

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE XIII.—Number and proportion of deaths from each cause, &c.—Continued.

CLASS X.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN.	DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, AND WASHINGTON.						TOTAL UNITED STATES.					
	Number.			Proportion to 10,000 of all deaths.			Number.			Proportion to 10,000 of all deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Carbuncle.....		1	1		5	1	63	35	98	3	2	2
Fistula.....	3		3	9		5	30	7	37	1		1
Skin disease of.....	4	2	6	12	11	11	983	773	1,756	52	46	49
Ulcers.....	8	5	13	24	27	25	199	181	380	10	10	10
Total.....	15	8	23	46	44	45	1,275	996	2,271	67	59	63
CLASS XI	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.						DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.					
Old age.....	1,713	2,202	3,915	377	519	445	178	197	375	224	286	253
	DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.						DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.					
Old age.....	512	658	1,170	269	400	329	686	671	1,357	208	226	217
	DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND NORTH CAROLINA.						DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.					
Old age.....	638	921	1,559	332	494	412	428	539	967	189	206	226
	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.						DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.					
Old age.....	417	481	898	249	316	281	306	298	604	146	177	160
	DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, AND WASHINGTON.						TOTAL UNITED STATES.					
Old age.....	21	21	42	64	116	83	4,899	5,988	10,887	260	356	305
CLASS XII	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.						DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.					
Heat.....	40	9	49	8	2	5	15		15	18		10
Hydrophobia.....	6		6	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Intemperance.....	163	39	207	37	9	23	33	1	34	41	1	22
Sudden death.....	92	62	154	20	14	17	9	14	23	11	20	15
Total.....	306	110	416	67	25	47	58	16	74	73	23	49
	DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.						DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.					
Heat.....	21		21	11		5	79	6	85	23	2	13
Hydrophobia.....	6	1	7	3		1	2	4	6		1	1
Intemperance.....	74	5	79	38	3	22	90	7	97	27	2	15
Sudden death.....	55	33	88	28	20	24	61	40	101	18	13	16
Total.....	156	39	195	82	23	55	232	57	289	70	19	46
	DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND NORTH CAROLINA.						DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.					
Heat.....	19	5	24	9	2	6	41	10	51	18	4	11
Hydrophobia.....	1	1	2				5	2	7	2		1
Intemperance.....	140	9	149	72	4	39	121	8	129	53	3	30
Sudden death.....	91	79	170	47	42	44	54	41	95	23	20	22
Total.....	251	94	345	130	50	91	221	61	282	98	30	65

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE XIII.—Number and proportion of deaths from each cause, &c.—Continued.

CLASS XII.	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.						DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.					
	Number.			Proportion to 10,000 of all deaths.			Number.			Proportion to 10,000 of all deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Heat.....	20	10	30	11	6	9	57	21	78	27	12	20
Hydrophobia.....	3	1	4	1	.....	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Intemperance.....	88	7	95	52	4	29	95	9	104	45	5	27
Sudden death.....	69	49	118	41	32	36	31	22	53	14	13	14
Total.....	180	67	247	107	44	77	185	53	238	88	31	63
	DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, AND WASHINGTON.						TOTAL UNITED STATES.					
Heat.....	7	.....	7	21	.....	11	299	61	360	15	3	10
Hydrophobia.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	1	26	12	38	1	.....	1
Intemperance.....	33	4	37	101	22	73	842	89	931	44	5	26
Sudden death.....	7	7	14	21	38	27	469	347	816	24	20	22
Total.....	47	12	59	144	66	116	1,636	509	2,145	87	32	60
CLASS XIII.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.						DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.					
	Still-born.....	180	110	290	39	25	33	20	11	31	25	15	20
	DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.						DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.					
	Still-born.....	66	46	112	34	27	31	166	134	300	50	45	46
	DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND NORTH CAROLINA.						DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.					
	Still-born.....	119	70	189	62	37	49	154	105	259	68	51	60
	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.						DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.					
	Still-born.....	93	81	174	55	53	54	71	38	139	33	40	36
	DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH AND WASHINGTON.						TOTAL UNITED STATES.					
	Still-born.....	22	24	46	67	133	91	891	649	1,540	47	38	43
CLASS XIV.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.						DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.					
	Unknown.....	2,315	1,895	4,210	510	446	479	653	526	1,179	632	763	795
	DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.						DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.					
	Unknown.....	1,187	1,001	2,188	624	608	616	2,865	2,544	5,409	872	858	865
	DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND NORTH CAROLINA.						DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.					
	Unknown.....	3,563	3,404	6,967	1,854	1,827	1,841	3,249	2,999	6,248	1,440	1,483	1,460

Bureau of the Census

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE XIII.—Number and proportion of deaths from each cause, &c.—Continued.

CLASS XIV.	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.						DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.					
	Number.			Proportion to 10,000 of all deaths.			Number.			Proportion to 10,000 of all deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unknown	2,518	2,458	4,976	1,505	1,616	1,557	2,503	2,389	4,892	1,194	1,423	1,206
	DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, AND WASHINGTON.						TOTAL UNITED STATES.					
Unknown	328	310	638	1,006	1,727	1,262	19,181	17,526	36,707	1,020	1,043	1,031
CLASS XV.—VIOLENT DEATHS.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.						DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.					
Accident not specified.....	790	183	973	174	43	110	193	23	216	243	33	145
Burns and scalds.....	267	346	613	58	81	69	82	100	182	103	145	122
Drowning.....	836	101	937	184	23	106	207	41	248	260	59	167
Fall.....	304	76	380	66	17	43	52	13	65	65	18	43
Fire-arms.....	66	5	71	14	1	8	37	5	42	46	7	28
Freezing.....	17	3	20	3		2	20	2	22	25	2	14
Lightning.....	12	4	16	2		1	7	5	12	8	7	8
Neglect and exposure.....	30	22	52	6	5	5	3		3	3		2
Poison.....	62	52	114	13	12	12	35	19	54	44	27	36
Railroad.....	166	25	191	36	5	21	39		39	49		26
Strangulation.....	27	13	40	5	3	4	7	4	11	8	5	7
Suffocation.....	40	22	62	8	5	7	5	3	8	6	4	5
Total accidents.....	2,617	852	3,469	576	200	395	687	215	902	865	312	608
SUICIDE.												
Cutting throat.....	27	2	29	5		3	1	2	3	1	2	2
Drowning.....	17	18	35	3	4	3		2	2		2	1
Fire-arms.....	21	1	22	4		2	3		3	3		2
Hanging.....	92	17	109	20	4	12	23	3	26	28	4	17
Poison.....	33	22	55	7	5	6	6	1	7	7	1	4
Strangulation.....	2		2									
Suicide not specified.....	93	22	115	20	5	13	14	3	17	17	4	11
Total suicides.....	285	82	367	62	19	41	47	11	58	59	15	39
Homicide.....	31	11	42	6	2	4	12	1	13	15	1	8
Murder.....	26	4	30	5		3	5	3	8	6	4	5
Executed.....	3		3					1	1		1	
Total.....	2,962	949	3,911	652	223	445	751	231	982	946	335	662
	DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.						DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.					
Accident not specified.....	405	41	446	212	24	125	596	97	693	181	32	110
Burns and scalds.....	183	165	348	96	100	98	280	329	609	85	110	97
Drowning.....	296	53	349	155	32	98	373	64	437	110	21	69
Fall.....	123	19	142	64	11	40	162	57	219	49	12	35
Fire-arms.....	37	1	38	19		10	100	10	110	30	3	17
Freezing.....	10		10	5		2	15		15	4		2
Lightning.....	6	3	9	3	1	2	33	7	40	10	2	6
Neglect and exposure.....	7	5	12	3	3	3	9	5	14	2	1	2
Poison.....	27	11	38	14	6	10	112	93	205	34	31	32
Railroad.....	120	14	134	60	8	37	115	10	125	35	3	20
Strangulation.....	10	14	24	5	8	6	37	18	55	11	6	8
Suffocation.....	10	11	21	5	6	5	17	13	30	5	4	4
Total accidents.....	1,234	337	1,571	648	204	442	1,849	703	2,552	563	237	468
SUICIDE.												
Cutting throat.....	7	5	12	3		3						
Drowning.....	5	1	6	2		3	6	1	7	1		1
Fire-arms.....	7		7	3		1	5	2	7	1		1
							18	1	19	5		3

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE XIII.—Number and proportion of deaths from each cause, &c.—Continued.

CLASS XV.—VIOLENT DEATHS.	DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.						DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.					
	Number.			Proportion to 10,000 of all deaths.			Number.			Proportion to 10,000 of all deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hanging.....	34	8	42	17	4	11	32	8	40	9	2	6
Poison.....	12	6	18	6	3	5	17	4	21	5	1	3
Strangulation.....												
Suicide not specified.....	20	3	23	10	1	6	32	12	44	9	4	7
Total suicides.....	85	23	108	44	13	30	110	28	138	33	9	22
Homicide.....	19		19	9		5	51	5	56	15	1	8
Murder.....	11	2	13	5	1	3	50	3	53	15	1	7
Executed.....	2		2	1			1		1			
Total.....	1,351	362	1,713	710	220	482	2,061	739	2,800	627	249	448
	DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND NORTH CAROLINA.						DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.					
Accident not specified.....	305	69	374	158	37	98	370	67	437	164	33	102
Burns and scalds.....	256	430	686	133	230	181	208	266	474	92	131	110
Drowning.....	229	37	266	119	19	70	203	44	247	90	21	57
Fall.....	83	35	118	43	18	31	99	43	142	43	21	33
Fire-arms.....	65	4	69	33	2	18	100	9	109	44	4	25
Freezing.....	14	1	15	7		3	11	1	12	4		2
Lightning.....	22	8	30	11	4	7	15	4	19	6	1	4
Neglect and exposure.....	9	1	10	4		2	12	2	14	5		3
Poison.....	62	35	97	32	18	25	102	79	181	44	39	42
Railroad.....	31	2	33	16	1	8	31	3	34	13	1	7
Strangulation.....	36	13	49	18	6	12	26	13	39	11	6	9
Suffocation.....	238	223	461	123	119	121	226	185	411	100	91	96
Total accidents.....	1,350	858	2,208	702	460	583	1,403	716	2,119	622	354	497
	SUICIDE.											
Cutting throat.....	5	1	6	2		1	2		2			
Drowning.....	1	2	3		1		5	3	8	2	1	1
Fire-arms.....	10		10	5		2	17	1	18	7		4
Hanging.....	10	9	19	5	4	5	29	4	33	12	1	7
Poison.....	5		5	2		1	6	2	8	2		1
Strangulation.....												
Suicide not specified.....	15	5	20	7	2	5	17	5	22	7	2	5
Total suicides.....	46	17	63	23	9	16	76	15	91	33	7	21
Homicide.....	21	4	25	10	2	6	75		75	33		17
Murder.....	39	6	45	23	3	11	65	3	68	28	1	15
Executed.....	10	2	12	5	1	3	7	1	8	3		1
Total.....	1,466	887	2,353	763	476	621	1,626	735	2,361	721	363	552
	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.						DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.					
Accidents not specified.....	301	94	395	179	61	123	406	87	493	193	51	130
Burns and scalds.....	311	496	807	185	326	252	179	298	477	85	177	126
Drowning.....	163	53	216	97	34	67	246	45	291	117	26	77
Fall.....	88	35	123	52	23	38	89	21	110	42	12	29
Fire-arms.....	78	2	80	46	1	25	145	10	155	69	5	41
Freezing.....	9	3	12	5	1	3	24	3	27	11	1	7
Lightning.....	13	15	28	7	9	8	18	9	27	8	5	7
Neglect and exposure.....	9	11	20	5	7	6	17	14	31	8	8	8
Poison.....	49	43	92	29	28	28	92	57	149	43	33	39
Railroad.....	30	1	31	17		9	9	2	11	4	1	2
Strangulation.....	28	15	43	16	9	13	16	12	28	7	7	7
Suffocation.....	326	345	671	194	226	210	222	235	457	105	140	121
Total accidents.....	1,405	1,113	2,518	839	731	788	1,463	793	2,256	698	472	597

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE XIII.—Number and proportion of deaths from each cause, &c.—Continued.

CLASS XV.—VIOLENT DEATHS.	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.						DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.					
	Number.			Proportion to 10,000 of all deaths.			Number.			Proportion to 10,000 of all deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUICIDE.												
Cutting throat.....	2		2	1			16		16	7		4
Drowning.....	1	1	2				6	2	8	2	1	2
Fire-arms.....	6		6	3		1	14		14	6		3
Hanging.....	16	4	20	9	2	6	9	2	11	4	1	2
Poison.....	5	1	6	2		1	3	4	7	1	2	1
Strangulation.....												
Suicide not specified.....	14	5	19	8	3	5	12	4	16	5	2	4
Total suicides.....	44	11	55	26	7	17	60	12	72	28	7	19
Homicide.....	39	5	44	23	3	13	97	6	103	46	3	27
Murder.....	43	4	47	26	2	14	113	9	122	53	5	32
Executed.....	12		12	7		3	8		8	3		2
Total.....	1,543	1,133	2,676	921	745	837	1,741	820	2,561	830	488	678
DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, AND WASHINGTON.												
TOTAL UNITED STATES.												
Accidents not specified.....	147	4	151	450	22	298	3,513	665	4,178	186	39	117
Burns and scalds.....	31	39	70	95	217	138	1,797	2,469	4,266	95	146	119
Drowning.....	111	19	130	340	105	257	2,664	457	3,121	141	27	87
Fall.....	19	5	24	58	27	47	1,019	304	1,323	54	18	37
Fire-arms.....	66	1	67	202	5	132	694	47	741	36	2	20
Freezing.....	6		6	18		11	126	13	139	6		3
Lightning.....	7	3	10	21	16	19	133	58	191	7	3	5
Neglect and exposure.....	6		6	18		11	102	60	162	5	3	4
Poison.....	16	4	20	49	22	39	557	393	950	29	23	26
Railroad.....	1		1	3		1	542	57	599	28	3	16
Strangulation.....	2		2	6		3	189	102	291	10	6	8
Suffocation.....	7	1	8	21	5	15	1,091	1,038	2,129	58	61	59
Total accidents.....	419	76	495	1,285	423	979	12,427	5,663	18,090	661	337	568
SUICIDE.												
Cutting throat.....	5		5	15		9	71	11	82	3		2
Drowning.....							40	31	71	2	1	1
Fire-arms.....	13		13	39		25	109	3	112	5		3
Hanging.....	5	1	6	15	5	11	250	56	306	13	3	8
Poison.....	6	4	10	18	22	19	93	44	137	4	2	3
Strangulation.....							2		2			
Suicide not specified.....	7		7	21		13	224	59	283	11	3	7
Total suicides.....	36	5	41	110	27	81	789	204	993	41	12	27
Homicide.....	83	1	84	254	5	166	428	33	461	22	1	12
Murder.....	127	15	142	389	83	280	479	49	528	25	2	14
Executed.....	12		12	36		23	55	4	59	2		1
Total.....	677	97	774	2,076	540	1,531	14,178	5,953	20,131	754	354	595

To facilitate the ready comparison of the proportionate mortality in the several districts, the following table, XIV, is prepared, showing the ratios of deaths of persons from each cause among the deaths from all known causes in each district and in the United States.

The columns on the left, including Districts I, III, V, and VII, and their ratios, and excluding IX, represent the eastern or Atlantic States.

The columns on the right, including Districts II, IV, VI, and VIII, and their ratios, and excluding the total, represent the western or Mississippi States.

The Districts I, II, III, and IV, and their ratios, represent the northern or free States.

The Districts V, VI, VII, and VIII, with their ratios, represent the southern or slave States.

With these distinctions in view, it will be easy, at a glance of the eye, to compare the east with the west, the north with the south, and any part of the country with any other in respect to the proportionate destructive power of any disease.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the ratio of deaths of persons to total deaths from all known causes in each district and in the United States.

DISEASE.	DISTRICTS.									Total.
	I.	III.	V.	VII.	IX.	II.	IV.	VI.	VIII.	
Proportion to 10,000 of all deaths.										
CLASS I.										
Cholera.....	35	25	23	17	17	22	30	28	24	27
Cholera infantum.....	207	144	104	104	63	77	135	104	79	135
Croup.....	330	463	379	352	257	376	537	652	337	427
Diarrhoea.....	199	146	287	321	114	172	200	259	271	220
Diphtheria.....	47	73	81	20	116	4	30	35	52	46
Dysentery.....	233	242	387	322	211	338	362	226	321	294
Erysipelas.....	83	86	49	49	53	94	97	79	63	77
Fever, intermittent.....	11	28	54	140	146	112	225	250	257	127
Fever, remittent.....	144	181	227	422	656	309	300	452	633	312
Fever, typhoid.....	328	423	639	775	284	434	593	670	684	540
Influenza.....	15	4	8	17	7	7	6	7	14	10
Measles.....	116	82	103	40	35	76	127	121	155	109
Parotitis.....	3	1	4	1	3	4	5	4	3	3
Scarlatina.....	766	1,085	380	198	965	1,093	1,112	766	374	741
Small-pox.....	100	26	8	3	9	16	24	10	5	35
Syphilis.....	7	3	4	11	51	2	3	5	7	6
Thrush.....	39	9	36	25	37	35	27	23	16	28
Whooping-cough.....	156	182	416	19	85	188	218	252	272	239
Yellow fever.....			6	6				3	156	18
Total Class I.....	2,723	3,208	3,204	3,160	3,086	3,338	4,000	3,594	3,734	3,388
CLASS II.										
Abscess.....	23	17	11	15	51	13	10	12	11	15
Anæmia.....	2	1	1						1	1
Cancer.....	140	107	95	71	47	81	79	60	50	93
Cyanosis.....	1	1	1							
Debility.....	74	110	45	54	71	58	35	44	58	60
Dropsy.....	314	369	507	601	241	286	258	314	329	355
Gout.....		1	3		1	2				1
Hemorrhage.....	41	43	47	36	59	33	28	32	29	37
Infantile.....	151	148	260	211	201	152	168	191	136	175
Inflammation.....	47	45	19	40	77	66	27	22	36	37
Malformation.....	3	2	3	6		4	2	5	3	3
Marasmus.....	52	46	15	17	15	6	6	10	17	25
Mortification.....	12	11	6	4	13	13	4	4	5	7
Purpura and scurvy.....	1	2	3	3	7		1	3	1	2
Scrofula.....	54	55	129	62	31	59	84	120	53	75
Tumor.....	30	22	13	10	23	12	12	9	5	10
Total Class II.....	951	987	1,163	1,137	844	801	721	831	742	900
CLASS III.										
Apoplexy.....	109	141	78	86	110	84	62	55	63	86
Brain, disease of.....	205	151	111	119	170	182	159	116	191	160
Cephalitis.....	170	274	235	265	284	284	309	409	352	290
Chorea.....	1	1	1	1			2	1		1
Convulsions.....	283	352	223	176	126	414	244	240	183	255
Delirium tremens.....	19	21	7	8	27	9	12	13	27	15
Epilepsy.....	17	18	8	12	15	22	14	12	7	14
Hydrocephalus.....	214	113	48	25	77	115	70	32	18	95
Insanity.....	18	16	13	8	11	9	7	11	9	12
Neuralgia.....	19	26	21	22	17	32	31	36	19	25
Paralysis.....	177	194	190	99	92	75	103	88	44	130
Tetanus.....	15	22	37	112	23	50	20	58	115	45
Total Class III.....	1,255	1,333	976	939	959	1,281	1,128	1,075	1,033	1,134

Bureau of the Census

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the ratio of deaths of persons to total deaths from all known causes, &c.—Continued.

DISEASE.	DISTRICTS.								Total	
	I.	III.	V.	VII.	IX.	II.	IV.	VI.		VIII.
	Proportion to 10,000 of all deaths.									
CLASS IV.										
Asthma.....	17	25	26	29	37	16	15	9	14	18
Bronchitis.....	31	115	60	62	51	18	46	65	48	53
Consumption.....	2,162	1,793	1,195	492	1,214	1,535	1,298	1,048	508	1,379
Laryngitis.....	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Lungs, disease of.....	159	93	55	63	108	130	92	84	65	100
Pleurisy.....	33	43	52	23	178	24	21	23	46	35
Pneumonia.....	478	394	781	1,220	286	739	728	839	1,391	761
Quinsy.....	3	8	19	42	11	12	18	31	48	20
Throat, disease of.....	82	101	125	55	110	56	169	84	87	101
Total Class IV.....	2,970	2,577	2,319	1,992	2,004	2,534	2,393	2,189	2,272	2,473
CLASS V.										
Aneurism.....	2				11				2	1
Angina pectoris.....										
Heart, disease of.....	319	236	164	96	215	135	126	95	83	180
Pericarditis.....	1	1	1		1	1	3			
Phlebitis.....				1	9					
Total Class V.....	324	239	166	97	236	136	131	96	87	183
CLASS VI.										
Bowels, disease of.....	58	21	50	108	53	30	19	31	40	45
Dyspepsia.....	13	29	36	36	21	16	24	21	18	23
Enteritis.....	169	196	160	169	271	205	200	195	184	185
Gastritis.....	20	18	28	27	41	21	25	44	46	28
Hepatitis.....	4	9	2	2	5	6	5	6	9	5
Hernia.....	8	11	14	8	19	13	9	9	9	10
Ileus.....			1	1	3	1	1		2	1
Jaundice.....	15	21	26	17	7	20	23	19	13	19
Liver, disease of.....	81	74	73	74	102	107	74	61	51	73
Peritonitis.....	5	1	3		1	2	3	1	2	3
Splenitis.....	1		1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2
Stomach, disease of.....	6	8	8	5	23	8	8	8	6	7
Teething.....	106	64	118	355	134	101	71	106	277	137
Worms.....	14	12	90	167	11	31	22	56	136	56
Total Class VI.....	505	463	617	959	686	562	486	552	791	591
CLASS VII.										
Cystitis.....	3	3	8	4	19	8	4	5	6	5
Diabetes.....	19	7	4	9	9	10	11	6	3	10
Ischuria.....		1	3	2	3				2	1
Kidney, disease of.....	36	23	20	15	15	16	17	19	16	22
Stone.....	21	20	23	22	7	18	18	17	8	18
Total Class VII.....	82	57	60	54	59	55	52	49	35	59
CLASS VIII.										
Child-birth.....	96	115	131	125	201	178	107	97	118	114
Ovarian dropsy.....					1					
Paramenia.....			3	11	9	3	4	7	8	4
Prostate, disease of.....										
Puerperal fever.....	12	29	45	53	9	24	31	54	55	33
Generative organs, uterus, &c., disease of.....	2	1	6	15	3	2	2	11	19	6
Total Class VIII.....	113	134	187	205	226	208	145	172	202	159
CLASS IX.										
Joint, disease of.....	8	4	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	3
Neurosis.....		5	6	11	3	2	6	7	5	5
Rheumatism.....	46	52	75	62	59	45	45	59	43	62
Spine, disease of.....	30	35	34	28	15	28	32	29	22	30
Total Class IX.....	85	97	119	103	84	77	87	97	72	91

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the ratio of deaths of persons to total deaths from all known causes, &c.—Continued.

DISEASES.	DISTRICTS.									Total.
	I.	III.	V.	VII.	IX.	II.	IV.	VI.	VIII.	
	Proportion to 10,000 of all deaths.									
CLASS X.										
Carbuncle.....	2	4	1	3	1	1	2	4	2	2
Fistula.....	1				5			2	1	1
Skin, disease of.....	5	10	44	129	11	8	27	112	108	49
Ulcers.....	5	9	10	19	25	12	9	15	11	10
Total Class X.....	14	25	57	152	45	22	39	134	124	63
CLASS XI.										
Old age.....	445	329	412	281	83	253	217	226	160	305
CLASS XII.										
Heat.....	5	5	6	9	11	10	13	11	20	10
Hydrophobia.....		1		1	1	1		1		1
Intemperance.....	23	22	39	29	73	22	15	30	27	26
Sudden death.....	17	24	44	36	27	15	16	22	14	22
Total Class XII.....	47	55	91	77	116	49	46	65	63	60
CLASS XIII.										
Still-born.....	33	34	49	54	91	20	46	60	36	43
CLASS XIV.										
Unknown.....	479	616	1,841	1,557	1,262	795	865	1,460	1,296	1,031
CLASS XV.										
Accidents not specified.....	110	125	98	123	298	145	110	102	130	117
Burns and scalds.....	69	98	181	252	138	122	97	110	126	119
Drowning.....	106	98	70	67	257	107	69	57	77	87
Fall.....	43	40	31	38	47	43	35	33	29	37
Fire-arms.....	8	10	18	25	132	28	17	25	41	20
Freezing.....	2	2	3	3	11	14	2	2	7	3
Lightning.....	1	2	7	8	19	2	6	4	7	5
Neglect and exposure.....	5	3	2	6	11	2	2	3	8	4
Poison.....	12	10	25	28	39	36	32	42	39	26
Railroad.....	21	37	8	9	1	26	32	7	2	16
Strangulation.....	4	6	12	13	3	7	8	9	7	8
Suffocation.....	7	5	121	210	15	5	4	96	121	59
Total accidents.....	395	442	583	788	979	608	408	497	597	508
Cutting throat.....	3	3	1		9	2	1		4	2
Drowning.....	3	1				1	1	1	2	1
Fire-arms.....	2	1	2	1	25	2	3	4	3	3
Hanging.....	12	11	5	6	11	17	6	7	2	8
Poison.....	6	5	1	1	19	4	3	1	1	3
Strangulation.....										
Suicide not specified.....	13	6	5	5	13	11	7	5	4	7
Total suicides.....	41	30	16	17	81	39	22	21	19	27
Homicide.....	4	5	6	13	166	8	8	17	27	12
Murder.....	3	3	11	14	280	5	7	15	32	14
Executed.....			3	3	23			1	2	1
Total Class XV.....	445	482	621	837	1,531	662	448	552	678	565

The following table shows the proportion which the several diseases had in the destruction of life in England, Scotland, Ireland, the cities of France containing over 10,000 people, Frankfort, and Brussels. The nosologies of other nations are not arranged in such a manner as to admit the same comparison. A part of the diseases of Sweden are stated, and these, although not incorporated in the table, are introduced into the commentary that follows thereafter :

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE XV.—Proportion of deaths from each cause to 10,000 deaths from all known causes.

DISEASE.	United States—1860.	England—1852 to 1861.	Scotland—1855 to 1861.	Ireland—1831 to 1851.	French cities—1854 to 1860*.	Frankfort—1853 to 1860.	Brussels—1852 to 1854.
I. Zymotic diseases	3,388	2,137	2,283	3,909	2,445	1,065	1,156
Sporadic diseases:							
II. Diseases of uncertain or variable seat	909	1,463	1,227	1,060	744	1,921	1,327
III. Diseases of the brain and nervous system	1,134	1,458	1,118	775	1,405	1,379	1,861
IV. Diseases of the respiratory organs	2,473	2,659	2,502	1,602	2,707	3,756	2,943
V. Diseases of the organs of circulation	183	368	381	38	414	443	703
VI. Diseases of the digestive organs	591	538	771	236	1,204	494	1,120
VII. Diseases of the urinary organs	59	105	117	26	120	133	73
VIII. Diseases of the generative organs and child-birth	157	99	110	98	177	73	168
IX. Diseases of the locomotive organs	91	86	54	63	65	139	108
X. Diseases of the skin	63	20	16	144	39	73	39
XI. Old age	305	65	1,020	1,465	419	.....	184
XII. Old age	60	89	38	8	1	131	55
XIII. External causes	565	355	322	585	1,396	363	198
CLASS I.							
<i>Zymotic diseases.</i>							
Cholera	27	75	20	373	458	88	8
Cholera infantum	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croup	427	113	169	280	238	33	244
Diphtheria	46	46	47	.....	24	9	139
Diarrhoea†	220	386	229	625	284	45	74
Dysentery†	294	39	90	.....	186	24	13
Erysipelas	77	46	46	14	52	58	44
Fever, intermittent‡	127	4	.....	.....	62	.....	19
Fever, remittent‡	313	11	.....	1,441	117	581	.....
Fever, typhoid‡	540	409	438	.....	623	.....	255
Influenza	10	36	59	91	5	.....	3
Measles	109	187	202	259	173	111	85
Parotitis	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Scarlatina	741	404	447	127	67	.....	118
Small-pox	35	87	163	414	144	6	41
Syphilis	6	22	15	4	2	6	17
Thrush	28	31	7	9	.....	.....	11
Whooping cough	239	241	351	272	10	104	83
Yellow fever	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Class I	3,388	2,137	2,283	3,909	2,445	1,065	1,156
CLASS II.							
<i>Diseases of uncertain or variable seat.</i>							
Abscess	15	26	18	11	56	59	73
Anæmia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	15
Cancer	92	149	167	36	211	337	242
Cyanosis .....	.....	8	7	.....	.....	19	12
Debility	60	812	551	.....	39	.....	421
Dropsy	355	227	191	228	244	195	163
Gout	1	5	1	2	.....	.....	4
Hæmorrhage§	37	.....	18	6	66	33	27
Infantile§	175	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inflammation§	37	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....
Malformation	3	9	34	.....	.....	.....	8
Marasmus	25	121	112	588	.....	1,122	246
Mortification	7	30	24	41	.....	54	43
Purpura and scurvy	2	7	7	.....	.....	15	4
Scrofula	75	69	82	42	119	5	69
Tumor§	16	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....
Total Class II	909	1,463	1,227	1,060	744	1,921	1,327
CLASS III.							
<i>Diseases of the brain and nervous system.</i>							
Apoplexy	86	205	180	102	386	511	294
Brain, &c., disease of	160	99	133	5	131	126	831
Cephalitis	290	84	60	52	552	168	134
Chorea	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1

* French cities and towns containing 10,000 and more inhabitants. The diseases of the rural districts of France are not reported in the "Statistique de la France."
 † In the Irish report diarrhoea and dysentery are put together.
 ‡ In the Irish and Frankfort reports all fevers are included under a single head, "fever."
 § Hemorrhage, inflammation, and tumor, in the English reports, are included in the diseases of the organs. Infantile is included under typhus fever.

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE XV.—Proportion of deaths from each cause to 10,000 deaths from all known causes—Continued.

DISEASE.	United States— 1860.	England—1852 to 1861.	Scotland—1855 to 1861.	Ireland—1831 to 1851.	French cities— 1854 to 1860.	Frankfort—1853 to 1860.	Brussels— 1852 to 1854.
CLASS III—Continued.							
<i>Diseases of the brain and nervous system.</i>							
Convulsions	255	600	127	437	44	197	550
Delirium tremens*	15	11	11	.....	.....	25	23
Epilepsy	14	53	33	13	28	19	17
Hydrocephalus	95	181	307	91	41	265	.....
Insanity	12	11	10	11	42	1	4
Neuralgia	25	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
Paralysis	130	213	246	62	137	33	6
Tetanus	45	.....	10	2	18	34	2
Total Class III	1,134	1,458	1,118	775	1,405	1,379	1,861
CLASS IV.							
<i>Diseases of the respiratory organs.</i>							
Asthma	18	107	115	86	18	44	26
Bronchitis	53	607	638	43	519	289	658
Consumption	1,379	1,232	1,235	1,244	1,162	1,977	1,676
Laryngitis	2	29	25	.....	4	126	9
Lungs, disease of	100	74	66	4	147	162	3
Pleurisy	35	21	57	.....	149	105	65
Pneumonia	761	579	355	203	708	1,052	506
Quinsy	20	10	11	22	.....	1	.....
Throat, disease of	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Class IV	2,473	2,650	2,502	1,602	2,707	3,756	2,943
CLASS V.							
<i>Diseases of the organs of circulation.</i>							
Aneurism	1	8	11	1	44	9	21
Angina pectoris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heart, &c., disease of	180	347	357	37	315	361	648
Pericarditis	1	13	13	.....	44	66	34
Phlebitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	.....
Total Class V	183	368	381	38	414	443	703
CLASS VI.							
<i>Diseases of the digestive organs.</i>							
Bowels, disease of	45	.....	.....	69	.....	17	.....
Dyspepsia	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....
Enteritis	185	104	181	9	742	135	825
Gastritis	28	18	26	.....	192	14	104
Hepatitis	5	34	23	.....	13	121	80
Hernia	10	19	15	4	40	49	18
Ileus	1	40	55	30	2	4	15
Jaundice	19	31	31	14	2	23	20
Liver, disease of	73	99	87	30	80	1	15
Peritonitis	3	34	44	.....	117	93	41
Splenitis	2	1	2	.....	9	7	2
Stomach, disease of	7	59	113	11	16	.....	.....
Teething	137	98	188	29	.....	3	.....
Worms	56	1	6	31	1	.....	.....
Total Class VI	591	538	771	236	1,204	494	1,120
CLASS VII.							
<i>Diseases of the urinary organs.</i>							
Cystitis	5	6	7	.....	41	23	25
Diabetes	10	11	10	1	7	9	2
Ischuria	1	7	7	.....	12	.....	.....
Kidney, &c., disease of	22	77	82	25	54	101	43
Stone	18	4	11	.....	6	.....	3
Total Class VII	59	105	117	26	120	133	73

* Delirium tremens not mentioned in the French nosology. Intemperance is included in external causes and accidents.

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE XV.—Proportion of deaths from each cause to 10,000 deaths from all known causes—Continued.

DISEASE.	United States— 1860.	England—1852 to 1861.	Scotland—1855 to 1861.	Ireland—1831 to 1851.	French cities— 1854 to 1860.	Frankfort—1853 to 1860.	Brussels— 1852 to 1854.
CLASS VIII.							
<i>Diseases of the generative organs and child-birth.</i>							
Child-birth	114	50	55	97	80	17	163
Ovarian dropsy		5	9				
Paramenia	4	1	3				
Prostate, disease of							
Puerperal fever	33	23	29		54	56	14
Uterus, &c., disease of	6	20	14	1	73		11
Total Class VIII.....	157	99	110	98	177	73	188
CLASS IX.							
<i>Diseases of the locomotive organs.</i>							
Joints, &c., disease of	3	32	28	18	57	32	
Necrosis	5				4	71	41
Rheumatism	52	47	21	41	4	36	19
Spine, disease of	30	7	5	4			48
Total Class IX.....	91	86	54	63	65	139	103
CLASS X.							
<i>Diseases of the skin.</i>							
Carbuncle	2	5	3		10	15	9
Fistula	1	2	2				2
Skin, disease of	49	6	6	114	11	22	12
Ulcer	10	7	5	30	18	36	16
Total Class X.....	63	20	16	144	39	73	39
CLASS XI.							
Old age	305	65	1,020	*1,465	419		184
CLASS XII.							
<i>Heat.</i>							
Heat	10						
<i>Hydrophobia.</i>							
Hydrophobia	1				1		
<i>Intemperance.</i>							
Intemperance	26	7	18	8			
<i>Sudden death.</i>							
Sudden death	22	82	25			131	55
Total Class XII.....	60	89	38	8	1	131	55
CLASS XIII.							
<i>Violent deaths.</i>							
Accidents not specified	117	258	151	353	1,283	356	134
Burns and scalds	119	29	52	44	29		
Drowning	87	22	78	60			
Fall	37						
Fire-arms	20	1					
Freezing	3						
Lightning	5						
Neglect and exposure	4	21	12	94			4
Poison	26	2	8	1	5		3
Railroad	16						
Strangulation	8						
Suffocation	50	9	13			7	
Total accidents.....	508	342	314	552	1,317	363	141
<i>Suicides.</i>							
Cutting throat	2	2					
Drowning	1	2					
Fire-arms	3						
Hanging	8	5	8				
Poison	3	1					
Strangulation							
Suicide not specified	7			7	75		56
Total suicides.....	27	10	8	7	75		56
<i>Homicide.</i>							
Homicide	12	} 3	}	25			2
Murder	14				3		
Executed	1				1		
Total Class XIII.....	565	355	322	585	1,396	363	198

*Infirmity, debility, and old age.

SPECIAL DISEASES.

Cholera.—Less than 1,000 persons perished from this cause in 1860.* These were sporadic cases, constituting only 27 in 10,000—about one-quarter of one per cent. of all. In 1850* 33,074, or 11.87 per cent. of all, died of this disease.

Cholera infantum was more destructive; 4,808 children fell beneath it, or 1.35 per cent. of all. In 1850 about the same proportion, 1.42 per cent. of all, died of this disease. It prevailed most at the northeast, destroying 2.07 per cent. in District I, and only .77, three-quarters of one per cent., in the northwest, and in the southwest nearly one and one-half per cent. died in Districts III and IV, while in Districts V, VI, and VII, 1.04 per cent. died from this cause.

Croup was fatal to 15,211—4.27 per cent. of all in the whole country. In 1850, 3.84 per cent. died from this cause. In 1860, 4.63 per cent. in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; 5.37 per cent. in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas; 6.52 per cent. in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri; and between 3 and 4 per cent. died of this disease in all the other States except those on the Pacific, where 2.57 per cent. perished from this cause.

The ratio of deaths from croup varied in foreign countries. It was 1.13 per cent. in England, 1.69 per cent. in Scotland, 2.8 per cent. in Ireland, 2.38 per cent. in the cities and large towns of France, .33 per cent. in Frankfort, Germany, and 2.44 per cent. of all deaths from known causes in Brussels, and 1.23 per cent. in Sweden:

Diphtheria—not a new disease, yet appearing under a new name—is not found in the record of 1850. It was formerly called, in various cases, croup, throat distemper, angina, &c. In 1860, 1,663 deaths, .46 per cent. of all, are reported from it, appearing with great inequality in various regions. Among 10,000 deaths in each district, 81 in District V, 73 in District III, 30 in District IV, and only 4 in District II, followed this disorder.

The ratio of deaths from this malady was almost identical in England and Scotland and the United States, and three times as great in Brussels. It was not recognized under this name in Ireland when the census was taken, in 1841 and 1851.

Diarrhœa was fatal to 7,850 persons, or 2.2 per cent. of all in 1860, and to 6,366, or 2.28 per cent. in 1850. In 1860 somewhat less than two per cent. in District II, a little more than one per cent. in Districts I and IX, in District V almost three per cent., and in Districts IV, VI, and VIII, over two and one-half per cent., died from this cause. The ratio was nearly the same in Scotland as in the United States. In England it was 71 per cent., and in the French cities 28 per cent. greater. In Frankfort and Brussels it was much less, and in Sweden only .52 per cent., which was less than one-fourth the ratio of this country.

Dysentery was more fatal; 10,468 died of this disease, about three per cent. of all in the whole country; somewhat over two per cent. in Districts I, III, VI, and IX, and about three and one-half per cent. died of it in the other districts. In England and Scotland the ratio is less than in the United States. As the ratio of diarrhœa in those countries is greater than the American, perhaps some cases of dysentery are reported as diarrhœa, as in Ireland, where both diseases are reported under one head, and make a ratio considerably larger than the ratios of both in this country. The ratio was 7.07 per cent. in Sweden.

Intermittent fever is hardly known in New England, and not much in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, the deaths varying in these States from one-tenth to one-half of one per cent. It was fatal to 964 persons, or .34 per cent., in 1850, and to 4,550, or 1.27 per cent., in 1860. In the latter year this disease was more fatal in the south and west than in the north and east. It increased from 11 in 10,000 in District I to 140 in 10,000 in District VII, and from 112 in 10,000 in District II to 257 in 10,000 in District VIII.

In 1850 a large number of fevers, 18,108, or 6.5 per cent. of all, are reported under this title simply. This probably included many cases of remittent, typhus, and typhoid fever.

Intermittent fever is hardly known in England; 4 cases in 10,000 reported. In France 62 in 10,000, none in Brussels, and in Sweden 49 in 10,000.

Remittent fever in 1850 was reported to be fatal to 148 persons, but in 1860 it carried off 11,120, or 3.12 per cent. of all who died. The north and the middle eastern States were comparatively exempt from it. It prevailed more at the west than in the same latitudes east, and more at the south than at the north. Its destructiveness in the southeast was thrice as great as in the northeast. It was twice as great in the northwest as in the northeast, and twice as great in the southwest and in the Pacific States as in the northwest.

Typhoid fever, including typhus, was destructive to 13,099 persons, or 4.7 per cent. of all, in 1850. In 1860 it was more fatal, 19,236, or 5.4 per cent., dying from it in all the States. These cases were divided in proportions similar to those of intermittent fever among the several districts, except the Pacific district. In the Atlantic and Mississippi regions it increased from the north to the south and from the east to the west, except that the southeast suffered from it in a greater proportion than the southwest. The deaths from this cause were 3.28 per cent. in District I, and 7.75 per cent. in District VII. The ratios in Districts IV, VI, and VIII were respectively 5.93, 6.7, and 6.84 per cent., and in the Pacific region only 2.84 per cent. The last, however, may be partly attributable to difference of designation by the original reporters. Perhaps some, or even many, of the large number reported as remittent should be called typhus fever.

Typhoid fever prevailed in smaller ratio in England, Scotland, and Brussels; 4.09, 4.38, and 2.55 per cent. of all reported. Intermittent, remittent, and typhoid fever, all reported simply as fever in Ireland, together presented a ratio of 14.41 per

* This commentary refers to the years ending June 1, 1850, and 1860, in which the deaths took place, including in each case seven months of the year preceding 1849 and 1859, and only five months of the year mentioned; yet, for convenience of statement, they will be designated as 1850 and 1860.

cent., which is one-half greater than that of this country. The ratio of all was 5.81 per cent. in Frankfort, which was two-fifths less than the American.

Influenza was fatal to 252 in 1850 and to 385 in 1860—being one-tenth of one per cent. of all the deaths in the whole country. It seemed very little influenced by climate or locality. It was somewhat more fatal in the southeast than in the northwest, and about the same in both the southern districts. In England, relatively to other diseases, it was three and one-half times, in Scotland nearly six times, in Ireland nine times, in France one-half, and in Brussels one-third as fatal as in the United States.

Measles was fatal to 2,983, or 1.07 per cent. in 1850, and to 3,899 persons in 1860, in all the States. It prevailed in various degrees in the different regions, being very little influenced by climate. In District I, 1.16 per cent.; in VII, .49 per cent.; in II, .76 per cent., and in VIII, 1.55 per cent. of all fell beneath its power. Measles was relatively more prevalent in the European countries and in the French cities under consideration than in the United States. The ratios are, in England, 1.87; Scotland, 2.02; Ireland, 2.59; France, 1.73; Frankfort, 1.11; Sweden, .7; and Brussels, .85 per cent.

Parotitis, or mumps, was fatal in very few cases—123; and it is questionable whether this disease, uncomplicated with other affections, is ever fatal.

Scarlatina, scarlet fever, the dread scourge of children, produced 9,584 deaths, or 3.44 per cent., in 1850. In 1860 its destructiveness was more than doubled, and carried off 26,402, or 7.41 per cent. of all who died in that year. It varied greatly in the different districts; in Districts I and VI about three-quarters of one per cent. of all; and in II, III, and IV somewhat more than ten per cent. of all who died fell under this disease, while in Districts V and VIII the deaths were but one-half, and in District VII but one-quarter the proportion of Districts I and VI. In the Pacific region, notwithstanding there are a much smaller proportion of children who are the most subject to this malady, the ratio from this cause to the whole was but little less than ten per cent. Scarlatina was much more fatal in Europe than here. The percentage of deaths from this cause among those from all reported causes was, in England, 4.04; Scotland, 4.47; Ireland, 1.27; France, .67; Brussels, 1.18; Sweden, 2.02. None were reported in Frankfort in the eight years, 1853 to 1860.

Small-pox caused the death of 2,352 persons, or .84 per cent., in 1850. Its destructive influence was much less in 1860, when it caused only 1,271 deaths, almost one-third of one per cent. of all in the whole country. These were very unequally distributed; 471 of these deaths were in Massachusetts, and 303 in New York. Most of these are reported in the cities of New York and Boston, probably among the immigrants who were not vaccinated. As compared with foreign countries, this country seems to have had a remarkable exemption from this disease. The proportions to all deaths were in England two and a half times, in Scotland and France more than four times, in Ireland nearly twelve times, in Frankfort one-sixth, and in Sweden one-quarter as great as in the United States. In Brussels it was about the same.

Syphilis was fatal to 146, or 5 in 10,000, in 1850, and in 1860 to 233, or 6 in 10,000 of all deaths in the United States. In the Pacific States the proportion was 51, in the northwest 2, in the southeast 11, and in the northeast and southwest each 7 in 10,000 of all deaths. The proportionate mortality was three and a half times in Scotland, in Brussels two and a half times, in Ireland two-thirds, and in France one-third, as great as in America.

Thrush carried off 424, or 15 per cent., in 1850, and 556, or 28 per cent., in the whole country in 1860. The ratios were 39 in the northeast, 9 in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35 in the northwest, 36 in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, 37 in the Pacific regions, 27 in the States between the Ohio river and the lakes, 23 in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and 16 in 10,000 in the southwest. The ratio was about the same in England, and from one-quarter to one-third as great in Scotland, Ireland, and Brussels as in the United States.

Whooping-cough was fatal to 5,280 persons, or 1.89 per cent. of all the deaths, in 1850, and to 8,408, or 2.39 per cent., in all the States in 1860. In the latter year it was the least destructive—1.56 per cent.—in District I, and the most—4.16 per cent.—in District V. Except in the northern States, it prevailed more east than west of the Alleghanies. The disease had nearly the same proportionate fatality in England and Sweden. In Ireland it was about 47 per cent. greater, in Frankfort 56 per cent. less, and in Brussels 65 per cent. less, than in this country. In France it seems to be hardly known, only 10 in 10,000 of all deaths being reported from this cause.

Yellow fever caused 785, or .28 per cent., of all deaths in 1850. In 1860 it caused 660 deaths, of which 592 were in the southwest—probably mostly in Louisiana; yet it was not an epidemic year.

The preceding deaths were produced by the zymotic, or the endemic, epidemic, and contagious class of diseases, which are considered by medical and sanitary writers as, in large proportion, preventable, or as due to conditions and causes that may be improved or prevented, and the lives of very many thereby saved. In the year 1860, 63,056 males and 57,529 females, 120,585 of both sexes, 33.88 per cent., or one-third of all the deaths, were due to this class of diseases. The excess of males is owing to their greater exposure to the causes. The local and endemic influences from which these disorders spring differ in their power in the different parts of the country. They were more efficient in the west than in the east. All the Atlantic and Pacific States suffered less than the average, and all the Mississippi States suffered more than the average, from this class of maladies. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas had the highest ratio—4,090 in 10,000, which is 75 per cent. higher than that of New England and New York, which was 2,723 in 10,000—the lowest. This class of diseases was relatively more fatal in Ireland, where 39 per cent. fell under it. In England, Scotland, and France the relative mortality was about two-thirds, and in Frankfort and Brussels about one-third, as great as that in the United States.

Abscess, in 1850, caused 311 deaths. In 1860, 568 died of this malady, a ratio of 1.5 per cent. of all; the largest

proportion in the Pacific region being 51 in 10,000, due, perhaps, to the injuries and exposures of the miners. The next proportion was in the northeastern States—23 in 10,000. District III was less, and the others about one-half the proportion of New England and New York. The relative mortality was nearly twice as great in England, nearly four times as great in France and Frankfort, nearly five times as great in Brussels, and less in Ireland.

Anæmia is a rare disorder. Only 39 died of it in the whole country.

Cancer was fatal to 1,704, about 61 in 10,000 of all deaths in 1850. In 1860 it caused the death of 1,230 males and 2,062 females, 3,292 in all; nearly twice as many as in the former year. The number and proportion to total mortality were much larger among women than among men, due to their organization. This malady had widely various fatality in the different parts of the country; more at the north than at the south, and more at the east than at the west; 1.40 per cent. fell beneath it in the northeast, and only .5 per cent. in the southwest. In the northwestern States, and in the Pacific region, the proportionate mortality of the sexes was nearly equal—46 to 50 and 74 to 90; but in all the other districts the proportion was nearly two females to one male. The ratio in England was 1.49, in Scotland 1.67, in Ireland .36, in France 2.11, Frankfort 3.87, and in Brussels 2.42 per cent.

Debility, an indefinite and unsatisfactory term, probably comprehends many causes of death. Strictly, it should only be used to designate the state of infants who die soon after birth; born with insufficient power to sustain life, they die without any marked disorder or organic defect. But it is used to describe the condition of many whose weakness is the most apparent trouble, which, however, in most cases, may be traced to some undiscovered disease. In 1850, 984 persons, and 2,141 in 1860, are said to have died from this cause, or, rather, in this condition. The largest proportion of these in 1860 is reported from New Jersey and Pennsylvania—1.10 per cent., which is three times the proportion reported from the States next west. In the northeast and in the Atlantic country three-quarters of one per cent. are said to have died from this cause. England reports a very large ratio of deaths, 8.12 per cent., from this disease, probably including some other affections not embraced here.

Dropsy is also an unsatisfactory designation of disease or cause of death. The probable cause preceded the dropsy, which is usually the consequence of disease of the heart, or some other organic affection, of which the dropsy was merely a symptom, and which should be returned as the cause of death. Under this head, in 1850, 11,217, and in 1860 12,090, deaths were returned, or 3.55 per cent. of the whole. A larger proportion of these is reported from the east than from the west, and more from the south than from the north. District I reports 3.14 per cent.; District II, 2.86 per cent.; District VII, 6.01 per cent.; and District VIII, 3.29 per cent., being a regular progression from north to south on both sides of the Alleghanies. The proportion in the Pacific region was 2.41 per cent. The ratios in Great Britain, Ireland, and France were about two-thirds, and in Frankfort and Brussels about one-half that of this country. Many of the cases which are here given under this title are in those countries referred to the special region in which the dropsy appeared, or to the original disease which produced it.

Gout caused the death of 50 persons in 1850, and 41 in 1860, in all the States. It was in England relatively five times, in Ireland twice, and in Brussels four times, as fatal as in the United States. The ratio was the same in Scotland as here.

Hæmorrhage is another term used to designate a consequence rather than a cause which lies behind the appearance of blood, which should be rather referred to the organ affected and the disease there presented. In 1850, 667 and 1,321 in 1860, are stated to have died from this cause, or .37 per cent. of all. In the latter year the largest proportion, .59 per cent., of deaths from this cause, or in this condition, was in District IX, and the smallest, .29 per cent., in the southwestern States. The other districts presented intermediate and not very unequal proportions.

Infantile, or infantile fever, proposed by Dr. Farr to be classed with typhus, caused the death of 6,234 children. These deaths were distributed unequally through the several districts—more at the east than at the west; more at the southeast than at the northeast. The largest proportion, 2.6 per cent., was in District V, and the smallest, 1.36 per cent., in District VIII. In California, Oregon, and the Territories, 2.01 per cent. of all the deaths were from this cause. This, considering the small proportion of children in that district, indicates a larger fatality following this cause than in the Atlantic and Mississippi region.

Inflammation was fatal to 2,747 persons, or 98 in 10,000 deaths, in 1850, and to 1,326 persons, or .37 per cent. of all who died in the United States, in 1860. The new States and Territories of the Pacific region referred .77 per cent., and the northwestern States referred .66 per cent. of their deaths to this cause. Probably this large ratio is due, in great measure, to carelessness, accidents, and exposure incident to a newly settled country. In District V only .19 per cent., and in District VI only .22 per cent. of their mortality was charged to this disorder, while Districts I and III reported .47 and .45 per cent. of theirs from the same cause. The ratio was about three times as great in Ireland as in this country.

Malformation was fatal to 85 persons in 1850, and to 127 in 1860, in the whole country, or 3 in 10,000 deaths.

Marasmus, often termed *Tabes mesenterica*, and including that disease, caused 555 deaths in 1850, and 858 in 1860, of which, in the latter year, the greatest proportion was in the east. In the east the ratio diminished, and in the west it increased from the north to the south. In Districts I and III the ratio of these deaths was 52 and 46 in 10,000 of all, while in Districts II and IV the ratio was only 6 in 10,000. In all the other districts they varied from 10 to 17 in 10,000. The ratios were more than four times as high in Great Britain and twenty-three times as high in Ireland as in this country.

Mortification was fatal to 317 persons in 1850, and to 280 in 1860, in most of whom probably some other disease or injury preceded. The largest proportion in 1860 was in the north and on the Pacific. This disorder was relatively much more frequent in Europe. The ratios are .30 per cent. in England, .24 per cent. in Scotland, .41 per cent. in Ireland, .54 per cent. in Frankfort, and .43 per cent. in Brussels.

Scurvy is a rare disease in the land. It occurs mainly from imperfect nutrition. In 1850, 54, and in 1860, 79 died of it in all the Union. The largest proportion was in District IX. It was relatively much more destructive in Great Britain than here. In Sweden only 1 case in 10,000 deaths is reported from scurvy.

Scrophula in 1850 was the cause of the death of 1,860, and in 1860 of 2,703 persons. The first was .66 and the last .75 per cent. of all, and about half of one per cent. in the northeastern district and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and a very much larger proportion, 1.29 and 1.20 per cent., in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. Further south, in the cotton and Gulf States, the proportion again diminished to almost that of the north. In California and Oregon the proportion was the least of all—.31 per cent. The ratio was nearly the same in Great Britain and Brussels. It was 50 per cent. greater in France, and about 50 per cent. less in Ireland.

Tumor was fatal to 336 in 1850 and to 606 in 1860 in the whole country. It was most prevalent in the northeast—30 in 10,000, and diminished both westward and southward to 5 in 10,000 in the southwest. But in California the proportion was 23 in 10,000.

The fourteen causes of death last mentioned, from abscess to tumor, are in the vague and indefinite class of diseases of uncertain and general seat, adopted by Dr. Farr and the English registrar general in their earlier reports, and by most of the registrars in this country. Subsequently this class has been rejected by Dr. Farr and the English registry office, by Massachusetts and Vermont. It was first adopted for the mere convenience of placing several diseases that had no affinity with others, yet had no natural affinity among themselves.

The next class of diseases, of the brain and nervous system, has the affinity of a common ground to act upon. In 1850, 1,958, a ratio of .7 per cent. of all, died of *apoplexy*. In 1860 the number and proportion increased; 1,779 males and 1,304 females—3,083 of both sexes; 86 in 10,000 of all deaths in the United States. The ratio of the males was to that of the females as 122 to 100, owing to the difference of habit of using the brain. There were more in the eastern than in the western States—more at the north than at the south: 1.09 per cent. in New England and New York; 1.41 per cent. in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; .78 and .86 per cent. in the southern Atlantic States; .84 per cent. in the northwest; .63 per cent. in the southwest; and 1.1 per cent. in the Pacific States. The proportion of deaths from this cause was small in this country compared with that in Europe. The ratios are in England 2.05 per cent., in Scotland 1.80 per cent., in Ireland 1.02 per cent., French cities 3.86 per cent., Frankfort 5.11, Brussels 2.94, Norway 2.17 per cent.

Diseases of the brain not specified destroyed 5,726 persons in all the States, or 1.6 per cent. of all the deaths. The largest proportions were in the opposite extremes of the country—2.05 in 10,000 in the northeast and 1.91 in the southwest. The smallest ratio was 111 in District V and 116 in District VI. California and Oregon again appear high on this list, and have 170 of their deaths from this class of causes in 10,000 from all causes.

Cephalitis, inflammation of the brain, sometimes called *brain fever*, destroyed 6,422, or 230 in 10,000, who died in 1850, and 10,399, or 290 in 10,000, of all that died in 1860. These were distributed in wide disproportion through the several parts of the country—1.70 per cent. in the northeast, and a more than double ratio in all the west south of the lakes. In the northwest, and in all the States south of New York and east of the mountains, the ratios were nearly equal and about 50 per cent. greater than in New England and New York. In England and Scotland the proportions were 84 and 6 in 10,000, in Ireland 52, in France 552, in Sweden 44, in Frankfort 168, and in Brussels 134 in 10,000 of all.

Chorea, St. Vitus's Dance, is a very troublesome and protracted disorder, but rarely fatal; only 54 died of it in 1850 and 55 in 1860.

Convulsions, mainly a disease of childhood, produced 6,072 deaths, or 2.18 per cent. of all in 1850, and 9,077 deaths, or 2.55 per cent. in 1860, divided in various proportions among the several districts—2.83 per cent. of all in District I, 4.14 per cent. in District II, 3.52 per cent. in District III, 2.44 per cent. in District IV, and about the same in Districts V and VI. In the most southern States the proportions were 1.76 and 1.85 per cent.; but in California and Oregon this proportion was reduced to 1.26, due to the lack of children, the subjects of the malady. The ratio was 6 per cent. in England, 1.27 per cent. in Scotland, 4.37 per cent. in Ireland, 1.95 per cent. Norway, and .44 per cent. in France.

Delirium tremens, the drunkard's disease, was fatal to 393 in 1850, and to 518 men and 57 women in the whole country in 1860. The largest proportions, .27 per cent., were in the southwest and west of the Rocky mountains; .19 per cent. of all deaths in New England and New York, and .21 per cent. in New Jersey and Pennsylvania fell under this disorder, while only .09 per cent. in the northwest, .07 and .08 per cent. in the southeast, and .12 and .13 per cent. in the middle-western States were its victims.

It is a question, not determined by these reports, whether intemperance prevails in these ratios in the several parts of the country, or whether other causes make the same indulgence more destructive in one region than in others. Climate seems to have no influence. The opposite extremes, northwest and southeast, have the lowest proportion, and the northeast and southwest the greatest. The ratio is more than twice as high in New England and New York as in the States west of them. It is more than three times as high in the western as in the eastern Gulf States. It is three times as great in the southwest as in the northwest. It can hardly be supposed that the habits of the people differ in these proportions in these districts. The ratio was in Great Britain .11 per cent., and twice as high in Brussels and Frankfort. In the French report it is probably included in "intemperance," which is included in "external causes." In Ireland the ratio was only 7 in 100,000. In Sweden, from 1805 to 1830, 39 in 10,000 deaths are reported to have been suicides by use of strong liquors. From 1856 to 1860 only 7 in 10,000 are reported to have died from the same cause. Probably delirium tremens was here intended.

Epilepsy was fatal to 373 in 1850, and to 501 in 1860. The latter were in the same proportions east and west, but nearly twice as prevalent in the north as in the south. The ratio was: in the United States 14, England 53, Scotland 33, Ireland 13, France 28, Frankfort 19, and Brussels 7 in 10,000 of all.

Hydrocephalus, or *dropsy of the brain*, caused 1,674 deaths, or .6 per cent. of all in 1850 in the whole country. It was fatal to 3,414, or .95 of all in 1860. It prevailed in large disproportion among the various States and districts: 2.14 per cent. in the northeast, 1.15 per cent. in the northwest, 1.13 per cent. in District III, .70 per cent. in District IV, and only one-quarter of one per cent. in the southeast, and less than one-fifth of one per cent. in the southwest among all the deaths were from this disease. In the Pacific States three-quarters of one per cent., three and four times as large a proportion as that in the cotton States, died from this disease. This proportion is yet increased by the fact of the smaller proportion of children, the subjects of this disease in those newest portions of the country. There was a large excess, 22 per cent., of males over females, due, in part, to the excess of males in childhood, where this disease prevails, and in part to the greater liability of boys than girls to its attacks. The proportion of these deaths among all causes was about the same in Ireland. It was twice as great in England, three times as great in Scotland, and half as great in France.

Insanity was stated to be the cause of the death of 300 in 1850, and of 452 in 1860, in all the States. Among 10,000 of all deaths in the respective districts, 18 in the northeast, 16 in the States next south, 13 in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, 8 in the southeast, 9 in the northwest, and in the southwest, 7 in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, and 11 in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and in California, Oregon, and the Territories, were of insane persons.

The proportion was twice as great in New England and New York as in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska. The same difference existed between Districts III and IV; and the same, and even somewhat greater, between Districts I and VII and VIII. The large proportion of insanity in California is produced by the excitement and oppressive anxieties, and the great and sudden changes of fortune among many of the people. The ratio was about the same in Great Britain and Ireland, and three and one-half times as great in France as in the United States.

Neuralgia was fatal to 283 in 1850, to 903 in 1860. In the latter year it was twice as destructive as insanity. It was more fatal in the west than in the east, except in the Gulf States, where the reverse was manifested. Climate appears to have had no effect. Precisely the same proportion, .19 per cent., is shown in the opposite extremes of the northeast and southwest. The proportion was the lowest on the Pacific. The ratio in France was but slightly larger than in this country. The disease is not in the nosology of the countries and cities herein mentioned.

Paralysis or Palsy was the cause of death of 2,709, or nearly 1 per cent. of all reported deaths in 1850; 2,318 males, and 2,319 females, in all 4,637 persons, or 1.30 per cent., died from having this disease in 1860 in the whole country.

The proportion was twice as large in all the eastern as in the western districts. It was larger at the north than at the south. It was four times as great in Districts I, III, and V, as in District VIII, and nearly twice as great as in all the other districts.

In the Pacific region it was larger than in any of the western districts except District IV. The proportions of deaths from this disease were 2.13 per cent. in England, 2.46 per cent. in Scotland, .62 per cent. in Ireland, and 1.37 per cent. in France.

Tetanus or Lockjaw destroyed 694 or one-quarter of one per cent. of all who died in 1850. It destroyed 995 males, and 626 females, in all 1,621 persons, in 1860. The proportionate prevalence and fatality of this disorder differ very widely in the different districts. It was very much more at the south than at the north, and more at the west than at the east. Among 10,000 deaths in the several districts, 15 in the northeast, 50 in the northwest, 112 in the southeast, and 115 in the southwest, were charged to this cause.

Injuries which might originally produce this disease from accidents, machinery, tools, &c., are as frequent at the north as at the south, yet it is probable that the heat of the climate founds the malady on an injury which might, in a cooler atmosphere, immediately heal without further harm.

In 1850, 23,787, or 758 in 10,000 of all who died, fell under the *diseases or disturbances of the brain and nervous system*. In 1860 the number and ratio were greatly increased; 22,591 males and 17,802 females, 40,393 in all, died of this class of diseases, in the proportion of 1,202 males, 1,065 females, and 1,134 of both sexes among 10,000 of each.

From all the disorders of this class, except neuralgia, St. Vitus's dance, and palsy, there were more deaths of males than females, and in the whole the male ratio was 28 per cent. greater than the female. In England 1,458, in Scotland 1,118, in Ireland 723, in the French cities 1,405, in Frankfort 1,379, and in Brussels 1,861 died from this class of disorders among 10,000 who died from all known causes.

Among the diseases of the respiratory organs, *asthma* destroyed 451 in 1850. It was fatal to 358 males, and 311 females, 669 in all in 1860. The proportion of these deaths increased in the four eastern districts from north to south. In this order their proportions were 17, 25, 26, and 29 in 10,000 in each. In the west they were 16, 15, 9, and 14, showing but little difference between the coldest and warmest regions of the Mississippi valley. The difference is great between the east and the west, nearly 50 per cent. in favor of the latter.

District VI, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, is much the most favorable, and California and Oregon, which show the highest proportion, 37 in 10,000, are the most unfavorable to those who are subject to this malady. This disease was, proportionately to all other causes, six times as destructive in Great Britain, nearly five times in Ireland, two and a half times in Frankfort, and the same in France as in the United States.

Bronchitis including *catarrh*, and all inflammation of the air passages of the lungs, was fatal to 3,360 in 1850, and to 1,052 males and 867 females, 1,919 of all, in 1860. In this disease the north was the most favored, the middle region suffered most, and the warmest region suffered more than twice as much as the coldest.

In District I, 31, in District VII, 62, in District II, 18, in District VIII, 48, in District III, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 115, and in Districts V and VI, 60 and 65 in 10,000 died from this disease. Excepting Districts V and VI, the east suffered more than the west. The proportions in England, Scotland, the French cities, Frankfort and Brussels varied from 519 to 658 in 10,000, and in all, ten times as high as in this country. In Ireland it was 43 in 10,000.

Consumption, the great destroyer here and elsewhere, caused the death of 33,516, or 1,303 in 10,000, who died in 1850, and of 23,036 males, 26,046 females—49,082 persons; 13.79 per cent. of all who died in the United States in the year 1859-'60. This was more fatal at the north than at the south, and more at the east than at the west, except at the extreme south. Among 10,000 deaths from all causes in each district 2,162 died in New England and New York, 1,793 in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 1,535 in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska, 1,298 in the States between the Ohio river and the lakes and in Iowa and Kansas, 1,215 in the Pacific region, 1,195 in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, 1,048 in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, 568 in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 492 in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. There is a wide difference in its fatality between the cold and the warm climates, being more than four in the extreme north to one in the extreme south in the Atlantic States, and nearly three to one between the diverse parts of the Mississippi valley.

The Pacific States hold about a middle ground of danger between the best and the worst of the Atlantic States. In all the districts except the Pacific this disease causes a larger proportion of the total mortality of females than of males. Their relative proportions differ in the various regions.

In the following table the second and third columns show the ratios of death of males and females from consumption to the deaths from all causes in each district. The fourth and fifth columns show the relation which these ratios bear to each other:

TABLE XVI.—Ratio of deaths from consumption.

DISTRICTS.	RATIO TO TOTAL DEATHS.		RATIO OF SEXES.		DISTRICTS.	RATIO TO TOTAL DEATHS.		RATIO OF SEXES.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
I.....	1,922	2,419	1,000	1,258	VI.....	871	1,245	1,000	1,429
II.....	1,323	1,780	1,000	1,345	VII.....	402	591	1,000	1,470
III.....	1,700	1,901	1,000	1,123	VIII.....	550	583	1,000	1,069
IV.....	1,182	1,427	1,000	1,207	IX.....	1,258	1,136	1,000	902
V.....	1,004	1,391	1,000	1,378	United States.....	1,226	1,550	1,000	1,264

By this it is seen that although in all these districts except the Pacific the female ratio exceeds the male, yet this excess varies, and is the largest in the southeast, and next in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. Then follow Districts V, II, I, and VIII, each showing successively a smaller excess of the female ratio over the male ratio of deaths from consumption. The deaths from this cause among 10,000 from all known causes are, in England 1,232, Scotland 1,235, Ireland 1,244, French towns 1,162, Frankfort 1,977, and Brussels 1,676. The disease prevails much less in Great Britain, Ireland, and France than in the northern States; about the same as in the middle Atlantic States, but somewhat less than in the average of the whole United States.

Laryngitis was fatal to 1,039 persons in 1850, and to only 74, 48 males and 26 females, in 1860. These were in large proportions in the middle, northern, and southern States. This disease seems to have been twelve to fourteen times as fatal in England and Scotland as in America.

Pleurisy caused the death of 2,167 persons, or .77 per cent. of all, in 1850, and of 1,260 persons, 728 males and 532 females, in 1860. The largest proportion dying from this disease, 1.78 per cent. to total mortality, was in the Pacific States; the next, .52 per cent., was in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina; and the next, .46 per cent., in the southwestern district. The proportion in the northeast was 37.5 per cent. greater than that in the northwest; but that in the southwest was just double that in the southeast, and that in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas was nearly twice as great as that in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

The ratio was in England two-thirds as large, in Scotland 60 per cent. greater, and in French towns four times as great as in America.

Pneumonia was among the most destructive diseases. It destroyed 12,130 in 1850, and more than twice as many, 15,816 males and 11,278 females, 27,094 persons, in 1860, in the whole country. The ratio of the females was 25 per cent. greater than that of the males. The proportion to the whole mortality was much greater in the west than in the east in every latitude. It was 54 per cent. greater in the northwest than in the northeast. It was 87 per cent. greater in District IV than in District III. The districts next south were in nearly equal proportions. In the extreme south the western part exceeded the eastern part by 14 per cent. The greatest difference was between the north and south. Pneumonia seems to be rather a southern than a northern malady. In the two northern districts the proportions exceeded those next south very slightly; but

both of these were exceeded largely by the contiguous districts in the southern borders, Districts V and VI; and the increase was very great in the Gulf States over all north of them. The proportion in the southeast was 59 per cent. greater than that in the district next north, District V, 209 per cent. greater than that in District III, and 155 per cent. greater than that in the northeast. The proportion in the southwest was 65 per cent. greater than that in the district next north, District VI, 91 per cent. greater than in District IV, and 87 per cent. greater than that in the northwest. The Pacific region was nearly free from this disease, only 145 dying there from it, which makes a proportion of total mortality but three-fourths of that in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the most favored of the States east of the Rocky mountains. In Frankfort the ratio was 39 per cent. greater; in the French towns it was 7 per cent., in England 24 per cent., in Brussels 33 per cent., in Scotland 50 per cent., and in Ireland 73 per cent. less than in the United States.

Quinsy caused the death of 562 in 1850, 20 in 10,000 of all deaths, and of 730 persons in 1860. Like pneumonia, this disease prevailed more at the west than at the east, and very much more at the south than at the north. The proportion to total deaths was thirteen times greater at the southeast and fifteen times greater in the southwest than at the northeast. It was four times as great in the northwest as in the northeast, and in all latitudes the west exceeded the east.

The ratio was nearly the same in Ireland, and about half as great in England and Scotland as in America.

Disease of the throat, not otherwise specified, includes, probably, cases of quinsy, diphtheria, croup, laryngitis, and some other local diseases; it was fatal in 3,626 cases. These were distributed with great irregularity. In the northern districts the east suffered more than the west, and in the southern the west suffered more than the east. In the eastern the north suffered more than the south, but in the west the south suffered more than the north. In the opposite extremes, the northeast and the southwest, the proportions are nearly alike, .82 and .87 per cent., and in the northwest and southeast nearly identical, .56 and .55 per cent. The greatest burden fell on the States between the lakes and the Ohio river and Iowa, where 1.69 per cent. of all died of this malady; and the next in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, where 1.25 per cent. of all were destroyed by it. The deaths by this disease in Sweden were 35 in 10,000 of all known causes.

Diseases of the lungs, not specified, including some of all the preceding, were fatal to 3,576, 1 per cent. of all the deaths in the whole country. There were more at the north than at the south, but in almost identical proportions in the east and the west.

This class of *diseases of the lungs* destroyed 54,800, or 19.68 per cent., about one-fifth of all who died in 1850. They destroyed 45,116 males and 42,914 females, 88,030 of both sexes, in 1860. There were in ratio of the deaths from all causes in each class 24.01, 25.53, and 24.73 per cent., the females exceeding the males 6 per cent.; but the actual numbers of the males exceeded the females 5 per cent. So far as ascertained these diseases were proportionately somewhat more destructive in Europe, except in Ireland.

The ratios were in England 26.59 per cent., in Scotland 25.02 per cent., in Ireland 16.02 per cent., French cities 27.07 per cent., Frankfort 37.56 per cent., and in Brussels 29.43 per cent. of all reported deaths.

Croup, *influenza*, and *whooping-cough*, although in the class of epidemic diseases, are also diseases of the organs of respiration. Including all of these 57,390 males, 54,644 females, and 112,034 of both sexes died of diseases of the lungs and air passages. These were in the ratio of 30.53 per cent. males, 32.50 of females, and 31.49 per cent. of both sexes of the whole deaths in each class. The whole class of deaths from disorders of the organs of respiration were of more equal proportions in the various districts than the special diseases, yet more in the north than in the south, on both sides of the Alleghanies. They were more in the east than in the west in the four northern districts, but more in the west than in the east in the four southern districts. Nevertheless the disproportion between the extremes is not very great. The ratio to total deaths was 34.71 per cent. in District I, northeast, and 26.8 per cent. in the southeast, District VII. It was 31.05 per cent. in the northwest, District II, and 28.95 per cent. in the southwest, District VIII; and the lowest ratio of all was 23.53 per cent., in the Pacific region. The deaths from all of the diseases affecting or connected with the respiratory organs were, in England 3,049, in Scotland 3,081, in Ireland 2,245, in French cities 2,960, in Frankfort 3,893, and in Brussels 3,273 in 10,000 from all known causes; and in Sweden 3.81 per cent.

The deaths from *Diseases of the Heart* are about one-twentieth of those from diseases of the lungs. In 1850 2,535 died from these causes. In 1860 they produced 3,527 deaths of males and 3,003 of females, in all 6,530, or 1.83 per cent. of all the deaths. Of these, aneurism caused 44, pericarditis, or inflammation of the heart, 49, and phlebitis, or inflammation of the veins, 25. The main body of these disorders were the various organic diseases, ossification, enlargements, fatty growths, disturbances of the valves, &c., of the heart. The burden of these diseases was much greater at the north than at the south, and at the east than at the west; 3.24 of all deaths in the northeast were from these causes—2.39 per cent. in District III, 1.66 per cent. in District V, and .97 per cent. in District VII. In the west 1.36 per cent. of all fell under these disorders in the most northern, and .87 per cent. in the most southern, with an intermediate rate in the middle-western States. On the Pacific coast the ratio was 2.39 per cent., the same as in District III. It was only 38 in 10,000 in Ireland, but in the other parts of Europe, as far as known, it was much higher. In England the ratio was 368, in Scotland 381, in French towns 414, in Frankfort 443, and in Brussels 703 in 10,000 of all deaths.

Dyspepsia caused the death of 616 persons in 1850. In 1860, 513 males and 319 females, 832 in all, died from this cause, or, severally, .27, .18, and .23 per cent. of the total deaths of each class. There were 60 per cent. in number and 50 per cent. in proportion more males than females who fell beneath this disease, due, probably, to the more self-indulgent and careless habits of the former. In the Atlantic States this disease was much more frequent at the south than at the north, giving a ratio of .13

per cent. in the northeast, .29 per cent. in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and .36 per cent. in all the States southward. In the west there were .16 per cent. in the northern States, .24 per cent. in the States next southward, .21 per cent. in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and .18 per cent. in the southwest. The Pacific region held the same rank with District VI, .21 per cent. No deaths are reported under this head in the European countries and cities before referred to, except Frankfort, where the ratio was .27 per cent.

Enteritis, inflammation of the bowels, was fatal to 2,886 persons in 1850, and to 3,508 males, 2,711 females, and 6,219 of both sexes in 1860; these were severally 1.97, 1.71, and 1.85 per cent. of all the mortality. The deaths from this cause were in number 25 per cent., and in proportion to all 15 per cent. greater among the males than among the females, due to the difference of exposure to cold, storm, and wet in the two sexes. These deaths were distributed nearly equally through the several districts. The ratio to all deaths was the same in the northeast and in the southeast, 1.69 per cent. It was the largest in the Pacific region, 2.71 per cent., and next in the northwest, 2.05 per cent., and the smallest in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, 1.6 per cent. The proportion of mortality from this cause was, in England 104, in Scotland 181, in Ireland 9, in French cities 742, in Frankfort 135, and in Brussels 825 in 10,000 of all.

Gastritis, inflammation of the stomach, caused the death of 272 persons in 1850, and of 479 males, 540 females, and 1,019 of both sexes, being a ratio of .25, .32, and .28 per cent. of all deaths in these classes of persons in 1860. There were more in the west than in the east, and more in the south than in the north. The ratio in District I was .20 per cent.; in District II .21 per cent.; in District III .18 per cent.; in Districts V and VII .28 and .27 per cent.; and in Districts VI and VIII .44 and .46 per cent.; and in the States on the Pacific .41 per cent. of their total mortality. These wide differences are attributable partly to climate and partly to endemic influence. The proportions which this disease had in producing the total mortality varied greatly in the different parts of Europe. In England the ratio was .18 per cent., in Scotland .26, French cities 1.92 per cent., Frankfort .14, and in Brussels 1.04 per cent.

Hepatitis, or inflammation of the liver, jaundice, and disease of the liver not specified, caused the death of 2,315 persons in 1850, and of 1,950 males and 1,564 females, in all 3,514, in 1860. The male deaths from these causes exceed the female 24 per cent. in number and 12 per cent. in ratio to total mortality. The geographical distribution of the disease of the liver varies greatly. The sum of the ratios are about equal in the east and in the west, but they are greater in the north than in the south. In the four districts numbered I, III, IV, and V the ratios to total deaths are almost identical, being 1, 1.04, 1.02 and 1.01 per cent., and also Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, District VI, .86 per cent., and in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, District VII, .88 per cent. It was the highest, 1.33 per cent., in the northwest, and 1.14 in California, Oregon, and the Territories. In 1860 the disturbance of the liver was rather a northern than a southern complaint.

In the Atlantic districts the ratio was 14 per cent. greater at the extreme north than at the extreme south, and in the western States the ratio was 68 per cent. greater in the northern than in the southern district. The ratio was 5 in 10,000 in the United States, but very much greater in Europe, 34 in England, 23 in Scotland, 13 in France, 121 in Frankfort, and 80 in Brussels among 10,000 of all known causes of death.

Peritonitis was fatal to 37 in 1850, and in 1860 to 113, of whom 48 were in District I and 24 in District IV. The rest were divided among the other districts in various proportions, but very small in comparison with the whole number of deaths. The ratios were very much higher in Europe; 34 in England, 44 in Scotland, 117 in French cities, 93 in Frankfort, and 41 in Brussels among 10,000 of the deaths from known causes.

Splenitis, or inflammation of the spleen, was still less destructive. In each of the western districts .03 per cent., and in Districts I, V, VII, and IX .01 per cent. of all deaths were from this cause.

Teething, including disturbance of the digestive organs, diarrhoea, cholera infantum, and sometimes convulsions and other infantile diseases not specified, was fatal to 2,443 in 1850, and to 2,563 males and 2,346 females, 4,909 of both sexes, being respectively 1.36, 1.39 and 1.37 per cent. of the total mortality of these classes in 1860. This cause of death prevailed more at the south than at the north and much more at the extreme south. In the northern districts, I and II, the ratios were respectively 1.06 and 1.01 per cent. The ratio was .64 per cent. in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 1.06 in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and 1.18 per cent. in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina. In the extreme south this ratio was very much increased, being 3.55 per cent. in the southeast and 2.77 per cent. in the southwest, while in the Pacific region the ratio, 1.34 per cent., was almost identical with that of the whole United States, 1.37 per cent.

The ratio from this cause to the total from all causes in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, was five and one-half times as great as in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, it was nearly four times as great as that in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas. It appears, in the year 1859-'60, that the mild climate in the latitude of Pennsylvania and Ohio, was the most favorable, while, the climate of the Gulf States was the most dangerous to children in the perilous and susceptible period of teething. The ratio was in England .98, Scotland 1.88, Ireland .29, and in Frankfort .03 per cent. It is not given among the causes in the cities of France or in Brussels; probably the deaths of this period in those cities were referred to the special affections, diarrhoea, cholera infantum, convulsions, &c., which usually manifest themselves during the process of dentition.

Worms was the cause of death of 2,940 persons in 1850; and of 1,041 males and 955 females, 1,996 of both sexes, in 1860. These deaths, like those from teething, were in enormous disproportion in the north and the south. In Districts I, II, III, and IV the ratios of deaths from this cause to total from all causes were respectively .14, .31, .12, and .22 per cent. In District V it was .90 per cent., and in District VI it was .66 per cent., while in the southeast, District VII, it was 1.67 per cent.,

and in the southwest, 1.36 per cent. In the four northern districts, the western ratio was twice as great as the eastern, but in the four southern districts the eastern ratio exceeded the western by 34 per cent. The ratio in District V was seven and one-half times as great as that in District III, which is next north; that of District VI was two and one-half times as great as that of District IV. The ratio of the southeast was eleven times as great as that of the northeast, and that of the southwest was four and a half times as great as that of the northwest. There seems to have been almost a complete immunity from this trouble in California, Oregon, and the Territories, as only twelve cases are reported to have died of worms in all that region. This cause of death is less known in Europe. England and the French towns report only 1, Ireland 31, and Scotland 6, in 10,000 deaths.

Disease of the bowels, and disease of the stomach, not specified, probably including any or all of the diseases herein mentioned, caused the death of 2,049 persons, a ratio of about three-quarters of one per cent. in 1850 and of 1,610—of whom 901 were males and 709 females—in 1860

The whole class of *diseases of the digestive organs*, including *cholera, cholera infantum, diarrhœa, and dysentery* together caused the death of 24 677 males and 20,496 females, or 45,173 of both sexes, being a ratio to total deaths of 13.10, 12.15, and 12.67 per cent. severally in these classes.

The males exceeded the females 22 per cent. in number of deaths and 8 per cent. in ratio to total mortality. These deaths were distributed in nearly equal ratio in Districts I, II, III, IV, V, and IX, in which the ratios to all were respectively 11.09, 11.71, 10.20, 12.73, 11.12, and 10.91 per cent. But there was a greater inequality in District VI, which was 9.78 per cent., and in District VII, which was 17.23 per cent., and in District VIII, which was 14.86 per cent.

The highest ratio, 17.23 per cent., in the southeastern States exceeded the smallest, 9.78 per cent., in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri by 72 per cent., and that of the southwestern district was 52 per cent. greater than that of the district next north of it. Whatever difference there may be in the climate of the most northern States and of the milder regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and even of the still warmer States of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, it seems to have had very little influence on this class of diseases, but the warm climate of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, or their endemic influences, seems to have been the most favorable, and generated or developed them in the smallest proportion; yet, in the region next north, there was manifested a very great increase, which may be due in part to the greater heat, and in part to the character of the endemic influences that affect the people. The deaths from all these affections of the digestive organs were 1,038 in England, 1,110 in Scotland, 1,234 in Ireland, 2,132 in French cities, 651 in Frankfort, and 1,213 in Brussels, among 10,000 from all reported causes.

Diabetes caused the death of 231 persons in 1850; and of 289 males and 96 females—385 of both sexes—in 1860. This disease prevailed in much the largest proportion at the north. In the extreme northern and southern districts it was more in the east than in the west, but in the middle latitudes it was more in the west than in the east. The ratios were .19 per cent. in New England and New York, .10 and .11 per cent. in all the States north and west of the Ohio river, .09 per cent. in the southeast and in the Pacific region, and .03 per cent. in the southwest.

Stone in the bladder destroyed 559 persons in 1850, and 607 males, 67 females—674 in all—in 1860. The ratios of deaths from this cause were very nearly equal in all the eastern districts, being .21, .20, .23, and .22 per cent., severally, proceeding from the north to the south. There was a smaller ratio in each of the western districts—in the limestone region, which is supposed by many to be the most fruitful source of calculus. The ratio was in all the region north and west of the Ohio river .18 per cent., in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee .17 per cent., in the southwest .08 per cent., and in California and Oregon .07 per cent. It would seem from this that the granitic is less favorable than the limestone region to this disease. The ratios were lower in Europe: .04 per cent. in England, .11 per cent. in Scotland, .06 per cent. in towns of France, and .03 per cent. in Brussels.

All the *disorders of the urinary organs* caused 1,101 deaths—.39 per cent. of all—in 1850. They carried away 1,738 males and 374 females, 2,112 in all—being in the ratio to total deaths from known causes .92, .22, and .59 per cent. in the whole country—in 1860. These causes prevailed more in the east than in the west, and more in the north than in the south. The largest ratio was in the northeast, .82 per cent.; the smallest, .35 per cent., in the opposite extreme of the Union—the southwest. In all the other districts this ratio varied not far from the average of the whole country, .59 per cent. In Europe several of the diseases specially mentioned in the United States are included under the general head of disease of the kidneys. From all disorders of this class the deaths were in England 1.05 per cent., Scotland 1.17 per cent., Ireland .26 per cent., French cities 1.20 per cent., Frankfort 1.33 per cent., and in Brussels .73 per cent.

Childbirth was fatal to 3,117 women in the whole country in 1850, which is 2.41 per cent. of all the reported deaths of females. The deaths from this cause were 4,066—a ratio of 2.51 per cent. of all deaths of females from known causes—in 1860. The ratio, 5.68 per cent. of all deaths of females, was the largest in the Pacific region, caused probably by the exposures, privations, and the want of proper medical and personal attention in that period of extreme weakness and peril. The next in order of fatality was the northwest, due to the same causes. The ratio was the lowest, 2 per cent., in New England and New York. The next, 2.07 per cent., was in District VI. In Districts III and V the ratios were very nearly alike—2.49 and 2.58 per cent.; and in Districts VII and VIII almost identical—2.63 and 2.65 per cent. Probably the term *childbirth* was used by many reporters to include all the various dangers and perils of that period: *puerperal fever, phlegmoasia dolens, milk leg, mammary abscess, &c.*, incident and immediately subsequent to the main event. Yet many of these were reported under their separate and appropriate heads.

The ratio of deaths to all was less in Europe than in this country, being .5 per cent. in England, .55 per cent. in Scotland, .97 per cent. in Ireland, .5 per cent. in French cities, .17 per cent. in Frankfort, 1.63 per cent. in Brussels, and .70 per cent. in Sweden.

Puerperal fever was fatal in 520 cases, in a ratio of 4.04 per cent., in 1850. It caused the death of 1,202 females—a ratio of .71 per cent. of the total mortality of that sex—in 1860. The ratio varied greatly in the different parts of the country. It was the lowest, .25 per cent., in New England and New York. It was the highest in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and but little less, 1.11 and 1.16 per cent., in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. It was .92 per cent. in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, and .66 per cent. in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, .42 per cent. in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and .52 per cent. in the northwestern States.

Climate seems to have a manifest influence in generating this disease. The ratio was more than four times as great in the southern as in the northern Atlantic States, and about two and a half times as great in the northwest as in the southwest. In all latitudes the western ratio was higher than the eastern. In the northern districts this difference was 100 per cent., diminishing towards the south to an excess of about 11 per cent. in the western over the eastern Gulf States. In California, Oregon, and the Territories, the ratio was low—.27 per cent. of female mortality. Probably some of the deaths from this cause in that region may have been reported under the head of childbirth, which accounts, in some degree, for the very large ratio from that cause. The total deaths from disorders of the generative system were 3,842 in 1850, and 5,682 in 1860; mostly females, 5,678, and males 4, in the latter year. These were mainly included in the reports of childbirth and of puerperal fever, and were distributed in the several districts as those just described.

There was a varying ratio in Europe: .23 per cent. in England, .29 per cent. in Scotland, .54 per cent. in French towns, .56 per cent. in Frankfort, .14 per cent. in Brussels, and .20 per cent. in Sweden. This disease is not mentioned in the Irish reports; probably it is included in childbirth, which accounts for the large ratio stated to have died from that cause.

Rheumatism was fatal to 983 persons in 1850, and to 1,881 in 1860. Of the latter, 1,106 were males, and 775 females. About one-half of one per cent., .52, of all the deaths were from this cause. The ratio of males was 43 per cent. greater than that of females, due doubtless to exposures and hardships. The ratios were nearly equal in Districts I, II, IV, and VIII, being .46, .45, .45, and .43 per cent. It was the highest, .75 per cent., in District V, .62 per cent. in District VII, .59 per cent. in Districts VI and IX, and .52 per cent. in District III; showing no relation to climate, as the lowest ratios were in the extremes of cold and heat. The ratios in the Atlantic States exceeded those of the interior by 23 per cent.; yet this difference was very slight in the northern districts. The difference was greater, yet not large, .13 per cent., in the next southerly districts, and still more, 27 per cent., between Districts V and VI, and the greatest, 44 per cent., between the southeast and the southwest.

In England .47 per cent., Scotland .21 per cent., Ireland .41 per cent., French cities .04 per cent., Frankfort .36 per cent., and in Brussels .19 per cent. of all deaths were from this cause.

The *diseases of the bones and joints*, including *necrosis*, *white swelling*, *spinal disease*, &c., caused the death of 787 persons in 1850, and of 1,393 persons—822 males and 571 females—in 1860. The mortality of males exceeded that of the females from this cause by 45 per cent., caused probably by the more frequent exposure, accidents, and injuries of men. The ratios were more equal in the several parts of the country than those of most diseases—the lowest, .25 per cent., in California, Oregon, and the Territories. In the Mississippi region the lowest ratios, .32 and .29 per cent., were in the extreme north and south. In all the Atlantic States, and in the district north and bordering on the Ohio river and Iowa, the ratios were nearly alike, being severally .41, .45, .44, .41, and .42 per cent. On both sides of the Alleghanies the central districts which enjoyed the mildest climate had a higher ratio of these deaths than the colder and the warmer north and south of them.

The proportions to total deaths from known causes are 86 in England, 54 in Scotland, 63 in Ireland, 65 in France, 139 in Frankfort, and 108 in Brussels, among 10,000.

The *diseases of the skin*, *carbuncle*, *ulcers*, *fistula*, &c., caused 516 deaths in 1850, and 2,271 in 1860, of which 1,275 were of males, and 996 of females. These do not include the eruptive fevers, measles, miliary, scarlatina, nor small-pox, nor erysipelas, which appear on the surface. The diseases of the skin here referred to were very much more prevalent at the south than at the north, and, except in the extreme south, more at the west than at the east. Proceeding southward along the Atlantic States, the ratio in District III was nearly twice as great as in District I. It was more than twice as great in District V as in District III, and nearly three times as great in District VII as in District V, and that of District VII was almost eleven times as great as that of District I. In the west was a similar increase from north to south, except from District VI to District VIII. The ratio was nearly twice as great in District IV, six times as great in District VI, and five and a half times as great in District VIII, as it was in District II, or the extreme north. The warmer climate of the south seems to have a very great effect in developing this class of diseases, as compared with the cooler air of the northern regions.

The proportion in the whole United States was 63, in England 20, in Scotland 16, in Ireland 144, in French towns 39, in Frankfort 73, and in Brussels 39, in 10,000 from all known causes.

Old age should include only those who die from exhaustion of vital force from protracted use of life, without any disease or organic lesion. But comparatively few come under this description, or die from this cause alone; yet it is in part the cause of death of many, and perhaps of all, who are reported to have died from old age. The vital force of almost all persons is reduced in later years. They have then less power of resistance to attacks of disease; less recuperative energy to pass safely through any sickness or rise from any prostration; hence it requires a smaller and generally much less cause to extinguish the

flame of life in old age than in the earlier and more vigorous period of earthly existence. Therefore the aged sink in death under an amount or force of disease that would be borne with impunity, and perhaps hardly noticed, in earlier years. The old frequently die from light or mild attacks of bronchitis; some from dysentery, diarrhoea, or injuries that would not have been dangerous to the young and vigorous man. These small disturbances or disorders, so harmless to others, are frequently not suspected to be dangerous in the aged, and hardly admitted to be the cause of death. Their death is then referred rather to their years than to any other recognizable disease. But their attacks, however light, were as great in proportion to their power of resistance, and as difficult to be borne, and as effective in destruction, as the more violent attacks which overthrow the younger and middle-aged in the fulness of their strength. The reports of deaths from old age have, then, only one common bond or principle to rest upon, and that is their certain connexion with the period of life when they occurred. It is presumed that the persons so reported were, at least, old, although some who had seen less than fifty years are found in the marshals' returns. These, probably, were subject to premature decay, and had passed through all the course of waste and exhaustion that others of better constitution manifest when past their fourscore years. They may have passed through all the natural changes of youth, maturity, and age in about half the years allotted to the most favored of mankind. According to the reports of the Seventh Census, 9,027 died of old age in 1850, being a ratio of 3.24 per cent. of the deaths from known causes. In 1860, 4,899 men and 5,988 women, 10,887 in all, were reported as dying from old age. The ratios of the deaths from this cause were 260 males, 356 females, and 305 of both sexes, in 10,000 from all known causes in each class. The proportion of women in this year, and in this country, as in most times and in most countries, was in excess of that of the men. It was here, in 1860, 22 per cent. in number and 37 per cent. in the ratio of all deaths. This is natural, for, as the females escape from death more than males and have a smaller rate of mortality in most of the earlier periods, there must necessarily more survive to old age, and die in that period of fulness of maturity. The deaths from old age are, then, a corollary of the census, which shows a larger proportion of females than males in the later years. These deaths from old age are distributed in unequal proportions in the various parts of the country, depending mainly on the composition of the population. Of course there are fewer of the aged, and consequently there must be a smaller proportion of deaths from old age, in the new than in the old States. The ratios of deaths from this cause to the total from all causes are lower in the western than in the eastern States, and the least in California and the other Pacific States and Territories, which have been but recently settled, and to which only the young and the middle-aged emigrate.

The ratio in the northeast was 76 per cent. greater than that in the northwest. It was 51 per cent. greater in New Jersey and Pennsylvania than in the States west of them. In Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina it was 88 per cent. greater than in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and in the southeast it was 75 per cent. greater than in the southwest.

The northern climate seems to have been the most favorable for continuance of life to old age. The ratios were, in District I, 4.45 per cent.; in District III, 3.29 per cent.; in District V, 4.12 per cent.; and in District VII (southeast) it was 2.81 per cent.

In the west, the most northerly district had a ratio of 2.53 per cent.; the States north of the Ohio, and Iowa and Kansas, 2.17 per cent.; District VI, 2.26 per cent.; and District VIII, 1.60 per cent. In the Pacific country it was .83 per cent. The proportionate ratios of males and females to the total deaths of each sex varied also in all the different sections of the country. In the northeast the female ratio exceeded the male 37 per cent.; in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 44 per cent.; in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, 48 per cent.; and in the southeastern States, 26 per cent. In the northwest this excess was 27 per cent.; in Ohio and westward, 8 per cent.; in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, 40 per cent.; and in the southwest, 21 per cent.

In the newer States the older populations are all immigrants. Females constitute a smaller proportion than the males of those who leave their native States or countries and find new homes in other lands.

The older people of the new States are these strangers born elsewhere, but who come there in their youth and early maturity. The larger part of these in the beginning were males; and notwithstanding the greater rate of male mortality in the intervening years, more in number, though not in proportion, survived to old age, and were, therefore, the subjects of death in that period, if not from that cause.

The ratio in all the United States was stated to be 305 in 10,000. In Europe the ratios differ widely from the American and from each other. In England it was 65, in Scotland 1,020, France 419, and Brussels 184, in 10,000. In England probably a nicer discrimination refers a large part of the deaths in old age to the special causes. In Ireland old age is included with infirmity and debility, which together give a ratio of 1,465 in 10,000.

Heat is given as the cause of 360 deaths—males 299, females 61—in 1860. Probably *sun-stroke* is generally, if not universally, intended by this term. The large excess of males will be readily explained by their greater exposure in labor, travel, &c., to the sun. In 1850, 248 are reported to have died from this cause, of whom 228 were whites and 20 colored persons. There were more of them in the south than in the north, and many more in the west than in the east. In Districts I and III, 5 in 10,000 of all, in V and VII 6 and 9 in 10,000, died from that cause; in the northwest 10, and in the southwest 20 in 10,000 perished in this way. There was a small difference in all the States from North Carolina and Tennessee northward, but a very great increase from these to the States southward. In the Pacific States and the Territories the ratio was 11 in 10,000 of all who died from known causes.

Hydrophobia was destructive to 26 males and 12 females; in all 38 persons.

Intemperance was fatal to 842 males and 89 females—931 in all; showing, as in *delirium tremens*, the males in nearly ten-fold proportion to females. These were in larger ratio to total deaths in the east than in the west, yet in nearly equal ratio in Districts I, II, and III, .22, .22, and .23 per cent. It was the highest, .73, in the Pacific region, the lowest in the States between the Ohio river and the lakes and in Iowa. It was .39 per cent. in District V, and .30 per cent. in District VI, and nearly the same, .29 and .27 per cent., in the southeast and southwestern districts.

The ratios were lower in Europe—7 in England, 13 in Scotland, and 8 in Ireland, in 10,000.

Sudden death, without assigned cause, occurred to 469 males and 347 females—816 of both sexes. These were probably from disease of the heart, apoplexy, and epilepsy, but for the want of examination no cause was discovered and none reported. These are sometimes stated in the verdict of the coroners' juries as dying "by the act of God," seeming to refer to a special interposition of Providence rather than to a cause which had been long in operation, and produced this result as naturally as when consumption puts an end to life.

The ratios were in England 82, Scotland 25, Frankfort, 131, and in Brussels 55, in 10,000. This cause is not in the Irish or French nosologies.

Still-born.—1,540 cases of still births were reported. This is, perhaps, the most incomplete and unsatisfactory part of this report. These cases are less known and remembered than deaths of infants or persons of older growth.

The diseases that have been thus far noticed are supposed to have some general or special relation to locality, and are affected by climatic or endemic influence; but accidental deaths have no necessary relation to latitudes or location, but rather to persons, customs, and circumstances.

Burns and scalds destroyed 2,052 of both sexes in 1850, or .73 per cent. of all who died from known causes in that year. In 1860 they were fatal to 1,797 males and 2,469 females—4,266 of both sexes. The deaths of females from this cause exceeded those of the males 37 per cent. in number, and 53 per cent. in the ratio to total mortality.

The female costume exposes them to dangers of fires from which males are comparatively free. The cotton and linen dresses easily take fire, and this is not easily extinguished. Scalds are more among children, who are in kitchens and other places where hot water is found. Deaths from these causes occurred in very various proportions in the different parts of the country. The ratio to total mortality was .69 per cent. in the northeast, 1.81 per cent. in District V, and 2.52 in District VII. In the southeast it was more than three times as great as that in the northeast. The ratios in the northwest and the southwest were very nearly alike, 1.22 and 1.26 per cent.

A smaller rate of mortality from these causes is reported in Europe; .29 per cent. in England, .52 in Scotland, .44 in Ireland, .29 in French cities, and .23 per cent. in Sweden.

Drowning carried off 2,357 persons in 1850, or .84 per cent. of the reported deaths from known causes in that year. In 1860 it was the means of death of 2,664 males and 457 females—3,121 of both sexes. The great excess of males over the females will readily be explained by the different habits and exposures of the two sexes. The ratios of death from this cause to total from all known causes differ very widely in the several districts. It was 2.57 per cent. in the Pacific district, 1.67 per cent. in the northwest, 1.06 per cent. in the northeast, .98 per cent. in District III, and in the others varying from one-half in District VI to three-quarters of 1 per cent. in the southwest. The exposures and imperfect means of internal navigation, the want of bridges, and the necessity of fording streams in the newer and uncultivated country, with the presence of a larger proportion of the reckless and daring, account for the great excess in California, Oregon, and the Territories. and in the northwest. The dangers of rafting and moving and directing logs and lumber floating down the rivers in Maine, and the abundance of dams in the manufacturing towns in the northeast, account for the large proportion drowned in that district; but it does not appear that the dangers of navigating the Mississippi, the Ohio, or the other great or small rivers of the west, have produced any considerable amount of deaths in this way.

The ratio in England, .22 per cent., was less than one-quarter of that of the United States. That of Scotland was 78, and of Ireland 60, in 10,000 deaths; of Sweden, 145 in 10,000 deaths.

Freezing was the cause of 73 deaths in 1850, and of 126 males and 13 females—139 of both sexes—in 1860. The largest ratio, .14 per cent., was in the northwest, and next, .11 per cent., on the Pacific and in the Territories. These were due to the exposures and want of protection of travellers and persons in cabins and other imperfectly heated dwellings or lodging places. With the exception of these districts, the ratios were larger in the south than in the north. In the Atlantic States from Maine to Pennsylvania, and in the western States from the lakes to Tennessee, the ratio was 2 in 10,000 of all. In the States south from Maryland to Florida it was 3 in 10,000. In the southwest the ratio was much greater, 7 in 10,000. It is to be noticed that the numbers frozen in the south exceeded those frozen in the north. There was a larger ratio of the deaths from this cause in the States south of the southern line of Pennsylvania and the Ohio river than in the States north of it, except the northwest. The largest number, 12, frozen in any State was in Michigan, the next, 11, in New York, and next, 10 each, in Mississippi and Texas. There were more persons frozen in either of the latter States than in all New England. Those in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Georgia were the same, 7 in each; the same, 3 each, in Maine, New Jersey, and Illinois, and in Louisiana and Missouri. These must be referred not to the temperature of the atmosphere, but to the habits of the people, to difference of exposure, and means of protection. In Sweden we find only 8 in 10,000 deaths from this cause.

Lightning destroyed 94 in 1850, and 191 in 1860; of the last, 133 were males and 58 were females. There were more at the south than at the north. In the four southern districts the ratios were greater in the east than in the west; but the reverse happened in the four northern districts. The largest proportion, 19 in 10,000, was in District IX; the next, 8 in

10,000, was in the southeastern States; the next, 7 in 10,000, in the southwestern and in District V; the least, 1 in 10,000, was in the northeastern district, and 2 in 10,000 in Districts II and III. These differences are to be explained mostly by the meteorological character of these several regions, qualified somewhat by the habits of exposure of the people. In Sweden 2 in 10,000 deaths are by this cause.

Accidents from fire-arms caused the death of 694 males and of 47 females, 741 of both sexes, varying in the several parts of the country, according to the habits of the people. They were in the smallest proportions to total deaths, .08 per cent., in the northeastern States, and gradually increased both southward and westward to .41 per cent. in the southwestern district. In the Pacific district the ratio was again multiplied more than threefold, to 1.32 per cent. These differences depended on the habits of the people, and the proportion of those who are generally or occasionally engaged as hunters, as in the newest and most recently settled States and Territories, as the northwest, where the ratio was .28 per cent., and in California, Oregon, and the Territories, which showed the largest proportion. The custom of carrying arms for personal defence also brings many occasions of accidents of this nature. The comparative prevalence of these customs of hunting and of providing for self-defence may be traced by the ratio of deaths from this class of accidents. In the old States and in the northern States they are less than in the new and the southern States. In New England and New York the ratio was .08 per cent.; in New Jersey and Pennsylvania .10 per cent. in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas .17 per cent.; in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina .18 per cent.; in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama .25 per cent.; in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska .28 per cent.; in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas .41 per cent.; and in California, Oregon and the Territories 1.32 per cent.

Falls from buildings, trees, banks, carriages, horses, &c., were fatal to 1,019 males, 304 females—1,323 of both sexes. These accidents were in higher ratio to total deaths in the north and in the east than in the south and in the west. In each of the northern districts this proportion was the same, .43 per cent.; in District III it was .4 per cent.; in District V .31 per cent.; and in District VII .38 per cent. In Districts IV, VI, and VIII the ratios were severally .35, .33, and .29 per cent., and in the Pacific region the highest of all, .47 per cent., due probably to the hazardous and adventurous life of a large portion of the people engaged in dangerous pursuits and places in the mountains and mining region. In Sweden 69 in 10,000 deaths are reported to have been from this cause.

Railroad accidents were fatal to 599 persons, 542 males and 57 females. Among an equal number of passengers of each sex there would be an equal number of injuries to each. But the great majority of travellers are males; more of them are, therefore exposed to the chances of these accidents. They then furnish a larger number of subjects of this kind of injury. Besides the accidents to the travellers within the cars, a large portion happen to travellers in the common roads at crossings. The greater proportions of these highway passengers are males. There are also some who walk on railroads and are overtaken and killed by the passing train. These, too, are mostly males. They are more careless, venturesome, and daring than females, and more readily expose themselves to danger. Another class of persons who are thus injured are the persons, officers, laborers, brakemen, &c., employed on and about the railroads, who are exclusively men. It would then naturally be expected that the males would be the principal sufferers from railroad accidents, and we therefore find that the proportion of the sexes is nearly ten males to one female.

The distribution of these accidents follows the distribution of railroads, and the proportionate frequency of travel on the other and crossing roads. The ratio was, in District I .21 per cent.; in District II .26 per cent.; in District III .37 per cent.; and in District IV .32 per cent. In the southern States the ratios are greatly diminished, being, in Districts V, VI, VII, and VIII, severally, .08, .07, .09, and .02 per cent., and in the Pacific .01 per cent. of all the deaths. In all the United States the ratio was 16 in 10,000 of all reported deaths.

Poison, including bite of serpents, was destructive to 405 persons in 1850. It caused the death of 557 males and 393 females, 950 in all, in 1860, in the whole country. Poisons were more equally destructive to the two sexes than other accidental causes of death. Both are equally liable to take poison by mistake, or to eat it in food, when it is mixed by carelessness, ignorance, or design. They are equally liable to meet with poisonous snakes in the fields when they go abroad. Yet males are more frequently in fields, mountains, or waters, in the haunts of serpents, hunting, or in other pursuits, and therefore more exposed to this danger. The frequency of this cause of death in the various parts of the country follows the distribution of the venomous reptiles. In the northeastern States the ratio of deaths from this cause to total deaths was .12 per cent. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania it was .1 per cent.; in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina it was .25 per cent.; and in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama it was .28 per cent.. In all the west the ratios were still higher; in the northwest .36 per cent.; in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas .32 per cent.; in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri it was .42 per cent.; and in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, and also in California, Oregon, and the Territories, it was .39 per cent.; and in the whole country .26 per cent. of all the mortality of the year from known causes. In England 2, Scotland 8, Ireland 4, Sweden 1, and in France 5, in 10,000, died from this cause.

Neglect and exposure includes a great variety of unspecified causes of suffering, as cold, storms, heat, want of food, want of breast milk, want of proper care and protection, &c.; all of these caused the death of 102 males and 60 females—162 of both sexes. At home, infants of both sexes, children of destitute, ignorant, dissolute or vicious parents, suffer equally from neglect and privation; but abroad, more males than females are exposed to the dangers of the elements and to privations. More men than women are travellers, hunters, fishermen, wanderers or vagabonds, without home or house, and sometimes without shelter, and hence one of the reasons of the excess of deaths of males. The largest ratio of mortality from neglect,

privation, and exposure, 11 in 10,000 of all, was found in the Pacific States and the Territories, the land of gold and silver mining, and the places of the greatest hardships and uncertainties of sustenance and shelter, and where men at times are separated from all society and companionship, with none to aid in sickness, none to succor in periods of danger. The next in order of ratio of this kind of death, 8 in 10,000, was the southwestern district, where 14 died in Mississippi and 10 in Texas; next followed the ratio of the southeast, 6 in 10,000 of all deaths; 13 died in Georgia and 6 in South Carolina; the northeast had a ratio nearly as high, 5 in 10,000; 22 died in New York and 17 in Massachusetts. The ratio was the same, 3 in 10,000, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee. It was the same and the lowest, 2 in 10,000, in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, and also in Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina.

The ratio of all the United States was 4 in 10,000 of all known deaths. In Europe, as far as reported, the ratio was very largely in excess of the American, being 21 in England, 12 in Scotland, and 94 in Ireland, among 10,000 deaths from known causes.

Strangulation is reported as the cause of 291 deaths—189 males and 102 females. The ratios of these regularly increased in the Atlantic region, from the north to the south, being in these districts successively 4, 6, 12, and 13 in 10,000, in all from known causes. In the west these ratios were the same, 7 in 10,000, in the extreme north and south districts. In the intermediate districts, from the lakes to the northern border of Tennessee, they were more, 8 and 9 in 10,000.

Suffocation destroyed 934 persons—475 males and 459 females, a ratio of 33 in 10,000 of all who died from known causes—in 1850. From the same cause 2,129 persons—1,091 males and 1,038 females—died in 1860. The ratios in the latter year were for the persons and sexes severally 59, 58, and 61 in 10,000 of each. These deaths are nearly equally divided between the males and females. They are mostly of children, and due to causes that would fall alike on both sexes.

These are distributed through the various parts of the country with great inequality. The ratios were, in New England and New York 7; in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska 5; in New Jersey and Pennsylvania 5; in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas 4; in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina 121; in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri 96; in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama 210; in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas 121; and in the Pacific regions 15 in 10,000 deaths, from known causes. The difference between the free and the slave States is very great. These deaths are mostly of children. Of the 2,129 who died from this cause, 1,831 were under 1 year, 1,991 under 2, and 2,049 under 5. They were probably the children of the slaves. No distinction of color or condition is made in the analysis of 1860, but the mortality report of 1850 states that, of the 934 deaths from suffocation, 771 were colored and 163 were whites; 764 were slaves, 7 were free colored, and 163 white; and of these 730 were under 1 and 880 under 5 years of age. In 1860, 872 were in Districts V and VI, and 1,128 in Districts VII and VIII; 2,000 were in the slave States and 129 were in the free States.

Connecting these facts with the statements of the former census, it is safe to assume, as in 1850 so in 1860, the great majority of the deaths from suffocation were of the children of slaves. This explanation is given in the "Southern Medical Reports" published in New Orleans in 1851 by Dr. E. D. Fenner. The article on the hygiene of the cotton plantations of Mississippi and the management of negro slaves, by Thomas Affleck, esq., of Washington, Mississippi, states that "the mortality of negro children is as two to one when compared with the whites." "Not a few are overlaid by the wearied mother, who sleeps so dead a sleep as not to be aware of the injury to her infant."

In some European reports this is called "*overlaid*," as is described above by Mr. Affleck in Mississippi. The proportions to all were, in England 9 and in Scotland 13 in 10,000 of all. These are less than one-sixth and one-fourth of the ratios of the United States. In Sweden 283 in 10,000 were reported to have been "stifled in bed" in twenty-five years—1805 to 1830. Later, in 1858–1860, the ratio was less.

Accidents not specified, not included in the foregoing, in 1850 destroyed 5,323 persons—a ratio of 1.91 of all that died from known causes. In 1860 they caused the death of 3,513 males and 665 females—4,178 of both sexes. Among these there doubtless were some of every kind that has been here mentioned. These are distributed among the several districts rather in reference to the carefulness or carelessness of the original reporters or the interest and memory of friends to give accurate and specific accounts of the causes of death. The proportion was the smallest, .98 per cent., in District V, and the largest, 2.98 per cent., in the newer country on the Pacific, where many live friendless and unknown, and die with none to tell the tale of their sufferings or the manner in which they lost their lives, and it was only known and remembered that their death followed some injury. The ratio of all the United States of these accidental but unspecified deaths was 117 in 10,000.

The whole class of *accidents* caused 18,090 deaths—of males 12,427, of females 5,663—showing an average proportion of 219 males to 100 females. This excess of males is due to causes that have been described. The ratios of these to the total deaths differ widely in the several districts, though nearly equal in Districts I, III, and IV, being respectively 3.95, 4.42, and 4.08 per cent. in these. They were nearly equal also in Districts II, V, and VIII, being in these respectively 6.08, 5.83, and 5.97 per cent. In District VI it was 4.97 per cent., in District VII 7.88 per cent., and in the Pacific country 9.79 per cent. In the whole country, 508 in 10,000 reported deaths. In 1850 there was a smaller number, 11,435, and a smaller ratio of deaths, 409, in 10,000 from this class of causes reported. There was then a great apparent increase, 58.3 per cent., far greater than the increase of population or the increase of reported deaths between 1850 and 1860.

The deaths from these causes were less in Great Britain, Frankfort, and Brussels than here, in proportion to total mortality. In Ireland and France the proportion was greater than in this country. They were 342 in England, 314 in Scotland, 552 in Ireland, 1,317 in French cities, 363 in Frankfort, 141 in Brussels, and 284 in Sweden, in 10,000 of all.

Suicide.—In 1850, 491 destroyed themselves, making 17 in 10,000 deaths from known causes. In 1860, 993 persons—789 males and 204 females—put an end to their own lives. There were 3.87 per cent., almost four times as many male as female suicides. The proportion of these to total reported deaths was larger at the north than at the south on both sides of the Alleghanias. In the free States it was more in the east than in the west, and the reverse was found in the slave States. The largest ratio, .41 per cent., was in New England and New York; the next, .39 per cent., was in the northwest. It was .3 per cent. in District III, .22 per cent. in District IV, .16 per cent. in District V, .21 per cent. in District VI, and .17 and .19 per cent. in Districts VII and VIII. In the Pacific district it was .81 per cent., about double the highest in the Atlantic States, and three times the average of all. That region of gold and silver, of sudden fortune and reverses, and real destitution, has been the resort of the sanguine, the extremely hopeful and the desperate—of those who had indulged the most glowing anticipations and who suffered the bitterest disappointment. The natural temperament and the painful experience of many led them to despair—to weariness and disgust of life, and to self-destruction.

The means resorted to by the suicides to effect their purpose included all the ways of self-destruction—drowning, hanging, poison, shooting, cutting throat, and strangulation. The females used the milder means, and the males the more violent: 71 males and 11 females cut their throats; 109 males and 3 females shot themselves; 250 males and 56 females hanged themselves; 93 males and 44 females took poison; 40 males and 31 females drowned themselves. Poison, hanging, and drowning seemed to be the least objectionable to women who were bent on self-destruction. The difference of taste, mental habits, and culture of the two sexes was manifested even in this last act of self-murder. A strict analysis shows the following proportions of the methods used for this dread and fatal purpose:

TABLE XVII.—Showing in each sex the ratio of methods of self-destruction in 10,000 suicides.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Cutting throat	1,257	757	Strangulation	35	.....
Fire-arms	1,929	207	Poison	1,646	3,034
Hanging	4,423	3,862	Drowning	708	2,138

While somewhat more than three-fourths of the males, less than half the females, resorted to measures of active and immediate violence; and while somewhat more than half the females used the milder and passive means, less than half the males thus quietly destroyed themselves. There was also a difference in the proportionate use of those means in the various parts of the country connected with the general habits of the people, as is seen in the following table:

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the ratio of special means used in 10,000 suicides.

Districts.	Cutting throat.	Fire-arms.	Hanging.	Strangulation.	Poison.	Drowning.
I	1,261	957	4,739	87	1,522	1,522
III	1,412	823	4,942	.....	2,118	706
II	968	968	8,387	.....	2,258	645
IV	744	2,021	4,255	.....	2,234	745
V	1,765	2,941	2,941	.....	1,470	882
VII	555	1,655	5,550	.....	1,655	555
VI	289	2,606	4,782	.....	1,159	1,159
VIII	2,853	2,500	1,469	.....	1,250	1,427
Northern States	1,128	1,128	4,801	44	1,792	1,106
Southern States	1,333	2,469	3,795	.....	1,333	1,077
Eastern States	1,266	1,163	4,677	51	1,654	1,189
Western States	1,107	2,134	4,348	.....	1,423	988

The ratio was .10 per cent. in England, .08 per cent. in Scotland, .07 per cent. in Ireland, .75 per cent. in France, and .56 per cent. in Brussels. The special means used for self-destruction are more minutely described in the Swedish reports than in those of any other country. Among 10,000 suicides the means used in some countries are:

	England.	Sweden.		England.	Sweden.
Cutting throat	2,000	1,133	Hanging	5,000	4,817
Drowning	2,000	2,550	Poison	1,000	931
Fire-arms .....	.....	566	.....	.....	.....

Homicide.—Four hundred and twenty-eight males and thirty-three females—461 in all—were killed by others unintentionally in 1860; 130 of these were in the northern States, 247 in the southern States, and 84 in the Pacific region. The number in all the eastern States was 130, and in the western States 247. The number in Districts II and IV was 69, the same as in Districts V and VII. Among 10,000 of all deaths from all known causes, there were from homicide 4

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

in District I, 8 each in II and IV, 5 in District III, 6 in District V, 17 in District VI, 13 in District VII, 27 in District VIII, and 166 in District IX—12 in all the United States.

Murder.—Two hundred and ten males and seventeen females—227 in all—were murdered, or 8 in 10,000 deaths, in 1850; 479 males and 49 females—528 of both sexes, or 14 in 10,000 of all who died—were murdered in 1860. There were in the northern States 104, in the southern States 282, in the Atlantic States 135, in the Mississippi and north-western States 251, and in California, Oregon, and the Territories 142. They were distributed through the several parts of the country in a manner similar to the homicides. In 10,000 deaths from known causes in each district, the murders were in Districts I and III, 3 each, in II, 5, in IV, 7, in V, 11, in VI, 15, in VII, 14, in VIII, 32, and in IX, 280.

The proportion which each disease had in producing the total mortality differs in the different States. Some are more and some are less destructive, and their relative force varies. The following Table XIX shows the order of States in respect to the fatality of the leading diseases. By this means the danger of consumption, pneumonia, fevers, diseases of the brain, cephalitis, croup, teething, whooping-cough, and acts of violence, can be traced from State to State. The deaths from unknown or unreported causes is rather an indication of the want of memory, interest, intelligence, or care on the part of friends or witnesses, and sometimes the want of friends or even witnesses who understood and could report the disease, event, or condition which produced the death.

TABLE XIX.—Order of ratios of deaths from specified causes and classes of causes to total reported deaths.

CONSUMPTION.							
States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.
Maine	29.5	Maryland	17.2	Oregon	11.1	Florida	6.2
New Hampshire	26.6	Michigan	17.0	Iowa	11.1	Utah	5.5
Vermont	24.4	Washington	16.0	Tennessee	10.9	Alabama	5.3
Rhode Island	24.0	Minnesota	15.2	Illinois	10.9	Texas	5.1
Massachusetts	23.4	California	15.1	Missouri	8.3	Mississippi	5.1
District of Columbia	23.0	Kentucky	14.2	Nebraska	8.2	South Carolina	4.5
Connecticut	21.7	Ohio	14.1	Kansas	8.0	Georgia	4.5
New York	18.4	Wisconsin	13.8	Louisiana	7.5	Arkansas	4.2
Delaware	18.0	Indiana	12.8	North Carolina	7.2	New Mexico	3.4
Pennsylvania	17.6	Virginia	11.3				

PNEUMONIA.							
Arkansas	19.6	Nebraska	9.7	District of Columbia	6.7	Maryland	4.5
Mississippi	14.3	Tennessee	8.8	Wisconsin	6.5	Maine	4.0
South Carolina	12.4	Virginia	8.6	Rhode Island	5.7	New Jersey	3.9
Alabama	12.3	Iowa	8.6	Ohio	5.3	Pennsylvania	3.9
Florida	12.3	North Carolina	8.6	Connecticut	5.1	Delaware	3.6
Texas	11.8	Kentucky	8.3	New Hampshire	5.1	California	3.3
Georgia	11.6	Indiana	8.2	Vermont	5.0	Washington	2.0
Louisiana	10.8	Michigan	8.1	Massachusetts	4.8	Utah	1.8
Kansas	10.0	Oregon	7.0	New York	4.7	New Mexico	1.2
Missouri	8.9	Minnesota	6.7				

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.							
Maine	39.5	Michigan	33.0	Washington	30.0	North Carolina	26.5
New Hampshire	37.5	New York	33.8	Illinois	29.9	South Carolina	26.5
District of Columbia	36.8	New Jersey	32.7	Mississippi	29.4	Georgia	25.8
Massachusetts	36.3	Virginia	32.6	Ohio	28.6	California	24.3
Vermont	36.1	Indiana	32.4	Kansas	28.5	Florida	22.7
Kentucky	35.8	Maryland	31.8	Wisconsin	28.1	Nebraska	21.1
Oregon	34.8	Tennessee	31.6	Missouri	27.8	Iowa	19.6
Connecticut	34.1	Delaware	31.6	Alabama	27.5	New Mexico	18.4
Arkansas	33.4	Pennsylvania	31.4	Texas	26.9	Utah	16.0
Rhode Island	33.1	Minnesota	31.1	Louisiana	26.9		

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.							
Dakota	50.0	District of Columbia	14.9	Indiana	12.9	Nebraska	10.6
Utah	26.1	Mississippi	14.7	Wisconsin	12.6	Pennsylvania	10.6
Louisiana	19.3	South Carolina	14.6	Washington	12.6	California	10.3
Florida	18.6	Minnesota	14.4	Kansas	12.4	Tennessee	10.1
Delaware	18.2	Iowa	14.0	Arkansas	11.6	Ohio	9.9
Alabama	17.2	Massachusetts	13.8	Michigan	11.5	Connecticut	9.6
North Carolina	16.5	Maryland	13.6	New York	11.3	New Hampshire	9.5
Illinois	16.0	Texas	13.4	New Mexico	11.2	Maine	9.4
Georgia	15.7	Rhode Island	13.2	New Jersey	11.1	Vermont	7.7
Missouri	15.4	Virginia	13.1	Kentucky	10.7	Oregon	7.7

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE XIX.—Order of ratios of deaths from specified causes, &c.—Continued.

FEVERS.

States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.
Kansas.....	25.7	Louisiana.....	13.6	Michigan.....	9.1	Delaware.....	6.0
Texas.....	21.7	Georgia.....	13.4	California.....	8.7	Maryland.....	5.9
New Mexico.....	20.7	Tennessee.....	13.2	Maine.....	8.3	Connecticut.....	5.8
Arkansas.....	19.5	Iowa.....	13.2	Minnesota.....	8.3	District of Columbia.....	5.1
Nebraska.....	19.4	Illinois.....	13.1	Virginia.....	7.7	Utah.....	4.9
Mississippi.....	15.9	Alabama.....	13.1	New Hampshire.....	7.7	Massachusetts.....	4.6
Missouri.....	15.8	Indiana.....	12.6	Vermont.....	7.6	New Jersey.....	4.3
North Carolina.....	14.2	Oregon.....	9.6	Wisconsin.....	7.3	New York.....	3.7
South Carolina.....	13.9	Florida.....	9.5	Ohio.....	6.6	Rhode Island.....	3.4
Kentucky.....	13.7						

CEPHALITIS.

Nebraska.....	6.17	Kentucky.....	4.08	Delaware.....	3.14	Connecticut.....	2.22
Arkansas.....	4.87	Illinois.....	3.95	Louisiana.....	2.56	District of Columbia.....	2.16
Iowa.....	4.70	California.....	3.70	Georgia.....	2.48	Alabama.....	2.08
Indiana.....	4.57	Florida.....	3.43	Utah.....	2.46	New Mexico.....	.50
Kansas.....	4.21						

APOPLEXY.

Connecticut.....	1.64	Alabama.....	.84	Georgia.....	.57	Arkansas.....	.37
California.....	1.18	Kentucky.....	.68	Indiana.....	.52	Kansas.....	.27
New Mexico.....	1.10	Iowa.....	.63	Illinois.....	.50	Delaware.....	.27
Louisiana.....	.92	District of Columbia.....	.63	Florida.....	.45		

DISEASES OF THE BRAIN, &c.

Illinois.....	19.4	Michigan.....	12.4	Arkansas.....	10.6	South Carolina.....	9.2
Pennsylvania.....	18.2	Rhode Island.....	12.3	Maine.....	10.4	Kansas.....	9.0
District of Columbia.....	14.7	Iowa.....	11.9	Tennessee.....	10.4	Oregon.....	8.8
Washington.....	14.6	Missouri.....	11.8	Florida.....	10.2	Texas.....	8.7
Nebraska.....	14.1	California.....	11.3	Delaware.....	10.0	Georgia.....	8.4
New York.....	13.9	Kentucky.....	11.2	Alabama.....	10.0	Maryland.....	7.9
Minnesota.....	13.8	Louisiana.....	11.1	Virginia.....	9.9	Utah.....	7.4
New Jersey.....	13.7	Massachusetts.....	11.1	Mississippi.....	9.8	North Carolina.....	7.4
Connecticut.....	12.9	Indiana.....	11.0	Vermont.....	9.8	New Mexico.....	3.8
Wisconsin.....	12.9	Ohio.....	10.7	New Hampshire.....	9.5		

CROUP.

Washington.....	12.0	Arkansas.....	5.5	Mississippi.....	3.9	District of Columbia.....	2.7
Georgia.....	10.4	Delaware.....	5.3	Alabama.....	3.8	California.....	2.1
Utah.....	7.0	Pennsylvania.....	4.6	Michigan.....	3.6	Maine.....	1.6
Oregon.....	7.0	Minnesota.....	4.5	Ohio.....	3.5	New Hampshire.....	1.6
Missouri.....	7.0	New York.....	4.4	Indiana.....	3.2	Florida.....	1.5
Iowa.....	6.9	New Jersey.....	4.4	Massachusetts.....	2.9	Louisiana.....	1.5
Tennessee.....	6.8	Maryland.....	4.3	South Carolina.....	2.8	New Mexico.....	.9
Kentucky.....	6.4	Illinois.....	4.3	Rhode Island.....	2.8	Nebraska.....	.8
Kansas.....	5.6	North Carolina.....	4.0	Connecticut.....	2.7		

TEETHING.

Louisiana.....	4.34	Georgia.....	2.93	Arkansas.....	.85	Illinois.....	.50
Utah.....	3.38	District of Columbia.....	2.24	Iowa.....	.71	Kansas.....	.48
Alabama.....	3.19	California.....	1.56	Delaware.....	.53	Indiana.....	.41
Florida.....	3.17	Connecticut.....	.89	Kentucky.....	.52		

WHOOPIING-COUGH.

Kentucky.....	3.57	Louisiana.....	2.85	Indiana.....	2.30	New Mexico.....	1.50
Iowa.....	3.20	Kansas.....	2.69	Illinois.....	2.15	Florida.....	.90
Georgia.....	3.05	Alabama.....	2.61	Connecticut.....	1.66	California.....	.66
District of Columbia.....	2.85	Arkansas.....	2.41	Delaware.....	1.52		

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE XIX.—Order of ratios of deaths from specified causes, &c.—Continued.

VIOLENCE.							
States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.	States.	Ratio.
New Mexico	22.3	Alabama	8.1	Rhode Island	5.4	Connecticut	4.5
Washington	18.0	Mississippi	7.6	Delaware	5.1	Massachusetts	4.4
Utah	16.1	South Carolina	7.3	Maine	5.0	New York	4.4
California	13.3	Virginia	6.7	Pennsylvania	4.8	Indiana	4.2
Minnesota	10.0	North Carolina	6.7	Arkansas	4.8	Maryland	4.2
Oregon	9.6	Kentucky	6.6	New Jersey	4.7	Ohio	4.1
Nebraska	9.1	Michigan	6.3	Iowa	4.7	Vermont	3.6
Georgia	9.1	Wisconsin	6.2	Illinois	4.6	New Hampshire	3.6
Florida	9.0	Louisiana	6.1	Missouri	4.6	District of Columbia	3.0
Texas	8.3	Kansas	5.7				

UNKNOWN.							
Dakota	50.0	Alabama	14.4	Louisiana	9.7	Pennsylvania	6.3
New Mexico	30.9	Arkansas	14.2	Iowa	9.6	New York	5.7
North Carolina	19.7	Mississippi	13.8	Indiana	9.2	New Jersey	5.2
Virginia	19.6	South Carolina	13.5	Illinois	8.8	Rhode Island	5.1
Kentucky	18.4	Missouri	12.6	Wisconsin	8.4	Vermont	5.1
Georgia	18.1	Minnesota	12.0	Kansas	8.3	Connecticut	5.0
Tennessee	15.3	Nebraska	12.0	Ohio	7.2	Maine	3.7
Utah	15.0	Delaware	11.9	California	7.1	Massachusetts	3.0
Florida	14.9	District of Columbia	11.1	Maryland	6.7	New Hampshire	2.3
Texas	14.8	Oregon	11.1	Michigan	6.5	Washington	2.0

TABLE XX.—Ratio of deaths at each age to total deaths at all known ages from each cause.

NUMBER IN EACH AGE TO 10,000 OF ALL KNOWN AGES.

DISEASES.	NUMBER IN EACH AGE TO 10,000 OF ALL KNOWN AGES.																	
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	Over 90 years.
Abscess	265	583	229	70	141	1,800	512	282	530	848	989	1,272	1,236	936	752	547	194	
Anaemia	256	256	256	256		1,025	256		256	1,794	1,538	2,307	1,282	512	512	547	194	
Aneurism							681			909	1,136	2,272	2,954	1,136	681	237		
Angina pectoris			1,666	1,666		3,333							1,666	1,666	1,666	1,666		
Apoplexy	201	94	65	29	48	439	120	84	198	331	295	1,043	1,411	1,785	2,117	1,560	559	52
Asthma	328	373	373	149	89	1,315	224	134	104	164	224	627	1,031	1,494	2,002	1,883	672	119
Bowels, disease of	3,020	1,429	801	273	167	5,692	528	217	360	292	366	490	553	403	528	422	130	12
Bran, &c., disease of	2,227	1,354	835	501	332	5,251	1,034	505	444	375	325	620	561	391	283	160	43	3
Bronchitis	2,846	1,277	604	333	208	5,271	563	198	208	490	432	651	656	495	537	391	93	5
Cancer	115	88	63	30	42	340	97	21	97	124	246	1,079	1,686	2,185	2,042	1,398	586	94
Carbuncle	612	204	204	102	204	1,326	204	102	204	306	306	816	2,040	1,530	2,040	510	408	204
Cephalitis	2,889	1,727	960	503	354	6,435	1,100	518	419	329	257	350	235	159	124	54	13	
Child-birth								41	977	1,984	2,186	3,767	1,004	36				
Cholera	835	613	543	301	150	2,444	1,217	362	362									
Cholera infantum	6,181	2,797	735	185	100	10,000												
Chorea		363		181		545	1,636	2,545	1,818	545								
Cold water													1,272	909	363	181	181	
Consumption											4,000	4,000	2,000					
Convulsions	358	209	120	60	46	794	168	224	809	1,320	1,313	1,939	1,261	898	702	436	111	14
Croup	5,622	1,270	658	337	191	8,080	410	144	202	186	160	266	170	110	122	90	39	14
Cyanosis	3,557	1,814	1,586	1,193	749	8,901	944	73	15	11	12	9	7	8	8	3	3	
Cystitis	6,896	1,034	344	689	344	9,310	344											
Debility	331	55	220	165	110	883	220	220	220	441	276	718	1,160	497	2,209	2,430	497	220
Delirium tremens	2,320	553	285	145	93	3,352	140	65	103	234	243	464	553	787	1,247	1,565	975	220
Diabetes	29	103	155	77	51	415	649	17	52	632	966	3,462	2,987	1,247	439	158	17	17
Diarrhoea	3,434	2,728	1,076	321	158	7,718	314	127	114	157	196	335	278	236	220	202	91	5
Diphtheria	998	968	926	1,052	907	4,852	2,790	1,010	450	216	186	168	120	78	90	12	12	6
Dropsy	323	302	260	221	144	1,252	495	320	349	429	412	940	1,066	1,259	1,623	1,287	482	79
Dysentery	2,373	2,370	1,267	550	275	6,837	626	237	182	235	229	413	311	300	262	196	89	17
Dyspepsia	276	168	96	72	48	661	156	60	204	300	384	1,250	1,237	2,007	2,307	1,117	312	
Enteritis	2,413	1,133	532	265	184	4,549	631	473	454	460	420	785	638	562	544	352	112	14
Epilepsy	1,526	401	200	100	2,389	381	381	823	1,004	742	1,746	1,084	622	421	261	140		
Erysipelas	2,880	765	364	236	120	4,367	397	324	390	382	379	743	597	747	714	663	244	47
Fever intermittent	1,288	857	600	545	396	3,682	1,292	637	600	551	419	908	613	536	448	233	63	10
Fever, remittent	1,341	952	643	395	310	3,641	947	505	700	760	580	883	597	523	461	288	79	10
Fever, typhoid	305	292	286	209	204	1,299	876	877	1,444	1,391	884	1,194	788	601	404	177	50	8

MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE XX.—Ratio of deaths at each age to total deaths at all known ages from each cause—Continued.

NUMBER IN EACH AGE TO 10,000 OF ALL KNOWN AGES.

DISEASES.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	Over 90 years.
Fistula.....	540	270	270	270	274	1,081	570	270	540	1,351	2,432	1,351	1,351	1,081				
Gastritis.....	1,364	785	539	235	274	3,199	667	372	500	500	569	1,216	981	902	588	353	137	9
Gout.....										263	526	526	1,578	2,368	2,368	1,315	526	
Heart, &c., disease of....	720	201	96	70	85	1,174	429	381	440	459	476	1,112	1,152	1,258	1,543	1,216	323	31
Heat.....	139	27	223	279	139	810	586	307	586	810	1,117	2,206	1,815	949	614	111	55	27
Hemorrhage.....	1,099	257	151	136	98	1,743	439	318	750	940	1,046	1,796	1,167	667	591	394	121	22
Hepatitis.....	703	452	301	201	150	1,809	954	201	251	552	402	1,306	1,306	1,407	1,256	552		
Hernia.....	974	111	111	111	55	1,361	111	111	388	638	416	1,000	1,361	1,388	1,527	1,250	333	111
Hydrocephalus.....	3,806	2,533	1,343	519	398	8,601	750	173	85	64	43	93	55	58	38	29	5	
Hydrophobia.....	263	789	263	789	526	2,311	2,105	1,315	263	1,052		789	526	789	263	263		
Ileus.....	1,363	227	227	227		1,818	681	681	227	909	1,136	1,136	1,590	1,363		454		
Infantile.....	9,789	160	35	8	6	10,000												
Inflammation.....	2,344	978	690	250	174	4,438	743	386	333	455	531	895	584	508	569	379	159	15
Influenza.....	3,844	1,220	493	441	337	6,337	493	389	129	129	129	233	233	415	312	571	493	129
Insanity.....								68	367	574	781	2,321	1,908	1,770	1,241	781	160	22
Intemperance.....									130	413	697	2,429	2,886	1,982	1,089	326	43	
Ischuria.....	909	181	363	363		1,454	363	363	727	181	545	2,363	727	1,272	1,090	909		
Jaundice.....	2,294	352	338	294	323	3,602	823	161	220	323	397	705	750	882	1,000	823	279	29
Joints, &c., disease of....	381	152	229	534	229	1,526	1,603	1,755	1,221	610	687	916	381	381	305	229	381	
Kidney, &c., disease of..	245	183	73	98	73	674	183	147	232	404	514	1,188	1,164	1,151	1,997	1,776	539	24
Laryngitis.....	1,111	1,250	555	555	833	4,305	1,111	138	416	694	416	672	833	416	416	138	138	
Liver, disease of.....	896	448	281	136	101	1,862	338	216	311	410	512	1,078	1,367	1,549	1,431	729	178	11
Lungs, disease of.....	2,283	968	554	264	181	4,251	512	240	414	445	347	822	696	730	708	607	201	22
Malformation.....	7,438	1,157	495	247		9,338	165	165	82		82					82		
Marasmus.....	4,679	1,803	907	276	154	7,820	353	132	154	221	187	298	210	265	221	99	33	
Measles.....	1,949	2,267	1,657	851	482	7,208	1,059	384	333	305	169	236	138	69	69	23	5	2
Mortification.....	607	285	142	71	142	1,250	321	321	321	357	392	857	928	1,107	1,285	1,392	1,250	214
Necrosis.....	380	760	326	163	271	1,902	869	1,195	815	1,032	597	706	869	1,105	597	217		
Neuralgia.....	531	210	243	155	166	1,306	476	409	653	664	675	1,495	1,162	996	1,173	719	243	22
Old age.....																		
Ovarian dropsy.....										1,111		3,333	2,222	2,222	1,111			
Paralysis.....	88	66	54	23	41	274	90	92	90	125	175	484	778	1,419	2,353	2,660	1,309	144
Paramenia.....								945	1,216	1,013	945	2,432	2,500	945				
Parotitis.....	1,300	1,626	1,056	1,219	975	6,178	1,544	162	650	243	243	243	81	243	162			
Pericarditis.....	1,224	204	408			1,836	204	816	816	612	816	1,428	1,428	816	816	816	408	
Peritonitis.....	619	530	176		88	1,415	265	530	1,061	2,212	1,238	1,858	619	353	176	265		
Phlebitis.....	1,200	400		400	2,000	800	400	1,200	800	1,200	2,000	400	800	400				
Pleurisy.....	833	277	150	31	95	1,388	365	388	539	587	555	1,071	1,380	1,230	1,209	849	309	23
Pneumonia.....	1,863	969	537	280	183	3,834	518	353	572	641	516	920	791	684	621	388	132	19
Prostate, disease of.....															5,000	5,000		
Puerperal fever.....								41	954	2,680	2,085	3,266	896	67	8			
Purpura and scurvy.....	1,012	1,392	759	632	379	4,177	126	253	506	506	506	1,265	759	1,392	253	253		
Quinsy.....	1,575	917	835	890	657	4,876	1,890	561	438	356	260	520	465	150	246	178	27	27
Rheumatism.....	133	53	95	85	101	468	803	851	782	601	463	1,080	1,106	1,053	1,495	936	319	37
Scarlatina.....	985	1,304	1,472	1,310	1,044	6,118	2,709	653	253	81	54	53	28	21	14	6	2	
Scrofula.....	1,658	1,265	777	414	351	4,467	1,099	762	680	603	495	655	407	318	314	155	29	7
Skin, disease of.....	7,703	1,116	364	182	102	9,470	176	39	22	22	39	45	56	51	28	34	11	
Small-pox.....	1,851	1,063	764	575	307	4,562	953	307	464	858	827	717	472	417	228	102	70	15
Spleen, disease of.....	1,521	946	705	584	343	4,100	955	686	547	538	473	853	689	500	435	176	46	
Splenitis.....	657	1,052	394	131	394	2,631	526	526	131	394	657	1,710	1,578	1,447	263	131		
Still-born.....	10,000					10,000												
Stomach, disease of.....	1,423	437	437	364	72	2,737	364	255	255	437	364	875	1,021	1,058	1,715	766	145	
Stone.....	268	134	134	104	89	730	149	223	178	119	104	417	476	849	2,354	2,727	1,505	163
Sudden death.....	2,460	615	258	184	221	3,739	369	307	295	344	442	701	811	873	984	688	332	110
Syphilis.....	1,939	474	258		8	2,758	258		431	1,206	1,077	1,465	1,422	732	474	129	43	
Teething.....	4,014	4,831	1,030	86	37	10,000												
Tetanus.....	4,864	766	389	234	166	6,421	692	488	475	296	216	475	389	234	116	117	18	12
Throat, disease of.....	1,238	1,037	1,111	1,004	907	5,299	2,601	797	336	190	121	201	148	110	96	74	22	
Thrush.....	6,343	1,536	604	208	118	8,820	327	29	59	79	118	208	118	109	39	59	29	
Tumor.....	739	184	117	218	100	1,361	420	302	268	420	571	1,327	1,294	1,647	1,428	806	151	
Ulcer.....	1,182	483	188	188	215	2,258	429	215	349	483	618	1,021	1,075	1,102	1,209	967	215	53
Unknown.....	4,291	1,072	485	234	157	6,241	397	223	250	344	298	537	480	415	404	280	101	21
Uterus, &c., disease of.....							41	82	658	905	1,111	2,304	2,757	1,193	740	164	41	
Whooping-cough.....	443	2,476	1,268	596	373	9,145	646	103	33	14	11	13	7	7	7	9	1	
Worms.....	1,313	2,045	2,170	1,517	897	7,944	1,654	220	45	15	20	25		35	35			
Yellow fever.....	353	276	384	230	261	1,507	661	369	707	1,416	1,830	2,153	707					

RATIO OF DEATHS IN EACH AGE TO TOTAL DEATHS IN ALL AGES FROM EACH CAUSE.

Table XX shows the proportion of the destruction caused by each disease that falls upon each age. Some diseases are seen to be fatal principally to childhood and youth, others to middle life, and others to old age, and others spread their destructiveness over all the ages of man.

In 10,000 who died of *consumption*, 962 were in childhood under 10; 224 in the healthiest period of life, between 10 and 15; 809 in youth, 15 to 20; 4,572 between 20 and 40; 2,159 between 40 and 60; and 1,263 in old age, beyond 60.

Youth is supposed generally to be the special subject of this disease, but the proportion who die out of a definite number of the living is nearly as large in later years.

In England and Wales, during ten years, 1851 to 1860, the deaths from this cause in 1,000,000 living, in each age, were as follows:

TABLE XXI.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
Under 5.....	1,329	1,381	20 to 25.....	4,055	4,289	55 to 65.....	3,333	2,383
5 to 10.....	525	620	25 to 35.....	4,034	4,575	65 to 75.....	2,389	1,635
10 to 15.....	763	1,292	35 to 45.....	4,005	4,175	75 to 85.....	977	754
15 to 20.....	2,397	3,515	45 to 55.....	3,830	3,120	Over 85.....	549	474

The force of mortality from consumption increased from childhood to the age 25 to 35, when it was the greatest, and declined thereafter unto extreme old age.*

Dr. Augustus A. Gould, the learned president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, says, in the Twenty-second Registration Report of Massachusetts, that the deaths from diseases reported as consumption during the years 1860 and 1862 were to the living under 10, one in 825; 10 to 50, one in 262; over 50, one in 157. The doctor adds, very properly, that probably many diseases, in both infancy and old age, reported as consumption, were not tuberculous phthisis, but some other disease of the lungs or affections of the organs of nutrition.

Convulsions is a disease of childhood. Four-fifths of the deaths from this cause were under 5.

Croup is still more a children's malady, nearly nine-tenths of all dying before they had passed their fifth year.

Apoplexy destroyed few in early life. In 10,000 deaths from this cause 439 were under 5; 1,028 were between 5 and 30; 2,554 between 30 and 50; and about 6,000 over 50.

Bronchitis destroyed half its subjects under 5. The others were, one-twentieth between 5 and 10, and the same between 60 and 70. The others were distributed in various proportions through all the after ages, the largest being one-eighth, between 30 and 50.

The burden of *cancer* fell on mature and old age, between 40 and 70, when 5,913 died from its ravages, in 10,000, in all ages.

Diphtheria destroyed 4,852 under 5, and 2,790 between 5 and 10, and few in old age, in 10,000, in all periods of life.

Dysentery lays its heaviest burden on childhood, taking away about seven-tenths of its victims before they passed their fifth year.

Enteritis and *erysipelas* each found more than one-quarter of its victims under 1 year, and more than four-tenths under 5.

Epilepsy was chiefly fatal to childhood and middle age.

More than one-third of the deaths from *remittent fever* were under 5; nearly a tenth between 5 and 10; and a twelfth between 30 and 40. It was less, though nearly equally fatal, in the other periods of life.

Typhus fever was less fatal in childhood, destroying a proportion about one-third as large as the remittent. Its force was expended, in larger degree, on youth and early manhood, but all other ages fell beneath its ravages.

Nearly one-eighth of the deaths from *diseases of the heart* were of children under 5. Comparatively few died from this cause from 5 to 30, when its force was greatly increased, and was at its height in old age, between 60 and 70, when nearly one-sixth of all the deaths from this cause took place.

Hydrocephalus is a disease of childhood. Nearly two-fifths of its victims were under 1, nearly nine-tenths under 5, and only 470 out of 10,000 were over 15.

Nearly two-thirds of the deaths from *influenza* were under 5, and more than seven-tenths under 15. Beyond that age few died until after 50, when the mortality from this cause increased, and was at its height between 70 and 80, when nearly 6 per cent. of all the deaths from this cause happened. Considering the greatly reduced proportion of the people at this age, this ratio, one-sixteenth of all, shows a high rate of death from influenza in old age.

Disease of the urinary organs was principally fatal in old age, nearly half being over 60 before they fell beneath its attacks.

Marasmus and *measles* had their greatest effect in childhood, when about three-quarters of their fatal work was done.

Pneumonia effected 18 per cent. of its work on infants under 1 year; 38 per cent. on children under 5; 5 per cent. between 5 and 10; 3.5 per cent. between 10 and 15; and a little more than 5 per cent. in each quinquennial period from 15 to 30; somewhat less than 10 per cent. from 30 to 40; and from that time the proportion declined in each period, yet not so rapidly as the proportion of the living in those respective ages. This disease had, then, its greatest proportionate fatality in the early and late periods of life, yet no age was free from its destructive influence.

* Supplement to Twenty-fifth Report Registrar General of England, p. ix.