.3	136.0	98.2	117.6	158.0	101.8	100.5	114.6	94.2
New Hampshire.....1900..	212.1	236.6	196.7	207.4	234.6	191.4	216.8	238.5	202.3
1890..	165.7	137.6	177.4	169.9	132.4	184.5	161.6	142.2	170.2
New Jersey.....1900..	194.7	228.9	149.8	208.7	249.9	155.6	180.7	208.2	144.0
1890..	185.1	236.2	118.2	202.1	272.9	111.2	168.1	200.2	125.3
New York.....1900..	228.4	275.9	129.6	244.7	301.5	129.8	212.3	251.1	129.3
1890..	215.8	266.6	133.8	240.0	303.0	141.5	192.0	231.6	125.9
Rhode Island.....1900..	209.8	210.8	207.8	217.6	225.5	202.6	202.3	196.9	213.1
1890..	166.1	173.4	156.1	172.0	183.6	156.6	160.6	164.1	155.5
Vermont .....1900..	183.6	214.5	178.8	181.6	208.5	177.6	185.8	220.1	180.0
1890..	169.1	176.7	168.4	167.1	162.4	167.5	171.1	189.8	169.2

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that the death rates due to pneumonia in the registration states were highest in New York (228.4) and New Hampshire (212.1), and lowest in Michigan (109.3) and Connecticut (161.7). The rate was very much higher in the cities (233.1) than in the rural districts (135.9) and shows but little variation in the aggregate rates in comparison with 1890.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from pneumonia among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	142.8	160.9	145.5	175.7	120.3	131.2
Ireland	257.5	278.7	261.0	286.7	170.7	229.8
Germany	161.1	171.6	173.2	193.7	111.1	132.4
England and Wales	156.9	167.2	158.3	172.7	131.3	150.2
Canada	136.2	151.8	140.4	161.2	114.3	69.6
Scandinavia	148.3	159.8	160.5	188.8	109.0	127.1
Scotland	154.1	176.6	157.3	187.1	94.7	136.3
Italy	479.8	536.2	495.4	561.4	158.4	317.0
France	145.7	158.6	156.4	180.3	98.4	117.4
Hungary and Bohemia	206.6	216.8	232.7	253.9	106.3	158.7
Russia and Poland	197.6	207.8	197.4	210.2	101.0	198.4
Other foreign	226.5	252.6	226.1	258.6	146.8	229.0

The preceding table shows that the death rate due to pneumonia in the registration states was excessively high among those whose mothers were born in Italy (479.8), particularly in the cities in the registration states, where it was 561.4. Among those whose mothers were born in other countries, the rates were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland (257.5), in Hungary and Bohemia (206.6), and in "Other foreign" countries (226.5). The rate was lower for the children of mothers born in the United States (142.8) than in any other class except those whose mothers were born in Canada (136.2).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from pneumonia during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 15.	15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	277.1	78.3	100.1	234.7	263.1	805.4	733.8
Males	300.4	94.8	123.6	257.1	301.0	770.2	701.7
Females	253.7	61.8	76.7	211.9	225.6	836.8	762.4
Cities	321.4	85.5	109.8	271.9	302.2	928.6	785.8
Males	350.5	105.5	137.7	305.5	347.1	913.5	772.5
Females	292.4	66.0	82.3	238.2	257.7	940.9	796.7
States	278.8	74.5	105.6	224.0	272.7	773.4	758.9
Males	299.5	88.1	130.0	234.0	307.6	721.5	708.0
Females	258.0	61.1	81.9	214.1	239.0	820.7	805.1
Cities	373.6	87.6	129.1	291.2	357.2	976.9	890.7
Males	404.6	106.6	164.0	314.5	405.8	939.7	853.3
Females	342.7	69.4	96.3	268.8	311.3	1,005.8	920.0

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES—Continued.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 15.	15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
States—Continued.							
Rural	139.1	53.1	64.5	146.6	167.8	624.3	662.6
Males	146.5	59.1	73.0	145.4	188.3	582.9	614.8
Females	131.5	46.8	55.9	147.9	147.7	666.5	710.7
Cities in other states	274.4	83.7	92.1	253.6	245.3	880.5	665.5
Males	301.7	104.5	114.6	297.4	289.2	888.8	684.0
Females	247.1	62.9	68.9	207.8	199.4	873.5	649.7

The preceding table shows that the death rates from pneumonia were highest among those under 15 years of age (277.1) and at 65 years of age and over (805.4). At each age under 65 years the mortality from this disease was higher in males than in females, but at 65 years and over the mortality of females exceeded that of males. In each age group the death rate was highest in the cities in the registration states and lowest in the rural districts of the same states.

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a decrease in the death rates under 65 years of age, and an increase in the rate at 65 years of age and over.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from pneumonia are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 15.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	260.9	73.1	229.2	806.5
Colored	704.9	178.0	369.0	765.2
Mothers born in—				
United States	194.6	50.7	141.6	581.0
Ireland	305.6	121.7	416.3	1,095.0
Germany	235.6	66.6	193.0	758.2
England and Wales	184.2	66.8	189.3	742.0
Canada	242.1	49.4	155.5	543.2
Scandinavia	229.0	66.8	192.3	856.3
Scotland	137.4	58.4	205.1	829.0
Italy	1,039.9	105.7	302.9	1,095.5
France	249.1	69.9	145.6	531.7
Hungary	452.2	68.1	261.5	374.5
Bohemia	267.3	83.3	187.3	807.7
Russia	482.5	43.2	259.1	1,184.5
Poland	247.4	34.0	119.2	567.5
Other foreign	451.0	77.2	213.4	764.8

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to pneumonia in white persons 65 years of age and over were highest in those whose mothers were born in Russia (1,184.5), in Italy (1,095.5), and in Ireland (1,095), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in France (531.7), in Canada (543.2), and in Hungary (374.5).

In the age group under 15 years the death rates from

this disease were highest in those whose mothers were born in Italy (1,039.9), in Russia (482.5), and in Hungary (452.2), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Scotland (137.4), in England and Wales (184.2), and in the United States (194.6).

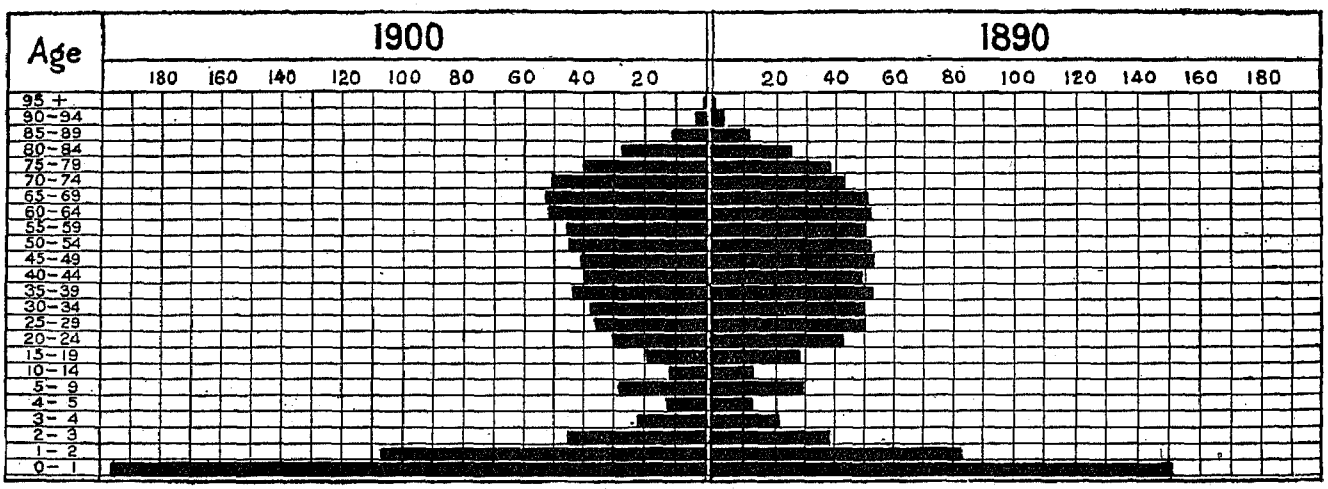
The following table shows for the registration area the proportions of deaths from pneumonia at each age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	207.3	185.0	155.0	146.4
1 year	106.6	106.4	79.4	85.6
2 years	42.6	47.0	35.2	40.5
3 years	20.6	23.6	18.7	23.0
4 years	11.5	14.6	10.0	15.6
Under 5 years	388.6	376.6	298.3	311.1
5 to 9 years	26.0	30.1	26.2	31.9
10 to 14 years	9.9	13.7	10.8	15.3
15 to 19 years	19.9	18.5	25.6	30.6
20 to 24 years	34.2	26.7	51.1	35.3
25 to 29 years	40.0	31.1	58.7	40.8
30 to 34 years	41.6	33.7	55.9	43.7
35 to 39 years	50.6	37.3	62.0	44.1
40 to 44 years	47.4	32.8	56.7	41.7
45 to 49 years	47.8	33.5	60.9	45.6
50 to 54 years	48.9	40.6	54.7	49.1
55 to 59 years	44.7	47.3	50.6	48.5
60 to 64 years	46.0	57.1	48.7	55.0
65 to 69 years	45.4	60.5	43.9	57.1
70 to 74 years	43.0	58.0	35.6	51.2
75 to 79 years	33.2	47.6	30.3	45.6
80 to 84 years	20.7	33.7	19.4	30.4
85 to 89 years	9.3	14.9	7.7	15.5
90 to 94 years	2.2	4.9	2.4	5.9
95 years and over	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.6

The average age at death from pneumonia in the registration area in 1900 was 31.5 years. In 1890 it was 33.6 years. For those dying at 15 years of age and over, the average age was 53.2 years in 1900 and 50.2 years in 1890.

The comparative proportions of deaths from pneumonia at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



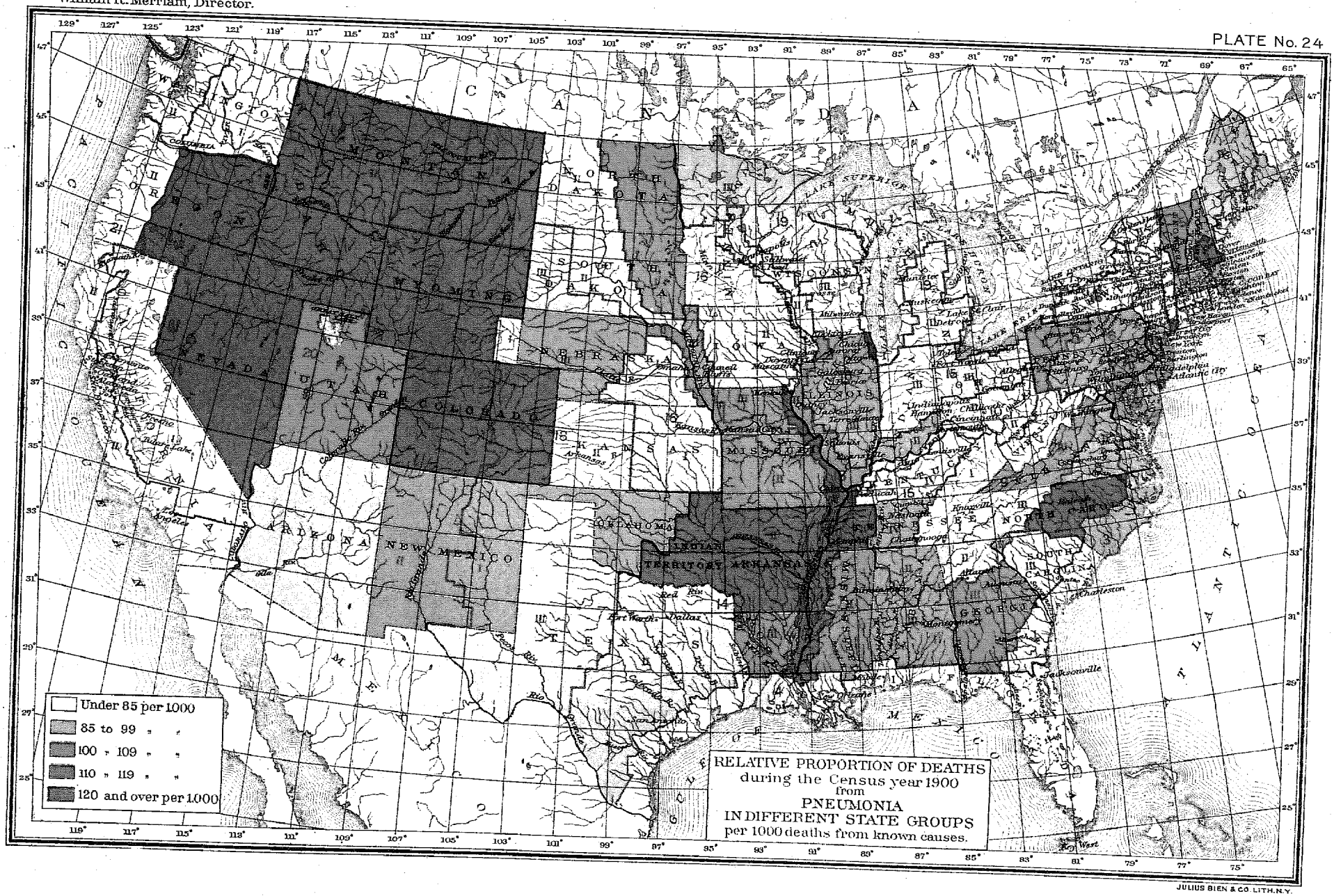
The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from pneumonia during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	106.9	95.5	98.6	112.1	110.2
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	134.6	102.5	100.6	144.6	140.3
3. South Atlantic Coast region	87.3	112.2	76.1	78.9	61.3
4. Gulf Coast region	80.3	90.9	72.9	81.4	72.6
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	99.4	95.0	100.8	102.3	102.2
6. Central Appalachian region	106.8	105.9	106.3	111.7	104.0
7. Region of the Great Northern lakes	103.0	81.9	82.2	116.5	109.1
8. Interior plateau	106.1	102.8	101.0	111.6	107.6
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	94.6	100.2	90.4	76.1	85.5
10. Ohio River belt	88.6	91.3	92.3	86.7	81.1
11. Southern Interior plateau	111.7	126.2	97.9	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	142.0	162.5	120.2	162.2	112.8
13. North Mississippi River belt	108.4	120.8	108.2	106.6	93.0
14. Southwest Central region	111.7	124.2	101.8	69.9	35.6
15. Central region—plains and prairies	91.0	92.8	88.0	90.3	97.0
16. Prairie region	96.5	98.5	95.6	93.3	81.9
17. Missouri River belt	111.5	128.2	102.3	112.0	95.6
18. Region of the Western plains	111.0	118.6	104.1	107.8	106.3
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	79.4	77.8	73.5	104.6	78.5
20. Cordilleran region	118.7	129.7	102.2	124.1	99.7
21. Pacific Coast region	78.6	74.3	64.8	88.4	77.1

Twelfth Census of the United States
William R. Merriam, Director.

PLATE No. 24



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This table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to pneumonia were greatest in the South Mississippi River belt (142), the Middle Atlantic Coast region (134.6), and the Cordilleran region (118.7), and least in the Pacific Coast region (78.6), the heavily timbered region of the Northwest (79.4), and the Gulf Coast region (80.3).

The geographical distribution of deaths from pneumonia, by state groups, is shown by plate No. 24.

BRONCHITIS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to bronchitis in the United States during the census year was 20,223, of which 10,031 were males and 10,192 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 20.3. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 25.6.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 13,903, of which 6,844 were males and 7,059 were females, giving a proportion of 273 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 48.3 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 74.4.

In England and Wales the death rate from brochitis in 1899 was 161.3 (males, 163.2; females, 159.6).

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the rural districts, the death rates from bronchitis in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	49.6	61.4	32.7	48.1	60.2	31.3	51.2	62.6	34.2
	1890	79.1	101.7	44.5	77.0	100.7	42.1	81.1	102.7	47.0
Connecticut	1900	48.9	50.2	46.3	50.4	54.3	43.3	47.3	46.2	49.5
	1890	63.9	82.8	50.5	62.2	79.5	50.2	65.6	86.0	50.8
District of Columbia	1900	50.6	50.6	.....	46.9	46.9	.....	53.8	53.8	.....
	1890	78.1	78.1	.....	94.0	94.0	.....	63.7	63.7	.....
Maine[1]	1900	32.8	28.7	33.7	31.3	33.6	30.9	34.4	24.2	36.6
Massachusetts	1900	50.7	54.2	39.8	49.2	53.0	37.4	52.2	55.3	42.2
	1890	72.5	79.5	49.6	68.7	75.7	46.3	76.1	83.1	52.8
Michigan[1]	1900	34.5	48.6	28.5	34.4	46.1	29.8	34.6	51.1	27.2
New Hampshire	1900	51.8	65.5	43.1	49.7	62.9	41.8	53.8	67.8	44.5
	1890	46.2	67.0	37.6	38.6	49.9	34.2	53.7	82.2	41.0
New Jersey	1900	46.8	55.7	35.0	45.9	54.4	34.8	47.6	57.0	35.2
	1890	77.8	96.9	52.9	76.9	96.5	51.7	78.7	97.2	54.1
New York	1900	56.0	69.5	28.0	53.4	67.5	25.1	58.6	71.4	31.1
	1890	88.7	117.0	42.9	86.0	116.0	39.0	91.4	117.9	47.0
Rhode Island	1900	66.8	74.2	52.8	70.3	78.5	54.7	63.3	70.0	49.8
	1890	105.1	120.5	83.9	111.3	124.1	94.3	99.2	117.1	73.7
Vermont	1900	40.5	66.5	36.4	37.1	57.6	34.1	43.9	74.8	38.8
	1890	22.0	53.0	19.1	20.1	51.7	17.3	23.9	54.2	20.9

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that the death rates from bronchitis in the registration states were highest in Rhode Island (66.8) and New York (56) and lowest in Michigan (34.5) and Maine (32.8). The rate was much higher in the cities (61.4) than in the rural districts (32.7). The death rate from this disease in comparison with 1890 shows a decrease in all of the states except Vermont, where the rate in 1900 (40.5) was much higher than that of 1890 (22), and in New Hampshire (46.2 in 1890 and 51.8 in 1900).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from bronchitis among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	35.7	41.8	36.3	46.0	28.2	33.3
Ireland	65.1	71.2	66.1	73.3	40.5	58.1
Germany	47.0	50.1	49.7	55.4	32.6	40.7
England and Wales	36.7	40.1	36.4	40.8	28.2	37.9
Canada	40.3	46.3	41.4	48.9	31.8	23.6
Scandinavia	33.0	33.1	38.0	41.1	32.5	24.1
Scotland	38.2	44.1	36.5	43.2	22.3	47.8
Italy	175.6	198.4	187.0	214.7	46.1	56.5
France	38.9	48.2	46.6	64.0	4.7	18.3
Hungary and Bohemia	33.5	34.7	35.8	38.1	21.3	29.2
Russia and Poland	40.8	42.2	37.3	38.6	27.7	56.3
Other foreign	57.9	64.4	57.8	65.8	38.1	58.7

It will be seen from this table that the death rates from bronchitis in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (175.6), in Ireland (65.1), and in "Other foreign" countries (57.9), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Scandinavia (33), in Hungary and Bohemia (33.5), and in the United States (35.7). In the cities in the registration states the mortality from this disease among those whose mothers were born in Italy was about three times as high as that of any other class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from bronchitis during the census year in each of six age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 1.		UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	845.1	1,228.2	259.7	397.6	5.3	9.1	5.3	12.2	34.0	65.1	291.6	373.8
Males	945.9	1,306.5	283.3	413.7	5.3	8.3	4.9	12.7	30.3	63.8	246.7	322.6
Females	742.5	1,137.7	235.7	381.2	5.3	9.9	5.7	11.7	37.8	66.4	331.6	419.4
Cities	948.3	1,394.9	294.9	461.3	6.1	10.1	5.9	13.4	41.3	79.2	363.7	461.1
Males	1,067.0	1,486.2	322.6	479.8	5.9	9.2	5.6	14.1	37.1	77.6	309.7	407.1
Females	827.5	1,301.3	267.0	442.5	6.2	11.0	6.2	12.7	45.5	80.8	407.7	505.2
States	874.3	1,273.2	266.5	402.1	4.4	8.8	4.8	14.4	32.7	70.0	269.2	379.4
Males	964.2	1,350.7	288.2	416.4	4.4	7.8	4.2	14.8	27.7	67.7	220.4	318.8
Females	783.0	1,193.7	244.4	387.6	4.5	9.8	5.5	14.0	37.7	72.2	313.6	434.3
Cities	1,099.0	1,667.9	342.8	542.2	5.4	10.8	5.8	18.1	46.6	101.7	383.3	550.4
Males	1,218.8	1,759.9	371.6	561.2	5.0	9.4	5.3	19.1	39.7	98.6	308.6	474.4
Females	977.6	1,573.9	313.7	523.0	5.7	12.2	6.3	17.1	53.2	104.5	441.4	610.2
Rural	503.6	537.6	145.8	161.8	3.1	5.9	3.2	7.9	16.8	30.7	185.5	254.3
Males	545.5	591.7	157.0	170.2	3.5	5.5	2.4	7.5	14.6	30.0	164.3	219.0
Females	460.8	481.7	134.4	153.2	2.7	6.2	4.1	8.3	19.1	31.4	207.1	289.9
Cities in other states	798.4	1,156.1	249.0	391.4	6.7	9.5	6.0	9.1	36.3	55.9	344.2	358.6
Males	916.7	1,247.2	275.5	409.9	6.7	9.1	5.9	9.7	34.7	56.9	310.8	333.5
Females	677.7	1,062.4	222.2	372.5	6.6	10.0	6.1	8.4	38.0	54.9	372.8	380.0

The preceding table shows that the highest death rates from bronchitis were in infants under 1 year of age (845.1), in children under 5 (259.7), and in persons 65 year of age and over (291.6). At 5 to 14 years and from 15 to 44 years the death rates were exactly the same (5.3). The highest death rates from this disease at each age occurred in the cities in the registration states, except in the age groups 5 to 14 and 15 to 44 years, in which it was higher in the cities in the nonregistration states. In each age group the death rate was less in the rural districts of the registration states than in the cities.

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a decrease of about 50 per cent in the death rates from this disease at each age.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from bronchitis are indicated in the following table, for the registration area, giving the death rates during the census year in each of six age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	810.7	245.1	4.9	4.8	33.4	295.0
Colored	1,803.3	664.0	17.1	14.0	49.1	166.1
Mothers born in—						
United States	618.9	182.4	3.7	3.1	14.6	169.3
Ireland	1,067.3	321.1	6.6	9.9	85.5	470.6
Germany	924.8	252.2	6.0	4.8	28.9	419.2
England and Wales	744.2	203.8	3.0	3.7	21.4	281.2
Canada	873.3	269.1	4.2	4.6	25.7	187.3
Scandinavia	719.3	209.5	2.0	1.1	15.4	225.4
Scotland	461.0	141.9	5.6	2.0	36.1	318.0
Italy	2,616.8	990.3	8.3	8.3	28.7	537.4
France	1,936.2	494.6	9.6	5.5	16.6	132.9
Hungary	577.8	183.7	4.1	1.5	.....	93.6
Bohemia	494.4	177.1	5.1	4.9	31.2	201.9
Russia	710.2	192.9	1.0	2.5	38.0	374.1
Poland	675.0	204.9	6.9	2.3	11.5	141.9
Other foreign	1,059.7	343.1	1.9	3.2	29.8	368.2

The preceding table shows that the death rates from bronchitis in white children under 5 years of age were

highest in those whose mothers were born in Italy (990.3), in France (494.6), and in "Other foreign" countries (343.1) and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Bohemia (177.1), in the United States (182.4), and in Scotland (141.9).

At 65 years of age and over they were highest in those whose mothers were born in Italy (537.4), in Ireland (470.6), and in Germany (419.2) and lowest in those whose mothers were born Hungary (93.6), in France (132.9), and in Poland (141.9).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from bronchitis at each age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this disease, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	431.2	322.7	388.4	319.6
1 year	118.1	97.8	120.2	115.8
2 years	39.8	41.7	42.9	45.8
3 years	14.9	16.3	20.6	19.3
4 years	10.1	11.1	10.3	10.0
Under 5 years	614.1	489.6	582.4	510.5
5 to 9 years	15.9	16.2	17.1	16.6
10 to 14 years	5.4	4.6	4.6	8.2
15 to 19 years	5.7	8.8	7.6	9.9
20 to 24 years	7.9	10.9	12.6	13.5
25 to 29 years	9.4	10.9	15.6	14.2
30 to 34 years	7.3	10.8	14.6	14.0
35 to 39 years	10.4	8.9	16.5	13.4
40 to 44 years	11.8	9.5	21.7	15.7
45 to 49 years	13.9	16.5	24.3	19.1
50 to 54 years	18.9	21.0	34.8	29.7
55 to 59 years	32.0	31.2	31.4	35.2
60 to 64 years	31.5	46.0	37.2	45.8
65 to 69 years	42.3	65.0	41.6	56.2
70 to 74 years	53.8	73.7	46.0	59.9
75 to 79 years	51.5	70.3	40.5	53.1
80 to 84 years	40.2	56.2	29.9	44.3
85 to 89 years	20.5	32.9	15.6	28.5
90 to 94 years	5.9	12.6	4.8	9.6
95 years and over	1.6	4.4	1.2	2.6

The average age at death from bronchitis in the registration area in 1900 was 28.9 years. In 1890 it was 27.3 years. For those dying at 15 years and over, the average age was 65.9 years in 1900 and 61.7 years in 1890.

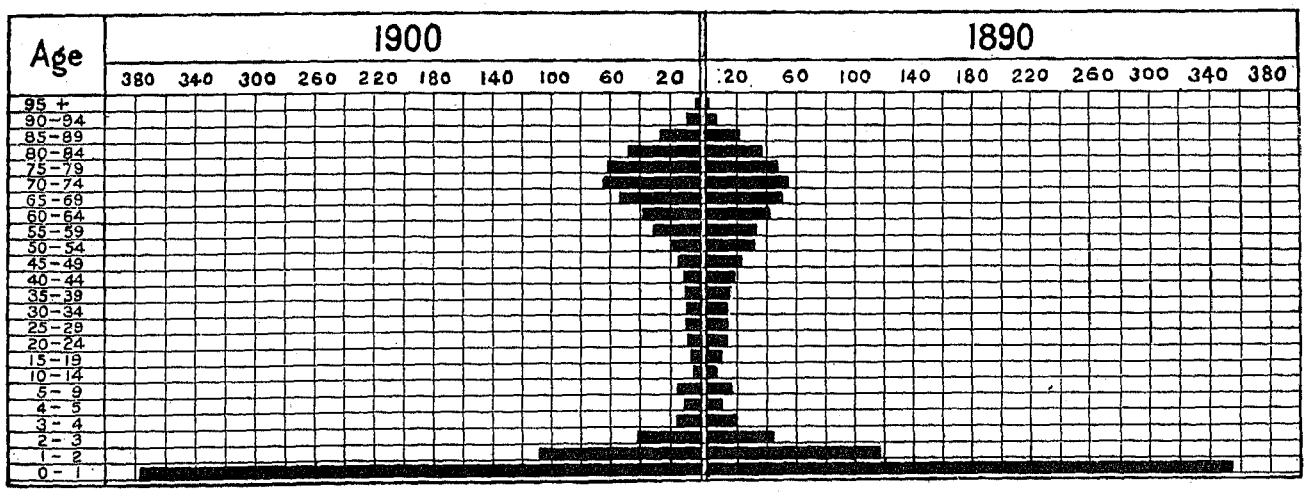
The comparative proportions of deaths from bronchitis, at each age, in the registration area in 1900 and 1890, are shown in the diagram at the bottom of this page.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from bronchitis during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	29.4	22.6	25.5	30.8	32.6
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	31.2	14.8	19.0	31.8	37.9
3. South Atlantic Coast region	10.6	6.4	8.7	17.1	19.3
4. Gulf Coast region	16.2	10.0	10.3	21.9	26.9
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	23.7	20.0	24.2	25.0	28.1
6. Central Appalachian region	19.1	15.7	17.8	23.4	25.0
7. Region of the Great Northern lakes	31.9	20.2	22.9	34.0	40.8
8. Interior plateau	17.9	13.3	15.9	19.7	22.4
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	14.9	13.8	15.9	11.4	19.8
10. Ohio River belt	20.1	10.2	14.7	28.1	34.4
11. Southern Interior plateau	10.5	10.6	10.3	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	10.8	8.1	12.2	10.4	19.2
13. North Mississippi River belt	21.4	15.2	18.3	25.5	29.1
14. Southwest Central region	14.1	14.8	13.1	13.6	24.6
15. Central region—plains and prairies	13.6	13.2	13.2	13.0	17.7
16. Prairie region	13.3	12.1	14.2	16.2	15.3
17. Missouri River belt	16.5	12.2	13.4	21.3	23.7
18. Region of the Western plains	10.0	8.5	10.4	10.6	13.8
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	17.3	15.5	17.0	17.5	27.0
20. Cordilleran region	13.0	11.7	14.1	10.7	23.7
21. Pacific Coast region	17.4	8.1	13.0	20.8	25.0

The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to bronchitis were greatest in the region of



the Great Northern lakes (31.9), the Middle Atlantic Coast region (31.2), and the North Atlantic Coast region (29.4), and least in the region of the Western plains (10), the Southern Interior plateau (10.5), and the South Atlantic Coast region (10.6).

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

The total number of deaths reported as due to this class of diseases in the United States during the census year was 60,229, of which 31,457 were males and 28,772 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 60.3. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 46.9.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this class of diseases was 28,379, of which 14,459 were males and 13,920 were females, giving a proportion of 55.9 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 98.5 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 91.5.

The following table shows, for the registration states in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from diseases of the digestive system in the census year, per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	93.0	94.6	90.6	93.4	96.0	89.9	92.5	93.2	91.3
Connecticut	89.9	92.9	84.5	87.2	90.9	80.5	92.7	94.8	88.7
District of Columbia	118.4	118.4	.....	124.2	124.2	.....	113.1	113.1	.....
Maine	84.7	87.0	84.2	80.1	99.2	76.4	89.4	75.8	92.4
Massachusetts	82.2	81.7	83.6	82.7	82.1	84.7	81.6	81.4	82.4
Michigan	100.5	106.0	98.2	104.1	113.0	100.6	96.6	99.1	95.5
New Hampshire	81.2	96.3	71.6	77.9	98.3	65.9	84.4	94.4	77.7
New Jersey	89.4	94.6	82.7	87.0	94.3	77.4	91.9	94.9	88.0
New York	96.1	97.1	94.1	96.9	98.1	94.4	95.3	96.0	93.7
Rhode Island	92.4	101.0	75.7	99.3	109.8	79.4	85.8	92.6	71.9
Vermont	100.1	105.1	99.3	96.5	84.3	98.3	103.9	124.6	100.4

This table shows that the death rates from diseases of the digestive system in the registration states were highest in the District of Columbia (118.4), Michigan (100.5), and Vermont (100.1), and lowest in New Hampshire (81.2), Massachusetts (82.2), and Maine (84.7). There was but little difference in the death rates due to these diseases in the cities and rural districts.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the digestive system among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	79.7	77.2	80.1	76.9	82.7	77.8
Ireland	116.6	120.8	114.2	118.4	99.5	136.0
Germany	100.4	100.0	99.0	98.0	102.0	103.4

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
England and Wales	99.1	98.7	96.7	94.9	100.1	110.5
Canada	72.1	73.7	71.1	72.0	69.9	88.2
Scandinavia	68.2	65.2	76.4	75.3	78.4	53.7
Scotland	89.3	88.3	85.6	82.6	92.1	110.0
Italy	75.3	81.0	68.2	73.1	43.2	149.9
France	132.8	143.3	115.2	124.1	93.8	179.7
Hungary and Bohemia	79.7	80.8	63.9	63.0	69.1	103.6
Prussia and Poland	61.6	60.7	57.0	55.2	70.6	82.2
Other foreign	94.1	98.0	91.3	95.1	82.0	109.3

It will be seen from this table that the death rates due to diseases of the digestive system in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in France (132.8), in Ireland (116.6), and in Germany (100.4), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia and Poland (61.6), in Scandinavia (68.2), and in Canada (72.1).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the digestive system during the census year in each of six age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 1.		UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	639.2	789.3	188.3	240.9	31.1	21.0	60.7	48.0	157.2	152.6	420.6	359.4
Males	726.7	872.3	207.7	263.2	33.1	22.2	56.6	45.0	169.3	163.9	435.4	367.3
Females	550.2	704.1	168.7	218.1	29.0	19.8	64.8	51.0	144.9	141.4	407.3	352.4
Cities	667.8	864.8	199.1	267.0	31.7	21.3	65.0	51.8	174.5	175.7	442.8	412.2
Males	764.4	953.3	221.7	291.7	33.6	22.5	61.4	49.6	190.9	192.7	467.7	440.2
Females	569.5	774.0	176.3	241.9	29.8	20.1	68.5	54.1	158.1	158.8	422.4	389.3
States	604.6	658.7	174.7	199.8	28.6	21.1	53.8	44.6	140.4	141.5	399.7	335.1
Males	680.1	734.5	190.9	223.2	30.5	22.5	49.7	40.2	146.8	143.5	404.4	336.0
Females	527.9	580.9	158.4	176.0	26.6	19.6	57.8	48.8	134.1	139.7	395.4	334.2
Cities	640.8	750.4	188.2	232.3	28.2	21.7	58.6	50.6	161.4	178.0	415.7	400.5
Males	727.4	834.1	208.8	261.4	29.8	23.3	55.6	47.1	171.6	184.6	422.2	426.7
Females	553.0	664.8	167.5	202.9	26.7	20.2	61.3	53.9	151.6	171.8	410.7	380.0
Rural	544.7	487.9	153.4	144.0	29.0	20.1	45.9	34.0	116.2	96.3	388.0	287.2
Males	602.2	549.8	162.7	158.2	31.6	21.4	40.4	28.7	119.4	93.4	393.1	277.9
Females	486.2	423.9	144.0	129.4	26.4	18.6	51.7	39.5	112.9	99.0	382.7	296.6
Cities in other states	694.6	964.9	209.6	297.0	34.7	20.9	70.8	52.9	186.9	173.2	469.6	425.6
Males	801.1	1,057.5	234.1	317.6	36.9	21.7	66.5	51.7	208.4	200.6	510.7	455.1
Females	586.0	869.8	184.8	275.9	32.6	20.0	75.0	54.2	164.4	144.6	434.6	400.3

The preceding table shows that the highest death rates for this class of diseases occurred in infants under 1 year of age (639.2) and in persons 65 years of age and over (420.6). The rate was higher in males than in females except for those from 15 to 44 years, in which group the death rate of females was higher.

In each age group the highest death rate from these diseases occurred in the cities in the nonregistration states and the lowest in the rural districts of the registration states, except for the age group 5 to 14 years, where the death rate from these diseases in the cities in the registration states (28.2) was less than in the rural districts of the same states (29).

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a decrease in the death rate from these diseases in children under 5 years of age, and an increase in the rate for persons 5 years of age and over.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diseases of the digestive system are indicated in the following table, for the registration area, giving the death rates during the census year in each of six age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	611.9	177.7	30.4	58.8	155.5	423.3
Colored	1,401.5	483.4	48.9	96.7	199.3	320.3
Mothers born in—						
United States	567.3	167.5	29.5	45.9	98.0	312.9
Ireland	626.4	176.3	28.3	66.8	218.4	471.3
Germany	713.5	191.4	23.7	55.1	170.6	470.7
England and Wales	641.5	175.2	19.0	55.9	140.7	442.7
Canada	537.4	167.9	28.8	49.5	102.8	371.5
Scandinavia	498.0	139.7	26.5	47.3	142.3	247.9
Scotland	307.3	86.3	25.4	46.9	141.1	397.5
Italy	587.4	185.1	20.9	44.6	148.1	310.0
France	1,025.1	292.3	57.7	80.9	178.8	398.8
Hungary	406.6	127.6	24.6	39.3	238.8	280.9
Bohemia	1,303.4	298.2	20.4	58.8	176.9	201.9
Russia	537.9	148.4	26.7	47.1	141.7	529.9
Poland	567.3	169.7	13.8	22.8	73.1	162.1
Other foreign	857.6	236.2	30.4	59.1	127.1	467.4

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to this class of diseases in white children under 5 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Bohemia (298.2), in France (292.3), and in "Other foreign" countries (236.2), and lowest in those whose

mothers were born in Scotland (86.3), in Hungary (127.6), and in Scandinavia (139.7).

At 65 years of age and over they were highest in those whose mothers were born in Russia (529.9), in Ireland (471.3), and in Germany (470.7), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (162.1), in Bohemia (201.9), and in Scandinavia (247.9).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from diseases of the digestive system at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this class of diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	157.0	121.5	203.2	167.4
1 year	30.9	29.6	57.1	55.3
2 years	12.1	11.3	14.9	11.9
3 years	6.9	8.4	8.2	7.9
4 years	6.5	7.2	6.9	4.7
Under 5 years	213.4	178.0	290.3	247.2
5 to 9 years	29.5	29.5	25.4	22.0
10 to 14 years	33.2	27.8	19.9	20.0
15 to 19 years	36.9	39.1	27.1	28.9
20 to 24 years	42.8	57.1	31.4	45.5
25 to 29 years	47.5	66.3	44.1	58.4
30 to 34 years	46.2	60.2	41.6	54.4
35 to 39 years	51.9	64.6	48.0	56.9
40 to 44 years	63.2	57.8	55.2	51.9
45 to 49 years	63.2	51.9	60.3	58.3
50 to 54 years	61.3	56.2	61.5	59.6
55 to 59 years	66.8	56.5	63.6	57.7
60 to 64 years	63.8	58.5	71.2	58.5
65 to 69 years	60.4	62.2	60.2	62.9
70 to 74 years	51.5	55.0	44.8	47.6
75 to 79 years	39.3	41.7	32.4	34.5
80 to 84 years	18.7	23.3	14.1	22.2
85 to 89 years	7.8	10.7	7.8	9.4
90 to 94 years	2.2	3.1	1.1	3.1
95 years and over	0.4	0.5	.....	1.0

The average age at death from diseases of the digestive system in the registration area in 1900 was 37.8 years. In 1890 it was 35.3 years. For those dying at 15 years of age and over the average age was 49.7 years in 1900, and 50.5 years in 1890.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from diseases of the digestive system during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	47.6	42.5	50.1	47.0	49.5
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	50.0	50.6	58.5	46.0	52.2
3. South Atlantic Coast region	62.8	70.2	64.0	50.9	50.2
4. Gulf Coast region	56.2	62.3	66.0	48.1	42.7
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	52.6	53.6	55.2	46.8	51.8
6. Central Appalachian region	53.3	50.4	55.6	54.9	53.4
7. Region of the Great Northern lakes	62.5	69.0	70.4	57.8	60.4
8. Interior plateau	57.8	62.1	60.2	51.6	53.6
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	61.4	63.6	57.7	76.1	75.6
10. Ohio River belt	60.8	60.2	59.9	56.9	67.5
11. Southern Interior plateau	64.7	68.4	61.2	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	56.0	52.1	56.3	63.0	66.8
13. North Mississippi River belt	67.8	71.8	71.4	60.8	66.5
14. Southwest Central region	69.4	71.5	68.2	49.9	60.3
15. Central region—plains and prairies	64.7	64.2	64.4	63.2	70.2
16. Prairie region	73.2	73.7	74.0	58.6	73.4
17. Missouri River belt	69.6	68.9	69.3	68.8	72.7
18. Region of the Western plains	68.3	68.0	70.4	48.9	89.4
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	74.6	76.2	74.4	66.6	78.6
20. Cordilleran region	61.3	56.0	63.8	72.1	82.6
21. Pacific Coast region	63.7	53.8	76.6	67.6	75.5

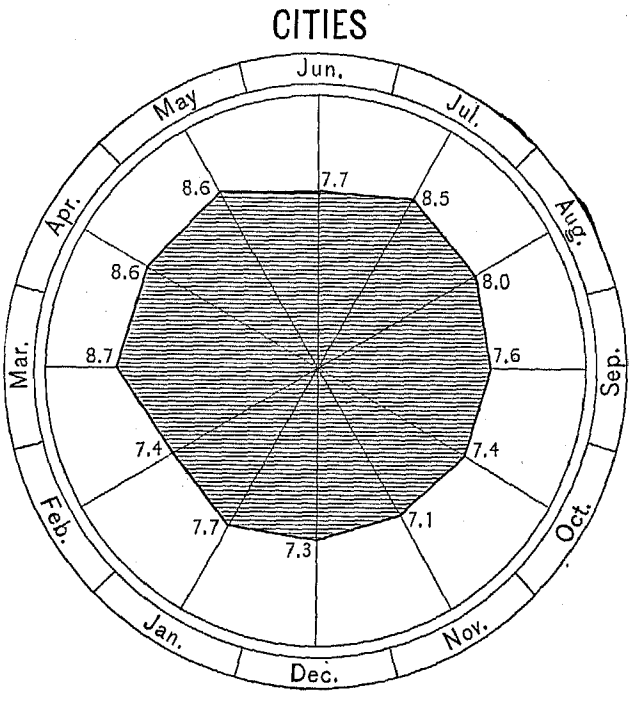
The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to diseases of the digestive system were greatest in the heavily timbered region of the Northwest (74.6), the Prairie region (73.2), and the Southwest Central region (69.4) and least in the North Atlantic Coast region (47.6), the Middle Atlantic Coast region (50), and the Northeastern hills and plateaus (52.6).

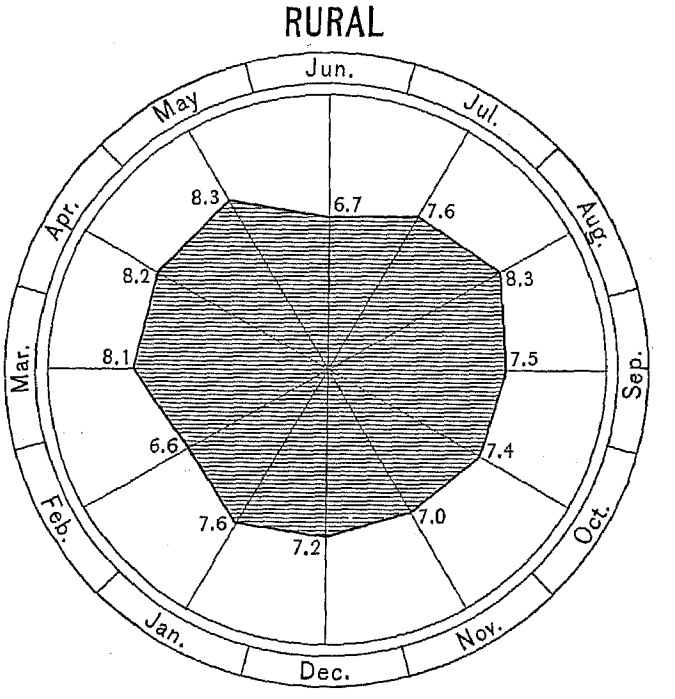
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from diseases of the digestive system in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	7.7	7.7	7.6
February	7.1	7.4	6.6
March	8.5	8.7	8.1
April	8.4	8.6	8.2
May	8.5	8.6	8.3
June	7.3	7.7	6.7
July	8.1	8.5	7.6
August	8.1	8.0	8.3
September	7.5	7.6	7.5
October	7.4	7.4	7.4
November	7.0	7.1	7.0
December	7.3	7.3	7.2

The death rates from diseases of the digestive system in each month in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative differences in the rates in the two areas are shown in the following diagram:





The preceding table and diagram show that there was little variation in the death rates due to these diseases in the different months in either cities or rural districts, and also little difference in the rates in the two areas for the same months.

The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from diseases of the digestive system in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months in the United States, as a whole, and in the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.	MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	79.9	82.7	July	85.5	87.5
February	75.3	76.5	August	91.7	87.2
March	88.1	90.9	September	86.9	81.1
April	87.4	90.8	October	85.4	79.9
May	99.0	91.0	November	78.8	75.4
June	73.6	78.8	December	73.4	78.2

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the stomach (including gastritis) in the United States during the census year was 13,484, of which 6,751 were males and 6,733 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 13.5. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 9.6.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the stomach was 5,743, of which 2,815 were males and 2,928 were females, giving a proportion of 11.3 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 19.9 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 18.1.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from diseases of the stomach in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	19.1	18.1	20.7	18.2	17.1	19.7	20.1	19.2	21.6
	1890	17.9	19.1	16.1	16.7	18.0	14.6	19.1	20.1	17.6
Connecticut	1900	21.5	22.0	20.3	17.7	18.8	15.5	25.4	25.3	25.3
	1890	18.0	19.3	17.0	15.4	13.1	17.0	20.4	25.3	16.9
District of Columbia	1900	28.7	28.7	.....	28.7	28.7	.....	28.6	28.6	.....
	1890	23.9	23.9	.....	21.0	21.0	.....	26.5	26.5	.....

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS—Continued.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Maine[1]	1900	18.4	16.0	19.0	17.3	19.5	17.0	19.5	12.9	21.0
Massachusetts	1900	15.1	14.7	16.6	14.3	13.6	16.8	15.8	15.8	16.3
	1890	14.2	13.8	15.3	13.1	12.9	13.5	15.2	14.7	17.0
Michigan[1]	1900	20.5	19.8	20.7	19.9	20.5	19.7	21.0	19.2	21.8
New Hampshire	1900	20.8	20.1	21.3	16.0	10.4	19.4	25.7	29.1	23.5
	1890	19.7	19.9	19.6	13.4	13.4	13.4	25.8	25.7	25.8
New Jersey	1900	20.5	19.6	21.6	20.7	19.4	22.4	20.3	19.9	20.9
	1890	20.6	23.9	16.3	18.7	22.0	14.6	22.5	25.9	18.0
New York	1900	19.4	18.2	21.7	18.6	17.1	21.5	20.2	19.3	22.0
	1890	18.6	20.2	16.0	18.3	19.9	15.8	18.8	20.4	16.2
Rhode Island	1900	13.8	13.4	14.5	11.4	12.3	9.6	16.0	14.4	19.4
	1890	19.7	21.0	17.9	16.1	19.8	11.1	23.1	22.1	24.6
Vermont	1900	24.4	19.4	25.2	21.1	17.7	21.7	27.9	20.8	29.1
	1890	12.3	14.1	12.2	8.9	14.8	8.4	15.9	13.6	16.2

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

It will be seen from this table that the death rates from diseases of the stomach in the registration states were highest in the District of Columbia (28.7) and Vermont (24.4), and lowest in Rhode Island (13.8) and Massachusetts (15.1). The rate was slightly higher in the rural districts in these states (20.7) than in the cities (18.1).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the stomach among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	16.1	14.3	16.3	13.9	18.3	14.9
Ireland	30.1	31.1	28.3	29.0	25.8	44.4
Germany	17.7	16.6	17.5	15.7	23.1	18.0
England and Wales	22.9	21.8	22.0	20.1	25.6	27.3
Canada	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.0	11.8	14.9
Scandinavia	8.1	7.6	9.6	9.4	9.9	5.6
Scotland	19.8	17.4	18.2	14.4	26.3	28.7
Italy	13.1	13.7	10.6	10.7	10.1	39.3
France	17.0	20.3	11.0	13.6	4.7	33.0
Hungary and Bohemia	12.8	12.5	10.7	9.8	16.0	16.7
Russia and Poland	11.7	11.3	9.0	8.1	15.2	23.8
Other foreign	18.6	19.3	18.9	19.8	16.6	17.3

This table shows that the death rates from diseases of the stomach were highest among those whose mothers were born in Ireland (30.1), in England and Wales (22.9), and in Scotland (19.8), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Scandinavia (8.1), in Canada (11.6), and in Russia and Poland (11.7).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the stomach during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREA.	UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 TO 44.		45 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	39.0	39.5	2.3	3.5	8.6	8.3	57.2	48.1
Males	41.3	41.3	2.2	3.0	7.4	7.0	57.4	48.0
Females	36.7	37.6	2.5	4.0	9.7	9.5	57.0	48.1
Cities	42.3	44.3	2.7	3.8	9.0	8.7	57.1	51.2
Males	45.7	47.3	2.3	3.1	7.8	7.7	58.2	51.6
Females	38.9	41.2	3.1	4.6	10.1	9.8	56.2	50.8
States	34.4	33.1	1.8	3.2	7.9	8.0	54.1	47.5
Males	35.6	34.4	1.8	2.7	6.7	6.5	52.2	45.7
Females	33.3	31.7	1.9	3.6	9.1	9.6	56.0	49.3
Cities	38.2	39.7	2.3	3.7	8.4	8.9	51.1	53.2
Males	40.9	43.3	1.9	2.7	7.1	7.7	48.6	50.6
Females	35.6	36.0	2.7	4.7	9.7	10.1	53.4	55.6
Rural	28.4	21.8	1.2	3.4	7.0	6.6	57.3	41.4
Males	27.3	19.4	1.6	2.7	6.0	4.5	55.7	40.6
Females	29.5	24.3	0.8	2.1	8.1	8.7	58.9	42.2
Cities in other states	46.2	48.2	3.1	3.9	9.5	8.6	62.9	49.1
Males	50.3	50.7	2.7	3.4	8.5	7.7	67.0	52.7
Females	42.1	45.7	3.4	4.5	10.5	9.5	58.9	45.6

This table shows that the death rates from diseases of the stomach were highest in children under 5 years of age (39) and in persons 45 years of age and over (57.2). In these age groups the death rates of males were higher than those of females, but in the age groups 5 to 45 years the death rates of females exceeded those of males. In the age group under 5 years of age the death rate from these diseases was highest in the cities in the nonregistration states (46.2) and lowest in the rural part of the registration states (28.4). Among those 45 years of age and over, the death rate from these diseases was also highest in the cities in the nonregistration states (62.9), but it was lower in the cities in the registration states (51.1) than in the rural districts of the same states (57.3).

In comparison with 1890 the figures show little difference in the death rates at the different ages up to 15 years, but at 15 years of age and over there was an increase in the rates.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diseases of the stomach are indicated in the following table for the registration area, giving the death rates during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 and over.
White	37.8	2.2	8.2	57.2
Colored	72.3	6.4	14.9	56.7
Mothers born in—				
United States	32.8	2.3	6.4	42.4
Ireland	26.0	2.2	14.4	83.5
Germany	37.3	1.2	5.5	53.3
England and Wales	38.7	1.5	8.6	60.1
Canada	31.3	0.7	7.1	29.8
Scandinavia	26.0	.....	3.4	24.6
Scotland	.....	2.8	8.8	52.2
Italy	46.3	3.1	4.1	26.0
France	22.5	.....	1.8	48.7
Hungary	40.8	.....	7.6	20.3
Bohemia	37.3	.....	4.9	43.1
Russia	22.3	1.0	3.9	43.5
Poland	64.0	3.4	2.3	9.7
Other foreign	73.1	2.8	3.9	48.8

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to diseases of the stomach in white persons 45 years of age and over, were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland (83.5), in England and Wales (60.1), and in Germany (53.3); and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (9.7), in Hungary (20.3), and in Scandinavia (24.6).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from diseases of the stomach at each age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	164.2	116.4	178.0	136.0
1 year	31.0	36.3	39.8	34.7
2 years	8.9	12.0	13.5	15.2
3 years	8.9	11.3	8.2	9.2
4 years	5.0	7.9	5.2	7.1
Under 5 years	218.0	183.9	244.7	202.2
5 to 9 years	13.9	16.8	22.8	30.3
10 to 14 years	7.1	6.8	9.9	9.8
15 to 19 years	11.0	17.1	15.2	21.1
20 to 24 years	16.0	36.6	21.1	42.3
25 to 29 years	30.6	46.2	33.4	50.4
30 to 34 years	36.0	44.2	40.4	52.6
35 to 39 years	47.4	57.9	41.6	53.7
40 to 44 years	53.4	42.8	54.5	42.8
45 to 49 years	68.8	50.7	69.7	52.6
50 to 54 years	68.4	64.0	58.0	62.9
55 to 59 years	80.9	61.0	81.4	61.2
60 to 64 years	76.6	75.4	73.8	61.8
65 to 69 years	83.7	75.0	74.9	65.6
70 to 74 years	74.1	85.3	70.8	62.9
75 to 79 years	62.0	62.7	51.5	62.3
80 to 84 years	32.4	46.2	22.3	37.4
85 to 89 years	15.0	19.5	11.7	18.4
90 to 94 years	3.6	7.2	2.3	6.5
95 years and over	1.1	0.7	.....	3.2

The average age at death from diseases of the stomach in the registration area in 1900 was 44.1 years. In 1890 it was 40.9 years.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE BOWELS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to obstruction of the bowels in the United States during the census year was 3,745, of which 1,894 were males and 1,851 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 3.8. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 2.6.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 2,338, of which 1,130 were males and 1,208 were females, giving a proportion of 4.6 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 8.1 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 5.7.

The following table shows, for the registration states,

in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from obstruction of the bowels in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	7.9	8.2	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.3	8.1	8.6	7.3
	1890	5.2	5.7	4.4	5.5	6.2	4.6	4.9	5.3	4.3
Connecticut	1900	8.1	8.8	6.9	7.7	9.6	4.3	8.6	8.1	9.5
	1890	6.2	6.1	6.2	7.3	5.9	8.3	5.0	6.3	4.1
District of Columbia	1900	9.7	9.7	.....	7.6	7.6	.....	11.6	11.6	.....
	1890	8.3	8.3	.....	11.0	11.0	.....	5.8	5.8	.....
Maine[1]	1900	7.5	6.8	7.6	7.7	8.9	7.5	7.3	4.9	7.8
Massachusetts	1900	7.6	7.4	8.0	7.4	7.1	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.7
	1890	4.9	5.3	3.8	5.2	5.8	3.1	4.7	4.7	4.5
Michigan[1]	1900	7.6	8.3	7.3	9.6	10.8	9.1	5.5	5.8	5.3
New Hampshire	1900	6.8	6.9	6.7	5.8	9.2	3.9	7.8	4.8	9.7
	1890	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.6	1.7	3.0
New Jersey	1900	7.2	8.8	5.2	5.7	7.9	2.9	8.7	9.7	7.4
	1890	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.4	7.3	6.1	6.3	5.8
New York	1900	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.4	8.4	8.7	9.1	7.7
	1890	4.9	5.7	3.7	5.4	6.4	4.0	4.4	5.0	3.4
Rhode Island	1900	7.0	8.5	4.1	6.2	8.0	2.7	7.8	8.9	5.5
	1890	6.1	4.0	8.9	4.8	2.1	8.3	7.3	5.8	9.6
Vermont	1900	8.4	17.2	7.1	6.3	13.3	5.2	10.6	20.8	9.0
	1890	4.5	10.6	4.0	3.0	7.4	2.6	6.1	13.6	5.4

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table indicates that there was little variation in the death rates from obstruction of the bowels in the registration states, the highest rate being that in the District of Columbia (9.7), and the lowest that in New Hampshire (6.8). There was also but little difference in the aggregate death rates from this disease in the cities (8.2) and the rural districts (7.3), or in the rates of males (7.6) and females (8.1).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from obstruction of the bowels among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.3	6.7	5.5
Ireland	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.4	7.0

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Germany	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.0	7.0
England and Wales	8.8	9.3	8.9	9.7	7.5	8.1
Canada	5.1	4.3	5.1	4.3	6.3	5.0
Scandinavia	5.7	5.8	6.4	6.9	5.4	4.5
Scotland	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.4	6.6	9.6
Italy	5.4	6.1	5.2	5.9	1.4	7.4
France	11.0	11.4	12.3	13.6	9.4	7.3
Hungary and Bohemia	5.9	6.5	4.6	5.3	.....	8.3
Russia and Poland	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.3	4.1	4.3
Other foreign	8.7	9.9	8.6	10.0	5.0	9.2

This table shows that the death rates due to this cause were highest among those whose mothers were born in France (11), in Ireland (9.3), and in England and Wales (8.8), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Canada (5.1) and in Italy (5.4).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from obstruction of the bowels during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 15.		15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	7.0	5.4	4.4	3.3	12.9	9.1	42.5	24.7
Males	8.3	6.9	3.9	3.7	11.6	7.9	39.8	20.7
Females	5.6	4.0	4.9	2.9	14.2	10.3	44.8	28.3
Cities	7.2	5.9	4.9	3.7	14.6	10.1	46.4	31.2
Males	8.9	7.3	4.3	4.2	12.9	8.8	41.0	24.9
Females	5.5	4.4	5.4	3.2	16.2	11.4	50.8	36.3
States	7.1	4.6	3.6	2.8	11.8	8.0	40.8	22.1
Males	8.3	6.3	3.2	3.0	10.8	7.3	37.5	19.7
Females	5.9	2.8	4.0	2.7	12.9	8.7	43.8	24.3
Cities	7.8	4.9	4.2	3.4	14.2	9.1	46.5	30.5
Males	9.5	6.8	3.7	3.7	12.7	8.7	36.4	26.0
Females	6.0	3.0	4.6	3.1	15.7	9.5	54.4	34.1
Rural	6.2	4.0	2.7	1.8	9.1	6.6	36.6	15.9
Males	6.7	5.5	2.4	1.6	8.7	5.5	38.2	15.6
Females	5.6	2.5	3.0	2.0	9.5	7.6	35.0	16.2
Cities in other states	6.7	6.7	5.5	3.9	14.9	11.1	46.3	32.0
Males	8.3	7.8	4.8	4.6	18.1	9.0	45.4	23.8
Females	5.1	5.6	6.1	3.2	16.7	13.4	47.1	39.0

This table shows that the death rate from obstruction of the bowels was highest in persons 65 years and over, and that at this age it was about the same in the cities in the registration states (46.5) as in the cities in the nonregistration states (46.3), in both of which it was higher than in the rural portions of the registration states (36.6). Under 15 years of age the death rate from this cause was higher in males than in females, but in the age groups above 15 the death rates of females were higher than those for males.

In comparison with 1890 the figures show an increase in the death rates at each age.

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from obstruction of the bowels at each age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this cause, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	193.6	107.7	209.0	117.1
1 year	17.8	12.5	12.1	22.3
2 years	14.2	9.2	22.5	5.6
3 years	6.2	14.2	13.8	9.3
4 years	9.8	6.7	10.4	5.6
Under 5 years	241.6	150.3	267.8	159.9
5 to 9 years	42.6	31.7	44.9	20.4
10 to 14 years	27.5	13.4	31.1	29.7
15 to 19 years	36.4	22.5	38.0	24.2
20 to 24 years	40.9	40.1	60.5	39.0

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES—Continued.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
25 to 29 years	55.9	61.8	57.0	46.5
30 to 34 years	46.2	48.4	50.1	35.3
35 to 39 years	39.1	55.9	57.0	78.1
40 to 44 years	33.7	71.8	55.3	53.9
45 to 49 years	55.9	65.9	27.6	57.6
50 to 54 years	59.5	54.3	65.6	78.1
55 to 59 years	63.1	72.6	53.5	61.3
60 to 64 years	46.2	60.9	48.4	79.9
65 to 69 years	60.4	84.3	53.5	89.2
70 to 74 years	63.9	66.8	36.3	65.1
75 to 79 years	57.7	50.1	27.6	44.6
80 to 84 years	15.1	29.2	8.6	20.5
85 to 89 years	10.7	17.5	15.5	7.4
90 to 94 years	3.6	0.8	1.7	7.4
95 years and over	.....	1.7	.....	1.9

The average age at death from obstruction of the bowels in the registration area in 1900 was 39.7 years. In 1890 it was 37.1 years. For those dying at 15 years of age and over, the average age was 52.1 years in 1900, and 50.3 years in 1890.

APPENDICITIS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to appendicitis in the United States during the census year was 5,111, of which 3,282 were males and 1,892 were females,

and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 5.1. In 1890 the deaths from this disease were not separately compiled.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 2,858, of which 1,791 were males and 1,067 were females, giving a ratio of 5.6 deaths from this disease to 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 9.9 per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for the registration states in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from appendicitis in the census year, per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	9.0	9.9	7.7	11.1	12.4	9.4	6.9	7.5	5.9
Connecticut	7.2	8.1	5.6	7.9	7.9	8.1	6.6	8.5	3.2
District of Columbia	9.0	9.0	.....	12.1	12.1	.....	6.1	6.1	.....
Maine	6.5	8.5	6.1	5.7	12.4	4.4	7.3	4.9	7.8
Massachusetts	8.2	8.6	6.8	12.2	13.0	9.9	4.3	4.5	3.8
Michigan	10.0	10.7	9.7	12.0	12.5	11.8	7.8	8.9	7.4
New Hampshire	5.1	5.7	4.7	5.4	6.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9
New Jersey	6.8	7.2	6.4	6.9	8.5	4.9	6.8	5.9	8.0
New York	10.1	11.5	7.3	12.5	13.8	9.8	7.7	9.2	4.6
Rhode Island	8.2	8.5	7.6	12.3	11.6	13.7	4.1	5.5	1.4
Vermont	12.2	10.7	12.5	15.4	13.3	15.7	8.9	8.3	9.0

According to these figures the death rates from appendicitis in the registration states were highest in Vermont (12.2), New York (10.1), and Michigan (10); and lowest in New Hampshire (5.1), Maine (6.5), and New Jersey (6.8). The rate was slightly higher in the cities (9.9) than in the rural districts (7.7).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from appendicitis among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	8.2	8.9	8.0	9.0	7.2	8.8
Ireland	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.5	6.9	7.3
Germany	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.3	8.6	9.4
England and Wales	8.0	8.9	7.6	8.6	5.6	9.9
Canada	9.1	10.2	8.3	8.8	7.7	22.4
Scandinavia	8.8	9.2	7.7	7.9	7.2	10.6
Scotland	10.4	10.9	10.2	10.6	9.2	11.9
Italy	5.4	6.1	5.0	5.7	1.4	9.8
France	11.0	12.7	12.3	15.5	4.7	7.3
Hungary and Bohemia	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	7.0
Russia and Poland	8.9	9.7	9.8	10.9	1.4	5.1
Other foreign	11.0	11.7	10.5	11.2	8.6	13.8

This table shows that the death rates due to appendicitis in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in France (11), in "Other foreign" countries (11), and in Scotland (10.4), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (5.4), in Hungary and Bohemia (5.9), and in England and Wales (8).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from appendicitis during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	Under 15.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Total	7.9	11.7	8.2	9.1
Males	9.2	15.1	10.7	10.5
Females	6.5	8.3	5.8	7.8
Cities	8.3	12.3	9.4	11.3
Males	9.5	16.1	12.3	14.2
Females	7.1	8.6	6.6	8.9
States	7.0	10.7	7.4	8.3
Males	8.3	13.8	9.1	9.0
Females	5.8	7.7	5.7	7.7
Cities	7.4	11.5	9.1	11.7
Males	8.4	15.1	10.9	14.0
Females	6.4	8.0	7.3	9.9
Rural	6.5	9.5	5.4	5.8
Males	8.1	11.7	7.0	5.8
Females	4.9	7.3	3.7	5.9
Cities in other states	9.1	13.1	9.8	10.8
Males	10.5	16.9	13.5	14.4
Females	7.7	9.2	5.9	7.8

The preceding table shows that the death rate from appendicitis was highest in persons 15 to 44 years of age, and that at this age it was higher in the cities in the nonregistration states (13.1) than in the cities in the registration states (11.5) or in the rural districts of the same states (9.5). It was higher among males than among females in all the age groups.

HERNIA.

The total number of deaths reported as due to hernia in the United States during the census year was 1,979, of which 1,157 were males and 822 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths

from all known causes was 2. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 1.7.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 1,071, of which 570 were males and 501 were females, giving a proportion of 2.1 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 3.7 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 3.3.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts the death rates from hernia in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.3
	1890	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.4
Connecticut	1900	3.3	3.4	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	2.4	2.7	1.9
	1890	3.5	5.2	2.3	2.4	4.6	0.9	4.5	5.7	3.7
District of Columbia	1900	3.6	3.6	.....	6.1	6.1	.....	1.4	1.4	.....
	1890	5.6	5.6	.....	7.3	7.3	.....	4.1	4.1	.....
Maine[1]	1900	3.6	2.5	3.8	3.7	1.8	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.6
Massachusetts	1900	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.8	2.9
	1890	2.9	2.5	4.0	2.7	2.4	3.5	3.0	2.6	4.5
Michigan[1]	1900	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.0	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.7
New Hampshire	1900	3.2	3.8	2.8	4.4	5.2	3.9	1.9	2.4	1.6
	1890	4.3	2.7	4.9	4.8	1.9	6.0	3.7	3.4	3.8
New Jersey	1900	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.6	3.7	3.3	4.2
	1890	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.8	4.4	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6
New York	1900	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.3	3.5
	1890	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.6	4.2	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.5
Rhode Island	1900	4.9	4.2	6.2	4.7	5.1	4.1	5.1	3.4	8.3
	1890	5.2	7.0	2.8	5.4	6.3	4.2	5.1	7.7	1.4
Vermont	1900	4.1	.....	4.7	4.6	.....	5.2	3.6	.....	4.1
	1890	4.2	7.1	4.0	4.7	7.4	4.5	3.7	6.8	3.4

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table indicates that there was little difference in the death rates due to hernia in the several registration states, the highest rate being that in Vermont (4.9), and the lowest that in Michigan (3.1).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from hernia during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 15.		15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	8.5	8.7	30.1	25.6
Males	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	7.5	8.2	33.3	27.7
Females	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.9	9.6	9.2	27.3	23.6
Cities	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	9.7	9.9	32.4	31.0
Males	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	8.1	10.0	35.7	34.9
Females	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.8	11.2	9.8	29.6	27.8
States	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	8.3	8.6	29.3	22.7
Males	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.0	7.4	8.1	33.3	23.7
Females	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	9.3	9.0	25.8	21.8
Cities	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.8	10.6	10.9	32.7	29.0
Males	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.0	8.7	11.7	33.3	31.2
Females	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	12.4	10.1	28.4	27.2
Rural	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	5.8	5.7	26.9	18.1
Males	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.9	5.9	3.8	30.1	18.9
Females	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.3	5.6	7.6	23.6	17.4
Cities in other states	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.4	8.8	9.0	32.0	33.3
Males	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	7.6	8.4	33.3	39.0
Females	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.8	10.1	9.6	30.9	28.4

The preceding table shows that the death rate from this cause was highest in persons 65 years of age and over (30.1). Below 45 years of age the rates were insignificant. In the age group 65 years of age and over, it was slightly higher in the cities in the registration states (32.7) than in the cities in the nonregistra-

tion states (32), in both of which it was a little higher than in the rural portions of the registration states (26.9).

At this age the figures show an increase in the death rate from this cause in comparison with 1890, the increase being greatest in the rural districts of the registration states.

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from hernia at each age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this cause, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	121.3	40.0	127.9	43.6
1 year	10.5	4.0	2.8	.....
2 years	.....	.....	2.8	.....
3 years	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 years	1.8	4.0	2.8	.....
Under 5 years	133.6	48.0	136.3	43.6
5 to 9 years	5.3	8.0	17.1	3.4
10 to 14 years	8.8	.....	2.8	3.4
15 to 19 years	26.4	6.0	8.5	.....
20 to 24 years	22.8	2.0	22.7	6.7
25 to 29 years	28.1	4.0	42.6	10.1
30 to 34 years	35.1	28.0	48.3	16.8
35 to 39 years	49.2	56.0	36.9	60.4
40 to 44 years	56.2	72.0	34.1	53.7
45 to 49 years	66.8	70.0	62.5	120.8
50 to 54 years	51.0	104.0	79.6	93.9
55 to 59 years	82.6	106.0	82.4	83.9
60 to 64 years	84.3	130.0	110.8	147.6
65 to 69 years	75.6	128.0	113.7	130.9
70 to 74 years	100.2	104.0	71.0	80.5
75 to 79 years	93.1	76.0	82.4	73.8
80 to 84 years	51.0	32.0	25.6	40.3
85 to 89 years	22.8	22.0	22.7	20.1
90 to 94 years	5.3	4.0	.....	3.4
95 years and over	1.8	.....	.....	6.7

The average age at death from hernia in the registration area in 1900 was 52.8 years. In 1890 it was 52.3 years.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

Included in this title are jaundice, inflammation and abscess of the liver, and other diseases of the liver for which details are given separately in the general tables showing the relations of sex and age to each disease and class of diseases. The number of deaths from each, by sex, in the United States and in the registration area, was as follows:

	UNITED STATES.		REGISTRATION AREA.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jaundice	1,358	1,127	526	460
Inflammation and abscess of the liver	1,550	1,363	679	591
Other diseases of the liver	4,226	2,625	2,682	1,606

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the liver in the United States during the census year was 12,249, of which 7,134 were males and 5,115 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 12.3. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 11.2.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to these diseases was 6,544, of which 3,887 were males and 2,657 were females, giving a proportion of 13 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 22.7 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 24.1.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the liver in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.		Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
			Total	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
						Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	1900	22.7	22.8	26.9	18.6	17.0	18.5	14.8	40.5	21.9	29.9	14.1
	1890	24.1	24.1	27.9	20.3	16.7	19.3	12.0	44.6	24.3	31.9	16.9
Cities	1900	23.5	23.5	28.4	18.7	16.7	16.7	15.8	41.8	23.2	31.6	15.1
	1890	26.0	26.0	31.1	21.1	16.8	20.0	12.7	47.4	25.6	33.9	17.5
States	1900	21.7	21.8	25.2	18.4	16.9	18.5	14.8	36.4	14.5	18.7	10.5
	1890	23.2	23.3	25.0	21.7	16.7	19.5	12.1	42.6	15.8	19.7	12.2
Cities	1900	22.6	22.7	27.3	18.3	16.1	16.1	16.1	37.1	17.5	22.1	13.2
	1890	26.5	26.7	29.5	24.0	16.9	20.8	13.2	47.2	17.9	23.4	13.0
Rural	1900	20.4	20.6	22.5	18.6	17.9	20.3	12.1	34.3	6.3	10.1	2.2
	1890	18.1	18.3	18.4	18.1	16.4	18.5	9.1	28.2	11.0	11.8	10.1
Cities in other states	1900	24.3	24.3	29.5	19.0	17.3	18.1	15.0	48.1	24.8	34.4	15.6
	1890	25.6	25.4	32.6	18.0	16.7	18.3	11.6	47.6	27.7	36.7	18.8

This table shows that the death rate from diseases of the liver was highest in the cities in the nonregistration states (24.3), and lowest in the rural parts of the registration states (20.4). There was but little difference in the death rate of the whites (22.8) and the colored (21.9), but the rate of the foreign whites (40.5) was very much

higher than that of the native whites (17). The death rates of males from these diseases (white, 26.9; colored, 29.9) exceeded those of the females (white, 18.6; colored, 14.1), particularly among the colored.

In comparison with 1890 there was a small decrease in the death rates from diseases of the liver in most of the areas, the greatest being in the cities in the registration states.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from diseases of the liver in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	21.7	22.6	20.4	25.0	27.2	22.3	18.3	18.1	18.4
	1890	23.2	26.5	18.1	24.9	29.3	18.3	21.5	23.7	17.9
Connecticut	1900	20.6	21.6	18.8	25.5	27.0	23.0	15.6	16.2	14.6
	1890	25.2	26.8	24.1	26.0	32.2	21.6	24.4	21.5	26.5
District of Columbia	1900	24.3	24.3	.....	37.1	37.1	.....	12.9	12.9	.....
	1890	24.3	24.3	.....	32.9	32.9	.....	16.6	16.6	.....
Maine[1]	1900	19.8	21.2	19.4	22.8	28.3	21.7	16.5	14.5	17.0
Massachusetts	1900	17.6	17.1	19.4	19.9	20.5	17.6	15.5	13.8	20.9
	1890	20.1	20.2	20.0	19.5	19.6	19.3	20.8	20.8	20.8
Michigan[1]	1900	23.3	21.7	24.0	26.2	27.3	25.8	20.2	16.1	22.1
New Hampshire	1900	15.9	18.9	13.9	20.5	24.9	17.8	11.2	13.4	9.7
	1890	24.4	29.0	22.6	28.9	30.7	28.3	20.0	27.4	16.7
New Jersey	1900	20.4	23.0	16.9	23.9	27.7	19.0	16.9	18.6	14.6
	1890	25.3	29.2	20.3	27.3	33.6	19.3	23.3	24.9	21.3
New York	1900	23.7	25.3	20.4	27.2	29.5	22.3	20.3	21.0	18.6
	1890	24.0	28.8	16.2	26.3	32.1	17.2	21.7	25.6	15.2
Rhode Island	1900	22.8	22.5	23.4	27.5	27.0	28.7	18.4	18.5	17.9
	1890	25.5	32.0	16.5	27.4	39.6	11.1	23.7	25.0	21.8
Vermont	1900	18.4	14.9	18.8	20.5	8.9	22.3	16.1	20.7	15.3
	1890	14.4	14.1	14.5	12.4	22.2	11.6	16.6	6.8	17.5

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

The preceding table shows that the death rates from diseases of the liver in the registration states were highest in the District of Columbia (24.3) and New York (23.7), and lowest in New Hampshire (15.9) and Massachusetts (17.6). There was but little difference in the death rates from these diseases in the cities and rural districts. The death rate of males from diseases of the liver (25) was considerably higher than that of females (18.3) in all of the registration states.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the liver among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	15.6	13.8	16.0	13.9	17.7	13.5
Ireland	34.7	36.0	34.6	36.0	29.2	35.8
Germany	28.7	29.7	28.1	29.9	23.1	29.5
England and Wales	26.3	25.7	26.1	25.3	27.4	27.3
Canada	13.9	12.6	14.2	13.0	15.7	8.7
Scandinavia	12.4	12.3	15.6	17.4	12.6	6.7
Scotland	24.8	25.8	24.6	25.6	22.3	26.3
Italy	18.7	20.7	16.5	18.3	7.2	41.8
France	52.9	57.1	35.7	34.9	37.5	99.0
Hungary and Bohemia	21.6	23.3	17.5	19.5	5.3	29.3
Russia and Poland	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.4	11.1	10.8
Other foreign	17.2	16.7	16.5	15.7	18.7	20.6

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to diseases of the liver in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in France (52.9), in Ireland (34.7), and in Germany (28.7), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia and Poland (9.8), in Scandinavia (12.4), and in Canada (13.9).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the liver during the census year in each of five age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 5.		UNDER 15.		15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	23.8	23.6	9.4	9.2	11.2	12.1	57.5	67.2	127.0	122.0
Males	27.7	28.5	10.8	11.2	13.7	14.5	71.4	80.7	145.0	133.1
Females	19.7	18.7	8.0	7.3	8.8	9.6	43.2	53.8	111.0	112.1
Cities	24.9	25.8	9.8	10.1	12.5	13.6	65.5	80.3	137.2	143.5
Males	28.8	31.2	11.3	12.4	15.7	16.6	83.3	99.8	166.2	167.3
Females	21.0	20.3	8.4	7.8	9.4	10.7	47.7	61.0	113.6	124.1
States	20.2	20.0	8.2	8.0	10.5	10.9	50.9	59.7	117.4	113.6
Males	24.8	24.3	9.8	9.4	12.2	11.8	62.4	65.4	128.1	117.9
Females	15.7	15.7	6.5	6.5	8.8	10.0	39.5	54.2	107.6	109.7
Cities	20.4	22.7	8.3	9.0	12.8	13.4	61.9	79.5	124.7	142.3
Males	25.1	27.8	10.0	10.9	15.5	14.5	79.1	91.3	145.2	159.6
Females	15.7	17.6	6.6	7.2	10.2	12.4	45.3	68.2	108.7	128.7
Rural	19.9	15.5	8.1	6.2	6.7	6.4	38.4	35.1	112.0	92.6
Males	24.2	18.5	9.6	7.2	7.1	7.2	44.0	33.9	117.3	91.2
Females	15.6	12.4	6.5	5.3	6.3	5.7	32.4	36.4	106.7	94.0
Cities in other states	29.3	28.5	11.2	11.1	12.3	13.8	69.0	81.2	149.8	144.9
Males	32.4	34.1	12.4	13.7	15.8	18.4	87.2	108.1	186.1	175.8
Females	26.1	22.7	10.1	8.4	8.8	9.1	50.0	53.1	118.7	118.6

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from diseases of the liver was highest in persons 65 years of age and over, and that at this age it was higher in the cities in the nonregistration states (149.8) than in the cities in the registration states (124.7). The lowest death rates from these causes at each age occurred in the rural portions of the registration states.

There appears to have been but little difference in the comparative death rates from diseases of the liver at the specified ages between 1890 and 1900.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diseases of the liver are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of five age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 5.	Under 15.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	23.1	9.1	11.0	57.8	128.9
Colored	41.0	16.3	16.4	49.1	59.3
Mothers born in—					
United States	20.9	8.3	5.8	32.2	94.2
Ireland	19.3	7.4	19.8	78.2	141.7
Germany	18.1	5.9	13.9	71.9	146.0
England and Wales	13.5	5.2	11.3	51.2	143.3
Canada	17.0	7.1	6.7	39.8	140.5
Scandinavia	13.0	5.5	4.9	55.8	112.7
Scotland	6.2	3.9	10.9	50.9	113.6
Italy	30.4	16.3	9.1	64.1	165.4
France	.....	.....	36.8	83.2	192.0
Hungary	35.7	15.9	4.5	125.1	187.3
Bohemia	18.6	6.6	26.9	83.2	.....

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 5.	Under 15.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Mothers born in—					
Russia	23.7	9.7	9.3	31.1	155.9
Poland	11.2	5.3	5.3	23.1	40.5
Other foreign	16.9	8.5	12.0	51.8	85.0

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to diseases of the liver in white persons 45 to 64 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Hungary (125.1), in Bohemia (83.2), and in France (83.2); and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (23.1), in Russia (31.1), and in the United States (32.2).

At 65 years of age and over, they were highest in those whose mothers were born in France (192), in Hungary (187.3), and in Italy (165.4); and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (40.5), in "Other foreign" countries (85), and in the United States (94.2).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from diseases of the liver at each age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	94.5	91.8	91.4	81.4
1 year	3.3	4.2	5.5	5.6
2 years	3.9	5.7	3.6	1.5
3 years	1.3	3.4	3.3	3.0

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE—Continued.

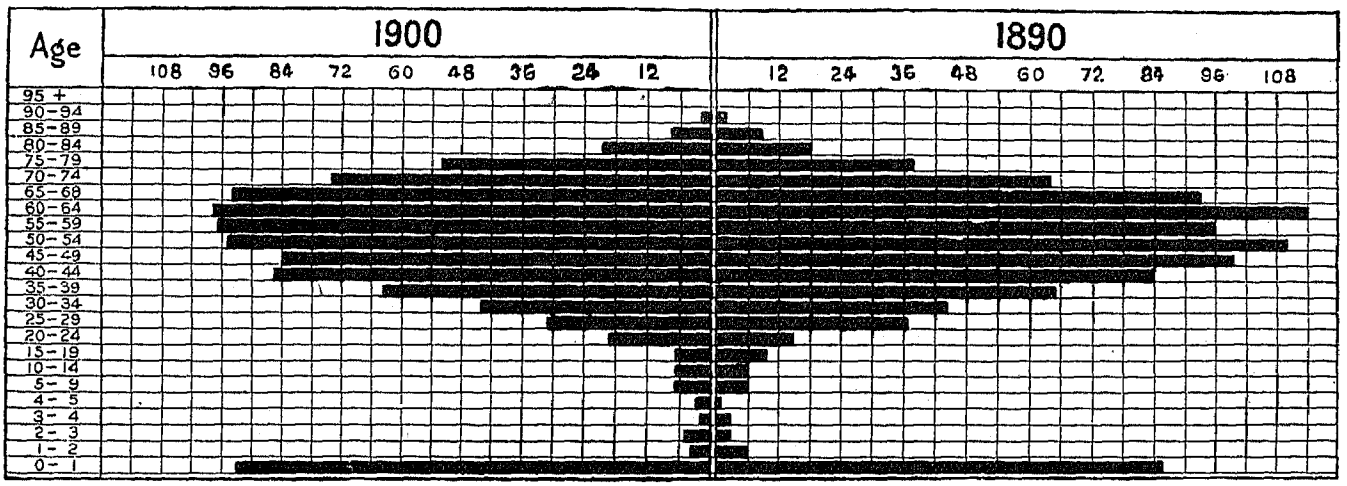
AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
4 years	2.8	4.1	1.1	1.5
Under 5 years	105.8	109.2	104.9	93.0
5 to 9 years	5.9	8.3	7.6	5.1
10 to 14 years	5.9	8.7	5.1	6.1
15 to 19 years	6.4	7.6	9.8	11.1
20 to 24 years	16.5	21.9	15.3	15.2
25 to 29 years	31.4	31.0	33.9	40.9
30 to 34 years	45.1	43.4	45.9	42.4
35 to 39 years	66.4	61.6	73.2	57.6
40 to 44 years	93.5	79.0	88.5	80.4
45 to 49 years	93.2	75.6	103.4	96.0
50 to 54 years	99.1	90.3	106.3	102.1
55 to 59 years	103.0	91.0	95.1	97.0
60 to 64 years	104.5	91.8	116.9	99.0
65 to 69 years	91.2	96.7	83.4	102.6
70 to 74 years	64.6	83.1	53.2	75.3
75 to 79 years	44.3	60.4	35.7	39.9

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE—Continued.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Female,	Males.	Females.
80 to 84 years	16.0	26.8	13.1	23.2
85 to 89 years	5.1	11.3	7.6	9.6
90 to 94 years	1.8	2.3	1.1	3.5
95 years and over	0.3	.....	.....	.....

The average age at death from diseases of the liver in the registration area in 1900 was 48.2 years. In 1890 it was 47.9 years. For those dying at 15 years of age and over, the average age was 54.6 years in 1900 and 53.7 years in 1890.

The comparative proportions of deaths from diseases of the liver at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from diseases of the liver during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	10.7	12.1	11.1	12.4	8.1
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	12.2	10.8	9.5	14.2	10.9
3. South Atlantic Coast region	10.2	11.9	9.2	9.7	8.7
4. Gulf Coast region	15.4	16.9	14.2	18.9	10.9
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	10.8	11.4	10.0	10.9	10.5
6. Central Appalachian region	10.7	11.0	10.5	12.0	8.5
7. Region of the Great Northern lakes	13.2	14.6	14.3	14.3	10.5
8. Interior plateau	12.2	13.5	10.7	13.2	11.3
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	11.6	12.2	10.9	15.4	10.8
10. Ohio River belt	13.6	13.4	10.6	17.7	12.8
11. Southern Interior plateau	9.3	10.6	8.1	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	9.5	8.5	8.6	20.2	6.2
13. North Mississippi River belt	13.9	13.2	11.9	18.1	12.0

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES—Con.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
14. Southwest Central region	13.0	15.6	10.4	14.6	4.9
15. Central region—plains and prairies	12.7	13.0	11.7	15.4	13.6
16. Prairie region	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.4	11.6
17. Missouri River belt	11.3	12.4	10.5	13.7	7.6
18. Region of the Western plains	11.8	11.0	12.0	12.2	13.9
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	14.9	16.7	14.2	13.8	11.2
20. Cordilleran region	10.5	11.2	8.8	15.0	6.6
21. Pacific Coast region	17.3	11.3	11.7	21.2	20.9

This table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to diseases of the liver were greatest in the Pacific Coast region (17.3), the Gulf Coast region (15.4), and the heavily timbered region of the Northwest (14.9); and least in the Southern Interior plateau (9.3), South Mississippi River belt (9.5), and the South Atlantic Coast region (10.2).

PERITONITIS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to peritonitis in the United States during the census year was 7,501, of which 2,845 were males, and 4,656 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 7.5. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 6.2.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 5,028, of which 1,838 were males and 3,190 were females, giving a proportion of 9.9 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 17.5 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 17.4.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from peritonitis in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	15.8	16.3	14.9	11.6	11.8	11.3	19.9	20.7	18.7
	1890	17.5	19.4	14.7	15.3	17.2	12.6	19.7	21.5	16.8
Connecticut	1900	12.5	12.1	13.5	9.3	8.5	10.5	15.9	15.5	16.5
	1890	16.1	19.0	14.0	14.1	18.4	11.1	18.1	19.6	16.9
District of Columbia	1900	17.9	17.9	.....	11.3	11.3	.....	23.8	23.8	.....
	1890	10.9	10.9	.....	7.3	7.3	.....	14.1	14.1	.....
Maine[1]	1900	15.4	19.4	14.6	10.0	15.9	8.8	21.0	22.6	20.6
Massachusetts	1900	16.8	17.4	14.6	12.4	12.5	11.9	20.9	22.1	17.1
	1890	18.0	19.4	13.6	16.6	18.0	12.0	19.5	20.8	15.1
Michigan[1]	1900	16.1	22.5	13.4	10.7	13.1	9.7	21.9	31.7	17.5
New Hampshire	1900	16.3	23.9	11.5	10.2	17.1	6.2	22.3	30.2	17.0
	1890	15.9	12.7	17.3	13.9	11.5	14.9	17.9	13.7	19.8
New Jersey	1900	17.8	20.4	14.4	13.5	16.0	10.2	22.0	24.7	18.6
	1890	19.9	25.2	13.1	16.2	21.7	9.2	23.6	28.5	17.1
New York	1900	15.3	14.5	16.9	11.6	10.7	13.4	18.9	18.3	20.4
	1890	17.8	19.1	15.9	15.8	16.5	14.6	19.9	21.5	17.3
Rhode Island	1900	7.5	7.1	8.2	6.2	7.3	4.1	8.7	6.9	12.5
	1890	16.2	18.0	13.8	11.9	13.6	9.7	20.3	22.1	17.7
Vermont	1900	20.9	34.3	18.8	19.4	31.1	17.7	22.5	37.4	20.0
	1890	11.4	21.2	10.5	10.6	36.9	8.4	12.3	6.8	12.8

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that the death rates from peritonitis in the registration states were highest in Vermont (20.9) and the District of Columbia (17.9), and lowest in Rhode Island (7.5) and Connecticut (12.5).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from peritonitis among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	14.8	15.1	14.1	13.9	14.4	17.5
Ireland	15.6	16.2	14.8	15.3	13.1	21.7
Germany	18.4	18.8	17.6	17.9	16.4	20.3
England and Wales	14.1	15.0	12.7	13.3	11.7	20.5
Canada	15.8	17.6	15.2	16.7	13.2	24.8
Scandinavia	18.5	18.1	18.9	18.3	19.9	17.9

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Scotland	12.2	12.4	9.8	8.8	11.9	26.3
Italy	16.6	17.7	14.6	15.5	10.1	36.8
France	18.9	22.8	16.4	21.3	4.7	25.7
Hungary and Bohemia	11.8	10.9	10.7	8.9	21.3	13.9
Russia and Poland	9.4	8.9	8.6	7.9	13.8	13.0
Other foreign	18.4	19.0	18.2	18.9	16.6	19.6

The preceding table shows that the death rates from peritonitis in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in France (18.9), in Scandinavia (18.5), and in Germany (18.4), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia and Poland (9.4), in Hungary and Bohemia (11.8), and in Scotland (12.2).

The following table shows, for the registration area

and its subdivisions, the death rates from peritonitis during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 15.		15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	12.0	11.3	19.3	18.3	18.0	20.4	29.5	36.9
Males	12.8	12.3	10.9	12.9	15.3	18.5	26.6	36.2
Females	11.2	10.2	27.8	23.8	20.8	22.3	32.1	37.4
Cities	12.2	11.4	20.3	19.5	20.1	22.6	31.4	41.6
Males	13.3	12.6	11.3	13.6	17.1	20.4	28.3	42.2
Females	11.1	10.2	29.1	25.2	23.1	24.8	33.9	41.1
States	12.0	12.8	16.7	17.5	15.9	20.5	27.3	34.8
Males	12.6	13.9	9.3	13.2	12.7	18.8	24.8	34.2
Females	11.3	11.7	24.0	21.6	19.1	22.2	29.6	35.3
Cities	12.3	14.1	17.2	19.3	18.2	25.0	28.2	40.8
Males	13.5	15.6	9.4	15.0	14.2	22.7	25.5	42.5
Females	11.2	12.6	24.6	23.4	22.1	27.1	30.2	39.5
Rural	11.4	10.8	15.9	14.3	13.2	15.0	26.7	30.4
Males	11.4	11.2	9.3	10.2	11.1	13.9	24.3	28.9
Females	11.5	10.4	22.9	18.4	15.4	16.1	29.1	31.9
Cities in other states	12.1	9.1	23.1	19.6	21.8	20.2	34.7	42.5
Males	13.1	10.0	13.0	12.5	19.7	18.1	31.0	41.8
Females	11.1	8.1	33.3	26.9	24.1	22.4	37.8	43.0

This table shows that the death rate from peritonitis was highest in persons 65 years of age and over (29.5), and that in this age group it was higher in the cities in the nonregistration states (34.7) than in the cities in the registration states (28.2) or in the rural districts of the same states (26.7). Below 15 years of age the death rate of males from this disease was greater than that of females, but at ages above 15 years the death rate of females was very much greater than that of males.

In comparison with 1890 the figures show an increase in the death rates from peritonitis up to 45 years of age, and a decrease in the rates from this cause above 45.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from peritonitis are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 15.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	11.5	18.5	17.6	29.2
Colored	25.1	36.1	29.6	41.5
Mothers born in—				
United States	11.5	16.8	13.4	22.0
Ireland	11.2	15.2	18.2	25.6
Germany	13.2	17.7	22.8	34.1
England and Wales	7.9	15.4	13.1	27.2
Canada	12.4	17.3	16.7	21.9
Scandinavia	13.5	18.8	30.8	33.8
Scotland	5.8	11.6	13.1	34.1
Italy	12.8	16.5	31.0	20.7
France	20.2	20.2	12.5	29.5
Hungary	9.1	19.7	11.4	.....
Bohemia	.....	12.2	10.4	.....
Russia	9.7	12.3	17.3	.....
Poland	6.0	4.7	26.9	20.3
Other foreign	15.9	18.7	12.6	63.7

The preceding table shows that the death rates from peritonitis in white persons 15 to 44 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in France (20.2), in Hungary (19.7), and in Scandinavia (18.8) and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (4.7), in Scotland (11.6), and in Bohemia (12.2).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from peritonitis at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this cause, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	74.3	29.9	69.9	39.7
1 year	21.3	12.2	24.7	12.6
2 years	25.1	9.4	14.1	7.5
3 years	10.4	6.9	8.5	6.0
4 years	9.3	6.0	12.7	4.0
Under 5 years	140.4	64.4	129.9	69.8
5 to 9 years	77.1	38.3	54.4	31.2
10 to 14 years	77.6	45.3	66.4	45.7
15 to 19 years	84.7	80.5	90.4	70.4
20 to 24 years	82.0	134.5	84.8	121.1
25 to 29 years	79.2	133.9	98.9	136.7
30 to 34 years	62.3	119.1	66.4	116.6
35 to 39 years	57.9	104.7	57.2	94.5
40 to 44 years	70.5	71.7	61.4	67.3
45 to 49 years	59.6	42.7	50.8	53.8
50 to 54 years	35.5	34.9	41.0	36.7
55 to 59 years	48.1	32.1	44.5	40.2
60 to 64 years	38.3	30.2	51.5	31.6
65 to 69 years	34.4	25.8	35.3	33.2
70 to 74 years	23.5	21.4	31.1	21.1
75 to 79 years	15.8	12.6	20.5	13.1
80 to 84 years	7.7	3.8	12.0	10.5
85 to 89 years	3.8	2.5	2.8	6.0
90 years and over	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.5

The average age at death from peritonitis in the registration area in 1900 was 31.8 years. In 1890 it

was 33.2 years. For those dying at 15 years of age and over, the average age was 38.3 years in 1900, and 39.6 in 1890.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from peritonitis during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex, for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	8.3	5.5	10.0	6.2	11.1
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	6.9	4.6	10.4	4.6	9.4
3. South Atlantic Coast region	2.7	0.6	1.7	4.8	8.7
4. Gulf Coast region	4.7	2.3	4.1	5.2	8.8
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	10.2	8.0	11.8	7.3	14.5
6. Central Appalachian region	8.7	5.2	9.5	9.5	14.4
7. Region of the Great Northern lakes	9.9	7.9	11.7	6.8	13.8
8. Interior plateau	8.6	4.8	7.9	8.0	13.9
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	3.7	2.7	3.3	6.5	25.2
10. Ohio River belt	9.1	5.0	7.5	7.9	19.3
11. Southern Interior plateau	2.6	2.6	2.7	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	5.0	1.3	2.7	11.6	26.9
13. North Mississippi River belt	9.1	4.6	7.3	8.0	19.1
14. Southwest Central region	3.7	2.5	4.4	7.3	23.4
15. Central region—plains and prairies	7.7	3.9	9.0	8.3	20.1
16. Prairie region	7.8	5.5	9.7	9.2	17.5
17. Missouri River belt	11.9	5.8	9.0	11.5	28.5
18. Region of the Western plains	7.5	4.2	6.7	5.6	27.7
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	12.0	8.5	13.5	8.2	26.9
20. Cordilleran region	8.9	4.6	12.6	11.9	24.7
21. Pacific Coast region	9.9	5.4	10.3	7.7	17.8

The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to peritonitis were greatest in the heavily timbered region of the Northwest (12), the Missouri River belt (11.9), and the Northeastern hills and plateaus (10.2), and least in the Southern Central Appalachian region (3.7), Southern Interior plateau (2.6), and the South Atlantic Coast region (2.7).

DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM AND MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

The total number of deaths reported as due to this class of diseases in the United States during the census year was 44,941, of which 27,869 were males and 17,072 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 45. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 28.1.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this class of diseases was 29,447, of which 17,159 were males and 12,288 were females, giving a proportion of 58 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 102.2 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 70.7.

In England and Wales the death rate due to this class of diseases for the year 1899 was 48.5 per 100,000 (males, 60.2; females, 37.4).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of this class in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.		Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.			Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.
						Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	1900	102.2	99.8	116.8	82.9	79.6	95.2	60.3	163.4	155.0	174.1	136.6
	1890	70.7	70.0	83.7	56.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.5	106.8	64.7
Cities	1900	107.2	104.3	120.4	88.5	79.3	94.6	66.6	172.5	159.0	180.3	138.6
	1890	74.6	73.8	85.6	62.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	88.3	111.2	66.5
States	1900	104.8	104.2	120.6	87.8	84.4	99.9	63.7	162.7	136.9	139.1	134.8
	1890	80.1	79.8	94.9	65.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	91.1	103.6	79.4
Cities	1900	117.2	116.4	130.9	102.5	88.0	106.2	73.1	177.9	147.7	152.9	142.8
	1890	94.4	94.0	106.7	82.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	106.9	122.6	92.8
Rural	1900	87.0	86.7	106.5	66.0	80.3	95.1	42.1	120.1	106.9	103.4	110.6
	1890	58.3	58.4	77.7	38.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.8	63.5	45.5
Cities in other states	1900	98.2	92.7	110.6	74.8	71.8	73.2	47.9	164.7	162.3	188.1	137.3
	1890	56.4	53.8	65.7	41.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.2	108.1	58.8

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation was highest in the cities in the registration states (117.2) and lowest in the rural districts of the same states (87). It was much higher for the colored (155) than for the whites (99.8); also higher for the foreign whites (163.4) than for the native whites (79.6). For the last-mentioned class the rate was higher among those of native parents (95.2) than among those having one or both parents foreign (60.3).

In comparison with 1890 there was a decided increase in the death rate due to this class of diseases, being

greatest in the cities in the nonregistration states, where it amounted to nearly 75 per cent.

The following table shows for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation in the census year, per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	104.8	117.2	87.0	120.9	131.4	106.5	88.8	103.6	66.6
Connecticut	108.4	106.6	111.8	126.8	118.9	141.1	90.1	94.5	81.8
District of Columbia	124.9	124.9	.....	153.0	153.0	.....	99.5	99.5	.....
Maine	101.4	119.0	97.7	124.5	127.5	123.9	77.7	111.4	70.3
Massachusetts	85.6	82.8	94.4	101.6	96.5	117.3	70.4	70.0	71.8
Michigan	65.0	69.8	62.9	81.8	91.7	78.0	47.0	48.6	46.3
New Hampshire	77.0	66.7	83.5	91.5	73.4	102.3	62.5	60.5	63.9
New Jersey	104.2	114.9	90.1	119.0	127.5	108.1	89.4	102.5	71.9
New York	125.7	141.9	91.9	141.0	154.9	112.9	110.4	129.2	70.2
Rhode Island	129.7	124.6	139.7	148.2	147.7	149.2	111.9	102.9	130.1
Vermont	89.6	85.8	90.2	103.9	71.0	108.8	74.8	99.7	70.6

It will be seen from this table that the death rates from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation were highest in Rhode Island (129.7), New York (125.7), and the District of Columbia (124.9); and lowest in Michigan (65), New Hampshire (77), and Massachusetts (85.6). The rate was much higher in the cities (117.2) than in the rural districts (87), and was also much higher among males (120.9) than among females (88.8). The highest death rate from this class of diseases was that of males in the cities in New York (154.9), and the lowest was that of females in the rural districts in Michigan (46.3).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	77.1	74.3	83.2	86.3	80.7	50.4
Ireland	160.6	172.7	166.3	182.0	111.0	115.2
Germany	106.4	112.7	116.0	128.9	76.6	83.9
England and Wales	113.8	118.1	118.0	126.0	103.1	93.7
Canada	49.4	54.1	49.7	55.1	42.8	44.7
Scandinavia	50.1	53.4	56.3	65.9	38.7	39.2
Scotland	111.3	119.5	110.7	120.8	89.4	114.8
Italy	55.7	60.2	55.0	59.8	30.2	63.9
France	143.8	163.7	131.7	157.1	70.3	176.1
Hungary and Bohemia	52.1	54.7	57.1	62.1	26.6	43.2
Russia and Poland	42.9	45.4	43.5	46.7	19.4	40.4
Other foreign	68.0	76.1	67.8	77.9	43.2	69.0

This table shows that the death rates from these diseases in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in France (143.8), in Ireland (160.6), and in England and Wales (113.8), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia and Poland (42.9), in Canada (49.4), and in Scandinavia (50.1).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation during the census year in each of five age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	Under 5.	Under 15.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Total	35.6	21.7	52.0	235.0	768.8
Males	39.1	23.0	51.5	273.8	1,069.6
Females	32.0	20.3	52.6	195.5	500.1
Cities	39.0	23.8	57.7	277.6	878.6
Males	42.6	25.2	58.6	325.8	1,230.6
Females	35.4	22.4	56.9	229.4	591.6
States	35.3	20.9	51.9	223.0	734.2
Males	40.2	22.9	49.3	253.9	1,009.1
Females	30.2	19.0	54.5	191.9	483.9
Cities	42.0	25.1	63.9	300.1	907.2
Males	48.1	27.5	63.2	344.8	1,245.3
Females	36.0	22.6	64.6	257.1	644.2
Rural	24.5	14.9	32.2	134.0	607.4
Males	27.9	16.1	27.5	153.9	859.2
Females	21.1	13.5	37.0	113.1	350.4
Cities in other states	36.1	22.8	52.2	256.3	850.1
Males	37.3	23.2	54.6	308.5	1,216.8
Females	34.9	22.3	49.8	201.9	537.1

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation was highest in persons 65 years of age and over (768.8), and at this age it was higher in the cities in the registration states (907.2) than in the cities in the nonregistration states (850.1), or the rural districts in the registration states (607.4).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of five age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 5.	Under 15.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	34.3	20.8	49.9	226.3	760.8
Colored	71.3	44.0	92.6	447.1	1,061.7
Mothers born in—					
United States	31.8	18.9	35.4	149.2	576.4
Ireland	29.6	20.1	87.2	347.3	813.1
Germany	27.2	18.8	45.6	225.8	768.8
England and Wales	33.7	18.3	49.8	198.7	711.2
Canada	30.6	16.8	28.6	134.9	540.1
Scandinavia	26.0	19.6	34.9	123.1	642.3
Scotland	12.3	15.5	42.8	182.2	721.1
Italy	67.4	41.4	34.3	152.6	744.1

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Under 5.	Under 15.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Mothers born in—					
France	.....	.....	33.1	299.4	797.5
Hungary	45.9	20.4	31.8	193.3	842.7
Bohemia	9.3	13.2	49.0	156.1	555.3
Russia	46.0	23.7	42.7	321.3	1,091.0
Poland	30.4	14.7	12.3	53.9	243.2
Other foreign	39.4	20.4	30.7	216.5	800.2

This table shows that the death rates due to this class of diseases in white persons 45 to 64 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland (347.3), in Russia (321.3), and in France (299.4), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (53.9), in Scandinavia (123.1), and in Canada (134.9).

At 65 years of age and over they were highest in those whose mothers were born in Russia (1,091), in Hungary (842.7), and in Ireland (813.1), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (243.2), in Canada (540.1), and in Bohemia (555.3).

The following table shows the death rates from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation, per 100,000 of population in the registration area during the census year, by conjugal condition in relation to age:

DEATH RATES BY CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	AGE.							
	15 years and over.		15 to 44 years.		45 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	73.7	48.8	45.1	31.1	383.3	204.1	1,231.1	585.7
Married	171.7	106.2	52.8	65.4	231.5	168.6	933.5	452.0
Widowed	665.1	300.6	123.7	100.7	440.4	250.2	1,263.8	506.6

The preceding table shows that in persons 15 to 44 years of age the death rates of the married from this class of diseases (males, 52.8; females, 65.4) were higher than those of the single (males, 45.1; females, 31.1). At 45 to 54 years of age they were higher in the single (males, 383.3; females, 204.1) than in the married (males, 231.5; females, 168.6), and in the age group 65 years and over, also higher in the single (males, 1,231.1; females, 585.7) than in the married (males, 933.5; females, 452).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation, at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	17.3	16.4	18.0	17.2
1 year	4.8	6.3	6.6	5.4
2 years	3.6	6.1	6.4	7.9
3 years	4.4	4.8	4.6	6.5
4 years	3.8	4.7	4.7	6.5
Under 5 years	33.9	38.3	40.3	43.5
5 to 9 years	14.0	17.1	15.3	22.6
10 to 14 years	8.8	14.2	8.7	13.1
15 to 19 years	12.2	20.6	16.4	22.8
20 to 24 years	22.8	42.5	26.4	49.6
25 to 29 years	33.9	53.4	41.8	70.7
30 to 34 years	39.9	57.4	48.9	67.5
35 to 39 years	51.0	71.7	58.6	73.1
40 to 44 years	61.5	71.1	62.8	80.1
45 to 49 years	67.2	76.9	76.2	80.8
50 to 54 years	85.3	80.5	81.4	87.3
55 to 59 years	92.5	87.5	80.1	78.8
60 to 64 years	103.1	95.7	99.8	86.9
65 to 69 years	107.8	88.2	106.7	80.1
70 to 74 years	103.2	81.8	96.3	60.2
75 to 79 years	85.3	55.7	77.2	44.3
80 to 84 years	50.5	29.1	40.2	24.4
85 to 89 years	22.0	14.0	19.1	9.9
90 to 94 years	4.0	3.0	2.9	3.2
95 years and over	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1

The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	9.5	11.0	7.4
February	8.8	9.9	7.1
March	10.6	12.1	8.5
April	9.6	10.5	8.4
May	9.2	10.0	8.2
June	8.1	9.1	6.5
July	8.3	9.3	6.9
August	7.7	8.4	6.7
September	7.8	8.7	6.4
October	8.3	9.3	6.8
November	8.1	9.3	6.5
December	8.8	9.6	7.5

The preceding table shows that the highest death rates from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation, in both cities and rural districts of the registration states, occurred in March. In the cities the rate for these diseases was lowest in August, and in the rural districts in September.

The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months in the United States, as a whole, and in the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	90.0	90.8
February	85.5	83.5
March	99.3	101.4
April	97.2	92.1
May	94.8	88.2
June	71.6	76.8
July	76.6	79.6
August	72.7	73.5
September	72.2	74.0
October	78.5	78.9
November	77.4	77.7
December	84.2	83.5

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The total number of deaths reported as due to Bright's disease in the United States during the census year was 32,170, of which 18,997 were males and 13,173 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this disease, per 1,000 deaths from all known causes, was 32.2.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was 22,276, of which 12,385 were males and 9,891 were females, giving a proportion of 43.9 deaths from this disease in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 77.3 per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from Bright's disease in the census year, per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	81.5	95.4	61.5	89.0	102.8	69.9	74.0	88.2	52.7
Connecticut	84.4	83.9	85.5	92.7	88.5	100.2	76.2	79.3	70.4
District of Columbia	98.7	98.7	.....	121.2	121.2	.....	78.4	78.4	.....
Maine	70.0	78.5	68.2	80.9	77.9	81.5	58.8	79.1	54.3
Massachusetts	62.6	60.6	68.7	69.2	65.6	80.2	56.3	55.9	57.3
Michigan	43.5	50.7	40.5	50.9	62.9	46.2	35.6	38.9	34.2
New Hampshire	56.6	48.5	61.7	58.4	45.8	65.9	54.8	50.9	57.5
New Jersey	81.4	91.4	68.1	90.0	99.3	78.2	72.7	83.8	58.0
New York	102.5	120.8	64.3	110.0	128.3	72.9	95.0	113.5	55.3
Rhode Island	106.1	102.7	112.9	113.0	112.0	115.0	99.5	94.0	110.7
Vermont	61.1	62.2	60.9	66.2	53.3	68.2	55.8	70.6	53.3

The preceding table shows that the death rates from Bright's disease were highest in Rhode Island (106.1), New York (102.5), and the District of Columbia (98.7); and were lowest in Michigan (43.5), New Hampshire (56.6), and Vermont (61.1).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from Bright's disease among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	55.5	55.3	60.7	66.6	55.8	82.9
Ireland	134.8	147.6	140.6	157.1	82.5	88.7
Germany	86.8	93.0	97.8	111.1	57.0	60.9
England and Wales	85.1	90.5	89.5	98.9	71.8	64.6
Canada	35.1	39.1	35.3	39.8	29.5	32.8
Scandinavia	38.4	41.0	44.5	52.5	29.7	28.0
Scotland	87.5	95.2	88.6	98.9	67.1	81.3
Italy	36.6	40.0	34.7	38.1	17.3	56.5
France	117.8	134.5	107.0	128.0	56.2	146.7
Hungary and Bohemia	39.3	41.7	48.0	53.3	16.0	23.7
Russia and Poland	28.7	30.4	31.4	34.0	12.4	16.6
Other foreign	49.6	56.6	50.0	59.0	28.1	47.2

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to Bright's disease, in the registration area, were highest among those whose mothers were born in Ireland (134.8), in France (117.8), and in Scotland (87.5) and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Russia and Poland (28.7), in Canada (35.1), and in Italy (36.6). The death rate due to this disease among those whose mothers were born in the United States (55.5) was lower than the rate for those whose mothers were born in Germany (86.8) or in England and Wales (85.1).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from Bright's disease during the census year in each of three age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Total	42.2	195.7	544.9
Males	42.2	222.3	682.9
Females	42.1	168.7	421.7
Cities	47.0	232.8	643.6
Males	48.2	266.2	817.3
Females	45.8	199.3	502.1
States	43.8	192.2	529.5
Males	42.5	213.4	651.7
Females	45.1	170.9	418.2
Cities	55.1	265.2	706.3
Males	55.5	297.4	879.0
Females	54.7	234.3	571.9

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES—Continued.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
States—Continued.			
Rural	25.4	108.0	399.8
Males	22.2	121.1	507.3
Females	28.7	94.3	290.2
Cities in other states	39.7	202.1	581.3
Males	41.9	237.9	758.9
Females	37.6	164.7	429.7

The preceding table shows that the death rate from Bright's disease was highest in persons 65 years of age and over (544.9), and that at each age it was highest in the cities in the registration states, and lowest in the rural districts of the same states.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from Bright's disease are indicated for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of three groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	40.2	187.9	536.6
Colored	78.6	386.7	848.2
Mothers born in—			
United States	28.3	122.0	394.5
Ireland	76.8	305.2	618.7
Germany	37.9	200.4	591.0
England and Wales	38.7	164.2	495.3
Canada	22.6	104.7	384.0
Scandinavia	28.9	107.7	450.7
Scotland	34.7	155.9	522.4
Italy	26.8	130.4	599.4
France	25.7	253.7	635.1
Hungary	25.7	147.8	561.8
Bohemia	41.6	145.7	504.8
Russia	35.4	273.0	841.6
Poland	8.2	42.3	101.3
Other foreign	25.2	188.3	509.9

It will be seen from this table that the death rates from Bright's disease in white persons 45 to 64 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Ireland (305.2), in Russia (273), and in France (253.7) and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (42.3), in Canada (104.7), and in Scandinavia (107.7). In this age group the death rate from this disease in those whose mothers were born in the United States (122) was less than that of those whose mothers were born in Germany (200.4), in England and Wales (164.2), or in Scotland (155.9).

At 65 years of age and over, the death rates from this disease were highest in those whose mothers were born in Russia (841.6), in Ireland (618.7), and in France (635.1); and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (101.3), in Canada (384), and in the United States (394.5).

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from Bright's disease during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	40.0	52.0	38.9	38.7	36.5
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	57.8	44.1	33.6	62.5	62.1
3. South Atlantic Coast region	27.6	13.6	7.9	72.8	63.7
4. Gulf Coast region	33.5	21.9	15.2	53.1	53.5
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	40.1	43.5	35.3	42.7	39.6
6. Central Appalachian region	31.4	32.6	25.6	35.0	35.8
7. Region of the Great Northern lakes	33.8	32.9	26.9	37.4	33.3
8. Interior plateau	33.7	32.4	22.9	38.9	38.9
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	13.7	16.4	8.9	36.4	27.0
10. Ohio River belt	30.8	32.8	17.2	40.2	36.3
11. Southern Interior plateau	13.4	17.6	9.4	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	14.8	12.8	6.7	47.1	23.0
13. North Mississippi River belt	33.4	29.3	15.6	49.5	40.3
14. Southwest Central region	12.9	16.2	7.9	31.8	34.4
15. Central region—plains and prairies	24.7	31.0	17.2	29.3	23.8
16. Prairie region	27.4	34.2	18.8	39.6	19.6
17. Missouri River belt	24.1	29.0	14.1	31.1	22.9
18. Region of the Western plains	20.5	22.8	11.3	32.8	25.4
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	31.1	35.2	23.3	46.1	23.7
20. Cordilleran region	25.3	27.0	18.2	33.2	38.9
21. Pacific Coast region	39.0	38.1	22.6	46.0	39.5

This table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to Bright's disease were greatest in the Middle Atlantic Coast region (57.8), the Northeastern hills and plateaus (40.1), and the North Atlantic Coast region (40) and least in the Southwest Central region (12.9), Southern Interior plateau (13.4), and the Southern Central Appalachian region (13.7).

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY.

The deaths compiled under this title were mostly due to Bright's disease. In 1890 deaths from acute nephritis were compiled under diseases of the kidney, and in 1900 under Bright's disease, which makes it necessary that they be considered together in order to make comparisons with 1900. Deaths from Bright's disease in 1900 are treated separately.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the kidney in the United States during the census year was 36,724, of which 21,944 were males and 14,780 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 36.8. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 23.9.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to these diseases was 24,124, of which 13,460 were males and 10,664 were females, giving a proportion of 47.5 deaths from diseases of the kidney in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 83.8 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 59.7.

DISEASES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the female organs of generation in the United States during the census year was 3,253, and the proportion of deaths from this class of diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes among females was 6.9. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 7.3.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to these diseases was 1,812, giving a proportion of 7.6 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths of females from all known causes, and a death rate of 12.6 per 100,000 of female population. In 1890 the death rate was 10.4.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from diseases of the female organs of generation in the census year, per 100,000 of female population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	11.7	13.7	8.7
	1890	9.5	10.8	7.5
Connecticut	1900	11.0	12.8	7.6
	1890	11.4	12.7	10.5
District of Columbia	1900	26.6	26.6	.....
	1890	9.9	9.9	.....
Maine [1]	1900	9.0	14.5	7.8
Massachusetts	1900	9.7	10.7	6.2
	1890	9.4	9.9	7.6
Michigan [1]	1900	14.0	17.8	12.3
New Hampshire	1900	7.3	7.3	7.3
	1890	9.5	8.6	9.9
New Jersey	1900	6.9	8.5	4.7
	1890	8.7	8.7	8.7
New York	1900	12.8	14.8	8.6
	1890	9.5	11.5	6.3
Rhode Island	1900	17.4	21.3	9.7
	1890	7.9	10.6	4.1
Vermont	1900	10.1	8.3	10.4
	1890	8.6	20.3	7.4

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that there was a slight increase in the death rates due to diseases of the female organs of generation in the registration states over 1890. The highest death rates from these diseases were in the District of Columbia (26.6), Rhode Island (17.4), and Michigan (14), and the lowest in New Jersey (6.9), New Hampshire (7.3), and Maine (9). In Vermont the death rate from this class of diseases was highest in the rural districts (10.4), and in New Hampshire it was exactly the same in both cities and rural districts (7.3). In all other registration states the death rate from this class of diseases was much higher in the cities than in the rural districts.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of

the female organs of generation among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white female population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	9.6	10.6	9.7	11.2	8.4	9.4
Ireland	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.7	9.2	11.1
Germany	12.3	13.1	13.0	14.3	8.7	10.9
England and Wales	9.7	11.0	8.8	10.0	6.3	14.0
Canada	9.3	11.6	9.1	11.4	5.9	13.0
Scandinavia	7.6	8.6	6.0	7.0	3.9	10.5
Scotland	10.9	10.9	12.7	13.6	10.8	.....
Italy	14.9	17.0	15.7	18.1	.....	6.1
France	16.4	20.3	17.0	23.3	.....	14.7
Hungary and Bohemia	9.0	8.7	9.2	8.7	13.1	8.7
Russia and Poland	8.2	9.0	7.7	8.5	.....	10.9
Other foreign	10.0	10.6	9.5	10.0	8.2	13.2

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to these diseases in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in France (16.4), in Italy (14.9), and in Germany (12.3), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Scandinavia (7.6), in Russia and Poland (8.2), and in Hungary and Bohemia (9).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the female organs of generation during the census year in each of three age groups, per 100,000 of female population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	17.0	12.4	19.5	20.4	17.6	19.4
Cities	19.0	13.7	20.5	23.4	18.3	21.1
States	15.1	10.8	19.8	18.5	17.8	17.8
Cities	18.3	12.5	22.1	22.8	19.4	19.1
Rural	9.6	7.8	17.0	13.0	16.5	16.8
Cities in other states	19.7	14.8	18.9	24.0	17.2	23.6

The preceding table shows that the death rate from diseases of the female organs of generation was about the same at 15 to 44 years (17) as at 65 years of age and over (17.6), and that it was highest in the age group 45 to 64 years (19.5). At 15 to 44 years the death rate from these diseases in the cities in the nonregistration states was higher than in the cities in the registration states, but above 45 years the death rate from these diseases was higher in the cities in the registration states. At each age it was lowest in the rural districts of the registration states.

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a decrease in the rate at each age above 45 years and an increase in the rate at 15 to 44.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diseases of the female organs of generation are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of three age groups, per 100,000 of female population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers.

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	15.9	18.8	17.5
Colored	36.6	35.8	20.7
Mothers born in—			
United States	12.5	19.4	14.8
Ireland	13.2	12.4	17.8
Germany	15.2	18.1	16.5
England and Wales	9.6	17.5	18.5
Canada	14.2	14.6	.....
Scandinavia	9.3	22.7	21.5
Scotland	13.6	13.8	11.1
Italy	25.5	24.0	.....
France	11.0	27.2	64.1
Hungary	16.2	.....	.....
Bohemia	14.2	20.9	.....
Russia	21.5	.....	69.5
Poland	8.1	9.2	.....
Other foreign	16.0	7.4	15.2

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to this class of diseases in white females 15 to 44 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Italy (25.5), in Russia (21.5), and in "Other foreign" countries (16), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in Poland (8.1), in England and Wales (9.6), and in Scandinavia (9.3).

The following table shows the death rates from diseases of the female organs of generation per 100,000 of female population in the registration area during the census year, by conjugal condition in relation to age:

DEATH RATES BY CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	AGE.			
	15 years and over.	15 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Single	9.8	8.5	28.9	14.6
Married	21.4	22.7	18.7	16.8
Widowed	19.9	30.2	15.9	18.1

The preceding table shows that in females 15 to 44 years of age the death rate of the married from diseases of the female organs of generation (22.7) was very much higher than that of the single (8.5). At 45 to 64 years the death rate of the single (28.9) was higher than that

of the married (18.7) or of the widowed (15.9). At 65 years of age and over, the death rate was highest in the widowed (18.1), and was higher in the married (16.8) than in the single (14.6).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from diseases of the female organs of generation at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900	1890
	Females.	Females.
Under 5 years	6.5	2.0
5 to 9 years	0.6	1.0
10 to 14 years	5.0	3.9
15 to 19 years	37.6	33.3
20 to 24 years	104.0	79.4
25 to 29 years	142.7	134.3
30 to 34 years	141.0	111.8
35 to 39 years	132.2	143.1
40 to 44 years	135.0	116.7
45 to 49 years	101.2	107.8
50 to 54 years	61.9	75.5
55 to 59 years	36.0	53.9
60 to 64 years	31.0	52.0
65 to 69 years	26.0	36.3
70 to 74 years	17.7	17.6
75 to 79 years	12.7	14.7
80 to 84 years	6.1	12.8
85 to 89 years	1.1	3.9
90 to 94 years	1.1	.....
95 years and over	0.6	.....

The average age at death from diseases of the female organs of generation in the registration area in 1900 was 39.1 years. In 1890 it was 41.8 years.

AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY.

The total number of deaths reported as due to affections connected with pregnancy in the United States during the census year was 9,699, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes among females was 20.7. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 28.5.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to these diseases was 3,772, giving a proportion of 15.9 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths of females from all known causes, and a death rate of 26.2 per 100,000 of female population. In 1890 the death rate was 30.5.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rate from this class of diseases in the census years 1900 and 1890, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity:

DEATH RATES BY COLOR AND NATIVITY.

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.					Colored.
		Total.	Native.			Foreign.	
			Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.		
Registration area.1900..	26.2	25.6	20.3	19.1	21.5	43.4	37.2
1890..	30.5	29.8	.....	20.9	26.9	47.2	45.4
Cities.....1900..	26.7	26.1	19.7	17.8	20.7	44.2	38.2
1890..	33.0	32.2	.....	22.3	27.4	49.7	45.8
States.....1900..	26.3	26.3	20.0	18.9	21.1	45.3	28.6
1890..	28.0	27.8	.....	19.5	27.1	43.7	38.6
Cities.....1900..	27.6	27.5	18.5	17.1	19.7	47.2	30.0
1890..	31.5	31.3	.....	19.7	27.9	47.2	37.9
Rural.....1900..	24.5	24.5	21.8	20.3	24.7	39.4	24.3
1890..	22.5	22.2	.....	19.3	24.9	31.7	40.4
Cities in other states...1900..	25.9	24.7	20.8	19.5	23.5	39.7	40.7
1890..	34.5	33.2	.....	28.2	26.3	52.8	48.1

It will be seen from this table that there was comparatively little difference in the death rates from affections connected with pregnancy in the several registration areas, the highest being that in the cities in the registration states (27.6) and the lowest that in the rural districts of the same states (24.5). The death rate from these causes was higher among the colored (37.2) than among the white (25.6); higher for the native whites having one or both parents foreign (21.5) than for those of native parents (19.1); and more than twice as high for the foreign whites (43.4) as for the native whites (20.3).

In comparison with 1890 there was a decrease in the death rate due to affections connected with pregnancy in the cities and an increase in the rural districts.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts,

the death rates from affections connected with pregnancy in the census year, per 100,000 of female population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	26.3	27.6	24.5
	1890	28.0	31.5	18.2
Connecticut	1900	25.3	25.3	25.4
	1890	25.2	34.8	18.3
District of Columbia	1900	29.3	29.3	.....
	1890	37.3	37.3	.....
Maine [1]	1900	25.6	17.8	27.4
Massachusetts	1900	18.8	19.6	16.2
	1890	24.7	23.9	27.2
Michigan [1]	1900	34.7	34.7	34.7
New Hampshire	1900	15.5	7.3	21.0
	1890	21.6	17.1	23.6
New Jersey	1900	25.3	27.5	22.3
	1890	28.6	35.3	19.6
New York	1900	27.1	30.6	19.5
	1890	28.9	34.6	19.3
Rhode Island	1900	33.0	36.4	26.3
	1890	31.6	28.8	35.5
Vermont	1900	27.9	33.2	27.0
	1890	33.7	27.1	34.4

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that the death rates from affections connected with pregnancy in the registration states were highest in Rhode Island (33), Michigan (34.7), and the District of Columbia (29.3), and lowest in New Hampshire (15.5), Massachusetts (18.8), and Connecticut and New Jersey, in each of which it was 25.3.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from affections connected with pregnancy among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white female population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	17.5	16.3	17.7	16.1	19.1	16.6
Ireland	29.7	31.8	30.5	33.3	20.3	22.8
Germany	32.3	31.1	34.4	33.1	38.4	27.4
England and Wales	30.2	30.2	29.8	29.7	30.0	31.9
Canada	26.6	21.5	26.4	20.4	34.4	31.2
Scandinavia	26.6	24.8	28.5	26.1	33.1	23.2
Scotland	20.3	20.9	18.6	18.5	18.9	30.8
Italy	60.8	65.5	61.9	67.3	25.9	49.1
France	14.3	10.2	17.0	11.6	31.5	7.4
Hungary and Bohemia	24.1	22.9	30.7	29.5	39.4	11.7
Russia and Poland	31.0	31.4	30.3	30.7	26.5	34.3
Other foreign	37.8	34.8	40.6	38.0	47.7	21.3

This table shows that the death rates due to affections connected with pregnancy in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (60.8), in "Other foreign" countries (37.8), and in Germany (32.3), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in France (14.3), in the United States (17.5), and in Scotland (20.3).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from affections connected with pregnancy during the census year at 15 to 49 years of age, per 100,000 of female population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	15 TO 49.	
	1900	1890
Total	46.3	53.6
Cities	46.0	56.7
States	47.5	49.7
Cities	47.7	53.8
Rural	47.2	42.5
Cities in other States	44.5	59.5

The preceding table shows that the death rate from affections connected with pregnancy in females 15 to 49 years of age was highest in the cities in the registration states (47.7) and lowest in the cities in the nonregistration states (44.5).

In comparison with 1890 the figures show a decrease in the death rate due to these diseases amounting to about 15 per cent.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from affections connected with pregnancy are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year at 15 to 49 years of age, per 100,000 of female population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 to 49.
White	45.7
Colored	57.4
Mothers born in—	
United States	34.7
Ireland	45.1
Germany	52.7
England and Wales	50.7
Canada	45.6
Scandinavia	45.7
Scotland	33.7
Italy	121.7
France	22.5
Hungary	52.6
Bohemia	30.6
Russia	66.2
Poland	54.7
Other foreign	65.3

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to affections connected with pregnancy in white females

15 to 49 years of age were highest in those whose mothers were born in Italy (121.7), in Russia (66.2), and in "other foreign" countries (65.3), and lowest in those whose mothers were born in France (22.5), in Bohemia (30.6), in Scotland (33.7), and in the United States (34.7).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from affections connected with pregnancy at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these diseases, in 1900 and 1890:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900	1890
	Females.	Females.
Under 15 years	1.3	0.3
15 to 19 years	69.0	67.9
20 to 24 years	216.5	231.4
25 to 29 years	246.6	258.1
30 to 34 years	210.4	204.6
35 to 39 years	165.4	162.5
40 to 44 years	80.7	58.8
45 years and over	10.1	16.4

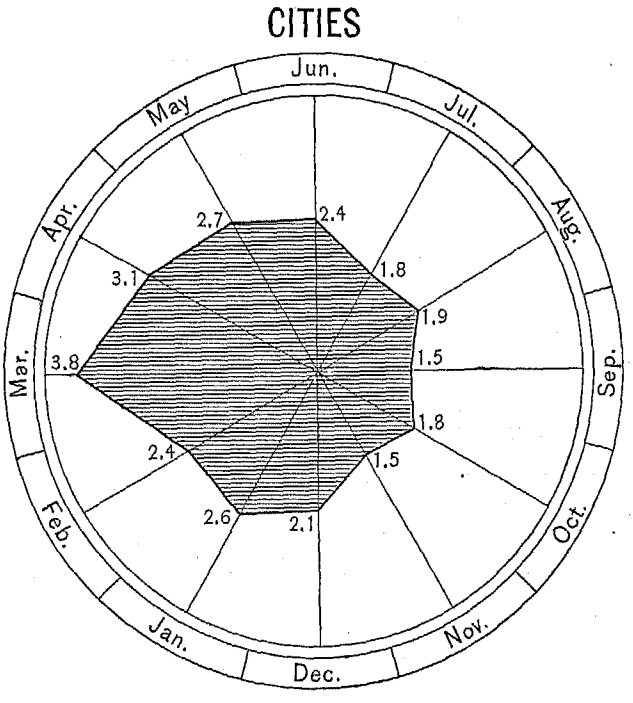
The average age at death from affections connected with pregnancy in the registration area in 1900 was 29.9 years. In 1890 it was 29.6 years.

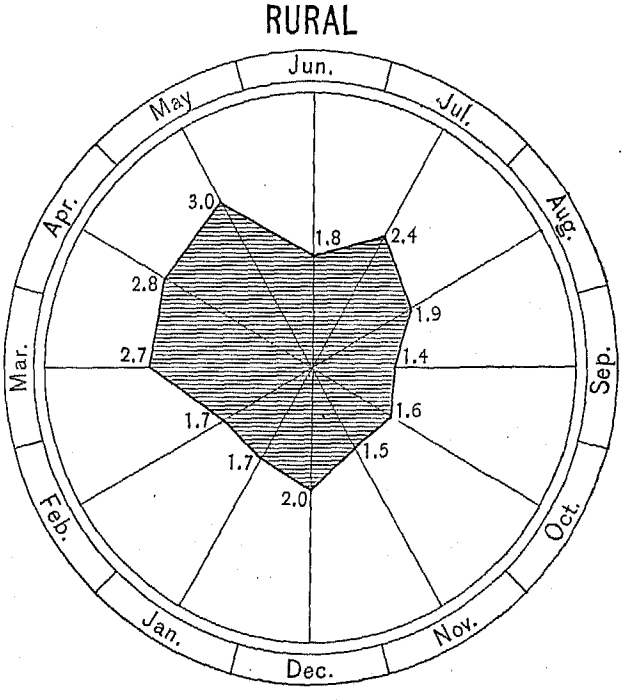
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from affections connected with pregnancy in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	2.3	2.6	1.7
February	2.1	2.4	1.7
March	3.4	3.8	2.7
April	2.9	3.1	2.8
May	2.8	2.7	3.0
June	2.2	2.4	1.8
July	2.0	1.8	2.4
August	1.9	1.9	1.9
September	1.4	1.5	1.4
October	1.7	1.8	1.6
November	1.5	1.5	1.5
December	2.1	2.1	2.0

The death rates from affections connected with pregnancy in each month, in the cities and rural districts, and the relative differences in the rates in the two areas, are shown in the following diagram:





The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from affections connected with pregnancy in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths of females in known months, in the United States, as a in whole, and the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	93.2	86.5
February	93.7	81.3
March	117.3	128.2
April	105.0	110.8
May	106.8	106.1
June	70.2	82.1
July	68.6	76.9
August	67.4	70.4
September	68.8	54.8
October	70.6	66.5
November	64.4	56.9
December	74.0	79.5

DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the bones and joints in the United States during the census year was 3,021, of which 1,717 were males and 1,304 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this class of diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 3. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 3.3.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this class of diseases was 1,050, of which 600 were males and 450 were females, giving a proportion of 2.1 deaths from these diseases in 1,000 deaths from all known causes, and a death rate of 3.6 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 4 per 100,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from diseases of the bones and joints in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.7	5.1	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.4
	1890	4.0	4.6	3.1	4.6	5.5	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.1
Connecticut	1900	4.4	3.9	5.3	5.3	6.1	3.7	3.5	1.7	7.0
	1890	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.3	2.6	3.7	4.8	5.7	4.1
District of Columbia	1900	6.1	6.1	.....	6.1	6.1	.....	6.1	6.1	.....
	1890	4.3	4.3	.....	4.6	4.6	.....	4.1	4.1	.....
Maine[1]	1900	4.3	5.1	4.2	5.1	3.5	5.4	3.5	6.5	2.8
Massachusetts	1900	4.1	4.2	3.7	5.4	5.5	5.1	2.8	2.9	2.4
	1890	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.0	6.4	4.6	3.7	3.4	4.9
Michigan[1]	1900	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.5	6.5	5.1	3.1	2.5	3.3
New Hampshire	1900	3.6	1.9	4.7	3.9	2.6	4.6	3.4	1.2	4.9
	1890	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.8	2.2	3.2	1.7	3.8
New Jersey	1900	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.7	2.0	3.5
	1890	3.4	4.4	2.1	4.6	6.2	2.5	2.2	2.7	1.6
New York	1900	3.7	4.2	2.8	4.2	4.7	3.2	3.3	3.7	2.4
	1890	3.8	4.8	2.2	4.1	5.4	2.2	3.4	4.1	2.2
Rhode Island	1900	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.3	5.1	2.7	6.4	5.5	8.3
	1890	4.1	5.0	2.8	4.8	6.3	2.8	3.4	3.8	2.7
Vermont	1900	4.7	6.4	4.4	3.4	13.3	2.0	5.9	.....	6.9
	1890	7.8	3.5	8.2	7.7	.....	8.4	8.0	6.8	8.1

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table indicates that the death rates due to diseases of the bones and joints in the registration states were highest in the District of Columbia (6.1) and Rhode Island (5.4), and lowest in New Jersey (3.3) and New Hampshire (3.6).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the bones and joints among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.6	2.2
Ireland	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.7	3.1	2.2

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS—Continued.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Germany	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.5	2.5
England and Wales	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.4	4.1	1.9
Canada	3.3	4.1	3.3	4.1	2.3	3.7
Scandinavia	4.1	4.7	4.2	5.5	1.8	3.9
Scotland	4.3	4.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	.....
Italy	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	2.9	.....
France	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.9	.....	.....
Hungary and Bohemia	1.5	1.1	2.3	1.8	5.3	.....
Russia and Poland	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.9	4.2	1.5
Other foreign	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.6	2.3

This table shows that the death rates due to diseases of the bones and joints in the registration area were

highest among those whose mothers were born in Scotland (4.3), in Scandinavia (4.1), and in Ireland (4.1), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Hungary and Bohemia (1.5) and in France (2).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the bones and joints during the census year in each of four age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 5.		5 TO 14.		15 TO 44.		45 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	5.4	6.6	3.3	4.9	2.6	2.8	6.0	5.0
Males	6.3	7.8	3.4	5.6	3.3	3.5	6.2	5.3
Females	4.5	5.3	3.1	4.2	1.9	2.0	5.7	4.6
Cities	5.4	6.9	3.6	5.8	2.6	3.0	5.8	5.1
Males	6.1	8.4	3.8	6.8	3.3	3.8	6.3	6.0
Females	4.7	5.3	3.4	4.8	1.8	2.2	5.3	4.2
States	6.2	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.8	2.7	6.1	5.0
Males	7.5	7.0	3.8	5.7	3.6	3.4	6.5	4.9
Females	4.9	5.4	3.1	5.1	2.0	1.9	5.8	5.0
Cities	6.7	6.6	4.3	7.7	3.0	3.0	5.9	5.2
Males	7.8	7.9	5.0	8.5	3.9	4.0	7.0	5.8
Females	5.7	5.2	3.5	6.9	2.1	2.1	5.0	4.7
Rural	5.5	5.6	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.0	6.3	4.7
Males	7.1	5.6	2.0	1.8	3.3	2.5	6.0	4.0
Females	3.8	5.7	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.6	6.6	5.3
Cities in other states	4.2	7.1	3.0	4.2	2.2	2.9	5.7	5.0
Males	4.5	8.9	2.7	5.4	2.8	3.7	5.7	6.1
Females	3.9	5.3	3.2	3.0	1.6	2.2	5.7	3.7

This table shows that the death rate due to diseases of the bones and joints was highest at 45 years of age and over, and that at this age it was higher in the rural districts of the registration states (6.3) than in the cities of the same states (5.9) or in the cities in the nonregistration states (5.7). It was higher in males than in females at each age.

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from diseases of the bones and joints at each age, per 1,000 at known ages from this class of diseases, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	66.7	77.8	65.4	68.3
1 year	23.3	31.1	24.0	31.1
2 years	10.0	13.3	30.5	40.4
3 years	30.0	17.8	26.1	12.4
4 years	26.7	6.7	26.1	12.4
Under 5 years	156.7	146.7	172.1	164.6
5 to 9 years	75.0	113.3	132.9	136.6

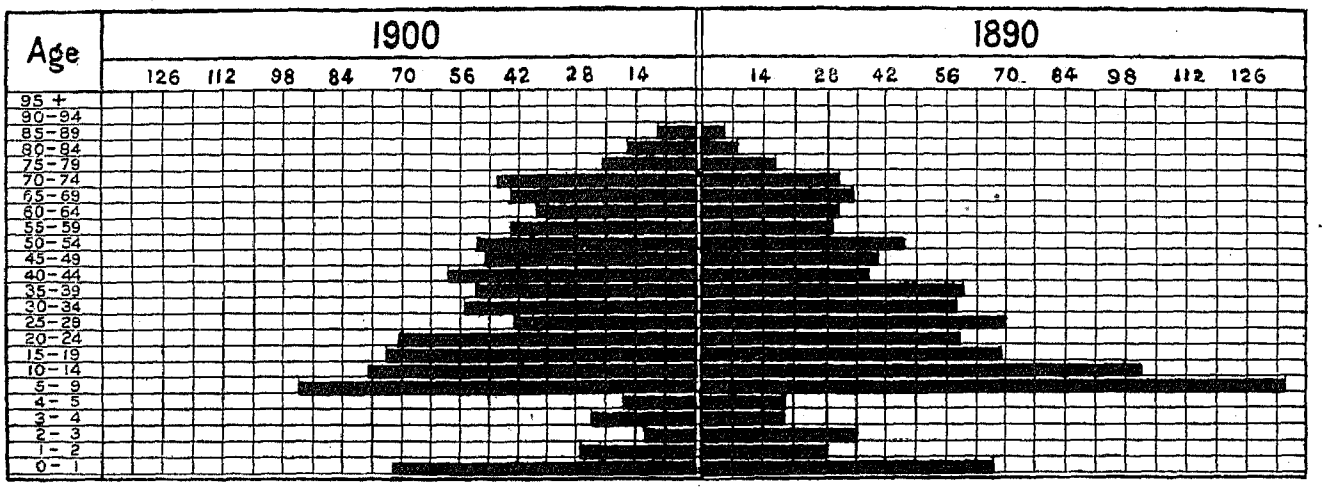
NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES—Continued.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10 to 14 years	78.3	77.8	95.9	108.7
15 to 19 years	93.3	55.6	76.2	62.1
20 to 24 years	81.7	60.0	74.1	43.5
25 to 29 years	50.0	35.5	80.6	59.0
30 to 34 years	55.0	55.6	50.1	65.2
35 to 39 years	56.7	46.7	63.2	55.9
40 to 44 years	66.7	51.1	41.4	34.2
45 to 49 years	53.3	46.7	39.2	40.4
50 to 54 years	53.3	51.1	37.0	55.9
55 to 59 years	36.7	51.1	37.0	21.7
60 to 64 years	31.6	44.4	28.3	34.2
65 to 69 years	43.3	44.4	24.0	43.5
70 to 74 years	30.0	64.4	21.8	40.4
75 to 79 years	26.7	17.8	15.3	18.6
80 to 84 years	5.0	26.7	6.5	9.3
85 to 89 years	5.0	6.7	4.4	6.2
90 to 94 years	1.7	4.4	.....	.....
95 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....

The average age at death from diseases of the bones and joints in the registration area in 1900 was 32.3

years. In 1890 it was 27.5 years. For those dying at 15 years of age and over, the average age was 44.7 years in 1900 and 41.8 years in 1890.

The comparative proportions of deaths at each age in the registration area in 1890 and 1900 are shown in the following diagram:



ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.

The total number of deaths reported as due to accidents and injuries in the United States during the census year was 57,513, of which 43,414 were males and 14,099 were females, and the proportion of deaths from these causes in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 57.6. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 53.7.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this class of causes was 27,649, of which 21,067 were males and 6,582 were females, giving a proportion of 54.5 deaths from these causes in 1,000 deaths from all known causes and a death rate of 96 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 91.9.

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from accidents and injuries in the census year per 100,000 of population in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	83.7	84.2	83.0	125.4	127.2	122.9	42.2	42.8	41.4
	1890	85.0	91.5	75.0	130.1	142.2	112.2	40.8	43.2	37.0
Connecticut	1900	95.8	90.8	104.9	134.7	129.5	144.2	56.8	52.6	64.6
	1890	88.6	97.3	82.4	138.6	146.4	133.0	39.6	50.0	32.0
District of Columbia	1900	92.9	92.9	.....	135.6	135.6	.....	54.5	54.5	.....
	1890	94.2	94.2	.....	153.3	153.3	.....	40.6	40.6	.....
Maine[1]	1900	80.6	114.0	73.8	112.3	170.0	101.2	48.3	62.9	45.1
Massachusetts	1900	74.8	73.0	80.7	111.9	109.6	118.8	39.6	38.5	43.1
	1890	80.2	79.0	84.0	121.9	120.6	126.2	40.7	40.2	42.6
Michigan[1]	1900	85.9	95.1	82.0	129.4	146.9	122.6	39.5	44.7	37.2
New Hampshire	1900	73.9	66.1	78.8	109.1	107.5	110.0	38.8	27.8	46.1
	1890	78.1	76.0	78.9	115.2	124.7	111.6	41.6	32.5	45.6
New Jersey	1900	91.3	97.3	83.4	139.2	145.2	131.5	43.4	50.2	34.5
	1890	92.5	102.5	79.4	151.8	170.8	127.4	33.4	35.5	30.6
New York	1900	83.9	83.5	84.7	127.1	127.3	126.7	41.3	41.1	41.6
	1890	85.5	95.7	69.1	128.7	145.7	102.0	43.0	47.7	35.2
Rhode Island	1900	80.3	79.1	82.6	120.6	120.8	120.5	41.3	39.8	44.3
	1890	81.6	80.5	83.2	127.4	129.3	124.7	38.3	35.5	42.3
Vermont	1900	76.8	77.2	76.7	111.3	110.9	111.4	40.9	45.7	40.2
	1890	75.5	88.4	74.3	106.9	155.0	102.7	42.9	27.1	44.5

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that the death rates due to accidents and injuries in the registration states were highest in Connecticut (95.8), District of Columbia (92.9), and New Jersey (91.3); and lowest in Massachusetts (74.8) and in New Hampshire (73.9). In the cities in the registration states the death rate from accidents and injuries was highest in Maine (114) and lowest in New Hampshire (66.1). In the rural districts of these states the rate due to these causes was highest in Connecticut (104.9) and lowest in Maine (73.8). In both cities and

rural districts the death rate from this class of causes was about three times as high among males as it was among females.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from accidents and injuries among the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	62.7	62.0	60.0	55.7	63.5	74.8
Ireland	99.9	99.4	95.2	93.3	101.7	137.3
Germany	84.5	83.3	81.7	78.8	90.4	91.3
England and Wales	77.2	78.5	71.0	69.3	74.1	106.8
Canada	71.5	71.0	69.8	67.9	72.3	98.2
Scandinavia	79.1	75.7	84.4	80.8	91.0	70.0
Scotland	82.8	88.3	77.2	81.3	68.4	114.8
Italy	119.5	114.1	106.1	97.6	149.7	258.0
France	78.9	79.9	76.8	77.6	75.0	84.4
Hungary and Bohemia	77.2	74.3	55.5	47.0	106.3	117.0
Russia and Poland	75.9	74.8	62.2	59.1	85.8	136.3
Other foreign	107.4	104.1	95.3	86.2	117.3	173.8

This table shows that the death rates due to accidents and injuries in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (119.5), in "Other foreign" countries (107.4), and in Ireland (99.9) and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Canada (71.5) and in the United States (62.7).

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from accidents and injuries during the census year in each of three age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	UNDER 15.		15 TO 44.		45 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	67.0	67.4	89.8	82.8	150.5	146.7
Males	85.4	88.3	148.7	137.7	223.8	221.6
Females	48.6	46.3	31.1	28.3	78.0	74.3
Cities	70.2	72.1	94.3	89.1	163.8	159.2
Males	89.5	94.5	156.6	147.7	250.7	246.6
Females	50.9	49.6	33.3	31.3	80.1	75.6
States	63.7	65.3	73.4	72.3	131.2	135.5
Males	80.6	85.9	122.3	122.3	187.8	200.4
Females	46.7	44.4	24.9	23.9	75.8	74.0
Cities	68.2	74.1	73.1	79.4	139.7	149.6
Males	86.1	97.7	122.4	134.5	206.7	230.1
Females	50.3	50.4	25.9	27.6	77.9	76.1
Rural	57.2	51.6	73.9	59.8	122.6	120.3
Males	72.7	67.7	122.1	101.9	169.5	169.4
Females	41.3	34.9	23.1	17.1	73.5	71.6
Cities in other states	72.0	70.4	113.4	97.9	186.9	169.4
Males	92.6	91.7	186.6	159.3	291.0	263.1
Females	51.5	48.9	40.0	34.8	82.4	75.0

This table shows that the death rate due to accidents and injuries was highest in persons 45 years of age and over, and that at this age it was higher in the cities in the nonregistration states (186.9) than in the cities in the registration states (139.7). It was lowest in the rural districts of the registration states (122.6).

In comparison with 1890 the figures show that the death rate from these causes was less among those under 15 years of age and greater for those 15 years of age and over.

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from accidents and injuries, excluding suicides, at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from these causes, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	46.6	115.7	59.1	145.4
1 year	12.8	35.6	15.2	32.7
2 years	15.8	32.8	15.2	30.3
3 years	14.4	35.9	11.5	28.5
4 years	11.2	28.5	9.6	21.2
Under 5 years	100.8	248.5	110.6	258.1
5 to 9 years	48.4	73.0	48.7	55.3
10 to 14 years	49.1	32.1	52.6	40.8
15 to 19 years	65.9	37.3	68.7	37.0
20 to 24 years	93.1	53.0	99.9	56.4
25 to 29 years	102.5	54.4	103.5	58.8
30 to 34 years	95.1	56.1	90.3	53.7
35 to 39 years	98.8	57.8	82.5	55.3
40 to 44 years	73.6	44.1	70.3	45.9
45 to 49 years	63.5	40.8	62.6	47.0
50 to 54 years	50.8	38.0	53.4	39.4
55 to 59 years	40.8	34.2	44.4	30.6
60 to 64 years	37.5	38.6	35.9	39.4
65 to 69 years	28.3	41.9	27.9	40.0
70 to 74 years	20.5	40.1	19.3	37.8
75 to 79 years	15.4	40.8	14.3	34.3
80 to 84 years	9.6	33.4	9.5	33.0
85 to 89 years	4.4	23.8	4.0	24.4
90 to 94 years	1.6	9.0	1.0	8.0
95 years and over	0.3	3.1	0.6	4.8

The average age at death from accidents and injuries, exclusive of suicides, in the registration area in 1900 was 33.5 years. In 1890 it was 32.9 years. For those dying at 15 years of age and over the average age was 42.3 years in 1900 and 42 years in 1890.

The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from accidents and injuries during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	43.9	64.1	26.3	62.0	23.5
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	46.0	76.9	28.9	61.5	24.0
3. South Atlantic Coast region	60.7	84.6	42.2	77.6	28.5
4. Gulf Coast region	62.0	96.6	38.2	74.8	24.8

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES—Continued.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	48.4	70.1	29.1	63.7	26.6
6. Central Appalachian region	71.4	107.6	27.2	108.8	28.2
7. Region of the Great Northern lakes	64.0	93.1	30.5	92.0	29.7
8. Interior plateau	55.5	79.6	32.8	77.1	28.0
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	55.6	82.7	28.8	72.9	19.8
10. Ohio River belt	53.6	70.9	28.0	83.1	28.8
11. Southern Interior plateau	61.3	80.2	43.1	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	57.2	79.8	33.3	75.9	29.2
13. North Mississippi River belt	61.2	83.0	31.4	86.7	33.5
14. Southwest Central region	49.0	66.0	29.7	81.7	27.1
15. Central region—plains and prairies	53.3	75.7	25.9	90.8	31.1
16. Prairie region	62.2	85.9	31.6	114.4	33.3
17. Missouri River belt	66.5	83.7	33.2	102.1	46.2
18. Region of the Western plains	71.9	98.2	34.6	100.6	45.5
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	69.7	103.8	29.6	94.9	38.1
20. Cordilleran region	108.3	151.0	40.1	146.6	37.0
21. Pacific Coast region	82.9	126.8	40.1	100.1	36.2

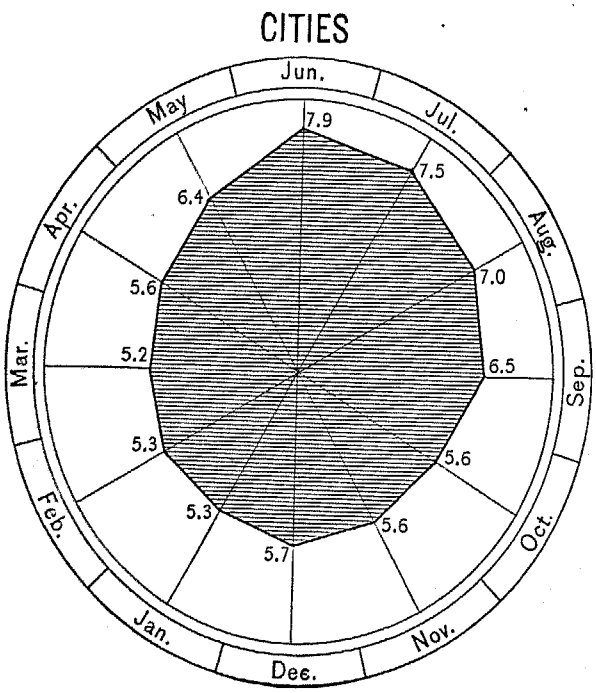
This table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to accidents and injuries were greatest in the Cordilleran region (108.3), the Pacific Coast region (82.9), and the region of the Western plains (71.9), and least in the North Atlantic Coast region (43.9), Middle Atlantic Coast region (46), and the Northeastern hills and plateaus (48.4).

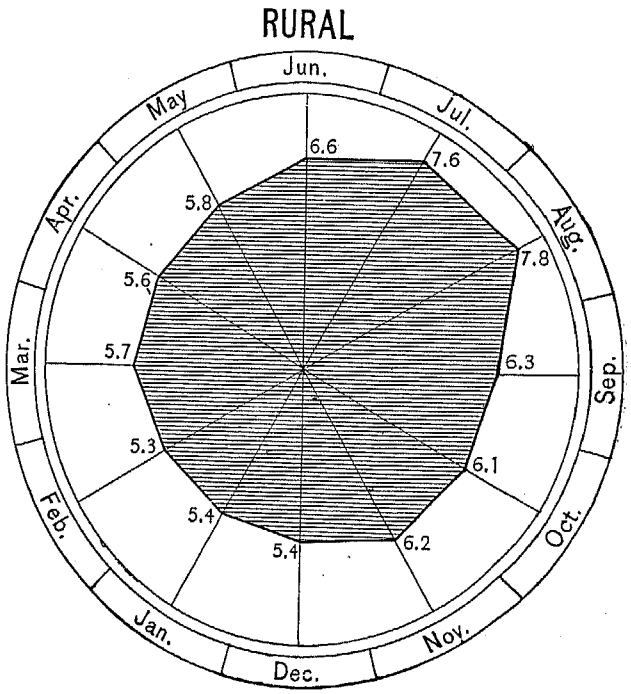
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from accidents and injuries, exclusive of suicide, in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	5.3	5.3	5.4
February	5.3	5.3	5.3
March	5.4	5.2	5.7
April	5.6	5.6	5.6
May	6.2	6.4	5.8
June	7.4	7.9	6.6
July	7.6	7.5	7.6
August	7.3	7.0	7.8
September	6.4	6.5	6.3
October	5.8	5.6	6.1
November	5.8	5.6	6.2
December	5.6	5.7	5.4

The death rates from accidents and injuries, excluding suicide, in each month in the cities and the rural districts, and the relative differences in the rates in the two areas, are shown in the following diagram:





The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from accidents and injuries, exclusive of suicide, in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months, in the United States, as a whole, and in the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	82.3	72.2
February	79.6	72.3
March	82.2	73.9
April	80.5	75.9
May	99.3	83.9
June	79.9	99.7
July	88.0	102.4
August	88.3	99.3
September	78.6	87.3
October	79.1	78.4
November	77.1	78.9
December	85.1	75.8

SUICIDE.

The deaths from suicide are treated collectively under this title. In the general tables showing the relation of sex and age to causes of death, these details are stated separately for deaths from suicide by drowning, poison, and shooting, and for suicide by all other means. The number of deaths was as follows:

SUICIDE BY—	UNITED STATES.		REGISTRATION AREA.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Drowning	157	84	112	52
Poison	761	464	551	364
Shooting	1,190	103	764	53
Other means	2,205	534	1,203	301

The total number of deaths reported as due to suicide in the United States during the census year was 5,498, of which 4,313 were males and 1,185 were females, and the proportion of deaths from this cause in 1,000 deaths from all known causes was 5.5. In 1890 the corresponding proportion was 4.5.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this cause was 3,400, of which 2,630 were males and 770 were females, giving a proportion of 6.7 deaths from this cause in 1,000 deaths from all known causes and a death rate of 11.8 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 10.3.

In England and Wales the death rate from suicide for the year 1899 was 9 per 100,000 of population (males, 13.7; females, 4.4).

The following table shows, for the registration states, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts, the death rates from suicide in the census year, per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

REGISTRATION STATES.		AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	1900	9.9	10.5	9.0	15.1	16.1	13.7	4.8	5.1	4.2
	1890	8.8	9.3	8.0	13.8	14.9	12.3	3.9	4.0	3.7
Connecticut	1900	10.5	9.9	11.5	14.9	14.0	16.7	5.9	5.7	6.3
	1890	6.7	7.1	6.4	10.8	11.2	10.6	2.7	3.2	2.3
District of Columbia	1900	10.1	10.1	.....	11.4	11.4	.....	8.9	8.9	.....
	1890	9.1	9.1	.....	18.3	18.3	.....	0.8	0.8	.....
Maine[1]	1900	10.8	10.9	10.8	16.0	21.3	14.9	5.5	1.6	6.4
Massachusetts	1900	9.3	9.1	10.2	15.0	14.3	16.8	4.1	4.1	3.9
	1890	8.4	8.0	9.5	12.9	12.3	14.7	4.1	4.0	4.5
Michigan[1]	1900	8.7	10.4	8.0	12.6	14.5	12.0	4.6	6.4	3.7
New Hampshire	1900	10.0	8.8	10.7	16.6	15.7	17.1	3.4	2.4	4.1
	1890	9.8	6.3	11.3	13.9	9.6	15.6	5.8	3.4	6.8
New Jersey	1900	9.1	10.2	7.8	14.8	16.5	12.6	3.4	3.8	2.9
	1890	8.1	7.8	8.5	12.9	11.6	14.6	3.3	4.1	2.3
New York	1900	10.6	11.4	8.7	16.1	17.4	13.1	5.2	5.7	4.3
	1890	9.5	10.7	7.6	15.0	17.2	11.5	4.2	4.5	3.6
Rhode Island	1900	9.1	9.6	8.3	13.3	13.8	12.4	5.1	5.5	4.2
	1890	8.1	7.0	9.6	13.7	13.6	13.9	2.8	1.0	5.5
Vermont	1900	9.9	10.8	9.8	17.2	22.2	16.4	2.4	.....	2.8
	1890	8.1	10.6	7.9	12.4	22.2	11.6	3.7	.....	4.0

[1] Nonregistration in 1890.

This table shows that the death rates due to suicide in the registration states were highest in Maine (10.8), New York (10.6), and Connecticut (10.5), and lowest in Michigan (8.7), and New Jersey and Rhode Island, in each of which it was 9.1. In both cities and rural districts in all of these states, except the District of Columbia, the death rate of males from suicide was about three times as high as that of females.

The following table shows, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from suicide among

the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, by birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	REGISTRATION RECORD.					
	Total.	Cities.	States.			Cities in other states.
			Total	Cities.	Rural.	
United States	6.8	6.1	7.0	6.2	7.5	5.9
Ireland	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.8
Germany	19.3	20.2	19.9	21.3	15.3	18.2
England and Wales	10.4	11.8	10.1	11.8	6.8	11.9
Canada	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.8	6.4	12.5
Scandinavia	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.9	9.9	10.1
Scotland	11.6	12.9	11.5	13.2	7.9	12.0
Italy	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.4	8.6	14.8
France	22.0	22.8	20.5	21.3	18.8	25.7
Hungary and Bohemia	11.8	13.1	11.4	13.3	.....	12.5
Russia and Poland	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.3	2.8	5.0
Other foreign	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.1	13.8

The preceding table shows that the death rates due to suicide in the registration area were highest among those whose mothers were born in France (22), in Germany (19.3), and in "Other foreign" countries (15.1), and lowest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (5.1), in Russia and Poland (5.8), and in Ireland (6.1). The death rate from suicide among those whose mothers were born in the United States (6.8) was lower than among those whose mothers were born in England and Wales (10.4), in Scandinavia (10.7), or in Scotland (11.6).

The following table shows for the registration area and its subdivisions, the death rates from suicide during the census year in each of three age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, in comparison with 1890, by sex:

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	12.8	10.4	25.2	24.5	30.0	27.3
Males	18.2	15.1	43.1	41.4	53.5	49.2
Females	7.4	5.8	7.0	7.8	9.0	7.8
Cities	14.3	11.6	28.3	27.7	31.2	30.8
Males	20.4	16.8	49.6	47.8	58.5	58.5
Females	8.3	6.4	6.9	7.7	8.9	8.2
States	10.3	8.4	21.0	20.3	26.8	22.4
Males	14.5	12.6	34.7	33.3	46.5	39.6
Females	6.1	4.3	7.3	7.8	8.8	6.8
Cities	11.8	9.6	23.5	23.1	24.7	22.1
Males	16.7	14.7	40.5	39.3	45.6	42.5
Females	7.1	4.8	7.2	7.7	8.5	6.1

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES—Continued.

REGISTRATION AREAS.	15 TO 44.		45 TO 64.		65 AND OVER.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Rural	7.8	6.2	18.1	16.9	28.3	22.9
Males	10.9	9.1	28.3	25.9	47.1	37.8
Females	4.5	3.3	7.4	8.0	9.1	7.3
Cities in other states	16.5	13.4	32.8	32.4	37.6	40.7
Males	23.6	18.7	57.8	56.1	70.7	76.0
Females	9.4	8.0	6.6	7.7	9.3	10.6

It will be seen from this table that the death rate due to suicide was highest in persons 65 years of age and over, and that in this age group it was highest in the cities in the nonregistration states (37.6) and lowest in the cities in the registration states (24.7). In the rural districts of the registration states it was 28.3. For the age groups below 65 years of age, the highest death rates from suicide also occurred in the cities in the nonregistration states and the lowest in the rural districts of the registration states.

In comparison with 1890, the figures show a slight increase in the death rates due to this cause.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from suicide are indicated, for the registration area, in the following table, giving the death rates during the census year in each of 3 age groups, per 100,000 of population of corresponding ages, by color and birthplaces of mothers:

DEATH RATES BY AGE, COLOR, AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
White	13.0	26.1	30.6
Colored	8.6	4.1	5.9
Mothers born in—			
United States	7.2	16.7	16.5
Ireland	6.7	7.3	14.2
Germany	16.6	41.5	60.5
England and Wales	9.9	18.8	21.8
Canada	7.6	18.0	12.5
Scandinavia	9.4	42.3	67.6
Scotland	10.2	23.0	17.0
Italy	8.7	6.6	.....
France	16.5	33.3	73.8
Hungary	12.1	.....	.....
Bohemia	19.6	62.4	50.5
Russia	14.2	17.3	62.3
Poland	2.3	11.5	.....
Other foreign	17.1	43.9	28.3

The preceding table shows that the death rates from suicide in white persons 45 to 64 years of age were highest for those whose mothers were born in Bohemia (62.4), in "Other foreign" countries (43.9), and in Scandinavia (42.3). At 65 years of age and over the rates were highest in those whose mothers were born in France (73.8), in Scandinavia (67.6), and in Russia

(62.3). There were no deaths from suicide at this age among white persons whose mothers were born in Italy, Hungary, or Poland.

The following table shows the death rates from suicide in the registration area during the census year, by conjugal condition in relation to age:

DEATH RATES BY CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	AGE.							
	15 years and over.		15 to 44 years.		45 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	18.0	7.2	15.2	7.0	56.0	10.7	77.3	12.5
Married	25.2	7.1	18.2	7.4	35.5	6.2	40.8	7.7
Widowed	64.3	7.8	51.5	7.8	67.6	6.9	68.5	9.1

The preceding table shows that in persons 15 years of age and over the death rate of married males from suicide (25.2) was higher than that of single males (18), but that it was higher for single females (7.2) than for married females (7.1). At 15 to 44 years of age the rates were higher in the married (males, 18.2; females, 7.4) than in the single (males, 15.2; females, 7). At 45 to 64 years they were higher in the single (males, 56; females, 10.7) than in the married (males, 35.5; females, 6.2), and in females of these ages the rate was higher for the single (10.7) than for the widowed (6.9).

At 65 years of age and over the rate was very much higher in the single (males, 77.3; females, 12.5) than in the married (males, 40.8; females, 7.7), and in females of these ages the rate was also higher in the single (12.5) than in the widowed (9.1).

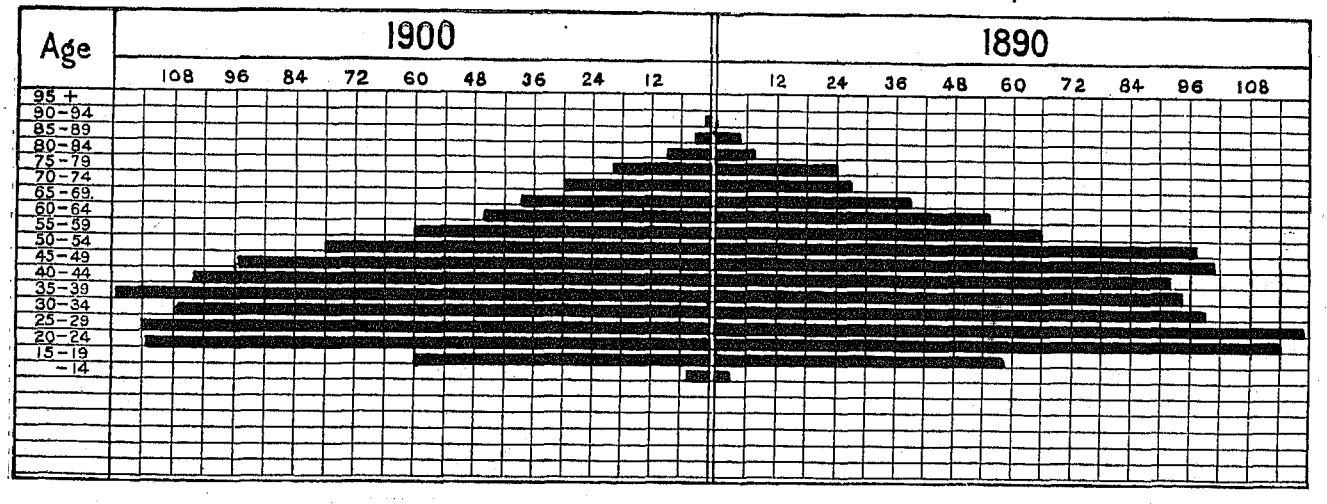
The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportions of deaths from suicide at each specified age, per 1,000 deaths at known ages from this cause, in 1900 and 1890, by sex:

NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE PER 1,000 AT KNOWN AGES.

AGE.	1900		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years	1.2	7.8	3.2	2.3
15 to 19 years	18.8	100.5	23.7	92.8
20 to 24 years	68.8	158.0	69.2	158.4
25 to 29 years	92.6	135.8	92.9	144.8
30 to 34 years	103.4	109.7	99.4	99.5
35 to 39 years	114.2	124.0	103.9	83.7
40 to 44 years	117.3	90.1	100.0	83.7
45 to 49 years	113.4	75.7	119.9	81.4
50 to 54 years	105.7	50.9	110.3	83.7
55 to 59 years	79.2	40.5	82.7	49.8
60 to 64 years	62.3	28.7	68.6	40.7
65 to 69 years	50.4	27.4	53.8	24.9
70 to 74 years	35.8	23.5	41.0	13.6
75 to 79 years	25.0	14.4	20.5	27.1
80 to 84 years	9.2	7.8	8.3	6.8
85 to 89 years	1.9	3.9	2.6	6.8
90 years and over	0.8	1.3	.....	.....

The average age at death from suicide in the registration area in 1900 was 43.6 years. In 1890 it was 44.1 years.

The comparative proportions of deaths from suicide at each age in the registration area in 1900 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows, for each grand group in the United States, the proportions of deaths from suicide during the census year, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in the aggregate, and by sex for the cities and rural districts:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	5.6	9.7	2.8	8.0	2.6
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	5.6	5.6	1.7	8.7	3.1
3. South Atlantic Coast region	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.1	0.5
4. Gulf Coast region	3.2	2.8	1.0	8.7	0.8
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	5.2	7.6	3.1	7.3	2.0
6. Central Appalachian region	3.1	5.2	1.4	3.8	0.5
7. Region of the Great Northern lakes	9.3	10.3	3.1	14.7	5.3
8. Interior plateau	4.6	6.4	1.8	7.3	2.1
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	1.7	2.3	1.0	4.0	0.9
10. Ohio River belt	5.5	6.8	1.3	11.0	3.0
11. Southern Interior plateau	1.4	2.6	0.4	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	1.5	2.1	0.5	3.6	.....
13. North Mississippi River belt	7.9	8.3	3.4	13.4	5.8
14. Southwest Central region	2.9	4.7	0.9	8.2	.....
15. Central region—plains and prairies	5.4	7.9	1.9	10.7	4.1
16. Prairie region	6.8	9.7	3.3	9.9	3.4
17. Missouri River belt	7.8	13.4	3.8	8.5	3.6
18. Region of the Western plains	6.3	9.9	3.1	5.5	2.4
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	6.5	9.7	1.9	8.9	6.0
20. Cordilleran region	11.8	14.0	6.7	23.2	4.8
21. Pacific Coast region	15.6	13.8	5.7	24.3	10.8

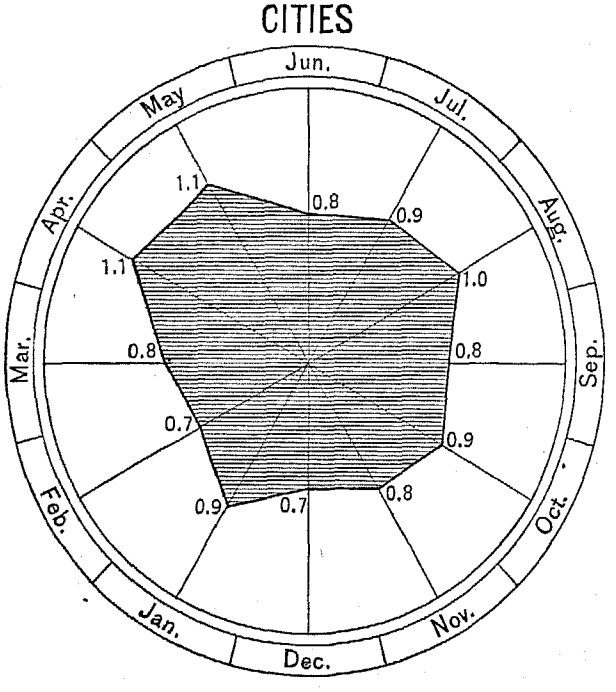
The preceding table indicates that the proportions of deaths due to suicide were greatest in the Pacific coast region (15.6), the Cordilleran region (11.8), the region of the Great Northern lakes (9.3), and were least in the South Atlantic Coast region (0.7), the Southern Interior plateau (1.4), and the South Mississippi River belt (1.5).

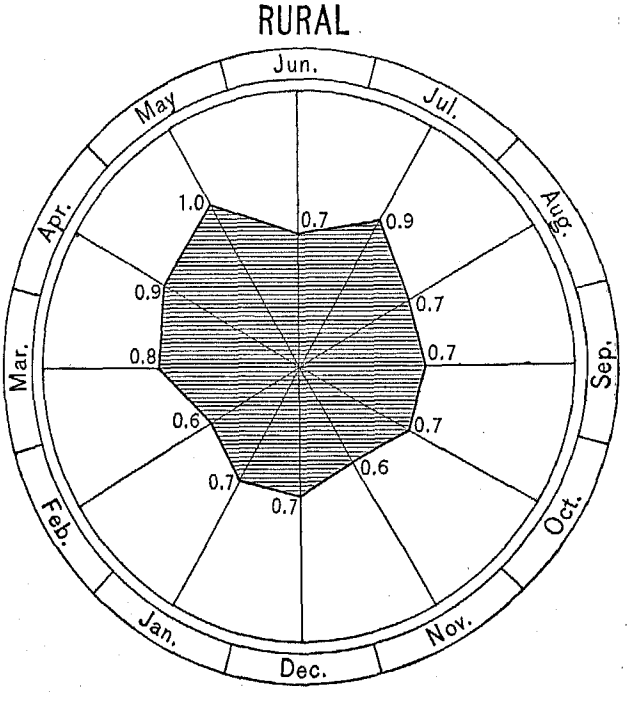
The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates from suicide in each month of the census year, in the aggregate, and for the cities and rural districts:

DEATH RATES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
January	0.8	0.9	0.7
February	0.6	0.7	0.6
March	0.8	0.8	0.8
April	1.0	1.1	0.9
May	1.1	1.1	1.0
June	0.8	0.8	0.7
July	0.9	0.9	0.9
August	0.9	1.0	0.7
September	0.8	0.8	0.7
October	0.8	0.9	0.7
November	0.7	0.8	0.6
December	0.7	0.7	0.7

The death rates from suicide in each month in the cities and rural districts and the relative differences in the rates in the two areas are shown in the following diagram:





The following table shows the comparative proportions of deaths from suicide in each month during the census year, per 1,000 deaths in known months, in the United States, as a whole, and the registration states:

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
January	76.8	80.4
February	68.2	63.7
March	82.6	80.4

COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH—Continued.

MONTHS.	United States.	Registration states.
April	104.0	102.4
May	106.9	106.5
June	83.3	79.3
July	84.8	90.9
August	87.4	86.2
September	79.2	78.1
October	80.4	85.1
November	75.1	74.7
December	71.3	72.3