

SECTION VII.

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The data furnished by the census returns for the calculation of death rates of persons engaged in different occupations are not sufficient in quantity or accuracy to give reliable results for more than a few occupations embracing large numbers of people, or for classes of occupations including several distinct occupations of generally similar character or influence upon the health of the people employed therein.

It is unfortunate in this connection that the returns of deaths for the registration areas, which are by far the most complete in point of numbers, do not permit the same detail in classification of occupations as the enumerators' returns, which are less complete. The enumerators had specific instructions concerning distinctions to be maintained in reporting occupations, but the physicians' certificates used in the registration areas did not require the same distinctions to be made, and in fact in many registration localities the item of occupation was very indifferently supplied in the records of deaths. (See Section I, introductory and explanatory remarks concerning registration returns.) This was particularly the case in the registration cities in the nonregistration states, in which the forms of certificates used varied so greatly, and in some of which the occupations of decedents were not called for at all. This fact will largely account for the differences between the death rates in these cities and those in the registration states.

In the registration states also the data as to the deaths by occupations contained in Tables 5 to 9, inclusive, Part IV, are not commensurate with the corresponding data as to the occupations of the population, on account of the difference in the source of the returns, and because the physicians had no such instructions as the enumerators. For example, a physician would, in many cases, report a retail dealer in dry goods dying under his charge as a "merchant" or "storekeeper", and the same would necessarily be classified with "dealers not specified". The result of this is that the death rate of dealers "not specified" is too high (16.84 per 1,000), while that of retail dry goods dealers is too low (3.70 per 1,000). In the same way a physician might state the occupation of a decedent as "mill operative", where the enumerator would distinguish the same as "cotton mill operative".

For these reasons the tables given in this analysis in relation to occupation are somewhat condensed, certain occupations specified in detail in the general tables being combined to secure greater uniformity in classification and larger numbers.

The lack of completeness in the return of deaths for the greater part of the United States precludes any calculation of the death rate of persons engaged in occupations for the country as a whole, either in the aggregate or for any specific occupation or class of occupations. This can only be done for the registration areas.

Of 277,738 males 10 years of age and over dying in the United States during the census year, 188,315, or 69 per cent, were reported as having a designated occupation. In females 10 years of age and over there were 252,962 deaths, of which number 42,914, or 17 per cent, were reported as having a designated occupation.

Taking the whole registration area, there were 124,591 deaths reported among males 10 years of age and over, 71,346 of whom were engaged in designated occupations. For the females 10 years of age and over the total number of deaths in this area was 113,843, and of those having designated occupations, 13,654.

Table 6, Part IV, gives the number of deaths in the United States, each registration state, and the remainder of the United States among males engaged in certain occupations and classes of occupations, during the census year, with distinctions of color, birthplaces of mothers, and certain age periods.

Table 8, Part IV, gives the same information for females.

Table 7, Part IV, gives the deaths in the United States, reported from registration and nonregistration sources, in registration states, in cities in the registration states, and in the rural parts of the same states, among the males engaged in certain occupations and classes of occupations, with distinctions of color, general nativity, and parental nativity, and with specifications of certain causes of death.

Table 9, Part IV, gives the same information for females.

Table 16, Part I, shows for the United States, for the registration area and its subdivisions, and for the nonregistration area, the proportion of deaths from each of certain causes and classes of causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among males engaged in each occupation and class of occupations.

Table 17, Part I, gives the same information for the females.

Table 18, Part I, gives for the registration area and its subdivisions the death rate from each of certain causes and classes of causes among males engaged in each specified occupation or class of occupations per 100,000 of corresponding population.

Table 19, Part I, gives the death rates of females, with the same distinctions.

Table 20, Part I, gives for the United States, the registration states, and the remainder of the United States the number of deaths at known ages and the proportion in each of 8 age groups per 1,000 at known ages among males engaged in each specified occupation or class of occupations.

Table 21, Part I, gives the same information for females.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES.

The list of occupations included in the general tables for the males embraces 102 titles, grouped into eight classes. This list does not include every distinct occupation reported, but covers all in which either the number of the population employed or of the deaths is sufficient to give results of any value. The general occupation tables compiled for the population cover 218 titles, giving the occupation of 18,821,090 males, of which number some 17,765,270 are included in the 102 titles embraced in the tables showing the deaths. The difference, which is 1,055,820, is but 5.94 per cent of the whole number, and is distributed among 116 occupations.

It is probable that so far as results showing the influence of occupation upon the death rates are concerned the list of 102 titles should be considerably reduced, and in fact it has been thought best to reduce this number to 89 in the tables given in this analysis, owing principally to the fact that the return of deaths was largely secured from registration sources, as explained above.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the aggregate number of the population and of the deaths, with the number in each class of occupations and the proportions in each class per 1,000 of the total:

POPULATION AND DEATHS IN EACH CLASS AND PROPORTION PER 1,000.	United States.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.	Remainder of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Population, all classes	17,765,270	5,809,803	3,491,407	2,043,724	1,447,683	2,318,396	11,955,407
Professional	525,404	207,268	116,873	80,552	36,321	90,395	318,190
Clerical and official	991,436	624,120	324,632	261,706	62,926	300,094	367,310
Mercantile and trading	980,621	528,225	290,951	223,218	67,733	237,274	453,396
Entertainment	192,193	102,623	54,771	40,803	13,969	47,852	89,570
Personal service, police, and military	258,911	149,834	78,243	63,815	14,428	71,591	109,077
Laboring and servant	2,151,103	947,088	468,721	311,002	157,629	478,397	1,204,015
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	3,353,825	1,975,937	1,167,886	827,998	339,888	608,051	1,377,888
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor	9,305,717	1,274,702	989,430	234,541	755,389	284,772	8,031,015
Proportion in each class per 1,000:							
Professional	29.57	35.68	33.47	39.41	25.09	38.99	26.62
Clerical and official	55.81	107.43	92.81	128.05	43.05	129.44	30.72
Mercantile and trading	55.54	90.92	83.33	109.22	46.79	102.34	38.34
Entertainment	10.82	17.66	15.69	19.90	9.65	20.64	7.49
Personal service, police, and military	14.57	25.79	22.41	31.22	9.97	30.89	9.12
Laboring and servant	121.08	163.02	134.25	152.23	108.88	206.31	100.71
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	189.70	340.10	334.50	405.14	234.78	248.54	115.25
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor	523.82	219.41	283.53	114.76	521.79	122.83	671.74
Deaths, all classes	188,315	71,346	48,306	32,071	16,255	23,040	116,969
Professional	7,121	2,790	1,835	1,202	543	964	4,322
Clerical and official	6,057	4,802	3,177	2,684	493	1,625	2,155
Mercantile and trading	9,460	5,506	3,565	2,873	692	2,001	3,894
Entertainment	2,413	1,342	796	647	149	546	1,071
Personal service, police, and military	3,008	1,871	1,204	1,054	150	667	1,137
Laboring and servant	32,070	17,278	10,588	7,624	2,762	6,692	14,792
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	36,430	22,498	15,138	11,618	3,520	7,355	13,937
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor	90,856	15,195	12,005	4,079	7,926	3,190	75,661
Proportion in each class per 1,000:							
Professional	37.81	39.23	37.99	40.29	33.45	41.83	36.05
Clerical and official	36.94	67.31	65.77	83.69	30.37	70.53	18.42
Mercantile and trading	50.23	78.01	73.80	89.58	42.62	86.85	33.29
Entertainment	12.81	18.81	16.48	20.17	9.18	23.70	9.16
Personal service, police, and military	15.97	26.22	21.92	32.86	9.24	28.95	9.72
Laboring and servant	170.30	242.17	219.14	243.06	170.13	290.45	126.46
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	193.45	315.20	313.38	362.26	216.82	319.23	119.15
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor	482.47	212.98	248.52	127.10	488.20	138.45	646.85

The preceding table shows the proportion and distribution of the occupations included in the various classes throughout the different areas. The most important point shown by it is the difference between the prevailing occupations, or the numbers in certain occupations, in the cities and the rural districts.

It will be seen from this table that in the cities in the registration states the professional class embraced 3.94 per cent of the population returned as engaged in the specified occupations, the corresponding percentage in the rural districts being 2.51. In the clerical and official class the percentage of population in the cities was 12.81 and in the rural districts it was 4.31. The percentage in the mercantile and trading class in the cities was 10.92 and in the rural districts 4.68. In the class engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the percentage of the population in the cities was 40.51 and in the rural districts 23.48, while the percentage of the class engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor pursuits was 52.18 in the rural districts against 11.48 for the same class in the cities.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the areas designated as the rural districts in the registration states, and the remainder of the United States (or nonregistration area), although largely rural, both include many smaller cities and towns; also, that while the class engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations includes farmers and others in agricultural pursuits essentially rural in character, it also includes a large proportion of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., and steam railroad employes engaged in transportation, which is more peculiar to the cities.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates of males engaged in each class of occupations, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
All classes.....	12.28	13.84	15.69	11.21	9.94
Professional.....	13.60	15.70	16.04	14.95	10.00
Clerical and official.....	7.69	9.80	10.26	7.91	5.41
Mercantile and trading.....	10.54	12.25	12.87	10.22	8.43
Entertainment.....	13.08	14.53	15.86	10.07	11.41
Personal service, police, and military.....	12.40	15.39	10.52	10.40	9.32
Laboring and servant.....	18.24	22.58	25.15	17.53	13.90
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	11.38	12.96	14.00	10.38	9.10
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor.....	11.92	12.13	17.39	10.49	11.20

This table indicates that the highest death rate in the registration area occurred in the laboring and servant class (18.24) and the lowest in the clerical and official class (7.69). For reasons given above, the figures for the registration states are more accurate than those for registration cities in other states, and, therefore, are more reliable than those for the total registration area. In the registration states the death rates for each class are higher in the cities than in the rural districts, the highest death rate (25.15) being in the laboring and servant class in the cities.

The age distribution of the population furnishing the deaths is an important factor to be considered in connection with the death rates of persons engaged in different occupations.

The following table shows the number and percentage of the population and of decedents, in each of four age groups, engaged in the specified occupations in the registration states:

POPULATION AND DEATHS.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	3,491,407	853,000	1,587,177	800,280	197,284
Per cent at each age.....		24.45	45.45	22.92	5.65
Deaths.....	48,308	4,762	14,748	14,728	13,827
Per cent at each age.....		9.86	30.61	30.40	28.62

The registration states form the only area for which corresponding population data have been made up by age groups, but the figures given above will serve as an index of the relative proportions of each class in the several age groups given.

It will be seen from the preceding table that 28.57 per cent of the males engaged in the occupations reported were 45 years of age or over, and that these furnished 59.11 per cent of the deaths. Of females, 12.11 per cent were 45 years of age or over, and more than one-half of the deaths occurred among these. Nearly one-third of the whole number of deaths among males occurred at 65 years or over and in less than 6 per cent of the population, and nearly one-quarter of the deaths among females occurred in the same age group, which embraced less than 2 per cent of the population.

Table 14, Part I, shows, for those engaged in each selected occupation and class of occupations in the registration states, the population and the deaths, in each of four age groups, with the corresponding death rates per 1,000 of population.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males reported as engaged in each class of occupations, in the aggregate, and in each of four age groups; the number of deaths reported among the same classes during the census year, and the percentage of the population and of the deaths in each age group.

POPULATION AND DEATHS; CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER.					PER CENT.			
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population:									
Professional	116,873	16,049	61,623	30,613	8,085	13.73	52.72	26.19	6.92
Clerical and official.....	324,032	111,162	138,947	59,327	10,197	34.36	42.88	18.31	3.15
Mercantile and trading.....	290,951	53,428	149,154	73,652	12,393	18.36	51.37	25.31	4.27
Entertainment.....	54,771	8,879	30,655	13,403	1,658	16.21	55.97	24.47	3.93
Personal service, police, and military.	78,243	13,555	42,000	19,994	3,025	17.32	53.68	24.40	3.87
Laboring and servant.....	468,721	121,874	210,222	101,629	20,710	26.00	44.85	21.68	4.42
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	1,107,856	309,004	546,934	247,479	45,554	26.54	40.83	21.19	3.60
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor.	980,930	218,839	407,342	255,089	95,662	22.11	41.15	25.77	9.66
Deaths:									
Professional	1,835	81	522	585	641	4.41	28.45	31.88	34.93
Clerical and official.....	3,177	635	1,271	810	393	21.56	40.01	25.50	12.97
Mercantile and trading.....	3,565	188	1,110	1,350	912	6.27	31.14	22.72	11.02
Entertainment.....	796	76	392	244	84	9.55	49.25	30.05	10.55
Personal service, police, and military.	1,204	88	471	439	206	7.31	39.12	36.46	17.11
Laboring and servant.....	10,586	1,186	3,566	3,374	2,379	11.20	33.69	31.87	22.47
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	15,138	1,555	5,021	4,982	3,538	10.27	33.17	32.91	23.37
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor.	12,005	903	2,395	2,944	5,674	7.52	19.95	24.52	47.26

This table shows the importance of taking into consideration the age distribution of the population contributing the deaths in comparing the death rates in one class of occupations with the average rates for all classes, with each other, or with those in occupations in the same class.

It will be seen that in the age group 15 to 25 years, the greatest proportions of population occurred in the clerical and official class (34.36 per cent) and the class engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries (26.54 per cent), while in the age period 65 years and over the greatest proportions of population occurred in the professional class (6.92 per cent) and the class engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor pursuits (9.66 per cent). The greatest proportions of population in the age group 45 to 65 years also occurred in these classes, being for the professional class 26.19 per cent and for the class engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor pursuits 25.77 per cent.

The age distribution of those in each individual occupation included in the several classes will be compared with the total of the class to which it belongs in the following discussion upon occupations in detail.

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The following table shows, for the registration States, the death rate of all males and of males engaged in each class of occupations, in the aggregate, and in each of four age groups, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

ALL MALES, AND MALES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS AND CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
All males	21.54	7.10	11.50	23.04	78.30
Males in specified occupations	13.84	5.58	9.29	18.43	70.09
Professional	15.70	5.05	8.47	10.11	79.28
Clerical and official	9.80	0.16	9.15	13.65	38.54
Mercantile and trading	12.25	3.52	7.43	17.11	73.59
Entertainment.....	14.53	8.56	12.79	18.20	59.66
Personal service, police, and military.....	15.39	6.49	11.21	22.99	68.10
Laboring and servant.....	22.58	9.73	16.96	33.20	114.87
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	12.96	5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor.....	12.13	4.13	5.88	11.54	59.31

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate in each age group occurred in the laboring and servant class, and that the lowest death rate occurred in those engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor pursuits and in the clerical and official class.

This table shows the difference in the death rates of all males, including those unoccupied or engaged in other than the occupations specified in the general tables under this head and those engaged in the selected occupations. The gross death rate for all males (21.54 per 1,000) and for males engaged in the specified occupations (13.84 per 1,000) are not strictly comparable, as the former is based upon deaths occurring at any age and includes a large proportion of children not found in the latter. Above the age of 15 years it will be seen that the death rates of males in designated occupations are uniformly lower than those of all males.

The following table shows the death rate of all males, of occupied males, and of males in each of certain occupations in each of two age groups in the registration states, with the mortality of those in each class, or occupation, in comparison with the corresponding results in England, as shown by the report of the registrar-general:

OCCUPATIONS.	DEATH RATES.				COMPARATIVE MORTALITY AT 25 TO 65 YEARS. BASED ON AN EQUAL NUMBER OF MALES IN EACH OCCUPATION, DIVIDED EQUALLY AS TO AGES.		
	England, 1880-1882.		Registration states, 1890.		England, 1,000 deaths among all males.	Registration states.	
	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.		1,000 deaths among all males.	1,000 deaths among occupied males.
All males.....	10.18	25.27	11.59	23.04	1,000	1,000	1,249
Occupied males	9.71	24.61	9.29	18.43	967	800	1,000
Clergymen.....	4.64	15.93	5.88	14.72	556	574	716
Lawyers.....	7.54	23.13	8.50	21.63	842	833	1,046
Physicians and surgeons	11.57	28.03	9.52	21.15	1,122	870	1,086
Teachers.....	6.41	19.84	6.18	14.35	719	578	722
Musicians and teachers of music.....	13.78	32.39	10.59	25.65	1,914	1,014	1,206
Commercial travelers and salesmen.....	9.04	25.03	5.78	12.07	948	531	603
Apothecaries, pharmacists, etc.....	10.58	25.10	11.47	27.79	1,015	1,099	1,371
Butchers	12.16	29.08	11.83	28.24	1,170	1,080	1,349
Bakers and confectioners	8.70	20.12	11.19	28.45	958	1,101	1,374
Barbers and hairdressers	13.64	33.25	11.80	24.89	1,327	1,049	1,311
Tailors	10.73	26.47	8.57	28.17	1,051	984	1,226
Boot and shoe makers.....	9.31	23.36	8.65	21.20	921	835	1,042
Bookbinders	11.73	29.72	16.67	13.76	1,167	1,012	1,271
Plasterers and whitewashers	7.79	25.07	13.20	25.56	896	1,124	1,404
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	9.55	24.77	9.31	21.90	903	878	1,095
Carpenters and joiners	7.77	21.74	7.11	16.60	820	667	833
Blacksmiths.....	9.29	25.07	9.02	18.56	973	792	939

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rate of all males (without regard to occupation) in the age group 25 to 45 years in the registration states (11.59) was somewhat higher than the English rate at this age (10.16), but that the rate of males in the age group 45 to 65 years in the registration states (23.04) was less than the English rate at this age (25.27).

The death rates of occupied males in each age group were lower than those of all males in both England and the registration states, and were lower in the registration states than in England.

In the age group 25 to 45 years the death rates in the registration states were higher than in England among clergymen (registration states, 5.88; England, 4.64), lawyers (registration states, 8.50; England, 7.54), apothecaries, pharmacists, etc. (registration states, 11.47; England, 10.58), bakers and confectioners (registration states, 11.19; England, 8.70), bookbinders (registration states, 16.67; England, 11.73), and plasterers and whitewashers (registration states, 13.20; England, 7.79), and were lower among males in all other occupations specified.

In the age group 45 to 65 years the death rates were higher in the registration states than in England among apothecaries, pharmacists, etc. (registration states, 27.79; England, 25.16), bakers and confectioners (registration states, 28.45; England, 26.12), tailors (registration states, 28.17; England, 26.47), and plasterers and whitewashers (registration states, 25.56; England, 25.07), and were lower for males in all other occupations specified.

The three last columns, showing the comparative mortality at 25 to 65 years, require some explanation, the purpose being to show the number of deaths which would occur in each occupation if the number engaged was the same in each, and of similar proportions as to the age groups 25 to 45 and 45 to 65 years.

In making the computations given in columns 5 and 6, the average death rate of all males at 25 to 65 years is used to determine the number of males between these ages necessary to produce 1,000 deaths at the given rate, and the number thus ascertained is subdivided into the two age groups upon the basis of the proportion existing in the population furnishing the original rate.

In the registration states there were 2,711,129 males between 25 and 65 years of age, 1,788,854 being between 25 and 45 and 922,275 between 45 and 65 years. At the average death rate (15.49) there were 1,000 deaths to each 64,558 males between 25 and 65 years of age, and of this 64,558 males, 42,597 were under and 21,961 were over 45 years of age. These numbers correspond very closely with those in the English report, namely, 64,641 between 45 and 65 years, with 41,920 under and 22,721 over 45 years.

The figures in column 6 indicate the number of deaths that would have occurred in the several occupations out of 64,558 males of whom 42,597 were under and 21,961 were over 45 years of age at the death rates in each age group obtained from the numbers actually reported. For instance, 42,597 clergymen at 25 to 45 years, with a death rate of 5.88 per 1,000, would give 251 deaths; and 21,961 at 45 to 65 years, with a death rate of 14.72, would give 323 deaths, making a total of 574, which represents the average mortality of clergymen between 25 and 65 years as compared with the standard, or average, mortality of all males, which is stated as 1,000.

It will be seen from the preceding table that the comparative mortality figures for males in the registration states were higher than in England among clergymen (registration states, 574; England, 556), apothecaries, pharmacists, etc. (registration states, 1,099; England, 1,015), and bakers and confectioners (registration states, 1,101; England, 958), and were lower in all other occupations specified.

It will also be seen that in the registration states the comparative mortality figures were higher than the standard figure for all males (1,000) for musicians and teachers of music (1,014), apothecaries, pharmacists, etc. (1,099), butchers (1,080), bakers and confectioners (1,101), barbers and hairdressers (1,049), bookbinders (1,012), and plasterers and whitewashers (1,124), and lower than the standard or average figures for all other occupations.

While these figures show the relative mortality of males in each occupation in comparison with the average mortality of all males, and indicate the relative mortality of males in each occupation in comparison with others, the latter is best shown by taking the total occupied males as the standard of comparison, and this is done in column 7, from which it will be seen that the mortality figure for all males is 1,249, that for occupied males being stated as 1,000. It will also be seen that the relative mortality figure for males in nearly all the occupations specified was higher than the average figure for occupied males.

The preceding table gives all the occupations which are fairly comparable with those given in the English report, as there are differences in the classification or grouping of the occupations.

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The following table shows, for the full list of occupations, in the registration states the comparative mortality in each occupation and class of occupations, computed, as in the preceding table, upon the bases of 1,000 deaths among all males between 25 and 65 years, and per 1,000 males of the same ages in the selected occupations:

OCCUPATIONS.	ON BASIS OF 1,000 DEATHS AMONG—		OCCUPATIONS.	ON BASIS OF 1,000 DEATHS AMONG—	
	All males.	Occupied males.		All males.	Occupied males.
All males, and occupied males.....	1,000	1,249	Class G—Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Continued.		
Total selected occupations.....	800	1,000	Bookbinders.....	1,012	1,271
Class A—Professional.....	780	974	Boot and shoe makers.....	835	1,042
Actors.....	1,308	1,638	Brass foundry and copper-smiths.....	676	845
Architects, artists, and teachers of art, designers, etc.....	805	1,007	Brewers, distillers, and rectifiers.....	1,030	1,283
Clergymen.....	574	716	Brick and tile makers and terra-cotta workers.....	194	242
Dentists.....	808	1,008	Butchers.....	1,080	1,340
Engineers and surveyors.....	340	424	Cabinet makers and upholsterers.....	878	1,095
Journalists.....	1,035	1,355	Carpenters and joiners.....	667	833
Lawyers.....	838	1,046	Cigar makers and tobacco workers.....	1,301	1,624
Musicians and teachers of music.....	1,014	1,260	Clock and watch repairers, jewelers, and opticians.....	2,413	3,019
Physicians and surgeons.....	870	1,080	Compositors, printers, and pressmen.....	663	1,204
Professors, authors, literary, and scientific persons.....	1,477	1,850	Coppers.....	1,033	1,290
Teachers.....	578	722	Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	527	667
Class B—Clerical and official.....	690	863	Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).....	858	1,072
Stenographers and typewriters.....	583	704	Gas works employes.....	507	630
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	995	1,244	Glass blowers and glass workers.....	828	1,035
Bankers, brokers, and officials of companies.....	222	277	Gunsmiths, locksmiths, and bolt makers.....	1,220	1,542
Collectors, auctioneers, and agents.....	576	719	Harness and saddle makers and repairers, trunk makers, etc.....	818	1,022
Newspaper carriers and newsboys.....	2,547	3,170	Hat and cap makers.....	1,400	1,864
Class C—Mercantile and trading.....	692	864	Iron and steel workers.....	708	833
Apothecaries, pharmacists, and dealers in chemical and drugs.....	1,000	1,371	Leather carriers, dressers, finishers, and tanners.....	664	829
Commercial travelers and salesmen.....	531	663	Machinists.....	761	950
Merchants and dealers.....	711	887	Marble and stone cutters.....	974	1,218
Hucksters and peddlers.....	656	1,194	Masons (brick and stone).....	807	1,008
Wine and liquor dealers.....	1,143	1,429	Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	614	768
Class D—Entertainment.....	645	1,182	Millers (flour and grist).....	619	774
Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	720	913	Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	934	1,107
Saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc.....	1,031	1,261	Paper hangers.....	645	808
Class E—Personal service, police, and military.....	982	1,227	Paper mill operatives.....	452	594
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1,049	1,311	Photographers.....	820	1,022
Janitors and sextons.....	954	1,193	Plasterers and whitewashers.....	1,124	1,404
Laundresses.....	1,119	1,386	Plumbers, and gas and steam fitters.....	1,021	1,275
Nurses.....	911	1,138	Potters.....	745	931
Police-men, watchmen, and detectives.....	864	1,081	Rubber factory operatives.....	505	630
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States).....	1,915	2,880	Tailors.....	981	1,226
Undertakers.....	915	1,142	Tinners and tinware makers.....	960	1,200
Class F—Laboring and servant.....	1,452	1,814	Wheelwrights.....	688	858
Laborers.....	1,501	1,875	Class II—Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor.....	504	630
Messenger boys.....	720	902	Boatmen and canalmen.....	1,324	1,654
Servants.....	1,132	1,414	Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, drivers, etc.....	807	1,122
Class G—Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	833	1,040	Farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers.....	347	433
Artificial flower and paper box makers.....	1,257	1,571	Fishermen and oystermen.....	434	543
Bakers and confectioners.....	1,101	1,374	Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers.....	616	768
Blacksmiths.....	792	980	Livery stable keepers and hostlers.....	851	1,063
Bleachers, dyers, and scourers.....	807	1,008	Lumbermen and raftsmen.....	721	900
			Miners.....	902	1,127
			Pilots.....	504	630
			Quarrymen.....	376	469
			Sailors.....	1,820	2,270
			Steam railroad employes.....	559	700
			Stock raisers, herders, and drovers.....	886	1,105
			Telegraph and telephone operators.....	640	815
			Telegraph and telephone linemen and electric light men.....	531	665

It will be seen from this table that the relative mortality of occupied males in comparison with all males between 25 and 65 years of age was higher in the laboring and servant class (1,452) but lower in all other classes, being 780 for the professional class, 690 for the clerical and official class, 945 for the entertainment class, 982 for the personal service, police, and military class, 833 for the class engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 504 for the class engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations.

Upon the basis of 1,000 deaths among occupied males between 25 and 65 years, it will be seen that the comparative mortality of all males was much higher, being 1,249, and that the mortality was above the average (1,000) in the entertainment class (1,182), the personal service, police, and military class (1,227), the laboring and servant class (1,814), and the class engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries (1,040), and was below the average in the professional class (974), the clerical and official class (863), the mercantile and trading class (864), and the class engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor pursuits (630).

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 males engaged in all occupations reported:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	44.30	40.33	47.68	31.22	50.29
Malarial fever.....	12.31	11.74	13.55	9.19	13.16
Rheumatism.....	7.92	9.11	10.32	7.39	6.12
Dropsy.....	7.85	7.82	4.01	13.19	7.89
Heart disease.....	112.55	131.87	138.13	123.02	83.46
Consumption.....	249.65	279.66	363.00	161.15	204.45
Diabetes.....	5.71	6.99	6.26	8.01	3.80
Diseases of the nervous system.....	132.72	158.96	164.90	150.59	93.21
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	263.09	237.27	287.51	166.33	151.61
Diseases of the liver.....	25.11	25.35	31.50	16.58	24.76
Ascites.....	0.76	0.66	0.49	0.90	0.91
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	36.13	40.44	45.95	32.07	29.63
Bright's disease.....	41.46	51.18	60.33	38.27	26.83
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	40.79	49.49	55.29	41.31	27.69
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.72	2.81	3.28	2.14	2.59
Burns and scalds.....	1.93	1.63	2.10	0.97	2.37
Injuries by machinery.....	0.59	0.60	0.83	0.28	0.56
Suicide.....	16.92	15.61	17.66	12.71	18.89
Other accidents and injuries.....	97.54	100.59	112.74	83.44	92.95

It will be seen from the above table that the death rates from the causes specified per 100,000 males engaged in all selected occupations in the registration area, as a whole, and in the registration cities in the nonregistration states, were generally lower than the corresponding rates in the registration states, which is probably due, to a large extent, to the deficient return of occupation of decedents in many of the cities in the nonregistration states. For this reason the general comparison of death rates from the specified causes will be upon the basis of the rates in the registration states, as affording more reliable results.

The preceding table shows that in the registration states the heaviest death rates among males in all specified occupations were from consumption (279.66), diseases of the respiratory system (237.27), diseases of the nervous system (158.96), heart disease (131.87), accidents and injuries, exclusive of suicide, injuries by machinery and burns and scalds (100.59), Bright's disease (51.18), and other diseases of the urinary system (49.49). The death rate from typhoid fever was 40.33, malarial fever 11.74, rheumatism 9.11, diseases of the liver 25.35, and from diseases of the bones and joints 2.81.

The death rate from each cause was higher in the cities of the registration states than in the rural districts, except in case of dropsy (rural, 13.19; cities, 4.01), diabetes (rural, 8.01; cities, 6.26), and ascites (rural, 0.90; cities, 0.49). The death rate from consumption was higher than that from any other cause in every area except the rural part of the registration states, in which the rate from diseases of the respiratory system (166.33) was higher than that for consumption (161.15). The death rates from typhoid fever, malarial fever, and suicide were higher in the registration cities of the nonregistration states than in the registration states.

A special analysis of the death rates from typhoid fever, heart disease, consumption, cancer, diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the nervous system, Bright's disease, and suicide is given under these causes in Section X relating to causes of deaths.

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The following table shows, for the United States, the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes, per 1,000 deaths from all causes among males engaged in all selected occupations reported:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	47.75	86.08	29.15	29.81	27.84	50.61	54.87
Malarial fever	23.46	10.02	8.49	8.04	8.10	13.24	31.66
Rheumatism	8.42	6.45	6.58	6.58	6.59	6.16	9.62
Dropsy	16.34	6.39	5.65	2.56	11.76	7.94	22.41
Heart disease	79.49	91.65	95.31	88.02	109.70	83.98	72.08
Consumption	171.60	203.29	202.13	231.70	143.70	205.73	152.27
Diabetes	5.27	4.65	5.05	3.99	7.15	3.82	5.05
Diseases of the nervous system	94.50	108.08	114.89	105.08	134.28	93.79	80.22
Diseases of the respiratory system	167.36	165.88	171.49	183.22	148.32	153.50	168.57
Diseases of the liver	17.33	20.45	18.32	20.11	14.78	24.91	15.43
Ascites	1.36	0.62	0.48	0.31	0.86	0.91	1.82
Other diseases of the digestive system	31.48	29.42	29.23	29.28	29.13	29.82	32.74
Bright's disease	26.92	33.77	36.99	38.45	34.12	27.00	22.75
Other diseases of the urinary system	27.86	33.22	35.77	35.23	36.83	27.86	24.60
Diseases of the bones and joints	2.86	2.21	2.03	2.09	1.91	2.60	3.25
Burns and scalds	1.66	1.57	1.18	1.04	0.86	2.30	1.72
Injuries by machinery	0.99	0.48	0.43	0.53	0.25	0.56	1.30
Suicide	11.03	13.78	11.28	11.20	11.33	19.01	10.81
Other accidents and injuries	92.02	79.43	72.70	71.84	74.41	93.53	69.69

This table shows that the greatest proportions of deaths in the United States, as a whole, per 1,000 deaths from all causes, were due to consumption (171.60), diseases of the respiratory system (167.36), diseases of the nervous system (94.50), accidents and injuries, other than suicide, injuries by machinery and burns and scalds (92.02), heart disease (79.49), and typhoid fever (47.75).

The proportions of deaths in the nonregistration area (remainder of the United States) due to the specified causes were generally greater than those in the registration area, the exceptions being heart disease, consumption, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the liver, Bright's disease and other diseases of the urinary system, and suicide. In the nonregistration area and in the rural part of the registration states the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system was greater than that due to consumption.

CLASS A—PROFESSIONAL.

The total number of males engaged in occupations included in this class in the United States was 525,464, being 2.96 per cent of the whole number reported in the selected occupations. The number of deaths in this class was 7,121, or 3.78 per cent of the total deaths among males in the selected occupations.

In the registration area the number of males reported in this class was 207,268, being 3.56 per cent of the whole number in the selected occupations. The number of deaths among these was 2,799, or 3.92 per cent of the total deaths of males in the same occupations in this area, and the death rate was 13.50 per 1,000.

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rate at all ages and in each of four age groups, of males engaged in all professional occupations, and in each specified occupation of this class, per 1,000 of corresponding population.

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Class A	15.70	5.05	8.47	19.11	79.28
Actors	15.33	1.84	17.00	26.58	83.33
Architects, artists, and teachers of art, designers, etc.	12.88	6.32	9.43	13.29	53.85
Clergymen	18.24	5.97	5.88	14.72	75.45
Dentists	12.69	2.76	8.35	20.58	44.94
Engineers and surveyors	5.62	1.23	3.14	9.30	53.65
Journalists	16.83	9.49	11.98	26.17	71.79
Lawyers	17.71	8.27	8.50	21.63	70.13
Musicians and teachers of music	15.96	8.68	10.59	25.65	77.13
Physicians and surgeons	21.55	.....	9.52	21.15	103.71
Professors, authors, and literary and scientific persons (a)	33.10	36.29	29.59	27.33	109.76
Teachers (a)	10.35	2.90	6.18	14.35	94.25

a See remarks under professors, authors, and literary and scientific persons.

Excluding professors, authors, literary and scientific persons, and teachers from the comparison of results shown by the preceding table, it will be seen that in the age group 15 to 25 years the average death rate for males in occupations of this class was 5.05 per 1,000, being above this average for journalists (9.49), musicians and teachers of music (8.68), lawyers (8.27), architects, artists and teachers of art, designers, etc. (6.32), and clergymen (5.97).

In the age group 25 to 45 years the average death rate was 8.47 per 1,000, being highest among actors (17.00), journalists (11.98), musicians and teachers of music (10.59), and physicians (9.52). The death rate of lawyers in this age group (8.50) was about the same as the average rate for the professional class.

In the age group 45 to 65 years the average death rate was 19.11 per 1,000, being below this rate only for architects, artists and teachers of art, designers, etc. (13.29), clergymen (14.72), teachers (14.35), and engineers and surveyors (9.30). The highest death rates in this age group occurred among actors (26.58), journalists (26.17), and musicians and teachers of music (25.65).

In the age group 65 years and over the average death rate of males in professional occupations was 79.28 per 1,000, the highest rate occurring among physicians and surgeons (103.71), and the lowest among dentists (44.94).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of males engaged in all professional occupations and in each specified occupation of this class per 1,000 males engaged in each occupation:

OCCUPATION.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Class A	13.50	15.70	16.04	14.95	10.66
Actors	13.52	15.33	16.14	8.37	11.09
Architects, artists and teachers of art, designers, etc.	9.40	12.38	11.82	15.42	5.61
Clergymen	17.79	18.24	19.89	10.78	17.01
Dentists	10.40	12.69	13.14	11.73	7.51
Engineers and surveyors	4.46	5.62	5.48	6.10	3.15
Journalists	14.63	16.83	17.23	15.28	12.01
Lawyers	14.97	17.71	18.91	14.00	11.89
Musicians and teachers of music	13.01	15.96	16.61	11.86	9.61
Physicians and surgeons	19.00	21.55	20.96	22.59	15.74
Professors, authors, literary, and scientific persons (a)	27.21	33.10	35.34	25.21	13.20
Teachers (a)	9.28	10.35	12.80	8.12	7.49

a See remarks under professors, authors, and literary and scientific persons.

It will be seen from this table that the average death rate among males engaged in occupations included in the professional class in the registration states was 15.70 per 1,000. The highest death rate (excluding that of professors, authors, and literary and scientific persons, in regard to which see remarks under this head below) occurred among physicians and surgeons, namely, 21.55 per 1,000, being greater in the rural districts (22.59) than in the cities (20.96). The other death rates above the average for males in occupations of this class were clergymen (18.24), lawyers (17.71), journalists (16.83), and musicians and teachers of music (15.96).

The death rates in the registration cities in the nonregistration states were lower in every case than the corresponding rates in the cities of the nonregistration states, but this is probably due, to a large extent, to a deficient return of occupation of decedents in these cities.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males engaged in professional occupations living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	119,873	16,049	61,623	30,613	8,085
Per cent at each age.....		13.73	52.73	26.19	6.92
Deaths.....	1,835	61	622	535	641
Per cent at each age.....		4.41	23.45	31.88	34.93
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		5.05	8.47	13.11	79.28
Average rate in all classes.....		5.58	9.29	18.43	70.09

The preceding table shows the decreasing proportion of the population in occupations of this class as the age advances, the increasing proportion of deaths and the corresponding increase in the death rates, and represents the average age distribution and death rates in the professional class with which the individual occupations are compared.

The age distribution of males engaged in the several occupations has a great bearing upon the comparative death rates, and this distribution is shown for both the population and the deaths in the tables given for each occupation in detail in the analysis following.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of males engaged in professional occupations from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	39.08	42.78	42.21	44.05	34.29
Malarial fever.....	17.97	17.97	21.10	11.01	16.59
Rheumatism.....	0.17	11.98	9.93	10.52	5.53
Dropsy.....	0.27	0.85	3.72	13.77	5.53
Heart disease.....	156.32	117.07	172.50	189.97	123.33
Consumption.....	197.81	219.04	244.56	102.44	170.36
Diabetes.....	13.03	17.07	14.00	24.78	6.64
Diseases of the nervous system.....	202.64	250.70	217.05	258.80	140.49
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	211.80	254.12	260.70	230.53	157.09
Diseases of the liver.....	34.74	31.00	37.24	19.27	38.73
Ascites.....	0.48	0.80	.....	2.75	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	42.46	48.77	54.02	35.79	34.29
Bright's disease.....	63.69	78.72	81.93	71.58	44.25
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	55.00	73.58	75.73	68.83	30.93
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.89	1.71	1.24	2.75	4.43
Burns and scalds.....	0.96	0.80	.....	2.75	1.11
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	21.71	24.81	27.81	19.27	17.70
Other accidents and injuries.....	55.97	55.62	54.62	57.82	56.42

This table shows that among males in the professional class of occupations in the registration states the highest death rates per 100,000 occurred from diseases of the respiratory system (254.12), diseases of the nervous system (250.70), consumption (219.04), and heart disease (117.97). The death rate from diseases of the nervous system was much higher in this class (250.70) than the average rate from these diseases in all selected occupations (158.96), and the rate from diseases of the respiratory system was slightly higher (professional class, 254.12; all classes, 237.27), but from consumption it was considerably below the average (professional class, 219.04; all classes, 279.66). It was also considerably above the average for diabetes, Bright's disease and other diseases of the urinary system, and suicide. The death rate from diseases of the nervous system in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (140.49) was much lower than the corresponding rate in the cities in the registration states (247.05), and the death rates from Bright's disease and other diseases of the urinary system in the registration cities of the registration states were nearly twice as high as the corresponding rates in the cities in the nonregistration states.

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among males engaged in professional occupations:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	39.46	28.04	27.25	20.32	29.47	32.16	46.27
Malarial fever	20.78	12.86	11.44	13.16	7.37	15.66	25.91
Rheumatism.....	8.57	6.79	7.03	6.19	11.05	5.19	9.72
Dropsy	10.95	4.04	4.30	2.32	9.21	5.19	15.01
Heart disease.....	95.63	115.76	113.35	107.59	127.07	120.33	82.90
Consumption	157.84	146.48	130.51	152.48	108.66	159.75	165.20
Diabetes	8.71	0.65	11.44	9.20	16.5	6.22	8.10
Diseases of the nervous system.....	139.59	150.05	159.67	154.02	173.11	131.74	132.81
Diseases of the respiratory system	149.00	156.84	161.85	162.54	160.22	147.30	143.91
Diseases of the liver	21.01	25.72	20.16	23.22	12.89	38.31	10.44
Ascites	0.70	0.30	0.54	.....	1.84	.....	0.93
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	30.37	31.44	31.06	34.06	23.04	32.16	30.57
Bright's disease	37.64	47.10	50.14	51.08	47.88	41.49	31.47
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	35.11	40.73	46.87	47.21	46.04	29.05	31.47
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.39	2.14	1.00	0.77	1.84	4.15	2.55
Burns and scalds	0.56	0.71	0.54	.....	1.84	1.01	0.46
Injuries by machinery.....	0.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.46
Suicide	13.76	16.08	15.80	17.03	12.89	16.00	12.26
Other accidents and injuries.....	46.34	41.44	35.42	34.06	38.67	52.99	49.51

This table shows that the greatest proportions of deaths of males in the professional class in the United States, as a whole, per 1,000 deaths from all causes, were due to consumption (157.84), diseases of the respiratory system (149.00), diseases of the nervous system (139.59), and heart disease (95.63). In the nonregistration area (remainder of the United States) the proportion of deaths due to consumption (165.20) was greater than in the registration area (146.48), but the proportions due to diseases of the nervous system and diseases of the respiratory system were less than in the nonregistration area.

CLERGYMEN.

The total number of clergymen reported in the United States was 87,060, being 16.57 per cent of the whole number engaged in professional occupations. The number of deaths of clergymen was 1,402, or 19.69 per cent of the deaths among males in the professional class.

In the registration area the number of clergymen reported was 24,352, being 11.99 per cent of the whole number in this class of occupations. The number of deaths of clergymen in this area was 442, or 15.79 per cent of the total deaths in the professional class, and the death rate was 17.79 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of clergymen living at the end of the census year and the number of deaths among clergymen during the census year at all ages and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population	15,624	335	7,478	5,707	2,041
Per cent at each age .....	.....	2.14	47.86	36.53	13.06
Deaths.....	285	2	44	84	154
Per cent at each age .....	.....	0.70	15.44	29.47	51.04
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	.....	5.97	5.88	14.72	75.45
Average rate in this class .....	.....	5.05	8.47	19.11	79.28

It will be seen from this table that nearly 50 per cent of the clergymen in the registration states were over 45 years of age, and that the greatest number of deaths of clergymen occurred in the age group 65 years and over, or out of 13.06 per cent of the number living, the death rate at this age being 75.45 per 1,000.

There were but 2 deaths among clergymen under 25 years of age in the registration states and the death rate (5.97) at this age is of no significance. The death rate in each of the other age groups was lower than the average rate for males in occupations of the professional class.

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

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The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of clergymen from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	32.19	25.60	27.24	24.15	43.95
Malarial fever	8.05				21.67
Rheumatism	24.14	32.00	27.24	36.22	10.84
Dropsy	4.02	6.40		12.07	
Heart disease	229.36	256.02	245.20	265.60	184.22
Consumption	185.10	153.61	204.33	108.66	238.40
Diabetes	16.10	12.80	13.62	12.07	21.67
Diseases of the nervous system	203.74	332.82	313.31	350.11	227.57
Diseases of the respiratory system	313.86	358.42	395.04	325.97	238.40
Diseases of the liver	48.20	44.80	68.11	24.15	54.18
Ascites					
Other diseases of the digestive system	60.36	44.80	68.11	24.15	86.60
Bright's disease	44.26	64.00	27.24	66.58	10.84
Other diseases of the urinary system	76.45	76.80	95.35	60.36	75.86
Diseases of the bones and joints	8.05				21.67
Burns and scalds	4.02	6.40		12.07	
Injuries by machinery					
Suicide	4.02				10.84
Other accidents and injuries	56.33	44.80	27.24	60.36	75.86

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rates among clergymen in the registration states occurred from diseases of the respiratory system (358.42), diseases of the nervous system (332.82), heart disease (256.02), and consumption (153.61).

In comparison with the average death rates of males in the professional class, the death rates of clergymen from all these causes were very high, excepting that from consumption, which was below the average (clergymen, 153.61; professional class, 219.04). The death rate of clergymen from typhoid fever was below the average for the professional class and that from diseases of the liver was above it, while the rates for diseases of the digestive system and of the urinary system were about the same as the average. The death rate from rheumatism (32.00) was very high, the average rate from this cause among males in the professional class being 11.98.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among clergymen:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	28.53	18.10	14.04	13.70	14.39	25.48	33.33
Malarial fever	24.25	4.52				12.74	33.33
Rheumatism	13.55	13.57	17.54	13.70	21.58	6.37	13.54
Dropsy	19.97	2.26	3.51		7.19		28.13
Heart disease	99.86	128.96	140.35	123.29	158.27	108.28	86.46
Consumption	119.12	104.07	81.21	102.74	64.75	140.13	126.04
Diabetes	7.85	9.05	7.02	6.85	7.19	12.74	7.29
Diseases of the nervous system	156.92	165.16	182.46	157.53	208.03	133.76	153.13
Diseases of the respiratory system	168.33	176.47	196.49	198.63	194.24	140.13	164.58
Diseases of the liver	26.30	27.15	24.56	34.25	14.39	31.85	26.04
Ascites	2.14						3.13
Other diseases of the digestive system	37.09	33.94	24.56	34.25	14.39	50.96	38.54
Bright's disease	21.40	24.89	35.09	13.70	57.55	6.37	19.79
Other diseases of the urinary system	42.08	42.99	42.11	47.95	35.97	44.59	41.07
Diseases of the bones and joints	2.85	4.52				12.74	2.08
Burns and scalds	0.71	2.26	3.51		7.19		
Injuries by machinery							
Suicide	8.57	2.26				6.37	41.07
Other accidents and injuries	32.10	31.67	24.56	13.70	35.97	44.59	32.29

This table shows that the greatest proportions of deaths among clergymen in the United States as a whole per 1,000 deaths from all causes were due to diseases of the respiratory system (168.33), diseases of the nervous system (156.92), consumption (119.12), and heart disease (99.86).

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

In the nonregistration area (remainder of the United States) the proportion of deaths due to typhoid fever (33.33 per 1,000) was greater than in the registration area (18.10), as was the case with malarial fever (nonregistration area, 33.33; registration area, 4.52), and consumption (nonregistration area, 126.04; registration area, 104.07).

The proportion of deaths of clergymen due to suicide in the registration area (2.26) was very small, but in the nonregistration area it was extremely large, being 41.67 per 1,000 deaths from all causes among clergymen.

LAWYERS.

The total number of lawyers reported in the United States was 89,422, being 17.02 per cent of the whole number engaged in professional pursuits. The number of deaths of lawyers was 1,235, or 17.34 per cent of the deaths among males in professional occupations.

In the registration area the number of lawyers reported was 36,817, being 17.76 per cent of the total number in the professional class. The number of deaths of lawyers in this area was 551, or 19.69 per cent of the deaths of those in the professional class, and the death rate was 14.97 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of lawyers living at the end of the census year and the number of deaths among lawyers during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population	19,486	1,209	10,583	5,960	1,654
Per cent at each age		6.20	54.31	30.53	8.49
Deaths.....	345	10	90	129	116
Per cent at each age		2.80	26.09	37.39	33.62
Death rate per 1,000 population		8.27	8.50	21.68	70.13
Average rate in this class.....		5.05	8.47	19.11	79.28

It will be seen from this table that over 60 per cent of the lawyers reported in the registration states were under 45 years of age, 54.31 per cent being in the age group 25 to 45 years.

The death rate of lawyers from 15 to 25 years (8.27 per 1,000) was somewhat higher than the average rate for the professional class at this age (5.05 per 1,000). In the age group 25 to 45 years the rate was about the same as the average rate in the professional class (lawyers, 8.50; professional class, 8.47). At 45 to 65 years the rate for lawyers (21.68) was above the average rate at this age of the professional class (19.11), but at 65 years of age and over the rate for lawyers (70.13) was less than the average rate of the professional class (79.28).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of lawyers from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	33.03	35.02	23.66	54.28	40.39
Malarial fever	16.30	20.53	23.66	.....	11.54
Rheumatism.....	8.15	10.26	.....	36.10	5.77
Dropsy	10.86	10.26	7.16	18.09	11.54
Heart disease.....	154.82	159.09	186.26	90.46	150.02
Consumption.....	173.83	200.14	214.92	162.84	144.25
Diabetes.....	13.58	15.40	21.49	.....	11.54
Diseases of the nervous system.....	255.32	323.44	336.70	307.58	173.10
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	220.01	266.86	272.23	253.30	167.33
Diseases of the liver	48.89	56.45	57.31	51.28	40.39
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	57.04	71.85	93.13	18.09	40.39
Bright's disease	89.63	107.77	121.79	72.37	69.24
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	43.46	56.45	71.64	18.09	28.85
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.72	.....	.....	.....	5.77
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	27.16	25.00	35.82	.....	28.85
Other accidents and injuries.....	84.20	162.64	100.29	108.56	63.47

The preceding table shows that in the registration states the death rate of lawyers from diseases of the nervous system (328.44) was higher than that from any other cause, and was also much higher than the average rate from this cause among males in the professional class (250.70). The death rate from heart disease (159.09) was above the average for the professional class (117.97), as was also the rate from Bright's disease (lawyers, 107.77; professional class, 78.72), while the rate from consumption was below the average (lawyers, 200.14; professional class, 219.04).

The death rate of lawyers from suicide (25.66) was about the same as the average rate from this cause in the professional class (24.81).

The death rates from the specified causes among lawyers in the registration cities in the nonregistration states were generally much below the corresponding rates in the cities in the registration states, the only important exception being the rate from typhoid fever, which was 40.39 in the registration cities of the nonregistration states and 28.66 in the cities in the registration states.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among lawyers:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	36.44	25.41	20.29	15.15	37.04	33.99	45.32
Malarial fever	15.38	10.89	11.59	15.15	.....	9.71	10.01
Rheumatism	8.10	5.44	5.80	.....	24.69	4.85	10.23
Dropsy	8.10	7.26	5.80	3.79	12.35	9.71	8.77
Heart disease	93.93	103.45	80.86	98.48	61.73	126.21	86.26
Consumption	123.08	116.15	113.04	113.61	111.11	121.36	128.65
Diabetes	10.53	9.07	8.70	11.36	.....	9.71	11.70
Diseases of the nervous system	158.70	170.60	185.51	178.03	209.88	145.63	149.12
Diseases of the respiratory system	136.03	147.01	156.72	142.94	172.84	140.78	127.19
Diseases of the liver	27.53	32.67	31.88	30.80	37.04	33.99	23.39
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system	38.06	38.11	40.58	40.24	12.35	33.99	38.01
Bright's disease	55.06	59.89	60.87	64.39	49.38	58.25	51.17
Other diseases of the urinary system	29.03	29.04	31.88	37.83	12.35	24.37	30.70
Diseases of the bones and joints	2.43	1.81	.....	.....	.....	4.85	2.92
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery	0.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.46
Suicide	17.00	18.15	14.49	18.94	.....	24.27	16.08
Other accidents and injuries	54.25	56.26	57.97	53.03	74.07	53.40	52.63

It will be seen from this table that the greatest proportions of deaths of lawyers in the United States as a whole were due to diseases of the nervous system (158.70), diseases of the respiratory system (136.03), consumption (123.08), and heart disease (93.93), these proportions not varying greatly from the corresponding proportions in the registration area.

The proportion of deaths of lawyers due to Bright's disease in the United States (55.06) was considerably greater than the average proportion due to this cause in the professional class (37.64).

In the nonregistration area the proportion of deaths of lawyers due to typhoid fever (45.32) was greater than the proportion due to this cause in the United States as a whole, but the proportions from other causes in the two areas were very uniform.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The number of physicians and surgeons reported in the United States was 100,248, being 19.07 per cent of the whole number in the professional class. The number of deaths of physicians and surgeons was 1,965, or 27.60 per cent of the total deaths in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of physicians and surgeons reported was 34,787, being 16.76 per cent of the total number in the professional class. The number of deaths of physicians and surgeons was 660, or 23.58 per cent of the deaths of those in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 19.00 per 1,000.

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of physicians and surgeons living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population	19,480	1,067	10,718	5,768	1,861
Per cent at each age		5.48	55.00	29.60	9.55
Deaths	420		102	122	193
Per cent at each age			28.51	29.05	45.95
Death rate per 1,000 population			9.52	21.15	103.71
Average rate in this class		5.05	8.47	19.11	79.28

It will be seen from this table that there were no deaths among physicians and surgeons under 25 years of age, in the registration states. The death rate from 25 to 45 years of age (9.52) was slightly above the average rate of the professional class at this age (8.47), as was also the rate at 45 to 65 years (physicians and surgeons, 21.15; professional class, 19.11), and the death rate of physicians and surgeons 65 years of age and over (103.71) was much higher than the average rate in the professional class at this age.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of physicians and surgeons from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	28.70	20.53	24.19	14.12	39.34
Malarial fever	25.01	25.66	32.25	14.12	26.23
Rheumatism	14.40	15.40	24.19		13.11
Dropsy	20.15	25.60	16.13	42.35	13.11
Heart disease	221.67	241.20	201.58	310.56	196.71
Consumption	181.36	189.88	217.71	141.16	170.48
Diabetes	23.03	35.92	21.19	56.47	6.56
Diseases of the nervous system	328.18	400.29	419.20	367.02	236.05
Diseases of the respiratory system	342.57	379.76	395.10	352.91	295.06
Diseases of the liver	49.18	20.53	32.25		72.13
Ascites	2.88	5.13		14.12	
Other diseases of the digestive system	57.58	61.58	64.51	56.47	52.46
Bright's disease	95.00	92.37	96.76	84.70	98.35
Other diseases of the urinary system	118.03	159.09	153.20	169.40	65.57
Diseases of the bones and joints	5.76	5.13	8.00		6.56
Burns and scalds					
Injuries by machinery					
Suicide	14.40	15.40	8.06	28.23	13.11
Other accidents and injuries	63.33	61.58	32.25	112.93	65.57

It will be seen from this table that the death rate of physicians and surgeons from diseases of the nervous system in the registration states (400.29 per 100,000) was excessively high, being much greater than the average rate from these causes in the professional class (250.70). The death rate of physicians and surgeons from diseases of the respiratory system in this area (379.76) was much above the average rate for the professional class (254.12), as was the rate from heart disease (physicians and surgeons, 241.20; professional class, 117.97), while the death rate from consumption was below the average (physicians and surgeons, 189.88; professional class, 219.04). The rate from Bright's disease (92.37) was high, and that from other diseases of the urinary system (159.09) was more than twice the average rate from these causes in the professional class (73.58). The rate from typhoid fever (20.53) was low, being less than half the rate for the professional class (42.78), while the rate from dropsy (25.66) was nearly four times the average rate in the professional class (6.35), and that from diabetes (35.92) was about double the average rate for the professional class (17.97). The death rate of physicians and surgeons from suicide (15.40) was much below the average rate from this cause in the professional class (24.81).

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among physicians and surgeons:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	25.95	15.15	9.52	11.54	6.25	25.00	31.42
Malarial fever	18.32	13.04	11.90	15.38	6.25	16.67	20.69
Rheumatism.....	9.16	7.58	7.14	11.54	.....	8.33	9.90
Dropsy	13.74	10.01	11.90	7.69	18.75	8.33	15.33
Heart disease.....	109.92	116.07	111.90	90.15	137.50	125.00	106.51
Consumption	112.47	95.45	88.10	103.85	62.50	108.33	121.07
Diabetes.....	7.63	12.12	16.67	11.54	25.00	4.17	5.36
Diseases of the nervous system.....	152.67	172.73	185.71	200.00	162.50	150.00	142.53
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	160.31	180.30	176.19	188.46	156.25	187.50	150.19
Diseases of the liver.....	21.37	22.73	9.52	15.38	.....	45.83	20.69
Ascites	1.62	1.52	2.38	.....	6.25	.....	0.77
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	38.17	30.30	28.57	30.77	25.00	33.33	42.15
Bright's disease.....	42.75	50.00	42.80	40.16	37.50	62.50	39.08
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	40.71	62.12	73.81	73.08	75.00	41.67	29.89
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	3.05	3.03	2.38	3.85	.....	4.17	3.07
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	12.21	7.58	7.14	3.85	12.50	8.33	14.56
Other accidents and injuries.....	43.20	33.33	28.57	15.38	50.00	41.67	48.28

This table shows that the greatest proportions of deaths of physicians and surgeons in the United States, as a whole, per 1,000 deaths from all causes, were due to the diseases of the respiratory system (160.31), diseases of the nervous system (152.67), consumption (112.47), and heart disease (109.92), and the proportion due to each of these causes excepting consumption was less in the United States, as a whole, than in the registration area.

The proportions of deaths of physicians and surgeons in the United States due to typhoid fever (25.95), malarial fever (18.32), diseases of the liver (21.37), and suicide (12.21) were somewhat less than the proportions due to these causes in the professional class.

There seems to be no marked difference in the proportions of deaths of physicians and surgeons in the United States, as a whole, and in the nonregistration area.

TEACHERS.

The number of male teachers reported in the United States was 96,531, being 18.38 per cent of the whole number in the professional class. The number of deaths of teachers was 950, or 13.34 per cent of the total deaths in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of male teachers reported was 18,106, being 8.74 per cent of those engaged in professional pursuits. The number of deaths of teachers in this area was 168, or 6 per cent of the total deaths of those in the professional class, and the death rate was 9.28 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of teachers living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	11,290	2,755	5,828	2,230	435
Per cent at each age.....	.....	24.38	51.58	19.74	3.85
Deaths.....	117	8	36	32	41
Per cent at each age.....	.....	6.84	30.77	27.35	35.04
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	.....	2.90	6.18	14.35	94.25
Average rate in this class.....	.....	5.05	8.47	19.11	79.28

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The preceding table shows that the death rate of male teachers, in the registration states in each age period, under 65 years was less than the average rate at these ages in the professional class, but the death rate of teachers 65 years of age and over (94.25 per 1,000) was somewhat higher than the average rate of the professional class at this age (79.28).

The figures given for teachers and for professors, authors, and literary and scientific persons, indicate some error in classification, due probably to failure to distinguish between teachers and professors in schools and colleges in returning occupation, and they should probably be considered together. (See remarks under the head of "Professors, authors, and literary and scientific persons" following.)

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of teachers from each of certain specified causes, per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	38.60	44.25	18.56	67.68	29.38
Malarial fever.....	22.09	26.55	18.56	33.84	14.69
Rheumatism.....	5.52	8.85	18.56		
Dropsy.....					
Heart disease.....	88.37	106.20	91.11	118.44	68.76
Consumption.....	160.17	159.31	185.56	135.96	101.60
Diabetes.....	11.05	17.70	18.56	16.92	
Diseases of the nervous system.....	132.55	159.31	222.68	101.52	88.14
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	115.93	141.61	167.01	118.44	73.45
Diseases of the liver.....	5.52				14.69
Ascites.....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	27.02	35.40	37.11	33.84	14.69
Bright's disease.....	22.09	26.55	37.11	16.92	14.69
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	38.66	53.10	74.23	33.84	14.69
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	5.52	8.85		16.92	
Burns and scalds.....					
Injuries by machinery.....					
Suicide.....	22.09	17.70		33.84	29.38
Other accidents and injuries.....	44.18	35.40	74.23		58.76

It appears from this table that the highest death rates among male teachers in the registration states occurred from consumption and diseases of the nervous system, being 159.31 per 100,000 from each of these causes. The rate from each of these causes was higher in the cities than in the rural districts of the registration states.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths from each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among teachers:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever.....	77.89	41.67	42.74	14.49	83.33	39.22	85.63
Malarial fever.....	32.63	23.81	25.64	14.49	41.67	19.61	34.53
Rheumatism.....	5.26	5.95	8.55	14.49			5.12
Dropsy.....	7.37						8.95
Heart disease.....	55.79	95.24	102.56	72.46	145.83	78.43	47.31
Consumption.....	266.32	172.62	153.85	144.93	166.67	215.69	286.45
Diabetes.....	10.53	11.90	17.09	14.49	20.83		10.23
Diseases of the nervous system.....	92.63	142.86	153.85	273.91	125.00	117.65	81.84
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	136.84	125.00	136.75	130.43	145.83	98.04	139.39
Diseases of the liver.....	11.58	5.95				19.61	12.79
Ascites.....							
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	35.79	29.76	34.19	28.99	41.67	19.61	37.08
Bright's disease.....	17.89	23.81	25.64	28.99	20.83	19.61	16.62
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	23.42	41.67	51.28	57.97	41.67	19.61	25.58
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	3.16	5.95	8.55		20.83		2.56
Burns and scalds.....	1.05						1.28
Injuries by machinery.....	1.05						1.28
Suicide.....	12.63	23.81	17.09		41.67	39.22	10.23
Other accidents and injuries.....	56.84	47.62	34.19	57.97		78.43	58.82

The preceding table shows that the greatest proportion of deaths of male teachers in the United States as a whole per 1,000 deaths from all causes was due to consumption (266.32), and that this proportion was excessively large in comparison with the corresponding proportion for all males in professional occupations (157.84), and was much greater than the proportion due to this cause among teachers in the registration area (172.62).

The proportion of deaths of teachers due to diseases of the nervous system in the United States (92.63) was much less than the proportion due to this cause in the registration area (142.86). The proportions due to typhoid fever (77.89) and malarial fever (32.63) were much greater than the proportions due to these causes among all males in the professional class, and the proportion due to Bright's disease (17.89) was much less than the proportion due to this cause in the professional class (37.64).

The proportion of deaths in the nonregistration area due to typhoid fever (85.68), malarial fever (34.53), and consumption (286.45) was greater than the proportions in the United States as a whole.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS—MALES.

ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS AND TEACHERS OF ART, DESIGNERS, AND DRAFTSMEN.

There were 11,952 architects, artists and teachers of art, designers, and draftsmen reported as living in the registration states. The number of deaths among these during the census year was 148, giving a death rate of 12.38 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 in each of four age groups were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 6.32; age 25 to 45 years, 9.48; age 45 to 65 years, 18.29; age 65 years and over, 53.85.

JOURNALISTS.

The number of journalists reported in the registration states was 6,001, the number of deaths of journalists in the same area being 101, and the death rate 16.83 per 1,000. By age groups the death rates per 1,000 of population were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 9.49; age 25 to 45 years, 11.98; age 45 to 65 years, 26.17; age 65 years and over, 71.79.

MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

In 9,960 musicians and teachers of music reported in the registration states there were 159 deaths during the year, giving a death rate of 15.96 per 1,000. The death rates by age groups were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 8.68; age 25 to 45 years, 10.59; age 45 to 65 years, 25.65; age 65 years and over, 77.13.

PROFESSORS, AUTHORS, AND LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC PERSONS.

Of these there were reported as living in the registration states 2,689, the number of deaths among them during the census year being 89, and the death rate 33.10 per 1,000. By age groups the death rates per 1,000 of population were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 36.29; age 25 to 45 years, 20.59; age 45 to 65 years, 27.33; age 65 years and over, 109.76. These figures indicate some error in the classification of professors, authors, and literary and scientific persons, and it is probable that in returning the occupation the distinction has not been properly maintained between professors and teachers in schools and colleges, or in the designation of scientific persons. If the number under this head in the registration states be combined with that of those reported as teachers, the death rate would be 14.73 per 1,000 instead of 33.10, as given above for professors, etc., and instead of 10.35, as given for teachers.

CLASS B—CLERICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The number of males engaged in occupations included in this class in the United States was 991,436, being 5.58 per cent of the whole number in the selected occupations. The number of deaths among these was 6,957, being 3.69 per cent of the total deaths of males engaged in the selected occupations.

In the registration area the number of males engaged in clerical and official occupations was 624,126, being 10.74 per cent of the whole number in the selected occupations. The number of deaths among these was 4,802, or 6.73 per cent of the total deaths among males in the selected occupations, and the death rate was 7.69 per 1,000.

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of males engaged in all clerical and official occupations, and in each specified occupation of this class, per 1,000 males engaged in each occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Class B	7.69	9.80	10.26	7.91	5.41
Stenographers and typewriters.....	8.82	5.22	4.34	9.27	2.74
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	8.63	11.15	11.47	9.51	5.94
Bankers, brokers, and officials of companies.....	3.68	4.65	4.05	4.65	2.31
Collectors, auctioneers, and agents.....	8.97	10.70	11.43	7.00	6.29
Newspaper carriers and newsboys.....	8.35	13.61	16.14	3.70	5.58

It will be seen from this table that the average death rate of males in the clerical and official class in the registration area was 7.69 per 1,000, being greatest in the registration states (9.80) and least in the registration cities of the nonregistration states (5.41). The death rate in the cities in the registration states (10.26) was higher than in the rural districts in the same states (7.91). In the registration states the death rate was above the average for newspaper carriers and newsboys (13.61), accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists (11.15), and collectors, auctioneers, and agents (10.70), and below the average for stenographers and typewriters (5.22) and bankers, brokers, and officials of companies (4.65).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rate at all ages, and in each of four age groups, of males engaged in all clerical and official occupations, and in each specified occupation of this class, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Class B	9.80	0.10	9.15	13.65	38.54
Stenographers and typewriters.....	5.22	2.54	7.72	10.64	71.43
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	11.15	0.59	12.21	21.62	66.37
Bankers, brokers, and officials of companies.....	4.65	1.88	2.59	5.08	18.60
Collectors, auctioneers, and agents.....	10.70	2.84	6.26	14.07	43.26
Newspaper carriers and newsboys.....	13.61	8.71	23.62	70.18	105.26

It will be seen from this table that the death rate of newspaper carriers and newsboys in the registration states, at all ages, and in each age group, was higher than that of those in any other occupation in this class. The number of newspaper carriers and newsboys, however, was comparatively small, and the rates are not important.

In the age group 25 to 45 years the average death rate of males in the clerical and official class was 9.15 per 1,000, being above the average for accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists (12.21) and below the average in all other occupations, being lowest for bankers, brokers, and officials of companies (2.59).

In the age group 45 to 65 years, the average death rate of males in occupations in this class was 13.65 per 1,000. The death rate of stenographers and typewriters in this age group (10.64) and that of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies (5.08) was below the average, and that of males in other occupations was above the average.

In the age group 65 years and over, the average death rate of males in all occupations in this class was 38.54, and was below the average only for bankers, brokers, and officials of companies (18.60).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males in clerical and official occupations living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths in this class during the census year, at all ages and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	324,033	111,162	138,947	59,327	10,197
Per cent at each age.....		34.31	42.88	18.31	3.15
Deaths.....	3,177	685	1,271	810	399
Per cent at each age.....		21.56	40.01	25.50	12.37
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		6.10	0.15	13.65	38.54
Average rate in all classes.....		5.58	0.29	18.43	70.00

It will be seen from this table that the death rates of males engaged in occupations included in the clerical and official class in the registration states at ages under 45 years were higher than the corresponding rates of males in all classes of occupations, but that above 45 years of age the death rates were much below the average for all classes.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates of males engaged in all clerical and official occupations, from each of certain specified causes, per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	32.21	33.02	32.48	35.30	31.32
Malarial fever.....	0.45	0.20	0.93	0.42	0.66
Rheumatism.....	4.81	7.10	7.64	4.81	2.33
Dropsy.....	2.24	1.23	0.76	3.21	3.33
Heart disease.....	62.81	63.94	89.03	62.57	39.99
Consumption.....	279.66	279.91	296.13	211.79	157.96
Diabetes.....	5.93	8.02	6.11	10.04	3.66
Diseases of the nervous system.....	83.16	107.09	106.23	110.71	57.32
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	125.62	171.59	189.53	96.27	75.98
Diseases of the liver.....	12.66	16.05	17.58	9.63	9.00
Ascites.....	0.48	0.31	0.38	.....	0.67
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	20.12	32.40	35.15	20.89	19.33
Bright's disease.....	31.08	40.43	42.80	30.48	20.99
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	21.15	28.70	30.95	19.25	13.00
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	1.44	1.23	1.15	1.60	1.67
Burns and scalds.....	0.80	0.93	1.15	.....	0.67
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	19.11	19.13	21.02	11.23	16.99
Other accidents and injuries.....	35.41	43.82	39.36	62.57	26.33

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rates of males in the clerical and official class in the registration states occurred from consumption (279.91 per 100,000), diseases of the respiratory system (171.59), diseases of the nervous system (107.09), and heart disease (83.94). The death rates in this class in the registration states from each specified cause, excepting consumption, were lower than the average rates for the same causes among males in all classes of occupations, and the rate from consumption (279.91) was almost the same as the average rate from this cause among all classes of occupations (279.66).

The death rate from diseases of the respiratory system was nearly twice as high in the cities (189.53) as in the rural districts in the registration states (96.27), while the rate from diseases of the nervous system was slightly higher in the rural districts (110.71) than in the cities (106.23). The death rate from suicide among males in the registration states (19.13) was higher than the average rate from this cause among males in all classes of occupations (15.61).

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among males engaged in clerical and official occupations:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	52.32	41.86	33.69	31.67	44.62	57.85	75.64
Malarial fever	16.24	12.29	9.44	9.09	8.11	7.85	25.06
Rheumatism	7.33	6.25	7.24	7.45	6.09	4.31	9.74
Dropsy	4.31	2.92	1.20	0.75	4.06	6.15	7.42
Heart disease	78.10	81.63	85.62	86.81	79.11	73.85	70.53
Consumption	260.60	275.09	235.40	238.75	267.75	254.77	228.31
Diabetes	7.19	7.71	8.18	5.96	20.28	6.77	6.08
Diseases of the nervous system	110.25	108.08	109.22	103.58	139.96	105.85	115.08
Diseases of the respiratory system	154.95	163.27	175.01	184.80	121.70	140.81	136.43
Diseases of the liver	16.67	10.45	16.37	17.14	12.17	16.62	17.17
Ascites	0.57	0.62	0.31	0.37	.....	1.23	0.46
Other diseases of the digestive system	33.49	33.94	33.05	34.28	26.37	35.09	32.48
Bright's disease	36.03	40.40	41.23	41.73	38.54	38.77	26.45
Other diseases of the urinary system	25.37	27.49	29.27	30.18	24.34	24.00	22.27
Diseases of the bones and joints	2.73	1.87	1.20	1.12	2.03	3.08	4.64
Burns and scalds	1.15	1.04	0.94	1.12	.....	1.23	1.39
Injuries by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	21.85	23.53	19.52	20.49	14.20	31.33	18.10
Other accidents and injuries	53.70	46.02	44.70	38.98	76.11	48.62	71.00

This table shows that in the United States as a whole, the greatest proportion of deaths of males in the clerical and official class was due to consumption (260.60), being much greater than the proportion due to this cause among males in all classes of occupations (171.60).

The proportions of deaths of males in this class due to typhoid fever (52.32) and diseases of the nervous system (110.25) were above the corresponding proportions in all classes of occupations, and that due to suicide (21.85) was nearly twice the proportion due to this cause in all classes (11.93).

The proportions of deaths of males in clerical and official occupations in the nonregistration area due to typhoid fever (75.64), malarial fever (25.06), and diseases of the nervous system (115.08) were greater than the corresponding proportions in the United States as a whole, while the proportion from consumption in the nonregistration area (228.31) was less than the proportion in the United States (260.60) or in the registration area (275.09).

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, AND COPYISTS.

The number of male accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists reported in the United States was 624,741, being 63.01 per cent of the whole number of males in the clerical and official class. The number of deaths among these was 4,909, or 70.56 per cent of the total deaths in this class.

In the registration area the number of male accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists reported was 412,190, being 66.04 per cent of the whole number in this class of occupations. The number of deaths among these was 3,558, or 74.09 per cent of the total deaths in this class in this area, and the death rate was 8.63 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of male accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population	213,052	98,501	85,274	22,898	2,667
Per cent at each age .....	.....	46.23	40.03	10.75	1.25
Deaths	2,376	619	1,041	495	177
Per cent at each age .....	.....	27.31	43.81	20.83	7.45
Death rate per 1,000 population .....	.....	6.59	12.21	21.62	66.37
Average rate in this class	6.16	9.15	13.65	38.54

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

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It will be seen from the preceding table that over 86 per cent of the accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists in the registration states were under 45 years of age, and that the death rates were higher than the average rates in the clerical and official class in every age group.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists, from each of certain specified causes, per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Reg- istration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	41.73	42.24	39.25	57.62	41.18
Malarial fever	11.89	11.20	11.78	8.64	12.55
Rheumatism	6.31	8.92	8.07	8.64	3.52
Dropsy	2.43	1.41	1.12	2.88	3.52
Heart disease	61.02	86.83	91.96	60.50	24.65
Consumption	275.84	371.74	381.30	322.65	173.25
Diabetes	5.09	5.63	3.36	17.28	4.52
Diseases of the nervous system.....	83.94	108.89	109.34	106.50	57.25
Diseases of the respiratory system	142.41	196.20	211.96	115.23	84.87
Diseases of the liver.....	11.16	15.06	16.82	11.52	6.03
Ascites	0.49	0.47	0.50	.....	0.50
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	27.17	35.20	37.57	23.05	18.58
Bright's disease.....	30.57	37.55	38.60	31.09	23.10
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	10.05	27.22	29.72	14.40	11.55
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	1.04	1.88	1.68	2.88	2.01
Burns and scalds.....	1.21	1.41	1.68	.....	1.00
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	18.44	18.77	20.19	11.52	18.08
Other accidents and injuries.....	36.15	43.65	39.81	63.38	28.12

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rates of accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists occurred from consumption (371.74), diseases of the respiratory system (196.20), and diseases of the nervous system (108.89), being higher for each of these causes than the average rate for males in all clerical and official occupations. The death rate from typhoid fever in the registration states (42.24) was also higher than the average rate from this cause among males in occupations of this class, and was higher in the rural districts (57.62) than in the cities in the same states (39.25).

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportions of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	62.33	48.34	37.88	34.21	60.01	60.37	69.19
Malarial fever.....	16.30	13.77	10.10	10.26	9.09	21.15	22.95
Rheumatism.....	7.54	7.31	8.00	7.82	0.00	5.92	8.14
Dropsy	4.07	2.81	1.20	0.98	3.03	5.92	7.40
Heart disease.....	67.43	71.39	77.86	80.16	63.04	58.88	60.09
Consumption.....	308.01	319.56	333.33	332.36	332.30	291.88	277.57
Diabetes.....	5.30	5.90	5.05	2.93	18.18	7.61	3.70
Diseases of the nervous system.....	95.95	97.25	97.64	95.31	112.12	96.45	92.52
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	155.23	104.98	175.93	184.75	121.21	142.98	129.53
Diseases of the liver.....	12.83	12.93	14.31	14.60	12.12	10.15	12.58
Ascites	0.41	0.50	0.42	0.49	.....	0.85	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	31.57	31.48	31.57	32.75	24.24	31.30	31.80
Bright's disease.....	32.39	35.41	33.67	33.72	33.33	38.02	24.43
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	21.19	22.77	24.41	25.90	15.15	19.40	17.02
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	3.06	2.25	1.68	1.47	3.03	3.38	5.18
Burns and scalds.....	1.43	1.41	1.26	1.47	.....	1.69	1.48
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	20.57	21.86	16.84	17.60	12.12	30.46	18.50
Other accidents and injuries.....	49.30	41.88	39.14	34.70	66.67	47.38	68.84

It will be seen from this table that in the United States as a whole the greatest proportion of deaths of accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists was due to consumption (308.01), and that this proportion was less

than the corresponding proportion in the registration area (319.56) and was greater than the average proportion due to this cause among males in the clerical and official class.

The proportion of deaths due to typhoid fever (62.33) was greater than the average proportion due to this cause in occupations of this class (52.32).

In the nonregistration area the proportions of deaths due to typhoid fever (99.19) and malarial fever (22.95) were greater than in the United States as a whole, and much greater than in the registration area.

BANKERS, BROKERS, AND OFFICIALS OF COMPANIES.

The number of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies reported in the United States was 176,421, being 17.79 per cent of the whole number in the clerical and official class. The number of deaths of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies was 652, or 9.37 per cent of the total deaths in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies reported was 104,885, being 16.81 per cent of the whole number in this class. The number of deaths was 386, or 8.04 per cent of the total deaths in this class, and the death rate was 3.68 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	61,252	4,264	30,071	22,253	4,515
Per cent at each age.....		6.96	49.09	36.33	7.37
Deaths.....	285	8	78	113	84
Per cent at each age.....		2.81	27.37	39.65	29.47
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		1.88	2.59	5.08	18.60
Average rate in this class.....		6.16	0.15	13.65	38.54

It will be seen from this table that the death rate of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies in the registration states, at each age, was much lower than the average rate for males in the clerical and official class, the rate at 15 to 25 years of age being 1.88 for bankers, brokers, and officials of companies, and 6.16 for all males in clerical and official occupations. At 25 to 45 years the death rate of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies was 2.59, and the average rate in all clerical and official occupations was 9.15. At 45 to 65 years the rates were: bankers, brokers, and officials of companies, 5.08; clerical and official class, 13.65; and at 65 years of age and over, bankers, brokers, and officials of companies, 18.60; clerical and official class, 38.54.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	9.53	11.43	13.62	5.82	6.88
Malarial fever.....					
Rheumatism.....	1.01	3.27	4.54		
Dropsy.....	0.95	1.63		5.82	
Heart disease.....	50.53	58.77	54.47	60.81	38.96
Consumption.....	40.04	50.61	49.93	52.36	25.21
Diabetes.....	7.63	11.43	11.35	11.63	2.29
Diseases of the nervous system.....	50.53	68.57	61.28	87.26	25.21
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	62.93	84.90	97.50	62.36	32.09
Diseases of the liver.....	10.49	11.43	11.35	11.63	9.17
Ascites.....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	13.25	14.60	18.16	5.82	11.40
Bright's disease.....	18.12	21.22	18.16	20.09	13.75
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	18.12	22.86	24.00	17.45	11.46
Diseases of the bones and joints.....					
Burns and scalds.....					
Injuries by machinery.....					
Suicide.....	9.53	14.60	15.89	11.63	2.29
Other accidents and injuries.....	22.88	20.39	24.96	40.72	13.75

The preceding table shows that the death rates of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies in the registration states were very low in comparison with the average rates for males in this class of occupations, the highest rate, that from diseases of the respiratory system (84.90), being less than half the corresponding rate for males in occupations of this class (171.59). The death rate from dropsy (1.63) was slightly above the average rate in the clerical and official class from this cause (1.23), as was also the rate from diabetes (bankers, brokers, and officials of companies, 11.43; clerical and official class, 8.02), but the rates from all other causes were remarkably low.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among bankers, brokers, and officials of companies:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	29.14	25.91	24.50	29.27	12.50	29.70	33.83
Malarial fever	18.87						41.35
Rheumatism	12.27	5.18	7.02	9.70			22.50
Dropsy	1.53	2.50	3.51		12.50		
Heart disease.....	131.90	137.31	120.32	117.07	150.00	108.32	124.06
Consumption	99.69	108.81	108.77	107.32	112.50	108.91	86.47
Diabetes.....	15.34	20.73	24.50	24.39	25.00	9.90	7.52
Diseases of the nervous system.....	144.17	137.31	147.37	131.71	137.50	108.91	154.14
Diseases of the respiratory system	108.71	170.98	182.46	209.70	112.50	138.61	165.41
Diseases of the liver.....	27.61	28.50	24.50	24.39	25.00	39.60	23.32
Ascites	1.53						3.70
Other diseases of the digestive system	38.34	36.27	31.58	39.02	12.50	49.50	41.35
Bright's disease.....	36.81	40.22	45.61	39.02	62.50	59.41	18.80
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	44.48	49.22	49.12	53.00	37.50	49.50	37.59
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	3.07						7.52
Burns and scalds							
Injuries by machinery.....							
Suicide	19.94	25.91	31.58	34.15	25.00	9.90	11.28
Other accidents and injuries.....	52.15	62.18	63.10	53.66	87.50	59.41	37.59

It will be seen from this table that the proportions of deaths of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies in the United States as a whole, in comparison with the deaths of all males in clerical and official occupations, were excessively large from rheumatism (bankers, brokers, and officials of companies, 12.27; clerical and official class, 7.33), heart disease (bankers, brokers, and officials of companies, 131.90; clerical and official class, 78.19), diabetes (bankers, brokers, and officials of companies, 15.34; clerical and official class, 7.19), and diseases of the urinary system, other than Bright's disease (bankers, brokers, and officials of companies, 44.48; clerical and official class, 25.87). The proportion of deaths of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies due to consumption (99.69) was very much less than the average proportion due to this cause in the clerical and official class (260.60).

In the nonregistration area the proportions of deaths of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies due to malarial fever (41.35), rheumatism (22.56), and diseases of the bones and joints (7.52) were much greater than the proportions in the United States as a whole.

The proportion of deaths of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies in the United States due to suicide (19.94) was less than the proportion in the registration area (25.91) and much less than the proportion in the cities in the registration states (34.15).

COLLECTORS, AUCTIONEERS, AND AGENTS.

The number of collectors, auctioneers, and agents reported in the United States was 172,910, being 17.44 per cent of the whole number in the clerical and official class. The number of deaths among these was 1,301, or 18.70 per cent of the total deaths of those in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of collectors, auctioneers, and agents reported was 94,839, being 15.20 per cent of the whole number in the clerical and official class in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 794, or 16.53 per cent of the total deaths in this class, and the death rate was 8.37 per 1,000.

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of collectors, auctioneers, and agents living at the end of the census year and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	44,765	5,024	22,050	13,031	2,082
Per cent at each age.....		12.56	49.26	31.12	6.06
Deaths.....	479	10	138	196	129
Per cent at each age.....		3.34	28.81	44.32	26.03
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		2.84	6.26	14.07	43.26
Average rate in this class.....		6.10	9.15	13.65	38.54

It will be seen from this table that more than 50 per cent of the collectors, auctioneers, and agents in the registration states were under 45 years of age, and that the death rates under 45 years were less than the corresponding rates among males in all occupations in the clerical and official class. Above the age of 45 years the death rates of collectors, auctioneers, and agents were slightly higher than the average rates in the clerical and official class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of collectors, auctioneers, and agents from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	17.93	20.10	22.60	10.52	15.98
Malarial fever.....	10.54	13.40	14.18	10.52	7.99
Rheumatism.....	2.11	4.47	5.67		
Dropsy.....	2.11				3.99
Heart disease.....	87.52	109.46	121.95	63.12	67.00
Consumption.....	125.48	151.90	173.01	73.64	101.85
Diabetes.....	8.44	15.64	14.18	21.04	2.00
Diseases of the nervous system.....	118.09	151.90	144.64	178.83	87.87
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	132.86	185.41	204.20	115.72	85.87
Diseases of the liver.....	22.14	24.57	31.20		19.97
Ascites.....	1.05				2.00
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	36.90	44.68	48.21	31.56	29.06
Bright's disease.....	50.61	82.65	96.43	31.56	21.97
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	33.74	46.01	48.21	42.08	21.97
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	1.05				2.00
Burns and scalds.....					
Injuries by machinery.....					
Suicide.....	23.20	24.57	28.36	10.52	21.97
Other accidents and injuries.....	41.12	53.08	51.05	84.16	25.96

It will be seen from this table that the death rates of collectors, auctioneers, and agents from the specified causes, in the registration states, were generally higher than the average rates for the clerical and official class. The rate from Bright's disease (82.65) was about twice as great as the average rate from this cause in the clerical and official class (40.43), while the rate from consumption (151.90) was much less than the average class rate cause (279.91). In the rural districts in the registration states the death rate from consumption (73.64) was remarkably low, being less than half the rate from the same cause in the cities, but the rate from diseases of the nervous system was higher in the rural districts (178.83) than in the cities (144.64). The rates from diseases of the digestive system and diseases of the urinary system were above the average rates from these causes in the clerical and official class, and were higher in the cities than in the rural districts.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes, per 1,000 deaths from all causes among collectors, auctioneers, and agents:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis-tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis-tration cities in other states.	Remain-der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever.....	27.67	21.41	18.79	19.85	13.16	25.40	37.48
Malarial fever.....	16.91	12.59	12.53	12.41	13.16	12.70	23.67
Rheumatism.....	3.84	2.52	4.18	4.90	.....	.....	5.92
Dropsy.....	6.15	2.52	.....	.....	.....	6.35	11.83
Heart disease.....	95.31	104.53	102.30	106.70	78.95	107.04	80.87
Consumption.....	157.57	149.37	141.90	151.36	92.11	161.90	169.63
Diabetes.....	9.99	10.08	14.61	12.41	26.92	3.17	9.36
Diseases of the nervous system.....	145.27	141.06	141.90	126.55	223.68	139.68	151.87
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	152.19	158.60	173.28	178.06	144.74	136.51	142.01
Diseases of the liver.....	26.13	26.45	22.90	27.30	.....	31.75	25.64
Ascites.....	0.77	1.26	.....	.....	.....	3.17	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	39.20	44.03	41.75	42.18	39.47	47.62	31.59
Bright's disease.....	50.73	60.45	77.24	84.73	39.47	34.92	35.50
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	34.50	40.30	43.84	42.18	52.63	34.92	25.61
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	1.54	1.26	.....	.....	.....	3.17	1.97
Burns and scalds.....	0.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.97
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	25.37	27.71	22.90	24.81	13.16	34.92	21.40
Other accidents and injuries.....	61.80	49.12	54.28	41.07	105.26	41.27	86.79

It will be seen from this table that the greatest proportion of deaths of collectors, auctioneers, and agents in the United States was due to consumption (157.57), but that this proportion was much less than the proportion among all males in the clerical and official class due to this cause (260.60). The proportions of deaths of collectors, auctioneers, and agents due to diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the digestive system, and of the urinary system were all greater than the proportions due to these causes among males in the clerical and official class.

There were no marked differences between the proportions in the United States as a whole and in the nonregistration area.

CLASS C—MERCANTILE AND TRADING.

The total number of males engaged in occupations included in the mercantile and trading class in the United States was 986,621, being 5.55 per cent of the whole number engaged in the selected occupations. The number of deaths in this class was 9,460, or 5.02 per cent of the total deaths among males engaged in the selected occupations.

In the registration area the number of males engaged in mercantile and trading occupations was 528,225, being 9.09 per cent of those in all selected occupations. The number of deaths among these was 5,566, or 7.80 per cent of the total deaths of males in the selected occupations, and the death rate was 10.54 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of males engaged in all mercantile and trading occupations, and in each specified occupation of this class, per 1,000 males engaged in each occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	Regis-tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis-tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Class C.....	10.54	12.25	12.87	10.22	8.43
Apothecaries, pharmacists, and dealers in chemicals and drugs.....	12.43	10.19	17.65	12.47	8.76
Commercial travelers and salesmen.....	5.12	5.80	6.08	4.50	4.30
Merchants and dealers.....	12.93	14.00	15.51	12.25	10.68
Hucksters and peddlers.....	11.49	14.11	15.52	8.33	8.14
Wine and liquor dealers.....	15.82	17.20	17.93	8.05	12.80

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The preceding table shows that the average death rate of males in mercantile and trading occupations in the registration area was 10.54 per 1,000. In the registration states the rate was 12.25, being 12.87 in the cities and 10.22 in the rural districts. The highest rate among males engaged in occupations included in this class in the registration states occurred among wine and liquor dealers (17.26), and the lowest among commercial travelers and salesmen (5.80). The death rates of males in these occupations were also highest and lowest, respectively, in the cities in the registration states. In the rural districts in the registration states the highest death rate occurred among apothecaries, pharmacists, etc. (12.47).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males engaged in occupations in the mercantile and trading class living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	290,951	53,428	149,454	73,652	12,393
Per cent at each age.....		18.36	51.37	25.31	4.26
Deaths.....	3,605	188	1,110	1,350	912
Per cent at each age.....		5.27	31.14	37.87	25.58
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		3.52	7.43	17.11	73.59
Average rate in all classes.....		5.58	9.29	18.43	70.09

This table shows that in the registration states nearly 70 per cent of the males in mercantile and trading occupations were under 45 years of age, and that the death rates in this class were lower than the average rates in all classes up to 65 years.

In the age group 65 years and over, the death rate in the mercantile and trading class was somewhat higher than the average rate for this age group in all classes.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rate at all ages and in each of four age groups of males engaged in all mercantile and trading occupations and in each specified occupation of this class per 1,000 of corresponding population:

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Class C.....	12.25	3.52	7.43	17.11	73.59
Apothecaries, pharmacists, and dealers in chemicals and drugs.....	16.19	10.71	11.47	27.79	57.82
Commercial travelers and salesmen.....	5.80	2.17	5.78	12.97	31.28
Merchants and dealers.....	14.66	4.56	7.19	18.42	80.13
Hucksters and peddlers.....	14.11	4.53	10.61	22.94	61.69
Wine and liquor dealers.....	17.26	4.80	13.71	25.45	48.13

It will be seen from this table that the death rate of males in the mercantile and trading occupations in the registration states at 15 to 25 years of age was 3.52 per 1,000, being highest in this age group among apothecaries, pharmacists, etc. (10.71), and lowest among commercial travelers and salesmen (2.17).

In the age group 25 to 45 years the average death rate in this class of occupations was 7.43 per 1,000, the highest rate being that of wine and liquor dealers (13.71), and the lowest that of commercial travelers and salesmen (5.78).

In the age group 45 to 65 years the average death rate of males in these occupations was 17.11, being highest for apothecaries, pharmacists, etc. (27.79), and lowest for commercial travelers and salesmen (12.97).

In the age group 65 years and over the average death rate in mercantile and trading occupations was 73.59 per 1,000, the highest rate occurring among merchants and dealers (80.13), and the lowest among commercial travelers and salesmen (31.28).

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of males engaged in mercantile and trading occupations from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	35.97	36.43	38.98	28.05	35.40
Malarial fever	9.81	11.00	9.86	14.76	8.43
Rheumatism	7.76	9.97	11.20	5.51	5.06
Dropsy	3.79	1.72	1.34	2.35	6.32
Heart disease	116.62	137.82	145.15	113.68	90.61
Consumption	170.44	205.53	230.72	122.54	140.77
Diabetes	9.09	12.72	12.10	14.70	4.64
Diseases of the nervous system	146.34	168.41	172.03	156.50	110.27
Diseases of the respiratory system	169.81	216.88	241.92	134.35	112.11
Diseases of the liver	33.32	35.06	38.08	25.10	31.19
Ascites	0.76	0.69	.....	2.95	0.84
Other diseases of the digestive system	40.13	50.18	49.28	53.15	27.82
Bright's disease	44.49	58.77	60.03	54.63	26.97
Other diseases of the urinary system	41.65	51.21	53.31	44.29	29.92
Diseases of the bones and joints	2.65	2.75	1.70	5.91	2.53
Burns and scalds	0.38	0.34	0.45	.....	0.42
Injuries by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	16.47	15.47	14.34	19.10	17.70
Other accidents and injuries	41.46	38.84	34.94	51.67	44.67

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate of males engaged in all occupations in the mercantile and trading class in the registration states was from diseases of the respiratory system, being 216.88 per 100,000. The death rate of males in this class of occupations from each specified cause closely approximated the average rate for males in all classes of occupations, excepting in the case of dropsy (mercantile and trading class, 1.72; all classes, 7.82), diabetes (mercantile and trading class, 12.72; all classes, 6.99), and accidents, injuries other than suicide, injuries by machinery, and burns and scalds (mercantile and trading class, 38.84; all classes, 100.59).

In the rural districts in the registration states the rates from malarial fever, dropsy, diabetes, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the bones and joints, suicide, and other accidents and injuries were higher than in the cities, and the rates from all other causes specified were higher in the cities than in the rural districts.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes, per 1,000 deaths from all causes among males engaged in mercantile and trading occupations:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	46.30	34.14	29.73	30.28	27.46	41.98	63.69
Malarial fever	17.23	9.34	8.98	7.66	14.45	10.60	28.51
Rheumatism	7.98	7.37	8.13	8.70	5.78	6.00	6.68
Dropsy	7.19	3.59	1.40	1.04	2.89	7.50	12.33
Heart disease	100.42	110.67	112.48	112.77	111.27	107.45	85.77
Consumption	167.70	167.45	167.74	179.26	119.94	166.92	168.21
Diabetes	7.82	8.62	10.98	9.40	14.45	5.50	6.08
Diseases of the nervous system	129.39	138.88	137.45	133.66	153.18	141.43	115.82
Diseases of the respiratory system	151.91	161.10	177.00	187.96	131.50	132.93	143.55
Diseases of the liver	28.90	31.62	28.61	29.59	24.57	36.93	25.17
Ascites	0.63	0.72	.....	.....	2.89	1.00	0.51
Other diseases of the digestive system	37.63	38.09	40.95	38.29	52.02	32.98	36.98
Bright's disease	37.21	42.22	47.97	46.04	53.47	31.93	30.05
Other diseases of the urinary system	31.92	30.53	41.80	41.42	43.35	35.48	21.06
Diseases of the bones and joints	3.28	2.52	2.24	1.39	5.78	3.00	4.37
Burns and scalds	0.85	0.36	0.28	0.35	.....	0.50	1.54
Injuries by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	15.54	15.63	12.62	11.14	18.70	20.99	15.41
Other accidents and injuries	52.11	39.35	31.70	27.15	50.58	52.97	70.30

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The preceding table shows that the greatest proportion of deaths of males engaged in mercantile and trading occupations in the United States was due to consumption (167.76), which was slightly below the average proportion from this cause among males in all classes of occupations. The proportion of deaths due to heart disease (100.42) was above the average proportion due to this cause among males in all occupations (79.49), and the proportion due to diseases of the nervous system (129.39) was also greater than the proportion due to this cause for males in all classes of occupations, but the proportions were otherwise generally very uniform with the proportions among males in all classes of occupations.

In the nonregistration area the proportions of deaths of males in occupations in this class due to typhoid fever (63.69) and malarial fever (28.51) were greater than the corresponding proportions in the United States as a whole, and were very much greater than the proportions due to these causes in the registration area.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS AND SALESMEN.

The total number of commercial travelers and salesmen reported in the United States was 264,023, being 26.76 per cent of the whole number in the mercantile and trading class. The number of deaths of commercial travelers and salesmen was 1,363, or 14.41 per cent of the total deaths in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of commercial travelers and salesmen reported was 157,164, being 29.75 per cent of the whole number in this class. The number of deaths of commercial travelers and salesmen in this area was 805, or 14.46 per cent of the total deaths in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 5.12 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of commercial travelers and salesmen living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	81,385	28,075	39,982	11,414	1,023
Per cent at each age.....		34.50	49.13	14.02	1.25
Deaths.....	472	61	231	148	32
Per cent at each age.....		12.92	48.94	31.36	6.78
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		2.17	5.78	12.97	31.28
Average rate in this class.....		8.52	7.43	17.11	73.59

This table shows that in the registration states over 80 per cent of the commercial travelers and salesmen were under 45 years of age, and that the death rate of commercial travelers and salesmen was less than the average rates in the mercantile and trading class in every age group.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of commercial travelers and salesmen from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	32.45	30.72	31.86	25.84	34.31
Malarial fever.....	6.36	8.60	9.10	6.40	3.96
Rheumatism.....	3.82	3.69	4.55	.....	3.96
Dropsy.....	2.55	1.23	.....	6.40	3.96
Heart disease.....	37.54	44.23	50.07	19.38	30.35
Consumption.....	127.89	144.99	154.76	103.37	100.53
Diabetes.....	1.91	3.69	3.03	6.40	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	52.81	53.98	62.21	45.23	46.10
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	77.63	90.53	109.24	58.15	54.10
Diseases of the liver.....	13.36	13.52	15.17	6.40	13.20
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	22.01	33.18	34.00	25.84	11.88
Bright's disease.....	15.27	19.66	19.72	10.38	10.56
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	10.82	9.83	12.14	.....	11.88
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	1.27	1.23	1.52	.....	1.32
Burns and scalds.....	0.64	1.23	1.52	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	10.82	8.60	6.07	19.38	13.20
Other accidents and injuries.....	28.63	29.40	25.70	45.23	27.71

The preceding table shows that the highest death rate of commercial travelers and salesmen in the registration states was from consumption (144.99), which was, nevertheless, much below the average rate for the mercantile and trading class from this cause (205.53). The death rates of commercial travelers and salesmen from the causes specified were generally much below the average rates for males in occupations of this class. The rate from diseases of the nervous system (58.98) was about one-third the average rate from this cause in the mercantile and trading class (168.41), from heart disease less than one-third (commercial travelers and salesmen, 44.23; the mercantile and trading class, 137.82), from Bright's disease (commercial travelers and salesmen, 19.66; mercantile and trading class, 58.77), from other diseases of the urinary system (commercial travelers and salesmen, 9.83; mercantile and trading class, 51.21), and from diseases of the respiratory system (commercial travelers and salesmen, 99.53; mercantile and trading class, 216.88).

The death rates of commercial travelers and salesmen in the registration cities in the nonregistration states from heart disease (30.35), consumption (109.53), diseases of the nervous system (46.19), diseases of the respiratory system (54.10), and Bright's disease (10.56) were all lower than the corresponding rates in the cities in the registration states, but this is probably due more to a deficient return of occupation of decedents in many of these cities than to any great difference in the actual rates.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among commercial travelers and salesmen:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	79.97	63.35	52.97	52.37	50.34	78.08	103.94
Malarial fever	20.54	12.42	14.83	14.06	14.09	9.01	32.26
Rheumatism	6.60	7.45	6.36	7.48	.....	9.01	5.88
Dropsy	2.03	4.97	2.12	.....	14.09	0.01	.....
Heart disease	60.16	73.29	76.27	82.29	42.25	69.07	41.22
Consumption	245.78	249.69	250.00	254.36	225.05	249.25	210.14
Diabetes	5.87	3.73	6.36	4.99	14.09	.....	8.00
Diseases of the nervous system	107.85	103.11	101.69	102.24	98.50	105.11	114.70
Diseases of the respiratory system	137.03	151.55	171.61	179.55	126.76	123.12	118.28
Diseases of the liver	21.28	26.00	23.31	24.94	14.09	30.03	14.34
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system	35.95	44.72	57.20	57.30	50.34	27.03	23.30
Bright's disease	24.94	20.81	33.90	32.43	42.25	21.02	17.02
Other diseases of the urinary system	13.94	21.12	16.95	19.95	.....	27.03	3.58
Diseases of the bones and joints	2.93	2.48	2.12	2.40	.....	3.00	3.58
Burns and scalds	1.47	1.24	2.12	2.40	.....	.....	1.79
Injuries by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	23.48	21.12	14.83	9.98	42.25	30.03	26.88
Other accidents and injuries	66.70	55.00	50.84	42.39	98.59	63.06	82.44

This table shows that in the United States as a whole the greatest proportion of deaths of commercial travelers and salesmen was due to consumption (245.78), being greater than the average proportion for the mercantile and trading class (167.76).

The proportion of deaths of commercial travelers and salesmen due to typhoid fever (79.97) was much greater than the average proportion due to this cause in this class (46.30), and the proportion due to suicide (23.48) was also greater than the average proportion due to this cause in the mercantile and trading class.

The proportions of deaths of commercial travelers and salesmen in the nonregistration area due to typhoid fever (103.94) and malarial fever (32.26) were greater than the proportions due to these causes in the United States, and were much greater than the average proportions in occupations of this class.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

The total number of merchants and dealers reported in the United States was 606,586, being 61.48 per cent of the whole number in the mercantile and trading class. The number of deaths of merchants and dealers was 6,764, or 71.50 per cent of the total deaths in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of merchants and dealers reported was 300,195, being 56.83 per cent of the whole number in the mercantile and trading class in this area. The number of deaths among these was 3,881, or 69.73 per cent of the total deaths in this class, and the death rate was 12.93 per 1,000.

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of merchants and dealers living at the end of the census year and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	169,902	17,770	88,897	53,206	9,871
Per cent at each age.....		10.46	52.03	31.32	5.81
Deaths.....	2,490	81	636	980	791
Per cent at each age.....		3.25	25.54	39.36	31.77
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		4.56	7.19	18.42	80.13
Average rate in this class.....		3.52	7.43	17.11	73.59

This table shows that in the registration states over 50 per cent of the merchants and dealers were between 25 and 45 years of age, and that the death rate of merchants and dealers in this age group (7.19) was slightly less than the average rate in the mercantile and trading class (7.43). In each of the other age groups the death rate of merchants and dealers was higher than the average rate in the mercantile and trading class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of merchants and dealers from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	33.08	34.73	36.71	23.16	33.00
Malarial fever.....	11.33	11.77	9.58	17.94	10.75
Rheumatism.....	9.99	13.54	15.16	8.97	5.37
Dropsy.....	5.00	1.77	1.60	2.24	0.21
Heart disease.....	160.23	187.76	199.50	154.75	124.34
Consumption.....	187.51	208.36	237.01	127.83	160.41
Diabetes.....	13.66	17.66	17.56	17.94	8.44
Diseases of the nervous system.....	194.87	216.01	221.84	199.60	167.32
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	203.20	253.09	289.07	150.26	138.15
Diseases of the liver.....	40.97	41.79	45.40	31.40	39.01
Ascites.....	1.33	1.18		4.49	1.54
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	48.64	57.68	57.40	58.31	36.84
Bright's disease.....	59.96	74.75	76.61	69.52	40.68
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	57.96	70.03	72.61	65.04	41.45
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	3.33	3.53	1.60	8.97	3.07
Burns and scalds.....	0.33				0.77
Injuries by machinery.....					
Suicide.....	17.99	17.66	17.56	17.94	18.42
Other accidents and injuries.....	45.30	41.79	36.71	56.07	49.80

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rates of merchants and dealers occurred from diseases of the respiratory system (253.09), diseases of the nervous system (216.01), consumption (208.36), and heart disease (187.76).

The death rates of merchants and dealers from every cause specified in this table, excepting typhoid fever, were higher than the average rates of the mercantile and trading class. In the rural districts in the registration states the death rate of merchants and dealers from malarial fever (17.94) was higher than in the cities (9.58), as was also the rate from diseases of the bones and joints (rural, 8.97; cities, 1.60).

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths from each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among merchants and dealers:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	39.62	26.28	23.69	23.66	23.81	30.91	57.58
Malarial fever	17.15	8.76	8.63	6.17	14.65	10.66	28.44
Rheumatism.....	7.69	7.73	9.24	9.77	7.33	5.03	7.03
Dropsy	8.13	3.86	1.20	1.63	1.83	8.63	13.87
Heart disease.....	110.73	123.94	128.11	128.60	126.37	116.46	92.06
Consumption	146.66	145.07	142.17	152.78	104.40	150.25	148.80
Diabetes.....	9.62	10.56	12.05	11.32	14.65	7.01	6.94
Diseases of the nervous system.....	136.31	150.73	147.39	143.00	163.00	156.72	116.80
Diseases of the respiratory system	154.35	157.18	172.69	186.73	122.71	129.40	150.54
Diseases of the liver.....	29.86	31.69	28.51	29.22	25.64	37.58	27.40
Ascites	0.50	1.03	0.80	.....	3.66	1.44	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system	38.20	37.62	39.36	37.04	47.62	34.51	39.20
Bright's disease	40.21	40.38	51.00	49.38	56.78	38.10	31.61
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	36.81	44.83	48.19	46.81	53.11	38.82	26.01
Diseases of the bones and joints	3.25	2.58	2.41	1.00	7.33	2.88	4.16
Burns and scalds	0.89	0.20	.....	.....	.....	0.72	1.73
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	13.06	13.91	12.05	11.33	14.65	17.25	13.87
Other accidents and injuries.....	48.20	35.04	28.51	22.66	45.79	46.73	65.00

It will be seen from this table that in the United States as a whole the greatest proportion of deaths of merchants and dealers was due to diseases of the respiratory system (154.35).

The proportion of deaths of merchants and dealers from the causes specified in the preceding table generally did not vary greatly from the corresponding proportions of deaths in the mercantile and trading class.

HUCKSTERS AND PEDDLERS.

The total number of hucksters and peddlers reported in the United States was 56,824, being 5.76 per cent of the whole number in the mercantile and trading class. The number of deaths of hucksters and peddlers was 608, or 6.43 per cent of the total deaths among those in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of hucksters and peddlers reported was 40,305, being 7.63 per cent of the whole number in the mercantile and trading class. The number of deaths was 463, or 8.32 per cent of the total deaths in this class, and the death rate was 11.49 per 1,000.

The following table shows for the registration states the number of hucksters and peddlers living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	22,011	5,298	10,841	5,013	1,018
Per cent at each age .....	.....	23.43	47.95	22.17	4.50
Deaths.....	319	24	115	115	63
Per cent at each age .....	.....	7.52	36.05	36.05	19.75
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	.....	4.53	10.01	22.94	61.89
Average rate in this class.....	.....	3.52	7.43	17.11	73.59

This table shows that in the registration states over 70 per cent of the hucksters and peddlers were under 45 years of age. The death rate of hucksters and peddlers was higher than the average rate in the mercantile and trading class in each age group up to 65 years, and at 65 years of age and over the death rate of hucksters and peddlers was less than the average rate of the mercantile and trading class at this age.

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of hucksters and peddlers from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	47.14	53.07	55.04	45.02	39.56
Malarial fever.....	9.92	8.85	5.50	22.51	11.30
Rheumatism.....	9.92	8.85	11.01	.....	11.30
Dropsy.....	2.48	4.42	5.50	.....	.....
Heart disease.....	124.05	128.26	148.00	45.02	118.93
Consumption.....	215.85	237.47	316.74	45.02	124.94
Diabetes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	129.02	207.86	200.15	202.01	28.29
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	208.41	260.93	286.20	157.59	141.29
Diseases of the liver.....	24.81	22.11	22.02	22.51	28.26
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	37.22	57.40	55.04	67.54	11.30
Bright's disease.....	34.74	53.07	66.05	.....	11.80
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	42.18	48.05	55.04	22.51	33.91
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.48	.....	.....	.....	5.65
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	22.33	22.11	22.02	22.51	22.61
Other accidents and injuries.....	59.55	48.05	49.53	45.02	73.47

It will be seen from this table that in the registration states the highest death rates of hucksters and peddlers occurred from consumption (287.47), diseases of the respiratory system (260.93), and diseases of the nervous system (207.86), and that the rates from these causes were higher than the average rates for males in the mercantile and trading class. The death rate from heart disease (128.26) was slightly below the average rate in this class (137.32), and the death rate from typhoid fever (53.07) was much above the average rate of the mercantile and trading class from this cause (36.43).

The number of deaths among hucksters and peddlers in the rural districts in the registration states from the causes specified were too small to afford reliable comparisons of the relative death rates in this area with those in the cities.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among hucksters and peddlers.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever.....	41.12	41.04	37.62	35.46	54.05	48.61	41.38
Malarial fever.....	9.87	8.64	6.27	3.55	27.03	13.89	13.79
Rheumatism.....	8.22	8.64	6.27	7.00	.....	13.89	6.00
Dropsy.....	9.87	2.16	3.13	3.55	.....	.....	34.48
Heart disease.....	101.97	107.99	90.01	95.74	54.05	145.83	82.76
Consumption.....	182.57	187.90	203.76	223.40	54.05	152.78	165.52
Diabetes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	118.42	112.31	147.34	134.75	243.24	34.72	137.93
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	172.70	181.43	184.95	184.40	180.10	173.61	144.83
Diseases of the liver.....	23.03	21.60	15.67	14.18	27.03	34.72	27.59
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	29.61	32.40	40.75	35.46	81.08	13.89	20.60
Bright's disease.....	31.25	30.24	37.62	42.55	.....	13.89	34.48
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	31.25	36.72	34.48	35.46	27.03	41.67	13.79
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	4.93	2.16	.....	.....	.....	6.94	13.79
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	21.38	19.44	15.67	14.18	27.03	27.78	27.59
Other accidents and injuries.....	65.79	51.24	34.48	31.91	54.05	90.28	110.34

The preceding table shows that in the United States as a whole the greatest proportion of deaths of hucksters and peddlers was due to consumption (182.57), followed closely by diseases of the respiratory system, the proportion due to the latter being 172.70.

The proportion of deaths due to typhoid fever, malarial fever, diseases of the digestive system, and diseases of the urinary system were all less than the average proportions due to these causes in the mercantile and trading class.

In the nonregistration area the proportion of deaths of hucksters and peddlers due to dropsy (34.48) was much greater than the proportion in the United States (9.87), and the proportion due to diseases of the bones and joints (13.79) was very much greater than the proportion due to these causes in the United States as a whole (4.93).

CLASS D—ENTERTAINMENT.

The total number of males engaged in occupations included in this class in the United States was 192,193, being 1.08 per cent of the whole number reported as having designated occupations. The number of deaths in this class in the United States was 2,413, or 1.28 per cent of the deaths among males having designated occupations.

In the registration area the number of males reported in this class was 102,623, being 1.77 per cent of the whole number of males occupied. The number of deaths among these was 1,342, or 1.88 per cent of the whole number of deaths among males having designated occupations, and the death rate was 13.08 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of males engaged in hotels, saloons, and houses of entertainment per 1,000 males engaged in these occupations:

OCCUPATIONS.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Class D.....	13.08	14.53	15.86	10.07	11.41
Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	13.91	14.93	18.73	11.86	11.78
Saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc.....	12.87	14.40	15.35	9.25	11.35

It will be seen from this table that in the registration states there was very little difference between the death rates of hotel and boarding house keepers and those of saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., but that in the cities the death rate of the former (18.73) was higher than that of the latter (15.35).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rate of males engaged in hotels, saloons, and houses of entertainment, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Class D.....	14.53	8.56	13.79	18.20	50.66
Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	14.93	2.48	9.16	15.48	55.22
Saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc.....	14.40	8.85	13.77	20.20	43.81

It will be seen from this table that in the registration states the death rate of saloon keepers was higher than that of hotel and boarding house keepers in each age group under 65 years. In the age group 65 years and over the death rate of hotel and boarding house keepers was considerably higher than that of saloon keepers.

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The following table shows, for the registration states, the number living at the end of the census year and the number of deaths during the census year of males reported as hotel and boarding house keepers, saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., at all ages and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population	54,771	8,879	30,655	13,403	1,658
Per cent at each age.....		16.21	55.97	24.47	3.03
Deaths	796	70	392	244	84
Per cent at each age.....		9.55	49.25	30.65	10.55
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		8.56	12.79	18.20	50.60
Average rate in all classes.....		5.58	9.29	18.43	70.00

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of males in this class was below the average rate in all classes in the age group 15 to 25 years, above the average rate in all classes in the age group 25 to 45 years, about the same as the average rate in all classes in the age group 45 to 65 years, and considerably less than the average rate in all classes in the age group 65 years and over.

Over 50 per cent of the population in this class was between 25 to 45 years of age, and in this age group the death rate of this class was comparatively the highest.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of male hotel and boarding house keepers, saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	19.49	20.08	14.71	35.79	18.81
Malarial fever	11.69	14.61	17.16	7.16	8.36
Rheumatism	9.74	9.13	12.25	.....	10.45
Dropsy	7.80	7.30	7.35	7.16	8.36
Heart disease	102.32	102.24	98.03	114.54	102.40
Consumption	306.95	357.85	424.00	161.65	248.68
Diabetes	7.80	9.13	12.25	.....	6.27
Diseases of the nervous system.....	122.78	142.41	122.54	200.44	100.31
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	255.30	283.00	333.32	136.02	223.61
Diseases of the liver.....	70.16	80.33	90.68	50.11	58.51
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	35.08	43.82	46.57	35.79	25.08
Bright's disease	47.75	69.38	71.07	64.43	22.99
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	39.95	49.30	46.57	57.27	29.26
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.92	1.83	2.45	.....	4.13
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	24.36	18.20	22.00	7.16	31.35
Other accidents and injuries.....	72.11	76.68	88.23	42.95	66.87

It will be seen from this table that in the registration states the highest death rates among hotel and boarding house keepers and saloon keepers, etc., occurred from consumption, and that this rate (357.85) was much higher than the average rate from this cause among males in all classes of occupations (279.66). The death rate from diseases of the respiratory system (283.00) was above the average rate for all classes (237.27), and the rate from diseases of the liver was more than three times the average rate (hotel and boarding house keepers and saloon keepers, etc., 80.33; all classes, 25.35), while the rate from typhoid fever (20.08) was less than half the average rate in all classes (40.33). The excessive death rate from consumption in this class (357.85) occurred wholly among saloon and restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc.

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among male hotel and boarding house keepers, saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc.:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	23.62	14.90	13.82	9.27	33.50	16.48	34.55
Malarial fever	8.29	8.04	10.05	10.82	6.71	7.33	7.47
Rheumatism.....	10.77	7.45	0.28	7.73	.....	0.16	14.94
Dropsy	12.02	5.96	5.03	4.64	6.71	7.33	19.01
Heart disease.....	79.15	78.24	70.35	61.82	107.38	89.74	86.30
Consumption	205.55	234.72	246.23	267.39	154.36	217.05	169.00
Diabetes.....	4.14	5.96	6.28	7.73	.....	5.49	1.87
Diseases of the nervous system.....	92.83	93.89	97.99	77.28	167.02	87.91	91.50
Diseases of the respiratory system	174.47	195.29	194.72	210.20	127.52	105.97	148.40
Diseases of the liver.....	46.42	53.65	55.28	57.19	46.98	61.28	97.95
Ascites	0.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.87
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	28.60	20.83	30.15	29.37	33.56	21.08	30.81
Bright's disease.....	36.05	36.51	47.74	44.82	60.40	20.15	35.43
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	29.01	30.55	33.02	29.37	53.00	25.64	27.08
Diseases of the bones and joints	3.32	2.24	1.26	1.55	.....	3.60	4.07
Burns and scalds	1.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.73
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	18.23	18.63	12.56	13.91	6.71	27.47	17.74
Other accidents and injuries.....	62.99	65.14	62.70	66.64	40.27	58.61	72.83

This table shows that in the United States the proportion of deaths of hotel and boarding house keepers, saloon keepers, etc., due to consumption (205.55) was greater than that due to any other cause, and was also greater than the average proportion due to this cause in all occupations (171.60). The proportion due to diseases of the liver (46.42) was very much greater in this class than the average proportion due to this cause in all classes (17.33), and the proportion due to suicide (18.23) was somewhat greater than the average proportion due to this cause in all classes (11.93).

The proportions due to typhoid fever (23.62) and malarial fever (8.29) were much less than the average proportions due to these causes in all classes.

HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS.

The total number of male hotel and boarding house keepers reported in the United States was 50,556, being 26.30 per cent of the whole number of males reported in this class. The number of deaths was 645, or 26.73 per cent of the whole number of males in this class.

In the registration area the number of male hotel and boarding house keepers reported was 20,266, or 19.75 per cent of the whole number of males in this class. The number of deaths among these was 232, or 21.01 per cent of the deaths of males in this class, and the death rate was 13.91 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of male hotel and boarding house keepers living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population	13,720	404	6,550	5,751	996
Per cent at each age.....	.....	2.94	47.71	41.89	7.25
Deaths.....	205	1	60	89	55
Per cent at each age.....	.....	0.49	29.27	43.41	26.83
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	.....	2.48	9.16	15.48	55.23
Average rate in this class .....	.....	2.56	12.79	18.20	50.66

This table shows that in the registration states the percentage of hotel and boarding house keepers in the age group 45 to 65 years was much higher than the average percentage in this class, and that the death rate of hotel

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and boarding house keepers in this age group was lower than the average rate in this class. There was but 1 death among hotel and boarding house keepers between 15 and 25 years, and the rate for this age group has no significance. At 25 to 45 years, the death rate of hotel and boarding house keepers was also less than the average in this class, but in the age group 65 years and over it was greater than the average in this class at this age.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of hotel and boarding house keepers from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	14.80	21.85	32.58	13.18	.....
Malarial fever	9.87	14.57	16.29	13.18	.....
Rheumatism	14.80	14.57	32.58	.....	15.30
Dropsy	4.93	.....	.....	.....	15.30
Heart disease	172.70	182.10	211.76	153.10	152.98
Consumption	202.31	233.08	325.79	168.10	137.68
Diabetes	19.74	14.57	32.58	.....	30.60
Diseases of the nervous system	212.18	240.37	228.05	250.33	152.98
Diseases of the respiratory system	241.78	240.37	407.23	105.40	244.76
Diseases of the liver	83.88	101.97	130.31	79.05	45.89
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system	29.61	29.14	.....	52.70	30.60
Bright's disease	64.15	65.66	81.45	52.70	61.19
Other diseases of the urinary system	64.28	65.66	48.87	79.05	30.60
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicides	19.74	21.85 ⁵	32.58	13.18	15.30
Other accidents and injuries	59.21	65.66	114.03	23.35	45.89

This table shows that in the registration states the highest death rate among hotel and boarding house keepers occurred from diseases of the nervous system and diseases of the respiratory system, being 240.37 in each case. The rate from diseases of the respiratory system in the cities (407.23) was very much higher than the rate from these causes in the rural districts in the registration states (105.40), while the rate from diseases of the nervous system in the rural districts (250.33) was somewhat higher than in the corresponding rate in the cities (228.05).

The death rate from diseases of the liver (101.97) was considerably higher than the average death rate of males in this class, and was excessively high in the cities in the registration states (130.31).

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes, per 1,000 deaths from all causes among hotel and boarding house keepers:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	15.50	10.64	14.63	17.30	11.11	.....	19.28
Malarial fever	7.75	7.09	9.70	8.70	11.11	.....	8.26
Rheumatism	7.75	10.64	9.70	17.39	.....	12.09	5.51
Dropsy	12.40	3.55	.....	.....	.....	12.09	19.28
Heart disease	116.28	124.11	121.95	113.04	133.33	129.87	110.19
Consumption	120.93	145.39	156.10	173.91	133.33	116.88	101.93
Diabetes	7.75	14.18	9.70	17.39	.....	25.97	2.75
Diseases of the nervous system	134.88	152.48	160.98	121.74	211.11	139.87	121.21
Diseases of the respiratory systems	155.04	173.76	160.98	217.39	88.89	297.79	140.50
Diseases of the liver	43.41	60.28	68.29	69.57	66.67	38.96	30.30
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system	35.66	21.28	19.51	.....	44.44	25.97	46.83
Bright's disease	43.41	46.10	43.90	43.48	44.44	51.95	41.32
Other diseases of the urinary system	38.76	39.01	43.90	26.09	66.67	25.97	38.57
Diseases of the bones and joints	1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicides	12.40	14.18	14.63	17.39	11.11	12.09	11.02
Other accidents and injuries	68.22	42.55	43.90	60.87	22.22	33.96	88.15

The preceding table shows that the greatest proportions of deaths of hotel and boarding house keepers in the United States as a whole were due to diseases of the respiratory system (155.04), diseases of the nervous system (134.88), consumption (120.93), and heart disease (116.28), the proportions due to these causes, however, being less in the United States as a whole than in the registration area.

The proportion of deaths due to consumption was less than the average proportion of deaths due to this cause in occupations of this class.

SALOON KEEPERS, RESTAURANT KEEPERS, BARTENDERS, ETC.

The total number of saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., reported in the United States was 141,637, being 73.70 per cent of the whole number engaged in occupations of this class. The number of deaths among these was 1,768, or 73.27 per cent of the whole number of deaths among males in this class.

In the registration area the number of saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., reported was 82,357, being 80.25 per cent of the whole number of males in this class, the corresponding number of deaths was 1,060, or 78.98 per cent of the deaths among males in this class, and the death rate was 12.87 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	41,042	8,475	24,106	7,652	609
Per cent at each age.....		20.65	58.73	18.61	1.61
Deaths.....	591	75	332	155	29
Per cent at each age.....		12.69	56.18	26.23	4.01
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		8.85	13.77	20.26	43.61
Average rate in this class.....		8.56	12.70	18.20	56.66

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., was higher in each age group under 65 years than the average rate in this class of occupations. At 65 years and over the death rate of saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., was lower than the average rate in this class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	20.64	10.40	11.54	62.71	21.78
Malarial fever.....	12.14	14.62	17.31	.....	9.03
Rheumatism.....	8.50	7.31	8.65	.....	0.63
Dropsy.....	8.50	0.75	8.65	15.68	7.26
Heart disease.....	85.00	75.53	77.89	62.71	94.40
Consumption.....	332.70	390.59	441.39	172.44	260.25
Diabetes.....	4.86	7.31	8.65	.....	2.42
Diseases of the nervous system.....	100.78	109.64	103.86	141.09	91.98
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	258.63	297.26	320.23	172.44	220.26
Diseases of the liver.....	66.78	73.10	83.00	15.68	60.51
Ascites.....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	36.43	48.73	54.81	15.68	24.20
Bright's disease.....	43.71	70.69	69.24	78.38	16.94
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	36.43	43.80	46.16	31.35	29.04
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	3.04	2.44	2.88	.....	4.84
Burns and scalds.....					
Injuries by machinery.....					
Suicide.....	25.50	17.06	20.19	.....	33.89
Other accidents and injuries.....	75.28	80.41	83.68	62.71	70.19

It will be seen from the preceding table that the highest death rates of saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., in the registration states, occurred from consumption (399.59), diseases of the respiratory system (297.26), diseases of the nervous system (109.64), and heart disease (75.53). The death rates of saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., in the registration cities in the nonregistration states, were higher from typhoid

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fever (21.78), heart disease (94.40), and from suicide (33.89) than the corresponding rates in the cities in the registration states.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes, per 1,000 deaths from all causes among saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc.:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.	Remainder of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever.....	26.58	16.04	13.54	7.52	67.80	19.19	42.37
Malarial fever.....	8.48	9.43	10.15	11.28	.....	8.53	7.06
Rheumatism.....	11.88	6.60	5.08	5.04	.....	8.53	19.77
Dropsy.....	11.88	6.60	6.77	5.61	16.95	6.40	19.77
Heart disease.....	65.61	66.04	52.45	50.75	67.80	63.16	64.97
Consumption.....	236.43	258.49	277.50	287.59	186.44	234.54	203.39
Diabetes.....	2.83	3.77	5.08	5.64	.....	2.13	1.41
Diseases of the nervous system.....	77.49	78.30	76.14	67.67	152.54	81.02	76.27
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	181.56	200.94	206.43	208.65	186.44	194.00	152.54
Diseases of the liver.....	47.51	51.89	50.70	54.51	16.95	53.30	40.96
Ascites.....	1.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.82
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	26.02	23.30	33.84	35.71	16.95	21.32	22.60
Bright's disease.....	33.37	33.96	49.07	45.11	84.75	14.93	32.49
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	25.45	23.30	30.46	30.08	33.90	25.60	21.19
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	3.96	2.83	1.69	1.88	.....	4.26	5.65
Burns and scalds.....	2.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.65
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	20.36	19.21	11.84	13.16	.....	29.85	21.19
Other accidents and injuries.....	61.09	58.40	55.84	54.51	67.80	61.83	64.97

This table shows that in the United States as a whole the proportion of deaths of saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., due to consumption (236.43) was greater than the proportion due to any other cause, and was also greater than the average proportion due to this cause in occupations of this class.

The proportion of deaths of saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., due to Bright's disease and other diseases of the urinary system was less than the average proportion due to these causes in this class, and the proportion of deaths due to suicide was somewhat greater than the average proportion due to this cause in this class.

The proportion of deaths of saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., in the nonregistration area due to typhoid fever (42.37), rheumatism (19.77), and dropsy (19.77) was considerably greater than the corresponding proportions due to these causes in the United States.

CLASS E—PERSONAL SERVICE, POLICE, AND MILITARY.

The number of males reported as engaged in occupations included in this class in the United States was 258,911, being 1.46 per cent of the whole number of males in the selected occupations. The number of deaths in this class was 3,098, or 1.60 per cent of the total deaths of males in the selected occupations.

In the registration area the number of males reported in this class was 149,834, being 2.58 per cent of the whole number of males in the selected occupations in this area. The number of deaths among these was 1,871, or 2.62 per cent of the total deaths of males in the selected occupations, and the death rate was 12.49 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of males engaged in personal service, police, and military occupations, and in each specified occupation of this class per 1,000 males engaged in each occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Class E.....	12.49	15.39	16.52	10.40	9.32
Barbers and hairdressers.....	11.34	12.54	13.59	8.23	10.08
Janitors and sextons.....	14.07	17.15	16.97	18.37	10.25
Laundorers.....	7.64	11.22	11.59	8.81	5.08
Nurses.....	14.56	13.96	14.61	12.36	15.82
Policemen, watchmen, and detectives.....	13.06	16.22	17.90	7.58	9.67
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States).....	18.07	22.66	27.26	9.56	11.18
Undertakers.....	16.15	24.99	19.00	22.74	8.85

It will be seen from the preceding table that in the registration states the average death rate of males in this class of occupations was 15.39 per 1,000, being below the average for barbers and hairdressers (12.54), launderers (11.22), and nurses (13.96), and above the average for those in all other occupations in this class.

The average death rate in this class in the cities was higher, being 16.52 per 1,000, and in the rural part of the registration states it was lower, being 10.40 per 1,000, but the proportion of the population in this class in the rural districts was comparatively small.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rate, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, of males engaged in all personal service, police, and military occupations, and in each specified occupation of this class, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Class E	15.39	6.49	11.21	22.99	68.10
Barbers and hairdressers	12.54	7.38	11.80	21.89	86.54
Janitors and sextons	17.15	3.89	11.81	20.55	39.11
Launderers	11.22	5.02	11.10	29.41	27.40
Nurses	13.96	6.61	10.22	21.65	107.69
Policemen, watchmen, and detectives	16.22	8.31	10.74	18.52	58.74
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States)	22.06	4.68	11.82	64.29	428.57
Undertakers	24.99	6.00	9.17	23.88	108.01

It will be seen from this table that in the age group 15 to 25 years, in the registration states, the average death rate of males in this class of occupations was 6.49 per 1,000, being highest among policemen, watchmen, and detectives (8.31), and barbers (7.38), and lowest among janitors (3.89) and soldiers, sailors, and marines (4.68).

In the age group 25 to 45 years the average death rate in this class was 11.21 per 1,000, being highest among soldiers, sailors, and marines (11.82), and janitors (11.81), and lowest among undertakers (9.17) and nurses (10.22).

In the age group 45 to 65 years the average death rate in this class was 22.99 per 1,000, which was below the average rate for policemen, watchmen, and detectives (18.52), janitors (20.55), and nurses (21.65), and above the average in all other occupations, the death rate of soldiers, sailors, and marines (64.29) being excessively high.

In the age group 65 years and over the average death rate in this class was 68.10 per 1,000, which was below the average for launderers (27.40), janitors (39.11), policemen, watchmen, and detectives (58.74), and above the average in all other occupations. The excessive death rate of soldiers, sailors, and marines in this age group (428.57) is due to the small number of persons reported in this class of occupations, and the rate has no significance.

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The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males in the personal service, police, and military class living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths in this class during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rate per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	78,243	13,555	42,000	19,094	3,025
Per cent at each age.....		17.32	53.68	24.40	3.87
Deaths.....	1,204	88	471	439	206
Per cent at each age.....		7.31	39.12	36.46	17.11
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		6.49	11.21	22.99	68.10
Average rate in all classes.....		5.58	9.20	18.43	70.09

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of males in the personal service, police, and military class was higher in each age group under 65 years than the average rate in all classes of occupations, but that in the age group 65 years and over the rate in this class was somewhat lower than the average rate in all classes.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of males engaged in personal service, police, and military occupations, from each of certain specified causes, per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	38.71	42.18	45.44	27.73	34.92
Malarial fever.....	11.35	14.09	15.67	6.93	8.38
Rheumatism.....	8.68	11.50	12.54	6.93	5.59
Dropsy.....	4.67	5.11	4.70	6.93	4.10
Heart disease.....	118.13	150.81	161.40	103.06	82.41
Consumption.....	280.98	343.80	387.06	152.48	212.32
Diabetes.....	6.01	6.39	7.84	.....	5.59
Diseases of the nervous system.....	124.14	161.04	169.24	124.76	83.81
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	225.58	293.96	318.11	187.14	150.86
Diseases of the liver.....	34.71	44.73	50.14	20.79	23.75
Ascites.....	1.33	.....	.....	.....	2.79
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	38.71	48.57	54.85	20.79	27.94
Bright's disease.....	38.71	48.57	48.58	48.52	27.04
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	38.71	52.40	54.85	41.59	23.75
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	4.00	0.89	7.84	.....	1.40
Burns and scalds.....	0.67	1.28	1.57	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	29.37	28.12	29.77	20.79	30.73
Other accidents and injuries.....	82.09	88.10	86.19	97.03	75.43

It will be seen from this table that the death rates of males in the personal service, police, and military class were generally higher than the corresponding rates for all classes of occupations, being highest from consumption (343.80), diseases of the respiratory system (293.96), and diseases of the nervous system (161.04). The death rate of males in this class from suicide (28.12) was much higher than the average rate from this cause in all classes (15.61), and was higher in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (30.73) than in the cities in the registration states (29.77). Excepting the death rate from diseases of the respiratory system, and also the death rate from suicide, the death rates in this class from other specified causes in the cities in the registration states, quoted above, the rates correspond closely with the death rates of males in all classes of occupations in the same area.

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes, per 1,000 deaths from all causes among males engaged in personal service, police, and military occupations:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	32.91	31.00	27.41	27.51	26.61	37.48	36.08
Malarial fever	11.97	9.09	9.14	9.49	6.67	9.00	10.71
Rheumatism	5.65	6.95	7.48	7.59	6.67	6.00	3.52
Dropsy	8.98	3.74	3.32	2.85	6.67	4.50	17.59
Heart disease	96.08	94.60	98.01	97.72	100.00	68.46	98.50
Consumption	209.44	225.01	223.42	234.35	146.67	227.89	183.82
Diabetes	5.32	4.81	4.15	4.74	.....	6.00	6.16
Diseases of the nervous system.....	103.39	99.41	104.65	102.47	120.00	89.66	109.94
Diseases of the respiratory system	157.25	180.65	191.03	192.60	180.00	161.92	118.73
Diseases of the liver.....	20.61	27.79	29.07	30.36	20.00	25.49	8.80
Ascites	1.00	1.07	.....	.....	.....	3.00	0.88
Other diseases of the digestive system	33.53	31.00	31.56	33.21	20.00	29.99	37.82
Bright's disease	29.50	31.00	31.56	29.41	46.67	29.99	27.26
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	26.60	31.00	34.05	33.21	40.00	25.49	19.35
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	3.32	3.21	4.15	4.74	.....	1.50	3.52
Burns and scalds	0.69	0.53	0.83	0.95	.....	.....	0.88
Injuries by machinery.....	0.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.88
Suicide	23.27	23.52	18.27	18.03	20.00	32.08	22.87
Other accidents and injuries.....	75.13	65.74	57.31	52.18	93.83	80.90	90.59

This table shows that in the United States as a whole the greatest proportion of deaths of males in the personal service, police, and military class was due to consumption (209.44), and that this proportion was greater than the average proportions due to the same cause in all occupations. The proportion of deaths due to diseases of the nervous system (103.39) was above the average proportion due to this cause in all occupations (94.50), and the proportion due to heart disease (96.08) was also greater than the average proportion due to this cause in all occupations (79.49).

The proportion of deaths due to typhoid fever (32.91) was less than the average proportion due to this cause in all occupations (47.75), and the proportion due to malarial fever (11.97) was about half the average proportion due to this cause in all classes.

The proportion of deaths due to suicide (23.27) was nearly twice the average proportion due to this cause in all classes (11.93).

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.

The total number of barbers and hairdressers reported in the United States was 82,157, being 31.73 per cent of the whole number of males in this class of occupations. The number of deaths among these was 841, or 27.96 per cent of the whole number of deaths among males in this class.

In the registration area the number of barbers and hairdressers reported was 44,802, being 29.90 per cent of the total males in this class. The number of deaths among these was 508, or 27.15 per cent of the total deaths among males in this class, and the death rate was 11.34 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of barbers and hairdressers living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	22,972	6,773	13,051	2,652	268
Per cent at each age.....	.....	24.98	56.81	11.54	0.91
Deaths.....	283	50	154	66	13
Per cent at each age.....	.....	17.36	53.47	22.92	6.25
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	.....	7.38	11.80	24.89	86.54
Average rate in this class.....	.....	6.49	11.21	22.90	68.10

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of barbers and hairdressers was higher in each age group than the average rate in occupations of this class. Nearly 25 per cent of the barbers and

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hairdressers reported were under 25 years of age, and the death rate at this age (7.38) was but little higher than the average rate in this class (6.49).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates of barbers and hairdressers from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	53.57	60.94	70.37	22.23	45.81
Malarial fever	11.16	13.06	16.24	.....	9.16
Rheumatism	6.70	4.35	5.41	.....	9.16
Dropsy	8.93	13.06	16.24	.....	4.58
Heart disease	107.14	108.83	119.09	66.70	105.36
Consumption	348.20	409.19	433.04	311.25	284.01
Diabetes	4.46	.....	.....	.....	9.16
Diseases of the nervous system	63.75	104.48	113.67	66.70	82.40
Diseases of the respiratory system	160.71	213.30	232.76	133.39	105.36
Diseases of the liver	40.18	39.18	43.30	22.23	41.23
Ascites	2.23	.....	.....	.....	4.58
Other diseases of the digestive system	29.02	21.77	27.07	.....	36.65
Bright's disease	20.09	30.47	37.89	.....	9.16
Other diseases of the urinary system	24.55	20.12	27.07	22.23	22.90
Diseases of the bones and joints	4.40	8.71	10.83	.....	.....
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	40.18	39.18	43.72	.....	41.23
Other accidents and injuries	55.80	56.59	48.72	88.93	54.97

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate of barbers and hairdressers in the registration area occurred from consumption (409.19), and that this rate was much higher than the average rate from this cause in this class, and was also higher in the cities in the registration states than in any other area. The death rate from typhoid fever (60.94) was considerably above the average from this cause in this class (42.18), and the death rate from dropsy (13.06) was more than twice as great as the average rate from this cause in this class (5.11). The death rate from suicide (39.18) was very much higher than the average rate from this cause in the personal service, police, and military class (28.12), and was excessively high in the cities in the registration states (43.72). The death rates from Bright's disease and other diseases of the urinary system were considerably lower than the average rates from these causes.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes, per 1,000 deaths from all causes among barbers and hairdressers:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	41.62	47.24	48.61	51.79	27.03	45.45	33.03
Malarial fever	14.27	9.84	10.42	11.95	.....	9.09	21.02
Rheumatism	7.13	5.91	3.47	3.98	.....	9.09	9.01
Dropsy	13.08	7.87	10.42	11.95	.....	4.55	21.02
Heart disease	82.05	94.49	86.81	87.65	81.08	104.55	63.06
Consumption	317.48	307.09	326.39	318.73	378.38	281.82	333.33
Diabetes	3.57	3.94	.....	.....	.....	9.09	3.00
Diseases of the nervous system	77.29	82.68	83.33	83.67	81.08	81.82	69.07
Diseases of the respiratory system	129.61	141.73	170.14	171.31	162.16	104.55	111.11
Diseases of the liver	26.16	35.43	31.25	31.87	27.03	40.91	12.01
Ascites	1.19	1.97	.....	.....	.....	4.55	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system	34.48	25.59	17.36	19.92	.....	36.36	48.05
Bright's disease	17.84	17.72	24.31	27.89	.....	9.09	18.02
Other diseases of the urinary system	19.02	21.65	20.83	19.02	27.03	22.73	15.02
Diseases of the bones and joints	5.95	3.94	6.94	7.97	.....	.....	9.01
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	24.07	35.43	31.25	35.86	.....	40.91	9.01
Other accidents and injuries	54.70	49.21	45.14	35.86	108.11	54.55	63.06

It will be seen from the preceding table that the greatest proportion of deaths for barbers and hairdressers in the United States was due to consumption (317.48), and that this proportion was very much greater than the average proportion due to this cause in this class (209.44). The proportion of deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system (129.61) was less than the average proportion in this class (157.25), and the proportion due to diseases of the nervous system (77.29) was also less than the average proportion in this class (103.39).

The proportions of deaths due to malarial fever (21.02), dropsy (21.02), and Bright's disease (18.02) were greater in the nonregistration area than in the United States.

POLICEMEN, WATCHMEN, AND DETECTIVES.

The total number of policemen, watchmen, and detectives reported in the United States was 74,350, being 28.72 per cent of the whole number of males in this class of occupations. The number of deaths among these was 820, or 27.26 per cent of the whole number of deaths among males in this class.

In the registration area the number of policemen, watchmen, and detectives reported was 49,985, being 33.36 per cent of the total males in this class. The number of deaths among these was 653, or 34.90 per cent of the total deaths among males in this class, and the death rate was 13.06 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of policemen, watchmen, and detectives living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	25,897	1,203	13,413	9,774	1,447
Per cent at each age.....		4.64	51.79	37.74	5.59
Deaths.....	420	10	144	181	85
Per cent at each age.....		2.38	34.29	43.10	20.24
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		8.31	10.74	18.52	58.74
Average rate in this class.....		6.40	11.21	22.99	63.10

This table shows that in the registration states there were but 10 deaths of policemen, watchmen, and detectives under 25 years of age, and the death rate in this age group has no significance. Above the age of 25 years the death rate of policemen, watchmen, and detectives was less in each age group than the average rate in occupations of this class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of policemen, watchmen, and detectives from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	26.01	34.75	41.52	.....	16.61
Malarial fever.....	14.00	15.45	18.45	.....	12.45
Rheumatism.....	8.00	11.58	13.84	.....	4.15
Dropsy.....	6.00	3.60	.....	23.69	8.30
Heart disease.....	122.04	162.18	175.32	94.74	78.88
Consumption.....	204.06	262.58	304.50	47.37	141.15
Diabetes.....	10.00	11.58	13.84	.....	8.30
Diseases of the nervous system.....	148.04	189.21	216.84	47.37	103.79
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	278.08	343.97	387.54	118.43	207.57
Diseases of the liver.....	62.01	42.48	46.14	23.69	20.76
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	84.01	46.34	50.75	23.69	20.76
Bright's disease.....	50.02	69.51	69.20	71.06	29.06
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	50.02	65.64	69.20	47.37	33.21
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.00	3.86	4.61	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	18.01	23.17	27.68	.....	12.45
Other accidents and injuries.....	124.04	123.57	120.18	94.74	124.54

It will be seen from the preceding table that the highest death rates of policemen, watchmen, and detectives in the registration states occurred from diseases of the respiratory system (343.67), consumption (262.58), diseases of the nervous system (189.21), and heart disease (162.18), the rates from all of these causes, excepting consumption, being higher than the corresponding rates for males in occupations of this class.

The death rate from consumption (262.58) was much below the average rate in this class from this cause (343.80), and the death rates from Bright's disease and other diseases of the urinary system were considerably higher than the average rates from these causes. The death rate from accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (123.57), was excessively high in comparison with the average rate from these causes in the personal service, police, and military class (88.19), and was higher in the cities in the registration states (129.38) than in any other area.

The following table shows for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among policemen, watchmen, and detectives:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	21.95	19.91	21.43	23.20	.....	17.17	29.94
Malarial fever.....	13.41	10.72	9.52	10.31	.....	12.88	23.95
Rheumatism	4.88	6.13	7.14	7.73	.....	4.29	.....
Dropsy	9.76	4.59	2.38	.....	31.25	8.58	29.94
Heart disease.....	81.15	93.42	100.00	97.94	125.00	81.55	47.90
Consumption	146.34	156.20	161.90	170.10	62.50	145.92	107.78
Diabetes	6.10	7.66	7.14	7.73	.....	8.58	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	117.07	113.32	116.67	121.13	62.50	107.30	131.74
Diseases of the respiratory system	200.00	212.86	211.90	216.49	156.25	214.59	149.70
Diseases of the liver.....	29.73	21.50	26.19	25.77	31.25	21.40	5.99
Ascites	1.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.99
Other diseases of the digestive system	26.33	26.03	23.57	28.35	31.25	21.40	29.94
Bright's disease.....	36.59	38.28	42.86	38.66	93.75	30.04	29.94
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	32.93	38.28	40.48	38.66	62.50	34.33	11.99
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.44	1.53	2.38	2.58	.....	.....	5.99
Burns and scalds.....	1.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.99
Injuries by machinery.....	1.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.99
Suicide	15.85	13.78	14.29	15.46	.....	12.88	23.05
Other accidents and injuries.....	118.29	91.95	76.19	72.16	125.00	128.76	209.58

It will be seen from this table that in the United States as a whole the greatest proportions of deaths of policemen, watchmen, and detectives were due to diseases of the respiratory system (200.00), consumption (146.34), and accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (118.29).

The proportion of deaths due to consumption (146.34) was less than the average proportion in this class (209.44), and the proportion due to diseases of the respiratory system (200.00) was greater than the average proportion in this class (157.25). The proportion of deaths due to suicide (15.85) was less than the average proportion in this class (23.27).

In the nonregistration area the proportion of deaths due to malarial fever (23.95) was greater than the proportion in the United States (13.41), and the proportion due to dropsy (29.94) was three times the proportion in the United States (9.76). The proportions of deaths due to suicide (23.95), and to other accidents and injuries (209.58) in the nonregistration area, were much greater than the corresponding proportions in the United States.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES (UNITED STATES).

The total number of soldiers, sailors, and marines reported in the service of the United States was 30,845, being 11.91 per cent of the whole number of males in this class of occupations. The number of deaths among these was 665, or 22.11 per cent of the whole number of deaths among males in this class.

In the registration area the number of soldiers, sailors, and marines reported was 10,735, being 7.16 per cent of the total males in this class. The number of deaths among these was 194, or 10.37 per cent of the total deaths among males in this class, and the death rate was 18.07 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of soldiers, sailors, and marines living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATE.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population	6,442	1,709	3,637	1,011	70
Per cent at each age.....		26.53	56.46	15.69	1.08
Deaths.....	146	8	43	65	30
Per cent at each age.....		5.48	29.45	44.52	20.55
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		4.68	11.82	64.29	428.67
Average rate in this class		6.49	11.21	22.99	68.10

This table shows that in the registration states 26 per cent of the soldiers, sailors, and marines in the service of the United States were under 25 years of age, and that the death rate at this age (4.68) was considerably lower than the average rate in the personal service, police, and military class (6.49). At 25 to 45 years of age, which includes 56 per cent of the soldiers, sailors, and marines reported, the death rate (11.82) was slightly higher than the average at this age in the personal service, police, and military class. Above the age of 45 years the death rates of soldiers, sailors, and marines were excessively high, being 64.29 per 1,000 at 45 to 65, while the average rate in this class at this age was but 22.99, and 428.67 at 65 years of age and over, in which group the average rate was but 68.10.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of soldiers, sailors, and marines, from each specified cause, per 100,000 living.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	65.21	62.09	62.91	59.77	69.88
Malarial fever	18.63	15.52	20.97	.....	23.29
Rheumatism.....	9.32	15.52	.....	59.77	.....
Dropsy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heart disease.....	107.68	292.85	272.59	119.55	69.88
Consumption	372.01	481.22	608.09	119.55	209.64
Diabetes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	260.63	341.51	419.38	119.55	139.76
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	232.88	294.04	335.50	179.32	139.76
Diseases of the liver.....	65.21	93.14	125.81	.....	23.29
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	65.21	77.62	104.84	.....	46.59
Bright's disease	65.89	46.57	62.91	.....	69.88
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	37.26	62.00	83.88	.....	.....
Diseases of the bones and joints	9.32	.....	.....	.....	23.29
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	27.95	15.52	.....	59.77	46.59
Other accidents and injuries.....	121.10	93.14	83.83	119.55	163.00

It will be seen from this table that the death rates of soldiers, sailors, and marines in the service of the United States, in the registration states, from the causes specified, were all higher than the average rates among males in the personal service, police, and military class, excepting Bright's disease, from which the rate (46.57) was somewhat below the average (48.57), and suicide, in which the death rate (15.52) was very much below the average rate in this class (28.12). The highest death rate occurred from consumption (481.22), being excessively high in the cities (608.09). The death rate from diseases of the nervous system (341.51) was more than twice the average rate from this cause in this class (161.04), and was also excessively high in the cities (419.38). The death rate of soldiers, sailors, and marines from suicide in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (46.59) was nearly three times the corresponding rate from this cause among males in all occupations of this class in the same area.

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The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	36.09	33.08	27.40	23.08	62.50	62.50	36.09
Malarial fever	9.02	10.31	6.85	7.09	.....	20.83	8.49
Rheumatism.....	3.01	5.15	6.85	.....	62.50	.....	2.12
Dropsy	3.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Heart disease.....	133.35	92.73	102.74	100.00	125.00	62.50	157.11
Consumption	144.36	206.19	212.33	223.08	125.00	187.50	118.90
Diabetes.....	7.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.02
Diseases of the nervous system.....	132.33	144.33	150.68	153.85	125.00	125.00	127.39
Diseases of the respiratory system	100.75	123.87	130.14	123.08	187.50	125.00	80.17
Diseases of the liver.....	12.03	36.08	41.10	46.15	.....	20.83	2.12
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	39.10	36.08	34.25	38.46	.....	41.67	40.34
Bright's disease.....	36.09	30.03	20.55	23.08	.....	62.50	38.22
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	22.50	20.62	27.40	30.77	.....	.....	23.35
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	1.50	5.15	.....	.....	.....	20.83	.....
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	25.56	15.46	6.85	.....	62.50	41.67	20.72
Other accidents and injuries.....	73.68	67.01	41.10	30.77	125.00	145.83	76.43

This table shows that in the United States the proportion of deaths of soldiers, sailors, and marines due to consumption (144.36) was less than the average proportion in this class (209.44), as was the proportion due to diseases of the respiratory system (soldiers, sailors, and marines, 100.75; class total, 157.25). The proportions of deaths due to heart disease (133.35) and to diseases of the nervous system (132.33) were greater than the average proportions in this class.

NURSES.

The number of male nurses reported as living in the registration states was 2,507, and the number of deaths of nurses during the year was 35, the death rate being 13.96 per 1,000. By age groups, the death rates per 1,000 of population were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 6.61; age 25 to 45 years, 10.22; age 45 to 65 years, 21.65; age 65 years and over, 107.69.

CLASS F—LABORERS AND SERVANTS.

The total number of males engaged in occupations included in this class in the United States was 2,151,103, being 12.11 per cent of the whole number of males in all of the selected occupations. The number of deaths of males in occupations of this class was 32,070, or 17.03 per cent of the total deaths of males in all of the selected occupations.

In the registration area the number of males reported in occupations included in this class was 947,088, being 16.30 per cent of the whole number in the selected occupations. The number of deaths among these was 17,278, or 24.22 per cent of the total deaths of males in all selected occupations in this area, and the death rate was 18.24 per 1,000.

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males in the laboring and servant class living at the end of the census year and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	468,721	121,874	210,223	101,623	20,710
Per cent at each age.....		26.00	44.85	21.68	4.42
Deaths.....	10,586	1,180	3,566	3,374	2,379
Per cent at each age.....		11.20	33.69	31.87	22.47
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		9.73	16.96	33.20	114.87
Average rate in all classes.....		5.58	9.29	18.43	70.09

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of males in the laboring and servant class was nearly twice the average rate in each age group of males in all classes of occupations.

In the age group 15 to 25 years, including 26 per cent of the population in this class, the death rate of laborers and servants was 9.73, and the average rate in all classes was 5.58. In the age group 25 to 45, including nearly 45 per cent of the laborers and servants reported, the death rate was 16.96, and the average rate at this age in all classes was 9.29. In the age group 45 to 65 years, including 22 per cent of the laborers and servants reported, the death rate was 33.20, and the average rate at this age in all classes was 18.43.

At 65 years of age and over, the percentage of males was 4.42, and the death rate at this age (114.87) was considerably higher than the average rate in all classes (70.09).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of males engaged in all laboring and servant occupations, and in each specified occupation of this class, per 1,000 males engaged in each occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Class F.....	18.24	22.58	25.15	17.52	13.09
Laborers.....	20.69	25.26	29.02	18.89	16.09
Messenger boys.....	1.60	2.44	2.35	3.86	0.88
Servants.....	0.35	12.92	15.06	5.44	6.23

It will be seen from this table that the high death rate of the laboring and servant class in each area was due to the excessive death rate of laborers, which, in the registration states, was about double the death rate of servants.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rate, at all ages, and in each of four age groups of males engaged in all laboring and servant occupations, and in each specified occupation of this class, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Class F.....	22.53	9.73	16.96	33.20	114.87
Laborers.....	25.26	11.76	17.77	33.86	116.61
Messenger boys.....	2.44	2.17	11.03	11.99	93.75
Servants.....	12.92	5.55	12.64	27.05	73.87

It will be seen from this table that in the registration states the death rate of laborers in each age group was much higher than the death rate of servants, and that the higher rates in this class were due to the rate among laborers, which constituted the greater part of the population in this class.

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The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of males in the laboring and servant class, from each of certain specified causes, per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	78.45	74.07	77.47	69.15	83.15
Malarial fever	20.91	20.91	22.18	18.40	20.90
Rheumatism	10.85	13.23	16.07	7.61	7.53
Dropsy	13.20	12.10	8.86	19.07	14.22
Heart disease	145.39	181.56	191.49	156.06	109.96
Consumption	388.14	484.94	565.43	326.08	293.29
Diabetes	3.91	5.12	4.82	5.71	2.72
Diseases of the nervous system	155.63	204.39	218.26	177.00	107.87
Diseases of the respiratory system	333.23	427.76	520.75	244.24	240.61
Diseases of the liver	31.36	33.50	42.43	15.86	29.27
Ascites	1.79	1.40	0.96	2.54	2.09
Other diseases of the digestive system	49.10	61.23	68.14	47.58	37.21
Bright's disease	56.07	74.46	88.72	46.81	38.05
Other diseases of the urinary system	51.32	66.56	75.86	48.21	36.37
Diseases of the bones and joints	5.07	5.12	5.46	4.44	5.02
Burns and scalds	4.22	5.33	5.79	4.44	3.14
Injuries by machinery	1.58	1.28	1.61	0.63	1.88
Suicide	17.00	16.94	17.04	15.86	17.35
Other accidents and injuries	181.93	227.64	239.48	204.28	137.13

It will be seen from this table that the death rates of males in the laboring and servant class in the registration states, from the specified causes, were excessively high, being very much higher than the average rates for males in all classes of occupations, from every cause except diabetes, in which the death rate of males in this class was slightly below the average.

The death rate of males in this class was much higher than the average rate in all classes from consumption (laboring and servant class, 484.94; all classes, 279.66), diseases of the respiratory system (laboring and servant class, 427.76; all classes, 237.27), heart disease (laboring and servant class, 131.56; all classes, 131.87), typhoid fever (laboring and servant class, 74.67; all classes, 40.33), Bright's disease (laboring and servant class, 74.46; all classes, 51.18), other diseases of the urinary system (laboring and servant class, 66.56; all classes, 49.49), and accidents and injuries other than suicides, injuries by machinery, and burns and scalds (laboring and servant class, 227.64; all classes, 100.59). The death rate of males in this class from diseases of the bones and joints (5.12) was nearly twice the average rate from this cause among males in all classes of occupations (2.81), and the death rate from rheumatism (13.23) was also considerably higher than the average rate from this cause in all classes (9.11).

The death rate from consumption was higher in the cities in the registration states (565.43) than in the rural districts (326.08), as was also the rate from diseases of the respiratory system (cities, 520.75; rural districts, 244.24). The death rates from dropsy, diabetes, and ascites in the rural districts of the registration states were higher than the corresponding rates in the cities, but the rates from all other causes specified were higher in the cities than in the rural districts.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes, per 1,000 deaths from all causes, among males in the laboring and servant class:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.	Remainder of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever.....	51.45	43.00	33.06	30.80	39.46	53.73	61.32
Malarial fever.....	20.42	11.46	9.26	8.82	10.50	14.94	30.90
Rheumatism.....	7.05	5.67	5.80	6.39	4.94	5.33	8.65
Dropsy.....	14.19	7.23	5.38	3.32	11.22	10.10	22.31
Heart disease.....	69.44	79.69	80.39	77.33	89.07	73.60	57.46
Consumption.....	201.84	212.73	214.72	224.82	186.10	209.65	189.09
Diabetes.....	2.56	2.14	2.27	1.92	3.20	1.94	3.04
Diseases of the nervous system.....	78.83	85.31	90.50	86.73	101.01	77.11	71.25
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	169.84	182.60	189.40	207.06	139.30	172.00	154.88
Diseases of the liver.....	14.50	17.19	14.83	16.87	9.05	20.92	11.36
Ascites.....	1.53	0.98	0.66	0.38	1.45	1.49	2.16
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	25.85	26.91	27.11	27.10	27.15	26.60	24.61
Bright's disease.....	22.73	30.73	32.97	35.28	26.43	27.20	13.30
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	21.95	28.13	29.47	30.10	27.52	29.00	14.47
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.65	2.78	2.27	2.17	2.53	3.59	2.50
Burns and scalds.....	2.81	2.32	2.30	2.30	2.53	2.24	3.38
Injuries by machinery.....	1.50	0.87	0.57	0.64	0.36	1.84	2.23
Suicide.....	9.73	0.32	7.37	6.77	0.05	12.40	10.21
Other accidents and injuries.....	117.43	99.72	100.79	95.22	116.53	98.03	138.13

This table shows that in the United States, as a whole, the greatest proportion of deaths in the laboring and servant class was due to consumption (201.84), this proportion being higher than the average proportion in all classes (171.60).

The proportion of deaths in the laboring and servant class due to diseases of the respiratory system (169.84) was slightly greater than the corresponding proportion in all classes (167.36), and the proportion due to accidents and injuries, other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (117.43) was considerably greater than the average proportion in all classes (92.92).

The proportions of deaths due to malarial fever (20.42), rheumatism (7.05), diseases of the liver (14.50), Bright's disease (22.73), and other diseases of the urinary system (21.95), diseases of the bones and joints (2.65), and suicide (9.73) were less than the corresponding proportions in all classes of occupations.

LABORERS.

The number of laborers reported in the United States was 1,858,558, being 86.40 per cent of the whole number in the laboring and servant class. The number of deaths of laborers was 29,868, or 93.15 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of laborers reported was 772,612, being 81.51 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class. The number of deaths among these was 15,949, or 92.31 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class, and the death rate was 20.66 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of laborers living at the end of the census year and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	384,084	89,141	177,453	92,363	19,707
Per cent at each age.....		23.15	46.09	24.15	5.12
Deaths.....	9,723	1,048	3,163	3,148	2,298
Per cent at each age.....		10.73	32.43	32.33	23.63
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		11.76	17.77	33.86	116.61
Average rate in this class.....		9.73	16.96	33.20	114.87

This table shows that in the registration cities the death rate of laborers was higher in each age group than the average rate in this class of occupations, and as the number of laborers reported constituted a great majority

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of the males in this class of occupations the excessive rates in this class are entirely due to the heavy death rates among laborers.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of laborers from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	90.80	85.20	90.67	75.87	96.38
Malarial fever.....	23.83	24.42	20.70	20.37	23.25
Rheumatism.....	11.53	14.20	17.72	8.43	8.78
Dropsy.....	15.41	13.77	9.80	20.37	17.05
Heart disease.....	163.47	201.83	222.15	167.18	125.31
Consumption.....	424.00	510.24	621.53	344.91	329.43
Diabetes.....	4.27	5.45	4.95	6.32	3.10
Diseases of the nervous system.....	177.85	231.44	255.54	190.37	124.54
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	381.08	483.40	612.88	262.72	279.31
Diseases of the liver.....	35.36	36.11	46.99	17.50	34.62
Ascites.....	2.07	1.82	1.24	2.81	2.33
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	56.22	67.80	78.72	49.17	44.70
Bright's disease.....	61.92	81.04	99.74	49.17	42.89
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	57.38	73.25	86.14	51.28	41.60
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	5.70	5.97	6.59	4.92	5.43
Burns and scalds.....	4.53	5.71	6.18	4.92	3.36
Injuries by machinery.....	1.81	1.30	1.65	0.70	2.33
Suicide.....	19.04	18.44	19.87	16.86	19.04
Other accidents and injuries.....	210.62	263.91	288.51	221.98	157.61

It will be seen from this table that the excessive death rates among males in the laboring and servant class occurred wholly among laborers, the rates from each cause specified in the table above being higher than the corresponding rates for this class, and consequently higher than the corresponding death rates of male servants.

The death rates of laborers from dropsy (20.37), diabetes (6.32), and ascites (2.81) were higher in the rural districts in the registration states than in the cities, but the rates from all other causes specified were higher in the cities than in the rural districts, the death rates from diseases of the respiratory system being nearly three times as great in the cities (612.88) as in the rural districts (262.72), and the death rate from consumption nearly twice as great in the cities (621.53) as it was in the rural districts (344.91).

The death rate of laborers from typhoid fever in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (96.38) was higher than the corresponding rate in the cities in the registration states (90.67).

The following table shows for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among laborers:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever.....	52.50	43.95	33.73	31.24	40.28	59.91	62.20
Malarial fever.....	20.42	11.54	9.67	9.23	10.82	14.46	30.61
Rheumatism.....	7.03	5.58	5.66	6.11	4.43	5.46	8.69
Dropsy.....	14.30	7.46	5.45	3.41	10.82	10.60	22.27
Heart disease.....	68.97	70.13	79.91	76.54	88.77	77.90	57.33
Consumption.....	105.86	205.23	205.59	214.14	183.14	294.79	185.07
Diabetes.....	2.48	2.07	2.16	1.70	3.36	1.93	2.95
Diseases of the nervous system.....	79.23	86.00	91.64	88.04	101.08	77.42	71.49
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	170.85	184.46	191.40	211.10	139.50	173.63	154.82
Diseases of the liver.....	14.46	17.12	14.30	16.19	9.32	21.52	11.42
Ascites.....	1.47	1.00	0.72	0.43	1.49	1.45	2.01
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	25.05	27.21	26.84	27.12	26.11	27.70	24.28
Bright's disease.....	22.30	29.97	32.09	34.37	26.11	26.66	13.51
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	21.70	27.78	29.00	29.68	27.23	25.86	14.87
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.61	2.76	2.37	2.27	2.61	3.37	2.44
Burns and scalds.....	2.81	2.19	2.26	2.13	2.61	2.09	3.52
Injuries by machinery.....	1.57	0.88	0.51	0.57	0.37	1.45	2.37
Suicide.....	9.61	9.23	7.30	6.67	8.95	12.21	10.06
Other accidents and injuries.....	119.79	101.95	104.40	99.40	117.87	97.98	140.24

It will be seen from the preceding table that in each area the greatest proportion of deaths of laborers was due to consumption. In the United States the greatest proportions were due to consumption (195.86), diseases of the respiratory system (170.65), and accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, and injuries by machinery, and suicide (119.79).

In the nonregistration area the proportions of deaths due to typhoid fever (62.29) and to malarial fever (30.61) were greater than the proportions in the United States, and the proportions due to accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (140.24), were also greater than the proportions in the United States (119.79).

SERVANTS.

The number of male servants reported in the United States was 244,099, being 11.35 per cent of the whole number in the laboring and servant class. The number of deaths of male servants was 2,109, or 6.58 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class.

In the registration area the number of male servants reported was 134,927, being 14.24 per cent of the whole number of males in this class of occupations. The number of deaths of male servants in this area was 1,261, or 7.30 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class, and the death rate was 9.35 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of male servants living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths of male servants during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	62,840	19,823	31,053	8,133	939
Per cent at each age.....		31.55	50.85	12.94	1.49
Deaths.....	812	110	404	220	75
Per cent at each age.....		13.55	49.75	22.09	9.24
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		5.55	12.64	27.05	79.87
Average rate in this class.....		9.73	10.96	33.20	114.87

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of male servants in each age group was much less than the average rate in this class of occupations, and also less than the corresponding rates among laborers.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of servants from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	26.68	28.04	34.79	7.16	24.97
Malarial fever.....	9.63	4.77	6.14		13.87
Rheumatism.....	6.67	11.14	14.33		2.77
Dropsy.....	4.45	6.87	4.09	14.31	2.77
Heart disease.....	81.53	111.39	126.88	57.24	55.49
Consumption.....	285.34	408.98	435.02	143.10	177.56
Diabetes.....	2.96	4.77	6.14		1.89
Diseases of the nervous system.....	70.41	97.07	110.51	50.09	47.17
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	154.16	221.20	261.95	78.71	95.72
Diseases of the liver.....	16.31	25.46	32.74		8.32
Ascites.....	0.74				1.30
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	22.23	30.73	40.93	35.78	6.94
Bright's disease.....	37.06	54.11	65.49	14.31	22.20
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	31.87	47.74	55.26	21.47	18.03
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.96	1.59	2.05		4.16
Burns and scalds.....	2.96	3.18	4.09		2.77
Injuries by machinery.....	0.74	1.59	2.05		
Suicide.....	8.89	11.14	12.28	7.16	6.94
Other accidents and injuries.....	62.26	73.20	81.86	42.93	52.71

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

It will be seen from the preceding table that the highest death rate of male servants in the registration states occurred from consumption (408.98), being higher in the cities (485.02) than in the rural districts (143.10). The death rate from each cause, excepting dropsy, was higher in the cities than in the rural districts in the registration states, and the death rates were in general much higher in the same cities than in the registration cities in the nonregistration states, due probably to the fact that the return of occupations of decedents in the latter area was incomplete.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among servants:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	35.09	28.55	22.17	23.10	13.10	40.09	44.81
Malarial fever	19.91	10.31	3.69	4.08	.....	22.27	34.20
Rheumatism	7.59	7.14	8.62	9.51	.....	4.45	8.25
Dropsy	12.33	4.76	4.93	2.72	20.32	4.45	23.58
Heart disease	70.34	87.23	80.21	84.24	105.26	69.09	60.14
Consumption	285.92	305.31	318.50	322.01	203.10	235.08	257.08
Diabetes	3.79	3.17	3.69	4.08	.....	2.23	4.72
Diseases of the nervous system	71.12	75.34	75.12	73.37	92.11	75.72	64.80
Diseases of the respiratory system	160.74	164.95	171.18	173.91	144.74	153.67	154.48
Diseases of the liver	14.23	17.45	19.70	21.74	.....	13.36	9.43
Ascites	2.37	0.79	.....	.....	.....	2.23	4.72
Other diseases of the digestive system	26.55	23.79	30.70	27.17	65.70	11.14	30.06
Bright's disease	28.45	39.65	41.87	43.48	26.32	35.63	11.79
Other diseases of the urinary system	25.00	34.10	36.05	36.08	69.47	28.95	12.97
Diseases of the bones and joints	3.32	3.17	1.23	1.36	.....	0.68	3.54
Burns and scalds	2.37	3.17	2.46	2.72	.....	4.45	1.13
Injuries by machinery	0.47	0.79	1.23	1.30	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	10.91	9.62	8.02	8.15	13.10	11.14	12.97
Other accidents and injuries	80.61	66.61	56.65	54.35	78.05	84.09	101.42

This table shows that in the United States the greatest proportion of deaths of male servants was due to consumption (285.92), and that this proportion was greater than the average proportion in this class (201.84) or the corresponding proportion among laborers (195.86), but was less than the proportion due to this cause in the registration area.

The proportions of deaths of male servants in the United States due to typhoid fever (35.09) and to accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (80.61) were much greater than the average proportions in this class, but the proportions from all other causes specified varied but little from the average proportions in this class.

In the nonregistration area the proportions of deaths of servants due to typhoid fever (44.81) and malarial fever (34.20) were greater than in the United States as a whole.

CLASS G—MANUFACTURES AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

The total number of males engaged in occupations included in this class in the United States was 3,353,825, being 18.88 per cent of the whole number reported as having designated occupations. The number of deaths in this class was 36,430, being 31.53 per cent of the whole number of deaths among males having occupations reported.

In the registration area the number of males reported as engaged in occupations included in this class was 1,975,937, or 37.01 per cent of the whole number of males having occupations reported. The number of deaths of males in this class was 22,493, or 31.53 per cent of the whole number of deaths among males having designated occupations.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths in this class during the census year, at all ages and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population	1,107,836	309,004	516,034	247,479	45,554
Per cent at each age .....	.....	26.54	46.83	21.19	3.91
Deaths	15,138	1,555	5,021	4,922	3,539
Per cent at each age .....	.....	10.27	33.17	32.91	23.37
Death rate per 1,000 population .....	.....	5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67
Average rate in all classes .....	.....	5.58	9.29	18.43	70.09

The preceding table shows that, in the registration states, the death rates of males engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries under 45 years of age were lower than the average rates in all classes of occupations. At 45 to 65 years the death rate in this class (20.13) was higher than the average rate in all classes (18.43), and the death rate of this class at 65 years of age and over (77.67) was still higher than the average rate in all classes at this age (70.09).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates at all ages, and in each of four age groups, of males engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries and in each specified occupation of this class per 1,000 of corresponding population:

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Class G.....	12.00	5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67
Artificial flower and paper box makers.....	10.70	2.83	14.52	29.08	52.63
Bakers and confectioners.....	14.56	4.77	11.19	23.45	87.19
Blacksmiths.....	15.58	4.55	9.02	18.56	84.24
Bleachers, dyers, and scourers.....	10.78	4.05	5.07	25.73	56.94
Bookbinders.....	14.50	4.01	10.07	13.76	101.06
Boot and shoe makers.....	15.27	5.03	8.65	21.20	79.87
Brass founders and coppersmiths.....	9.25	6.50	7.83	15.61	52.88
Brewers, distillers, and rectifiers.....	14.70	10.24	8.03	31.34	97.01
Brick and tile makers and terra cotta workers.....	1.91	0.29	1.71	5.53	30.97
Butchers.....	14.92	5.13	11.83	26.24	110.19
Cabinet makers and upholsterers.....	15.30	4.43	9.31	21.00	68.81
Carpenters and joiners.....	13.78	4.26	7.11	16.60	70.55
Cigar makers and tobacco workers.....	16.27	7.31	13.82	32.42	96.09
Clock and watch repairers, jewelers, and opticians.....	35.69	17.55	31.56	43.65	143.83
Compositors, printers, and pressmen.....	11.08	4.02	11.62	21.32	102.20
Coopers.....	21.48	5.05	11.09	25.54	105.80
Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	12.00	20.41	12.33		
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).....	13.57	8.86	10.03	19.62	62.72
Gas works employes.....	8.59	6.19	3.40	16.36	53.57
Glass blowers and glass workers.....	9.47	5.27	10.35	17.61	94.12
Gunsmiths, locksmiths, and bell hangers.....	17.57	5.53	14.36	27.02	82.03
Harness and saddle makers and repairers, trunk makers, etc.....	13.31	5.54	9.01	18.59	45.91
Hat and cap makers.....	19.48	6.28	19.27	30.47	101.12
Iron and steel workers.....	9.80	4.20	6.83	18.99	67.69
Leather curriers, dressers, finishers, and tanners.....	10.26	4.07	6.70	17.25	69.63
Machinists.....	11.37	5.10	8.25	18.04	79.78
Marble and stone cutters.....	13.84	4.43	11.37	22.32	71.71
Masons (brick and stone).....	15.58	5.01	9.07	19.15	79.01
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	8.11	5.30	7.30	13.82	78.38
Millers (flour and grist).....	17.34	6.95	4.84	18.78	89.12
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	13.04	4.11	10.56	22.06	65.89
Paper hangers.....	9.36	3.04	9.43	11.07	63.83
Paper mill operatives.....	7.05	4.05	4.32	12.20	96.07
Photographers.....	11.46	7.76	6.96	23.86	46.80
Plasterers and whitewashers.....	17.34	9.77	13.20	25.56	59.44
Plumbers, and gas and steam fitters.....	9.74	4.58	11.53	24.12	91.40
Potters.....	9.53	6.03	8.73	17.01	79.97
Rubber factory operatives.....	6.32	3.43	5.75	11.82	48.39
Tailors.....	16.45	4.18	8.57	23.10	90.30
Tinners and tinware makers.....	12.10	5.47	11.35	21.72	59.23
Wheelwrights.....	22.17	14.52	7.53	16.70	94.14

It will be seen from the preceding table that in the registration states the average death rate of males in this class between 15 and 25 years was 5.02. Taking the principal occupations, the death rates in this age group were highest among plasterers and whitewashers (9.77), engineers and firemen, not locomotive (8.86), cigar makers and tobacco workers (7.31), millers (6.95), and hat and cap makers (6.28), and lowest among leather curriers, dressers, finishers, and tanners (4.07), painters, glaziers, and varnishers (4.11), tailors (4.18), iron and steel workers (4.20), and carpenters and joiners (4.26).

In the age group 25 to 45 years the average death rate in this class was 9.18 per 1,000. Taking the principal occupations the death rates were above the average among hat and cap makers (19.27), cigar makers and tobacco workers (13.82), plasterers and whitewashers (13.20), butchers (11.83), and marble and stone cutters (11.37), and were below the average among millers (4.84), carpenters and joiners (7.11), mill and factory operatives (7.30), machinists (8.25), and blacksmiths (9.02).

In the age group 45 to 65 years the average death rate was 20.13 per 1,000. In the principal occupations the death rates were above the average among cigar makers and tobacco workers (32.42), hat and cap makers (30.47), bakers and confectioners (28.45), tailors (28.10), and butchers (26.24), and were below the average among mill and factory operatives (13.82), carpenters and joiners (16.60), blacksmiths (18.56), machinists (18.64), and millers (18.78).

In the age group 65 years and over the average death rate in this class was 77.67 per 1,000. Of the principal occupations the death rates were above the average among butchers (110.19), hat and cap makers (101.12), cigar makers and tobacco workers (96.69), tailors (90.30), and bakers and confectioners (87.19), and were below the average among plasterers and whitewashers (59.44), painters, glaziers, and varnishers (65.89), cabinet makers and upholsterers (68.81), carpenters and joiners (70.55), and marble and stone cutters (71.71).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates of males engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, and in each specified occupation of this class, per 1,000 males engaged in each occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Class G	11.38	12.06	14.03	10.36	9.10
Artificial flower and paper box makers	11.51	10.79	12.41	2.88	14.91
Bakers and confectioners	11.71	14.56	15.29	9.41	8.67
Blacksmiths	12.79	15.58	16.81	13.87	9.12
Bleachers, dyers, and scourers	9.85	10.78	11.34	9.53	8.08
Bookbinders	10.99	14.50	14.80	10.23	6.36
Boot and shoe makers	15.17	15.27	15.26	15.29	14.90
Brass founders and coppersmiths	8.70	9.25	10.02	4.88	7.73
Brewers, distillers, and rectifiers	12.00	14.70	15.23	10.09	10.14
Brick and tile makers and terra cotta workers	9.17	1.91	3.74	1.16	5.11
Butchers	13.10	14.92	16.03	9.83	11.10
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	12.13	15.30	15.94	11.65	9.32
Carpenters and joiners	11.78	13.78	14.00	13.40	9.21
Cigar makers and tobacco workers	12.40	16.27	16.39	15.11	8.89
Clock and watch repairers, jewelers, and opticians	31.76	35.69	42.68	18.72	23.16
Compositors, printers, and pressmen	8.95	11.08	11.35	8.99	6.05
Coopers	16.92	21.48	23.44	16.95	12.94
Electrotypers and stereotypers	10.30	12.09	13.01	.....	6.79
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	12.67	13.57	15.18	8.84	11.04
Gas works employes	4.99	8.59	7.73	19.35	1.04
Glass blowers and glass workers	8.52	9.47	9.60	9.14	7.49
Gunsmiths, locksmiths, and bell hangers	14.05	17.57	21.53	8.78	8.20
Harness and saddle makers and repairers, trunk makers, etc.	10.76	13.31	15.00	9.22	7.90
Hat and cap makers	18.81	19.48	22.81	7.87	14.89
Iron and steel workers	8.48	9.80	10.55	7.84	7.36
Leather curriers, dressers, finishers, and tanners	10.26	10.26	11.38	0.10	10.27
Machinists	9.29	11.37	12.61	8.30	6.37
Marble and stone cutters	12.17	13.84	18.04	7.55	8.91
Masons (brick and stone)	13.76	15.58	16.72	13.02	11.15
Mill and factory operatives (textiles)	8.15	8.11	9.46	5.95	8.33
Millers (flour and grist)	14.67	17.34	20.63	15.93	10.64
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	10.87	13.04	14.01	10.39	7.83
Paper hangers	8.11	9.30	9.47	8.57	7.29
Paper mill operatives	6.53	7.05	8.92	5.17	8.33
Photographers	9.74	11.46	9.90	16.36	7.73
Plasterers and whitewashers	12.19	17.34	18.06	10.40	9.31
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	7.86	9.74	10.18	5.83	5.36
Potters	10.09	9.83	10.45	6.35	10.73
Rubber factory operatives	6.05	6.32	6.46	6.07	.....
Tailors	14.19	16.45	15.95	22.84	11.32
Tinners and tinware makers	10.14	12.16	13.04	9.82	8.15
Wheelwrights	20.87	22.17	25.59	18.96	17.75

The preceding table shows that the average death rate in the registration states of males in the occupations included in this class was 12.96 per 1,000, being higher in the cities (14.03) than in the rural districts (10.36).

Taking the principal occupations in the cities in the registration states the highest death rates occurred among hat and cap makers (22.81), millers (20.63), blacksmiths (16.81), butchers (16.63), marble and stone cutters (18.04), and plasterers and whitewashers (18.06), and the lowest rates among plumbers and gas and steam fitters (10.18), iron and steel workers (10.55), leather carriers, dressers, finishers, and tanners (11.38), machinists (12.61), and mill and factory operatives (9.46).

The lower death rates in the registration area and the registration cities in the nonregistration states are probably due to a deficient return of occupations of decedents in the latter area.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, from each of certain specified causes, per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	43.27	40.07	42.27	34.72	47.89
Malarial fever	9.87	0.93	11.47	6.18	9.78
Rheumatism	7.44	8.13	9.19	5.59	6.44
Dropsy.....	6.33	5.48	3.86	9.41	7.55
Heart disease.....	101.17	119.87	122.10	114.45	74.13
Consumption.....	207.57	313.64	361.47	107.12	200.98
Diabetes	4.30	4.62	4.23	5.59	3.84
Diseases of the nervous system.....	121.01	145.13	147.34	139.75	86.13
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	182.75	214.75	243.96	143.58	136.50
Diseases of the liver.....	23.48	23.63	26.69	11.12	21.13
Ascites	0.51	0.51	0.60	0.29	0.50
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	34.21	37.50	40.46	30.30	29.45
Bright's disease.....	37.80	49.06	55.08	32.95	21.53
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	37.45	45.21	50.00	32.07	26.24
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.28	2.91	3.38	1.77	1.30
Burns and scalds	2.43	1.71	1.93	1.18	3.47
Injuries by machinery	0.81	1.03	1.45	.....	0.50
Suicide.....	17.97	16.01	17.15	13.24	29.70
Other accidents and injuries	73.79	77.49	82.85	64.43	68.44

It will be seen from this table that the death rates of males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in the registration states, from nearly all of the causes specified, were lower than the corresponding rates for males in all classes of occupations, that from consumption being the only important exception, the rate from this cause (313.64) being higher than the corresponding rate for males in all classes in the registration states as a whole (279.66), but being lower in the cities (361.47) than the corresponding rate for males in all classes of occupations (363.60).

The death rate from typhoid fever in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (47.89) was somewhat higher than the corresponding rate in the cities in the registration states (42.27). The death rates from dropsy (9.41) and diabetes (5.59) were higher in the rural districts than in the cities in the registration states, but the rates from all other causes specified were higher in the cities than in the rural districts.

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specific causes, per 1,000 deaths from all causes among males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other States.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever.....	42.36	38.01	30.92	30.13	33.52	52.62	49.36
Malarial fever.....	13.45	8.67	7.66	8.18	5.97	10.74	21.17
Rheumatism.....	7.69	6.54	6.28	6.54	5.40	7.07	9.54
Dropsy.....	11.04	5.56	4.23	2.75	9.09	8.29	19.88
Heart disease.....	87.02	88.87	92.48	87.02	110.51	81.44	84.02
Consumption.....	211.25	235.05	241.97	257.62	190.34	220.80	172.85
Diabetes.....	4.42	3.78	3.57	3.01	5.40	4.21	5.45
Diseases of the nervous system.....	104.23	106.30	111.97	105.01	134.94	94.63	100.88
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	154.30	160.54	165.68	173.87	138.04	149.97	144.22
Diseases of the liver.....	19.16	20.63	17.77	19.02	13.64	28.51	16.79
Ascites.....	0.63	0.45	0.40	0.43	0.28	0.54	0.93
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	32.01	30.05	28.93	28.83	29.26	32.36	35.10
Bright's disease.....	31.27	33.21	37.85	39.68	31.82	23.06	28.13
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	29.54	32.90	34.88	36.06	30.07	28.82	24.11
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.69	2.00	2.25	2.41	1.70	1.50	3.80
Burns and scalds.....	1.92	2.13	1.32	1.38	1.14	3.81	1.58
Injuries by machinery.....	1.02	0.71	0.79	1.03	.....	0.54	3.09
Suicide.....	14.38	15.78	12.35	12.22	12.78	22.84	12.13
Other accidents and injuries.....	73.37	64.82	59.78	59.05	62.22	75.19	87.18

This table shows that in the United States the proportions of deaths of males in the class engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries were above the average from consumption (manufacturing and mechanical industries, 211.25; all classes, 171.60), diseases of the nervous system (manufacturing and mechanical industries, 104.23; all classes, 94.50), heart disease (manufacturing and mechanical industries, 87.02; all classes, 79.49), Bright's disease (manufacturing and mechanical industries, 31.27; all classes, 26.92), and other diseases of the urinary system (manufacturing and mechanical industries, 29.54; all classes, 27.86).

The proportion of deaths due to suicide in this class (14.38) was above the average proportion due to this cause in all classes (11.93), and the proportion due to typhoid fever (42.36) and malarial fever (13.45) were below the average proportions due to these causes in all classes.

In the nonregistration area the proportions of deaths due to typhoid fever (49.36), malarial fever (21.17), rheumatism (9.54), dropsy (19.88), and diabetes (5.45) were greater than the corresponding proportions in the United States or in the registration area.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

The total number of bakers and confectioners reported in the United States was 75,487, being 2.22 per cent of the whole number of males in manufactures and mechanical industries. The number of deaths among these was 815, or 2.24 per cent of the whole number of deaths among males in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of bakers and confectioners reported was 54,569, or 2.76 per cent of the whole number of males in this class of occupations. The number of deaths was 639, or 2.84 per cent of the number of deaths among males in this class, and the death rate was 11.71 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of bakers and confectioners living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	28,156	7,548	14,394	5,237	734
Per cent at each age.....	.....	26.81	51.12	18.60	2.61
Deaths.....	410	36	161	149	64
Per cent at each age.....	.....	8.78	39.27	36.34	15.61
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	.....	4.77	11.19	28.45	87.19
Average rate in this class.....	.....	5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67

The preceding table shows that in the registration states the death rate of bakers and confectioners above the age of 25 years was higher in each age group than the average rate in occupations of this class. In the age group 15 to 25 years the death rate of bakers and confectioners (4.77) was somewhat less than the average rate in this class (5.02).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of bakers and confectioners from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	54.98	63.03	68.07	28.51	45.43
Malarial fever.....	7.33	3.55	4.06	.....	11.36
Rheumatism.....	7.33	7.10	4.06	28.51	7.57
Dropsy.....	7.33	.....	.....	.....	15.14
Heart disease.....	93.46	120.76	133.88	28.51	61.36
Consumption.....	291.37	369.37	389.47	228.12	208.23
Diabetes.....	3.67	7.10	8.11	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	130.11	166.93	178.51	85.54	90.80
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	199.75	266.37	279.93	171.09	128.72
Diseases of the liver.....	25.66	24.80	28.40	.....	26.50
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	23.82	24.80	24.34	28.51	22.72
Bright's disease.....	50.81	92.34	97.07	57.03	18.03
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	36.05	60.38	64.91	28.51	11.36
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	5.50	3.55	.....	28.51	7.57
Injuries by machinery.....	1.83	3.55	4.06	.....	.....
Suicide.....	25.66	21.31	20.28	28.51	30.29
Other accidents and injuries.....	42.15	39.07	40.57	28.51	45.43

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate of bakers and confectioners in the registration states occurred from consumption (369.37), the rate from this cause being higher than the average rate among males in occupations in this class. The death rate from Bright's disease (92.34) was excessively high, being nearly twice the average rate among males in this class (49.06), and the rate from other diseases of the urinary system (60.38) was considerably higher than the average rate of males in this class from these diseases (45.21). The death rate from suicide (21.31) was higher than the average rate from this cause among males in this class, and the death rate from other accidents and injuries (39.07) was much less than the corresponding rate in this class (77.49). The death rate of bakers and confectioners from suicide in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (30.29) was higher than the rate from this cause in the cities in the registration states (20.28).

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among bakers and confectioners:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever.....	55.21	40.95	43.90	45.09	30.30	52.40	85.23
Malarial fever.....	4.91	6.26	2.44	2.65	.....	13.10	.....
Rheumatism.....	8.59	6.26	4.88	2.65	30.30	8.73	17.05
Dropsy.....	6.13	6.26	.....	.....	.....	17.47	5.68
Heart disease.....	88.34	79.81	82.94	87.53	30.30	74.24	119.32
Consumption.....	229.45	248.83	253.66	254.64	242.42	240.17	159.09
Diabetes.....	3.68	3.13	4.88	5.31	.....	.....	5.68
Diseases of the nervous system.....	110.56	111.11	114.63	116.71	00.91	104.80	136.36
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	158.28	170.58	182.93	183.02	181.82	148.47	113.64
Diseases of the liver.....	10.63	21.91	17.07	18.57	.....	30.57	11.36
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	22.09	20.34	17.07	15.92	30.30	26.20	28.41
Bright's disease.....	46.63	48.51	63.41	63.66	60.61	21.83	39.77
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	31.00	31.30	41.46	42.44	30.30	13.10	34.09
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	1.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.68
Burns and scalds.....	3.68	4.69	2.44	.....	30.30	8.73	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	2.45	1.56	2.44	2.65	.....	.....	5.68
Suicide.....	22.09	21.91	14.63	13.26	30.30	34.93	22.73
Other accidents and injuries.....	39.26	35.99	26.83	26.53	30.30	52.40	51.14

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

It will be seen from the preceding table that in the United States the greatest proportion of deaths of bakers and confectioners was due to consumption (229.45), being higher than the average proportion due to this cause in this class (211.25).

The proportion of deaths of bakers due to diseases of the nervous system (116.56) was above the average proportion in this class (104.23), and the proportion due to diseases of the respiratory system (158.28) was also somewhat greater than the average proportion in this class (154.30). The proportion of deaths of bakers and confectioners due to Bright's disease (46.63) was considerably greater than the average proportion in this class (31.27), and the proportion due to other diseases of the urinary system (31.90) was slightly greater than the average proportion in this class (29.54).

The proportion of deaths of bakers and confectioners due to suicide (22.09) was much greater than the average proportion in this class (14.38).

In the nonregistration area the proportions of deaths of bakers and confectioners from the specified causes were generally greater than in the United States, excepting those due to consumption, diseases of the respiratory system, and Bright's disease.

BLACKSMITHS.

The total number of blacksmiths reported in the United States was 209,521, being 6.24 per cent of the total males engaged in this class of occupations. The number of deaths among these was 2,540, or 6.97 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of blacksmiths reported was 82,805, being 4.19 per cent of the whole number of males in this class of occupations. The number of deaths was 1,059, or 4.71 per cent of the whole number of deaths among males in this class, and the death rate was 12.79 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of blacksmiths living at the end of the census year and the number of deaths of blacksmiths during the census year, at all ages and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population	47,058	8,348	22,017	12,034	2,944
Per cent at each age		17.74	48.00	27.49	6.26
Deaths	733	88	204	210	248
Per cent at each age		5.18	27.83	32.74	33.83
Death rate per 1,000 population		4.55	9.02	18.56	84.24
Average rate in this class		5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of blacksmiths was less than the average rate in this class of occupations in each age group under 65 years of age. At 65 years of age and over the death rate of blacksmiths was higher than the average rate in this class.

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of blacksmiths from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	38.65	31.88	30.63	25.30	47.56
Malarial fever	15.70	21.25	21.98	20.24	8.39
Rheumatism.....	6.04	4.25	7.33	.....	8.39
Dropy	7.25	6.38	.....	15.18	8.39
Heart disease.....	131.63	161.50	139.20	192.31	92.32
Consumption	230.66	234.75	351.67	192.31	159.45
Diabetes.....	9.66	10.63	10.99	10.12	8.39
Diseases of the nervous system.....	155.70	197.63	197.82	197.37	100.71
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	222.21	274.13	348.01	172.06	153.86
Diseases of the liver.....	31.40	36.13	43.96	25.30	25.18
Ascites	1.21	.....	.....	.....	2.80
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	42.27	59.50	84.20	25.30	19.58
Bright's disease.....	86.23	53.13	62.28	40.40	13.99
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	37.44	46.75	47.02	45.55	25.18
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.42	2.13	.....	5.06	2.80
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	22.05	17.00	18.32	15.18	30.77
Other accidents and injuries.....	64.01	91.38	109.90	65.70	27.97

This table shows that the highest death rate of blacksmiths in the registration states occurred from consumption (284.75), although this rate was less than the average rate from this cause among males in all manufacturing and mechanical industries.

The death rate from diseases of the respiratory system (274.13) was higher than the average rate in this class (214.75), and was much higher in the cities in the registration states (348.01) than in the rural districts (172.06).

The death rate of blacksmiths from suicide in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (30.77) was higher than the corresponding rate in the cities in the registration states (18.32), and was considerably higher than the rate from this cause of males in all occupations in this class in the cities in the nonregistration states (20.79). The death rate from malarial fever (21.25) was more than twice the average rate of males in this class from the same cause (9.93).

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes, per 1,000 deaths from all causes among blacksmiths:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	37.70	30.22	20.46	21.79	18.25	62.15	43.21
Malarial fever	19.20	12.28	13.64	13.07	14.00	9.20	24.31
Rheumatism.....	6.69	4.72	2.73	4.36	.....	9.20	8.10
Dropy	16.54	5.67	4.09	.....	10.05	9.20	24.31
Heart disease.....	92.13	102.93	103.68	82.79	138.09	101.23	84.40
Consumption	158.69	180.36	182.81	209.15	138.69	174.85	143.15
Diabetes.....	7.08	7.55	6.82	6.54	7.30	9.20	6.75
Diseases of the nervous system.....	109.06	121.81	120.88	117.65	142.34	110.43	99.93
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	160.14	173.75	175.99	206.97	124.09	163.71	160.70
Diseases of the liver.....	21.26	24.55	23.19	26.14	18.25	27.61	18.91
Ascites	0.79	0.94	.....	.....	.....	3.07	0.68
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	35.83	33.05	38.20	50.11	18.25	21.47	37.81
Bright's disease.....	82.28	28.33	34.11	37.04	29.20	15.34	35.11
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	24.80	29.27	30.01	23.32	32.85	27.61	21.61
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	3.15	1.89	1.36	.....	3.65	3.07	4.05
Burns and scalds.....	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.03
Injuries by machinery.....	0.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.35
Suicide.....	14.17	17.94	10.91	10.89	10.05	33.74	11.48
Other accidents and injuries.....	68.50	50.05	58.66	65.36	47.45	30.67	81.70

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

It will be seen from the preceding table that the greatest proportion of deaths of blacksmiths in the United States was due to diseases of the respiratory system (166.14), being somewhat greater than the average proportion in this class (154.30). The proportion of deaths of blacksmiths due to consumption (158.66) was less than the average proportion in this class (211.25), and the proportion due to heart disease (92.13) was slightly above the average proportion in this class (87.02).

In the nonregistration area the proportions of deaths of blacksmiths due to typhoid fever (43.21), malarial fever (24.31), rheumatism (8.10), dropsy (24.31), and Bright's disease (35.11) were greater than the proportions in the United States as a whole, but the proportions due to heart disease (84.40), consumption (143.15), diseases of the nervous system (99.93), and diseases of the respiratory system (160.70), were less than the proportions in the United States, and also less than the proportions due to this cause in the registration area.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

The total number of boot and shoe makers reported in the United States was 180,871, being 5.39 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries. The number of deaths among these was 2,915, or 8.00 per cent of the whole number of deaths of males in this class.

In the registration area the number of boot and shoe makers reported was 130,623, being 6.61 per cent of the total males in this class of occupations. The number of deaths among these was 1,982, or 8.81 per cent of the total deaths among males in this class, and the death rate was 15.17 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of boot and shoe makers living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	96,190	24,052	41,179	23,797	5,997
Per cent at each age.....		25.00	42.81	24.74	6.23
Deaths.....	1,469	121	350	500	479
Per cent at each age.....		8.24	24.37	34.45	32.61
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		5.03	8.05	21.26	79.87
Average rate in this class.....		5.02	9.18	20.13	77.07

This table shows that in the registration states the death rates of boot and shoe makers corresponded very closely with the average rates in this class of occupations in each age group, being slightly above the average at 15 to 25 years, less than the average at 25 to 45 years, and slightly above the average in each age group above 45 years.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of boot and shoe makers from each of certain specified causes, per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	20.67	18.71	19.55	16.84	26.14
Malarial fever.....	6.89	6.24	6.02	6.73	8.71
Rheumatism.....	7.66	7.28	6.02	10.10	8.71
Dropsy.....	12.25	10.40	6.02	20.20	17.43
Heart disease.....	162.30	163.22	147.38	198.08	159.73
Consumption.....	318.47	348.27	357.99	320.64	235.24
Diabetes.....	6.12	7.28	7.52	6.73	2.90
Diseases of the nervous system.....	195.22	206.88	210.55	198.68	162.63
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	250.34	253.66	267.60	222.25	241.05
Diseases of the liver.....	32.15	24.95	25.57	23.67	52.28
Ascites.....	0.77	1.04	1.50		
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	32.92	35.35	30.08	47.14	26.14
Bright's disease.....	55.12	56.14	63.16	40.41	52.28
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	55.89	48.86	52.64	40.41	75.51
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	3.06	4.10	6.02		
Burns and scalds.....					
Injuries by machinery.....					
Suicide.....	19.14	14.55	10.53	23.57	31.05
Other accidents and injuries.....	65.84	67.57	75.19	50.51	60.99

It will be seen from the preceding table that the highest death rates of boot and shoe makers occurred from consumption (348.27), diseases of the respiratory system (253.66), diseases of the nervous system (206.88), and heart disease (163.22).

The death rates from dropsy (10.40) and diabetes (7.28) were nearly twice as great as the average rates from these causes among males in all occupations in this class, and the death rate of boot and shoe makers from typhoid fever (18.71) was less than half the average rate from this cause of males in all occupations in this class.

The death rate of boot and shoe makers from suicide in the cities in the registration states (10.53) was below the average rate from this cause in all occupations of this class (17.15), but in the registration cities in the nonregistration states it was considerably higher (31.95) than the corresponding rate of all males in occupations of this class (20.79).

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths from each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among boot and shoe makers:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	16.47	13.02	12.25	12.81	11.01	17.54	22.51
Malarial fever	6.86	4.54	4.08	3.94	4.41	5.85	11.70
Rheumatism	5.83	5.05	4.77	3.04	6.61	5.85	7.50
Dropsy	15.00	8.07	6.81	3.94	13.22	11.70	30.01
Heart disease	104.97	106.00	106.88	96.55	129.00	107.21	100.75
Consumption	190.05	209.89	228.05	234.48	213.06	157.80	147.91
Diabetes	4.80	4.04	4.77	4.93	4.41	1.95	6.43
Diseases of the nervous system	132.42	128.66	135.47	137.93	129.39	109.16	140.41
Diseases of the respiratory system	156.43	164.98	166.10	175.37	145.37	101.79	138.26
Diseases of the liver	17.84	21.19	16.34	16.75	15.42	35.09	10.72
Ascites	0.34	0.50	0.68	0.90	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system	26.76	21.70	23.14	19.70	30.84	17.54	37.51
Bright's disease	37.05	36.33	36.76	41.38	26.43	35.95	38.59
Other diseases of the urinary system	33.28	36.83	31.90	34.48	26.43	50.68	25.72
Diseases of the bones and joints	3.43	2.02	2.72	3.04	.....	.....	6.43
Burns and scalds	0.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.14
Injuries by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	12.01	12.61	9.53	6.90	15.42	21.44	10.72
Other accidents and injuries	42.54	43.39	44.25	49.26	33.04	40.94	40.73

It will be seen from this table that in the United States the diseases causing the greatest proportion of deaths of boot and shoe makers were diseases of the respiratory system (156.43), diseases of the nervous system (132.42), heart disease (104.97), and consumption (190.05), the proportion from these causes, excepting consumption, being greater than the average proportion in this class.

The proportion of deaths due to typhoid fever (16.47) was much less than the proportion due to this cause in this class (42.36), and the proportion due to malarial fever (6.86) was also less than the proportion due to this cause in this class (13.45).

In the nonregistration area the proportions of deaths of boot and shoe makers due to diseases of the respiratory system (138.26), consumption (147.91), and heart disease (100.75) were less than the proportions in the United States, and the proportion due to diseases of the nervous system (140.41) was somewhat greater than the proportion in the United States.

BUTCHERS.

The total number of butchers reported in the United States was 105,339, being 3.14 per cent of the total number of males in this class of occupations. The number of deaths among these was 1,206, or 3.31 per cent of the whole number of deaths in this class.

In the registration area the number of butchers reported was 58,260, being 2.95 per cent of the total number of males in this class. The corresponding number of deaths was 763, or 3.39 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class, and the death rate was 13.10 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of butchers living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths of butchers during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population	80,422	7,086	15,072	5,487	726
Per cent at each age.....		26.25	52.50	18.04	2.39
Deaths	454	41	189	144	80
Per cent at each age.....		9.03	41.63	81.73	17.63
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		5.13	11.83	26.24	110.19
Average rate in this class.....		5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of butchers was higher in each age group than the average rate in occupations of this class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of butchers from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	65.23	40.81	61.43	13.10	82.02
Malarial fever.....	20.60	10.72	17.55	26.21	21.55
Rheumatism.....	5.15	3.29	4.39	.....	7.18
Dropsy.....	8.53	3.29	4.89	.....	14.37
Heart disease.....	89.26	108.47	100.69	104.84	68.25
Consumption.....	259.18	318.85	372.95	157.25	193.98
Diabetes.....	1.72	.....	.....	.....	3.59
Diseases of the nervous system.....	173.36	203.80	223.77	144.15	140.10
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	178.51	193.94	236.04	65.52	161.65
Diseases of the liver.....	37.76	36.10	48.26	.....	39.51
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	48.06	59.17	65.82	39.31	95.02
Bright's disease.....	53.21	75.60	83.37	52.42	28.74
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	27.46	29.58	35.10	13.10	25.15
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	5.15	.....	.....	.....	10.77
Injuries by machinery.....	1.72	.....	.....	.....	3.59
Suicide.....	20.60	26.30	21.94	39.31	14.37
Other accidents and injuries.....	82.39	75.60	70.20	91.73	89.81

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate of butchers in the registration states occurred from consumption (318.85), being higher in the cities (372.95) than in the rural districts (157.25) or in the cities in the nonregistration states (193.98). The death rates from heart disease (108.47) and diseases of the respiratory system (193.94) were lower than the average rates from these causes of males in all occupations in this class.

The death rate of butchers from malarial fever (19.72) was nearly twice the average rate from this cause in this class, and the death rate from Bright's disease (75.60) was also excessively high, the average rate from this cause among all males in this class being 49.06. The death rate of butchers from suicide (26.30) was very much higher than the average rate from this cause in this class (16.01), and was higher in the rural districts in the registration states (39.31) than in the cities in the same states (21.94).

The death rate from typhoid fever in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (82.62) was much higher than the average rate from this cause of males in this class (47.89), and was also higher than the corresponding rate in the cities in the registration states (61.43).

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among butchers:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	49.75	49.80	33.04	36.94	13.33	74.43	49.66
Malarial fever	16.58	15.73	13.22	10.55	20.67	19.42	18.06
Rheumatism	4.08	3.93	2.20	2.64	.....	6.47	6.77
Dropsy	8.20	6.55	2.20	2.64	.....	12.04	11.29
Heart disease	78.77	98.15	72.69	65.96	106.67	61.49	97.07
Consumption	184.08	197.90	213.66	224.27	100.00	174.76	160.27
Diabetes	3.32	1.31	.....	.....	.....	3.24	6.77
Diseases of the nervous system	116.00	132.37	130.56	134.56	146.67	120.21	88.04
Diseases of the respiratory system	135.99	136.30	129.96	142.48	60.67	145.63	135.44
Diseases of the liver	24.05	28.83	24.29	29.03	.....	35.60	15.89
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system	38.97	36.70	30.65	39.58	40.00	32.30	42.89
Bright's disease	33.17	40.63	50.66	50.13	53.33	25.89	20.32
Other diseases of the urinary system	22.89	20.07	19.82	21.11	13.33	22.65	24.83
Diseases of the bones and joints	0.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.26
Burns and scalds	2.49	3.93	.....	.....	.....	0.71	.....
Injuries by machinery	0.83	1.31	.....	.....	.....	3.24	.....
Suicide	19.90	15.73	17.62	13.19	40.00	12.04	27.09
Other accidents and injuries	82.92	62.91	50.66	42.23	93.33	80.01	117.38

It will be seen from this table that in the United States the greatest proportion of deaths of butchers occurred from consumption (184.08), and that this proportion was less than the average proportion of this class (211.25). The proportion of deaths of diseases of the respiratory system (135.99) was considerably less than the average proportion in this class (154.30), and the proportion due to heart disease (78.77) was also less than the average proportion in this class (87.02).

The proportions of deaths of butchers due to typhoid fever (49.75), malarial fever (16.58), Bright's disease (33.17), and suicide (19.90) were greater than the average proportions due to these causes in this class.

In the nonregistration area the proportions of deaths due to diseases of the nervous system (88.04), diseases of the respiratory system (135.44), and consumption (160.27) were less than the proportions in the United States, and that due to heart disease (97.07) was greater than the proportion in the United States as a whole. In this area the proportion of deaths due to suicide (27.09) was considerably greater than the proportion in the United States (19.90) or in the registration area (15.73).

CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

The total number of cabinet makers and upholsterers reported in the United States was 59,809, being 1.78 per cent of the total number of males engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries. The number of deaths was 766, or 2.10 per cent of the whole number of deaths in this class.

In the registration area the number of cabinet makers and upholsterers reported was 44,182, being 2.24 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries in this area. The number of deaths was 536, or 2.38 per cent of the total deaths among males in this class, and the death rate was 12.13 per 1,000.

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of cabinet makers and upholsterers living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	20,783	4,061	10,097	5,160	1,565
Per cent at each age.....		19.54	48.58	24.83	6.43
Deaths.....	318	18	94	113	93
Per cent at each age.....		5.66	29.56	35.53	28.93
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		4.43	9.31	21.90	68.81
Average rate in this class.....		5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of cabinet makers and upholsterers was less than the average rate in this class of occupations in the age group under 25 years, and also in the age group 65 years and over, and that in the age groups between 25 and 65 years the death rates of cabinet makers and upholsterers were somewhat higher than the average rates in this class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of cabinet makers and upholsterers from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	27.16	19.25	16.95	32.37	34.10
Malarial fever.....	11.32	4.81	5.65	.....	17.09
Rheumatism.....	2.20	4.81	5.65	.....	.....
Dropsy.....	4.53	.....	.....	.....	8.55
Heart disease.....	101.85	140.10	124.34	201.86	59.83
Consumption.....	332.71	457.10	497.34	226.61	222.23
Diabetes.....	4.59	9.02	5.65	32.37	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	110.00	144.35	141.29	161.86	81.20
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	226.34	303.13	344.75	64.75	158.13
Diseases of the liver.....	29.42	43.30	50.80	.....	17.09
Ascites.....	2.20	4.81	5.65	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	47.53	48.12	45.21	64.75	47.01
Bright's disease.....	36.21	52.03	50.80	64.75	21.87
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	36.21	43.30	45.21	32.37	29.92
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.20	4.81	5.65	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	4.27
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	27.19	9.02	5.65	32.37	42.74
Other accidents and injuries.....	38.48	33.68	33.91	32.37	42.74

It will be seen from this table that the death rate of cabinet makers and upholsterers from consumption in the registration states (457.10) was excessively high, being higher than the average rate of males in this class (313.64), and was highest in the registration cities in these states (497.34). The death rate from diseases of the respiratory system (303.13) was also high, the average rate of males in this class from this cause being 214.75.

Other diseases causing an excessive death rate among cabinet makers and upholsterers were diseases of the liver (43.30), ascites (4.81), and other diseases of the digestive system (48.12), while the death rates from typhoid fever (19.25), malarial fever (4.81), and rheumatism (4.81) were about half the average rates from these causes of males in occupations of this class.

The death rate of cabinet makers and upholsterers from suicide in the registration states was low, being 9.62, while the average rate of males in occupations of this class from suicide was 16.01, but the death rate of cabinet makers and upholsterers from this cause in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (42.74) was excessively high.

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

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The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among cabinet makers and upholsterers.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	23.50	22.39	12.58	10.04	27.78	30.70	26.09
Malarial fever	10.44	9.33	3.14	3.55	.....	18.95	13.04
Rheumatism	6.53	1.87	3.14	3.55	.....	.....	17.39
Dropsy	6.53	3.73	.....	.....	.....	0.17	13.04
Heart disease.....	88.77	83.96	97.48	78.01	250.00	61.22	100.00
Consumption	248.04	274.25	293.74	312.00	194.44	233.53	186.00
Diabetes	2.01	3.73	6.29	3.55	27.78	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	103.13	91.42	91.34	88.65	138.89	87.10	130.43
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	174.93	186.57	198.11	216.31	55.56	169.72	147.83
Diseases of the liver.....	23.50	21.25	28.30	31.91	.....	18.35	21.74
Ascites	1.31	1.87	3.14	3.55	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	40.47	39.18	31.45	28.37	55.56	50.46	43.48
Bright's disease	27.42	29.85	34.69	31.91	55.56	22.04	21.74
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	31.33	29.85	28.80	28.37	27.78	32.11	34.78
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.61	1.87	3.14	3.55	.....	.....	4.35
Burns and scalds	2.01	1.87	.....	.....	.....	4.59	4.35
Injured by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	18.28	22.39	6.29	3.55	27.78	45.87	8.70
Other accidents and injuries.....	33.94	31.72	22.01	21.28	27.78	45.87	30.13

This table shows that the greatest proportion of deaths of cabinet makers and upholsterers in the United States was due to consumption (248.04), being greater than the average proportion in this class (211.25). The proportion of deaths of cabinet makers and upholsterers due to diseases of the respiratory system (174.93) was also greater than the average proportion in this class (154.30). The proportions of deaths of cabinet makers and upholsterers due to typhoid fever (23.50) and malarial fever (10.44) were less than the average proportions due to these causes in this class.

In the nonregistration area the proportions of deaths of cabinet makers and upholsterers due to consumption (186.96) and diseases of the respiratory system (147.83) were less than the proportions in the United States, and the proportions due to typhoid fever (26.09), malarial fever (13.04), and rheumatism (17.39) were greater than the average proportions in the United States.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

The total number of carpenters and joiners reported in the United States was 618,044, being 18.43 per cent of the whole number of males in this class of occupations. The number of deaths of carpenters and joiners was 7,012, being 19.25 per cent of the total deaths among males in this class.

In the registration area the number of carpenters and joiners reported was 279,579, being 14.15 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations in this class. The corresponding number of deaths was 3,294, or 14.64 per cent of the total deaths among males in this class, and the death rate was 11.78 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of carpenters and joiners living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	157,422	24,050	74,792	40,755	10,617
Per cent at each age.....		15.06	47.51	29.70	6.74
Deaths.....	2,160	105	535	776	749
Per cent at each age.....		4.84	24.53	35.78	34.53
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		4.29	7.11	16.60	70.55
Average rate in this class.....		5.02	9.18	20.13	77.07

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of carpenters and joiners was less in each age group than the average rate in occupations of this class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of carpenters and joiners from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	51.51	50.82	56.54	41.11	52.39
Malarial fever.....	12.52	10.10	13.13	5.14	15.55
Rheumatism.....	7.87	10.80	12.12	8.57	4.09
Dropsy.....	9.30	9.53	6.00	15.42	9.00
Heart disease.....	107.30	130.86	125.20	140.47	70.95
Consumption.....	205.67	238.85	267.56	190.14	162.91
Diabetes.....	5.72	6.35	8.08	3.43	4.91
Diseases of the nervous system.....	155.23	198.19	100.82	216.70	99.87
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	175.98	214.07	219.09	205.56	126.89
Diseases of the liver.....	26.83	27.35	27.26	27.41	20.20
Ascites.....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	38.27	44.47	42.40	47.96	30.29
Bright's disease.....	31.48	45.10	45.43	41.54	13.02
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	41.85	52.73	56.54	46.25	27.83
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	4.20	5.72	6.00	5.14	2.46
Burns and scalds.....	1.07	0.64		1.71	1.64
Injuries by machinery.....	0.72	0.64	1.01		0.82
Suicide.....	12.52	9.53	12.12	5.14	16.37
Other accidents and injuries.....	98.00	108.63	116.11	95.93	84.32

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate of carpenters and joiners in the registration states occurred from consumption (238.85), being higher in the cities (267.56) than in the rural districts (190.14), but lower in each case than the corresponding rates for males in occupations of this class.

The death rate from heart disease (130.86) was somewhat higher than the corresponding rates for all males in this class (119.87), and was higher in the rural districts in the registration states (140.47) than in the cities in the same states (125.20). The death rate from diseases of the respiratory system (214.07) was just about the average rate from this cause of males in all occupations in this class (214.75), but was lower than the average rate in the cities (219.09) and higher than the average rates in the rural districts (205.56).

The death rate of carpenters and joiners in the registration states, from typhoid fever (50.82), was highest in the cities (56.54). The death rates from dropsy (9.53) and diabetes (6.35) were higher than the average rates in this class from these causes, and the death rate from suicide (9.53) was much less than the average rate in this class from this cause (16.01), being below the average rate in each area. The death rate from accidents, injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicides (108.63) was much above the average rate from this cause in this class (77.49).

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1 000 deaths from all causes among carpenters and joiners:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	51.63	43.72	36.88	40.37	30.09	56.89	58.63
Malarial fever	19.97	10.63	7.93	9.37	3.84	10.80	23.24
Rheumatism	8.98	6.68	7.84	8.65	0.30	4.44	11.03
Dropsy	15.83	7.89	0.92	4.33	11.51	9.78	22.80
Heart disease	89.85	91.07	94.97	89.40	104.80	83.56	88.70
Consumption	165.43	174.56	173.35	101.06	141.94	170.89	157.34
Diabetes	4.90	4.80	4.61	5.77	2.50	5.33	5.11
Diseases of the nervous system	115.09	131.75	143.85	136.27	157.29	108.44	100.32
Diseases of the respiratory system	147.18	149.30	155.37	166.45	153.45	137.78	145.24
Diseases of the liver	19.11	22.77	19.82	19.47	20.46	28.44	15.87
Ascites	0.71						1.34
Other diseases of the digestive system	32.80	32.48	32.27	30.28	35.81	32.89	33.08
Bright's disease	27.38	26.72	32.73	32.44	33.25	15.11	27.97
Other diseases of the urinary system	31.80	35.52	38.27	40.37	34.53	30.22	28.51
Diseases of the bones and joints	3.42	3.64	4.15	4.33	3.84	2.67	3.23
Burns and scalds	0.71	0.91	0.49		1.23	1.73	0.54
Injuries by machinery	1.57	0.61	0.40	0.72		0.89	2.42
Suicide	11.12	10.63	6.92	8.05	3.84	17.78	11.57
Other accidents and injuries	82.57	83.18	78.84	82.91	71.01	91.56	82.03

This table shows that the proportions of deaths of carpenters and joiners in the United States due to consumption (165.43) and diseases of the respiratory system (147.18) were greater than the proportions from any other cause, but were less than the average proportions due to these causes in this class of occupations. The proportion of deaths of carpenters and joiners due to typhoid fever (51.63) was greater than the average proportion in this class.

In the nonregistration area the proportions of deaths of carpenters and joiners due to consumption (157.34), diseases of the respiratory system (145.24), and diseases of the nervous system (100.32) were less than the proportions due to these causes in the United States as a whole, and the proportions due to typhoid fever (58.63) and malarial fever (28.24) were greater than the proportions in the United States or in the registration area.

CIGAR MAKERS AND TOBACCO WORKERS.

The total number of cigar makers and tobacco workers reported in the United States was 83,634, being 2.49 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries. The number of deaths of cigar makers and tobacco workers was 877, or 2.41 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class.

In the registration area the number of cigar makers and tobacco workers reported was 50,819, being 2.57 per cent of the total number of males in this class of occupations. The corresponding number of deaths was 630, or 2.80 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class of occupations, and the death rate was 12.40 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of cigar makers and tobacco workers living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	24,152	6,593	12,666	4,104	362
Per cent at each age.....		27.17	52.44	17.24	1.50
Deaths.....	393	48	175	135	35
Per cent at each age.....		12.21	44.53	34.35	8.01
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	7.31	13.82	32.42	90.60	
Average rate in this class.....	5.02	9.18	20.13	77.07	

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of cigar makers and tobacco workers was about 50 per cent higher in each age group than the average rate in occupations of this class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of cigar makers and tobacco workers from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	20.52	24.84	22.90	43.18	33.75
Malarial fever.....	5.90	12.42	13.74	.....	.....
Rheumatism.....	7.87	8.28	9.10	.....	7.50
Dropsy.....	5.00	4.14	4.58	.....	7.50
Heart disease.....	94.45	120.07	123.05	86.30	71.25
Consumption.....	454.55	612.79	600.00	647.67	311.25
Diabetes.....	3.94	.....	.....	.....	7.50
Diseases of the nervous system.....	100.36	132.49	128.23	172.71	71.25
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	164.97	269.13	274.78	215.80	108.75
Diseases of the liver.....	9.84	12.42	13.74	.....	7.50
Ascites.....	1.97	4.14	4.58	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	35.42	41.40	32.00	120.53	30.00
Bright's disease.....	45.26	78.67	87.01	.....	15.00
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	45.26	60.25	69.69	43.18	26.25
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	3.94	4.14	4.58	.....	3.75
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	20.52	24.84	27.48	.....	33.75
Other accidents and injuries.....	39.36	41.40	45.80	.....	37.50

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate of cigar makers and tobacco workers in the registration states occurred from consumption (612.79), and that this rate was excessively high, the average rate from this cause among males in occupations of this class being 313.64. The death rate from diseases of the respiratory system (269.13) was somewhat above the average rate in this class (214.75).

Other diseases causing an excessive death rate among cigar makers and tobacco workers in comparison with the average rates of males in occupations in this class were Bright's disease (cigar makers and tobacco workers, 78.67; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 49.06), other diseases of the urinary system (cigar makers and tobacco workers, 66.25; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 45.21), and suicide (cigar makers and tobacco workers, 24.84; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 16.01).

The death rate from typhoid fever (24.84) was much less than the average rate from this cause in this class (40.07), while the death rate from malarial fever (12.42) was somewhat above the average rate in this class from this cause (9.93).

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among cigar makers and tobacco workers:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever.....	27.87	23.81	15.27	13.97	28.57	37.97	36.44
Malarial fever.....	5.70	4.76	7.09	8.38	.....	.....	8.10
Rheumatism.....	10.26	6.35	5.09	5.59	.....	8.44	20.24
Dropsy.....	0.12	4.76	2.54	2.79	.....	8.44	20.24
Heart disease.....	68.43	76.19	73.79	75.42	57.14	80.17	48.58
Consumption.....	356.90	366.67	376.59	371.51	428.57	350.21	331.98
Diabetes.....	2.28	3.17	.....	.....	.....	8.44	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	82.10	80.95	81.42	78.21	114.29	80.17	65.02
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	148.23	149.21	165.39	167.60	142.86	122.96	145.75
Diseases of the liver.....	10.26	7.94	7.03	8.98	.....	8.44	10.19
Ascites.....	1.14	1.59	2.54	2.79	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	27.37	28.57	25.45	19.55	85.71	33.70	24.29
Bright's disease.....	31.93	36.51	48.35	53.07	.....	16.83	20.24
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	20.05	30.51	40.71	41.90	29.57	29.54	12.14
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.28	3.17	2.54	2.79	.....	4.22	.....
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	21.60	23.81	15.27	16.76	.....	37.98	16.19
Other accidents and injuries.....	44.77	31.75	25.45	27.93	.....	42.10	70.62

It will be seen from this table that the greatest proportion of deaths among cigar makers and tobacco workers was due to consumption (356.90), and that this proportion was excessively large, the average proportion due to this cause in occupations of this class being 211.25. The proportion of deaths of cigar makers and tobacco workers due to suicide (21.66) was much greater than the average proportion in this class (14.38), but the proportions due to other diseases specified were generally less than the average proportions in this class.

COMPOSITORS, PRINTERS, AND PRESSMEN.

The total number of compositors, printers, and pressmen reported in the United States was 109,382, being 3.26 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in this class of occupations. The number of deaths among these was 941, or 2.58 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class.

In the registration area the number of compositors, printers, and pressmen reported was 74,819, being 3.79 per cent of the total number of males in this class of occupations. The corresponding number of deaths was 670, or 2.98 per cent of the whole number of deaths of males in this class, and the death rate was 8.95 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of compositors, printers, and pressmen living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rate per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	38,890	16,474	16,008	4,596	507
Per cent at each age.....	.....	42.35	42.70	11.82	1.46
Deaths.....	431	81	103	93	58
Per cent at each age.....	.....	18.79	44.78	22.74	13.46
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	.....	4.92	11.02	21.32	102.29
Average rate in this class.....	.....	5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of compositors, printers, and pressmen was higher than the average rate in this class of occupations in each age group above 25 years of age. In the age group 15 to 25 years the death rate of compositors, printers, and pressmen (4.92) was slightly less than the average rate in this class (5.02).

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of compositors, printers, and pressmen from each of certain specific causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	28.07	28.28	31.93	.....	27.84
Malarial fever	6.08	10.28	8.71	22.49	2.78
Rheumatism	1.34	2.57	2.90	.....	.....
Dropsy	1.34	.....	.....	.....	2.78
Heart disease	73.51	89.98	95.70	44.97	55.68
Consumption	843.50	401.04	412.17	314.82	281.18
Diabetes	4.01	2.57	2.90	.....	5.57
Diseases of the nervous system	73.51	82.26	72.56	157.41	64.03
Diseases of the respiratory system	130.08	169.07	177.06	112.44	80.00
Diseases of the liver	13.37	20.57	20.32	22.49	5.57
Ascites	2.67	2.57	2.90	.....	2.78
Other diseases of the digestive system	25.39	41.18	40.64	44.97	8.35
Bright's disease	33.41	48.84	52.25	22.49	16.70
Other diseases of the urinary system	28.07	48.84	49.34	44.97	5.57
Diseases of the bones and joints	1.34	.....	.....	.....	2.78
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	12.03	12.85	11.61	22.49	11.14
Other accidents and injuries	37.42	43.70	43.54	44.97	30.02

This table shows that the highest death rate of compositors, printers, and pressmen in the registration states occurred from consumption (401.04), being highest in the registration cities in these states (412.17).

The death rates from all other causes specified were lower than the average rates from these causes in the manufacturing and mechanical industry class, the rate from diseases of the nervous system (82.26) being remarkably low.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths from each specified cause per 1,000 deaths from all causes among compositors, printers, and pressmen:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	40.38	31.34	25.52	28.13	.....	41.84	62.73
Malarial fever	10.63	7.46	9.28	7.07	25.00	4.18	18.45
Rheumatism	2.13	1.49	2.32	2.56	.....	.....	3.69
Dropsy	2.13	1.49	.....	.....	.....	4.18	3.69
Heart disease	73.33	82.00	81.21	84.40	50.00	83.68	51.66
Consumption	362.38	383.58	361.95	393.17	350.00	422.59	309.96
Diabetes	5.31	4.48	2.32	2.56	.....	8.37	7.38
Diseases of the nervous system	89.27	82.00	74.25	63.94	175.00	96.23	107.01
Diseases of the respiratory system	134.06	140.27	153.13	150.01	125.00	133.89	107.01
Diseases of the liver	17.00	14.93	18.56	17.00	25.00	8.37	22.14
Ascites	3.10	2.09	2.32	2.56	.....	4.18	3.69
Other diseases of the digestive system	30.82	28.36	37.12	35.81	50.00	12.55	36.00
Bright's disease	30.82	37.91	44.08	40.04	25.00	25.10	14.76
Other diseases of the urinary system	26.57	31.34	44.08	43.48	50.00	8.37	14.76
Diseases of the bones and joints	3.10	1.49	.....	.....	.....	4.18	7.38
Burns and scalds	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.69
Injuries by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	11.09	13.43	11.00	10.23	25.00	16.74	7.38
Other accidents and injuries	57.39	41.79	39.44	38.36	50.00	46.03	95.04

It will be seen from this table that in the United States the greatest proportion of deaths of compositors, printers, and pressmen was due to consumption (362.38), and that this proportion was excessively high, the average proportion due to this cause in all occupations in this class being 211.25. The proportion due to this cause was higher in the registration area (383.58), and highest of all in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (422.59).

The proportions of deaths of compositors, printers, and pressmen due to diseases of the respiratory system (134.96), diseases of the nervous system (89.27), heart disease (73.33), and the other principal causes were lower than the average proportions from the same causes in this class of occupations.

In the nonregistration area the proportions of deaths due to typhoid fever (62.73) and malarial fever (18.45) were higher than in the United States as a whole, but the proportion of deaths due to suicide (7.38) was less than the proportion in the United States as a whole (11.69).

The proportion of deaths of compositors, printers, and pressmen due to Bright's disease and other diseases of the urinary system (14.76 for each) were much lower than the proportions due to these causes in the United States or in the registration area.

COOPERS.

The total number of coopers reported in the United States was 47,438, being 1.41 per cent of the whole number of males in this class of occupations. The number of deaths was 732, or 2.01 per cent of the deaths among males in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of coopers reported was 24,763, being 1.25 per cent of the total males in this class of occupations. The corresponding number of deaths was 419, or 1.86 per cent of the deaths among males in this class, and the death rate was 16.92 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of coopers living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths of coopers during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population	11,514	1,982	5,290	3,867	888
Per cent at each age.....		17.17	45.80	29.17	7.60
Deaths.....	248	10	58	80	94
Per cent at each age.....		4.03	23.38	54.67	37.90
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		5.05	11.09	25.54	105.60
Average rate in this class.....		6.02	9.18	20.13	77.07

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of coopers was higher in each age group than the average rate in occupations of this class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of coopers from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	28.27	8.66	12.40	.....	45.30
Malarial fever	16.15	17.33	24.80	.....	15.13
Rheumatism.....	4.04	8.60	12.40	.....	.....
Dropsy	12.11	17.33	12.40	28.74	7.50
Heart disease.....	161.53	242.55	207.02	114.94	90.78
Consumption	810.95	881.15	446.43	220.80	249.04
Diabetes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	103.84	303.19	322.42	258.62	98.34
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	282.08	363.63	494.03	201.15	211.82
Diseases of the liver	48.40	84.05	40.00	.....	60.52
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	52.50	51.08	37.20	86.21	52.95
Bright's disease	72.69	80.03	80.81	80.21	60.52
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	60.57	60.20	74.40	57.47	52.95
Diseases of the bones and joints	4.04	.....	.....	.....	7.56
Burns and scalds	4.04	8.66	.....	28.74	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	20.10	17.33	12.40	28.74	22.69
Other accidents and injuries.....	84.80	86.03	99.21	57.47	83.21

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rate of coopers in the registration states from typhoid fever (8.66) was very low, the average rate from this cause of males in this class of occupations being 40.07. The death rates from every other cause specified were higher, and generally much higher, than the corresponding rates for males in all occupations in this class in the registration states, the rate from heart disease being more than twice the average rate from this cause in this class (119.87). The death rates from diseases of the digestive system, Bright's disease, and other diseases of the urinary system were remarkably high in comparison with the average rates from these causes of males in occupations of this class.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths from each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among coopers:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	13.00	10.71	4.03	5.29	.....	35.09	0.58
Malarial fever	13.66	0.55	8.06	10.53	.....	11.70	10.17
Rheumatism	4.10	2.39	4.03	5.29	.....	.....	0.89
Dropsy	17.76	7.16	8.00	5.29	16.05	5.85	81.05
Heart disease	91.53	95.47	112.90	126.98	97.80	70.18	80.20
Consumption	165.30	183.77	177.42	190.48	135.59	102.98	140.57
Diabetes	1.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.19
Diseases of the nervous system	101.09	114.56	141.13	137.57	152.54	76.02	83.07
Diseases of the respiratory system	170.77	167.06	169.35	185.19	118.04	163.74	175.72
Diseases of the liver	32.79	28.04	16.13	21.10	.....	46.78	38.34
Ascites	1.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.19
Other diseases of the digestive system	32.79	31.03	24.19	15.87	50.85	40.94	35.14
Bright's disease	31.42	42.90	40.32	37.04	50.85	46.73	15.07
Other diseases of the urinary system	98.69	95.80	82.26	81.75	33.90	40.94	33.34
Diseases of the bones and joints	4.10	2.80	.....	.....	.....	5.85	0.89
Burns and scalds	1.37	2.80	4.03	.....	10.05	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	15.09	11.63	8.06	5.29	16.05	17.54	19.17
Other accidents and injuries	54.64	50.12	40.32	42.38	38.00	64.33	60.70

It will be seen from this table that in the United States the greatest proportion of deaths of coopers was due to diseases of the respiratory system (170.77), this proportion being higher than the average proportion in this class of occupations (154.80).

The proportions of deaths due to consumption (165.30), diseases of the nervous system (101.09), and typhoid fever (13.66) were lower than the average proportions in this class, while the proportions due to diseases of the digestive system and diseases of the urinary system were higher than the average proportions in this class.

In the nonregistration area the proportion of deaths of coopers due to consumption (140.57) and diseases of the nervous system (83.07) were lower than the proportion in the United States, and the proportions due to other causes were generally higher in this area than in the registration area.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN (NOT LOCOMOTIVE).

The total number of engineers and firemen, excepting those of railroad engines, reported in the United States was 139,713, being 4.17 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class. The number of deaths was 1,425, or 3.91 per cent of the total deaths among males in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of engineers and firemen reported was 69,307, being 3.51 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class. The corresponding number of deaths was 878, or 3.91 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 12.67 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of engineers and firemen (not locomotive) living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	36,853	4,620	21,728	9,533	861
Per cent at each age.....		12.55	58.90	25.87	2.34
Deaths.....	500	41	218	187	54
Per cent at each age.....		8.20	43.60	37.40	10.80
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		8.86	10.03	19.62	62.72
Average rate in this class.....		5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of engineers and firemen (not locomotive) was higher than the average rate in occupations of this class in each age group under 45 years of age, and that above the age of 45 years the death rates of engineers and firemen were less than the average rates in this class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of engineers and firemen (not locomotive) from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	66.87	62.41	54.02	85.10	70.87
Malarial fever.....	14.43	8.14	10.92		21.57
Rheumatism.....	7.21	10.85	14.57		3.08
Dropsy.....	2.80	2.71		10.65	3.08
Heart disease.....	116.87	122.11	138.37	74.54	110.03
Consumption.....	236.07	274.00	331.37	106.48	197.20
Diabetes.....	7.21	8.14	7.28	10.65	6.16
Diseases of the nervous system.....	112.54	141.10	149.30	117.13	80.11
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	184.69	211.05	247.61	106.48	154.06
Diseases of the liver.....	15.87	13.28	21.85		15.41
Ascites.....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	38.90	32.50	36.41	21.30	46.22
Bright's disease.....	41.84	46.13	58.26	10.65	36.98
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	44.73	56.98	72.83	10.65	30.81
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	4.33	8.14	10.92		
Burns and scalds.....	18.76	13.57	14.57	10.65	24.65
Injured by machinery.....	4.33	8.14	10.92		
Suicide.....	12.99	8.14	7.28	10.65	18.40
Other accidents and injuries.....	187.57	184.52	178.43	202.32	191.04

It will be seen from this table that the death rates of engineers and firemen (not locomotive) in the registration states were very high, from typhoid fever (62.41), diseases of the urinary system, other than Bright's disease, (56.98), diseases of the bones and joints (8.14), and accidents and injuries, such as burns and scalds (13.57), injuries by machinery (8.14), and other injuries of this class (184.52).

The death rates of engineers and firemen (not locomotive) from the other causes specified in this table were generally lower than the average rates for males in occupations of this class.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths from each of certain specified causes, per 1,000 deaths from all causes among engineers and firemen (not locomotive):

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.	Remainder of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever.....	55.44	52.39	46.00	35.07	96.39	60.85	60.33
Malarial fever.....	16.84	11.39	6.00	7.10	.....	18.52	25.59
Rheumatism.....	6.32	5.69	8.00	9.59	.....	2.65	7.31
Dropsy.....	6.32	2.28	2.00	.....	12.05	2.65	12.80
Heart disease.....	78.60	92.26	90.00	91.13	84.34	95.24	56.67
Consumption.....	172.63	187.93	202.00	218.23	120.43	160.31	148.08
Diabetes.....	5.61	5.69	6.00	4.80	12.05	5.29	5.48
Diseases of the nervous system.....	82.11	88.84	104.00	98.32	132.53	68.78	71.30
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	120.12	145.79	156.00	163.07	120.48	132.23	102.38
Diseases of the liver.....	14.04	12.53	12.00	14.39	.....	13.23	16.45
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	32.98	39.75	24.00	23.98	24.10	39.63	36.53
Bright's disease.....	30.88	33.03	34.00	38.37	12.05	31.75	27.42
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	23.86	35.31	42.00	47.96	12.05	26.46	5.43
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.11	3.42	6.00	7.19	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	12.63	14.81	10.00	9.59	12.05	21.10	9.14
Injuries by machinery.....	10.53	8.42	6.00	7.19	.....	.....	21.94
Suicide.....	7.72	10.25	6.00	4.80	12.05	15.87	3.66
Other accidents and injuries.....	188.07	143.00	136.00	117.51	228.92	164.02	252.29

It will be seen from this table that in the United States the proportions of deaths of engineers and firemen (not locomotive) due to typhoid fever (55.44) and malarial fever (16.84) were higher than the average proportions in this class of occupations, but that the proportions due to other diseases excepting accidents and injuries were generally lower than the average proportions in this class.

The proportions of deaths of engineers and firemen due to accidents and injuries were excessively high, being for burns and scalds (engineers and firemen, 12.63; class total, 1.92), injuries by machinery (engineers and firemen, 10.53; class total, 1.62), and other accidents and injuries, excluding suicides (engineers and firemen, 188.07; class total, 73.37).

The proportion of deaths of engineers and firemen due to suicide (7.72) was low, the average proportion due to this cause in this class being 14.38.

HARNESS AND SADDLE MAKERS AND REPAIRERS, TRUNK MAKERS, ETC.

The total number of harness and saddle makers and repairers, trunk makers, etc., reported in the United States was 48,105, being 1.43 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries. The number of deaths was 522, or 1.43 per cent of the total deaths among males in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of harness and saddle makers and repairers, trunk makers, etc., reported was 23,137, being 1.17 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class. The corresponding number of deaths was 249, being 1.11 per cent of the deaths among males in this class, and the death rate was 10.76 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of harness and saddle makers, trunk makers, etc., living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	12,240	2,707	5,300	3,228	806
Per cent at each age.....	.....	22.11	43.35	26.36	6.58
Deaths.....	103	15	51	60	37
Per cent at each age.....	.....	9.20	31.29	36.81	22.70
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	.....	5.54	9.61	18.59	45.91
Average rate in this class.....	.....	5.62	9.18	20.13	77.67

The preceding table shows that in the registration states the death rates of harness and saddle makers were higher than the average rates in occupations of this class in the age groups under 45 years, and that in the age groups above 45 years the death rates of harness and saddle makers were less than the average rates in this class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of harness and saddle makers, trunk makers, etc., from each of certain specified causes, per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	51.66	81.66	103.87	27.93	18.36
Malarial fever	8.64	16.33	23.08	.....	.....
Rheumatism	4.32	.....	.....	.....	9.18
Dropsy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heart disease	80.44	114.32	103.87	139.63	55.09
Consumption	285.20	326.64	392.36	167.55	238.73
Diabetes	4.32	.....	.....	.....	9.18
Diseases of the nervous system	108.05	179.65	207.73	111.70	27.55
Diseases of the respiratory system	198.82	204.15	242.35	111.70	192.82
Diseases of the liver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system	34.58	24.50	23.08	27.93	45.91
Bright's disease	51.80	65.33	69.24	55.85	36.72
Other diseases of the urinary system	25.03	40.83	46.10	27.93	9.18
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery	4.32	8.17	11.54	.....	.....
Suicide	25.93	40.83	46.10	27.93	9.18
Other accidents and injuries	43.22	40.83	46.10	27.93	45.01

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate of harness and saddle makers, trunk makers, etc., in the registration states occurred from consumption (326.64), being somewhat above the average rate from this cause among males in this class (313.64). The death rate from typhoid fever (81.66) was very high, being more than twice the average rate from this cause in this class (40.07), and was especially high in the cities in the registration states (103.87). The death rate from malarial fever (16.33) was also above the average, as was the death rate from Bright's disease (65.33), and the death rate from suicide (40.83) was excessively high, the average rate from this cause of males in this class being 16.01.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths from each of certain specified causes, per 1,000 deaths from all causes among harness and saddle makers, trunk makers, etc.:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever	32.57	48.19	61.35	69.23	36.30	23.26	18.32
Malarial fever	11.49	8.03	12.27	15.38	.....	.....	14.65
Rheumatism	5.75	4.02	.....	.....	.....	11.63	7.33
Dropsy	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.99
Heart disease	80.46	80.32	85.80	69.23	151.52	69.77	80.59
Consumption	250.96	265.06	245.40	261.54	181.82	302.33	238.10
Diabetes	5.75	4.02	.....	.....	.....	11.63	7.33
Diseases of the nervous system	111.11	100.40	134.97	138.46	121.21	34.83	129.53
Diseases of the respiratory system	147.51	184.74	153.37	161.54	121.21	244.19	113.55
Diseases of the liver	21.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.20
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system	24.90	32.13	18.40	15.38	30.30	58.14	18.32
Bright's disease	34.48	48.19	49.08	46.15	60.61	46.51	21.93
Other diseases of the urinary system	21.07	24.10	30.67	30.77	30.30	11.63	18.52
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery	1.92	4.02	6.13	7.60	.....	.....	.....
Suicide	28.73	24.10	30.67	30.77	30.30	11.63	32.97
Other accidents and injuries	49.81	40.16	30.67	30.77	30.30	58.14	58.61

It will be seen from the preceding table that the proportion of deaths of harness and saddle makers, trunk makers, etc., in the United States due to consumption (250.96) was higher than the proportion due to any other cause, and higher than the average proportion in this class (211.25). The proportion of deaths due to heart disease (80.46), diseases of the respiratory system (147.51), typhoid fever (32.57), and malarial fever (11.49) were lower than the average proportions in this class of occupations, and the proportion of deaths due to suicide (28.73) was nearly twice the average proportion in this class (14.38).

HAT AND CAP MAKERS.

The total number of hat and cap makers reported in the United States was 17,319, being 0.51 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class. The number of deaths was 334, or 0.92 per cent of the total deaths among males in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of hat and cap makers reported was 16,639, being 0.84 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 313, or 1.39 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 18.81 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of hat and cap makers living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at each age, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population	14,223	4,143	7,059	2,527	350
Per cent at each age		29.13	49.63	17.77	2.50
Deaths	277	20	136	77	30
Per cent at each age		9.39	49.00	27.80	13.00
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		6.28	19.27	30.47	101.12
Average rate in this class		5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of hat and cap makers was considerably higher in each age group than the average rate in this class of occupations.

In the age group 25 to 45 years, which includes nearly 50 per cent of the hat and cap makers reported, the death rate of persons in this occupation (19.29) was more than twice the average rate in occupations of this class (9.18).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of hat and cap makers from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever	102.17	119.53	135.78	02.99	.....
Malarial fever	80.05	28.13	27.16	31.50	41.97
Rheumatism.....	24.04	28.13	27.16	31.50	.....
Dropsy	6.01	.....	.....	.....	41.97
Heart disease	120.20	119.53	144.84	31.50	124.12
Consumption	643.07	080.95	787.54	220.47	537.86
Diabetes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	156.20	108.75	181.04	125.98	82.75
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	270.45	205.32	353.04	94.49	124.12
Diseases of the liver.....	30.05	28.13	27.16	31.50	41.97
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	48.08	42.10	45.26	31.50	82.75
Bright's disease.....	54.00	03.28	81.47	.....	.....
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	42.07	49.22	03.37	.....	.....
Diseases of the bones and joints	12.02	7.03	9.05	.....	41.97
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery	6.01	7.03	9.05	.....	.....
Suicide.....	6.01	7.03	9.05	.....	.....
Other accidents and injuries	78.13	91.41	117.68	.....	.....

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rates of hat and cap makers in the registration states were excessively high from every cause excepting heart disease and suicide. The death rate from consumption (660.95) was more than twice the average rate from this cause in this class (313.64), and was above this rate in the cities in the registration states (737.54). The death rates from malarial fever and rheumatism (23.13 in each case) were much higher than the average rates from these causes in the manufacturing and mechanical industry class.

The death rate of hat and cap makers from suicide, in the registration states (7.03) was low, the average rate from this cause in this class being 16.01.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths from each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among hat and cap makers:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever.....	50.89	54.31	61.37	59.52	80.00	.....	.....
Malarial fever.....	14.97	15.97	14.44	11.90	40.00	27.78	.....
Rheumatism.....	11.93	12.73	14.44	11.90	40.00	.....	.....
Dropsy.....	2.99	3.19	.....	.....	.....	27.78	.....
Heart disease.....	65.87	63.60	61.37	63.49	40.00	83.33	95.24
Consumption.....	335.33	341.85	339.35	345.24	280.00	301.11	233.10
Diabetes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	86.83	83.07	86.64	79.37	100.00	55.56	142.80
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	140.72	143.77	151.62	154.70	120.00	83.33	95.24
Diseases of the liver.....	14.97	15.97	14.44	11.90	40.00	27.78	.....
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	26.95	25.56	21.66	19.34	40.00	55.56	47.62
Bright's disease.....	26.95	23.75	32.40	35.71	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	20.06	22.36	25.27	27.78	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	5.99	6.39	3.61	3.97	.....	27.78	.....
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	2.99	3.19	3.61	3.97	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	2.99	3.19	3.61	3.97	.....	.....	.....
Other accidents and injuries.....	41.92	41.63	40.93	51.59	.....	.....	47.62

This table shows that in the United States the greatest proportion of deaths of hat and cap makers was due to consumption (335.33), being much greater than the average proportion in this class (211.25). The proportions of deaths due to typhoid fever (50.89), malarial fever (14.97), rheumatism (11.93), and diseases of the bones and joints (5.99) were greater than the average proportions in this class, but the proportions due to all other causes were less than the average proportions in this class, the proportion from suicide (2.99) being very small in comparison with the average proportion due to this cause in this class (14.33).

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

The total number of iron and steel workers reported in the United States was 142,585, being 4.25 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries. The number of deaths was 1,084, or 2.97 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of iron and steel workers reported was 77,464, being 3.92 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 657, or 2.92 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 8.48 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of iron and steel workers living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, with the percentages in each age group, and the death rates per 1,000 living:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	35,115	10,702	16,402	6,584	916
Per cent at each age.....		30.48	46.71	18.75	2.61
Deaths.....	344	45	112	125	62
Per cent at each age.....		13.08	32.56	30.34	18.02
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		4.20	6.83	18.99	67.69
Average rate in this class.....		5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of iron and steel workers was less in each age group than the average rate in occupations of this class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of iron and steel workers from each of certain specified causes per 100,000 living:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	60.67	28.48	23.72	40.75	87.37
Malarial fever.....	8.87	2.85	3.95		4.72
Rheumatism.....					
Dropsy.....	5.10	5.70	3.95	10.19	4.72
Heart disease.....	63.26	61.13	102.77	61.12	40.14
Consumption.....	188.47	230.07	256.63	163.00	153.49
Diabetes.....	2.58	5.70	7.91		
Diseases of the nervous system.....	73.75	96.82	98.82	91.60	63.76
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	157.49	196.50	217.40	142.62	125.15
Diseases of the liver.....	18.07	8.54	11.80		25.07
Ascites.....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	20.65	19.93	27.67		21.25
Bright's disease.....	23.24	39.87	43.48	30.50	9.45
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	27.11	34.17	35.57	30.50	21.25
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.58	2.85	3.95		2.30
Burns and scalds.....	6.45	8.54	11.86		4.72
Injuries by machinery.....	2.58	2.85	3.95		2.30
Suicide.....	11.62	8.54	7.91	10.19	14.17
Other accidents and injuries.....	71.00	76.89	94.87	30.56	66.12

It will be seen from this table that the death rates of iron and steel workers in the registration states from burns and scalds (8.54) and injuries by machinery (2.85) were much above the average rates from these causes in this class of occupations, but the rates from other causes specified were generally much below the average rates from the same causes of males in this class of occupations.