

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 iron and steel 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 .....	77.49	71.54	20.07	22.47	51.95	118.21	86.65
Malarial fever .....	11.07	4.67	2.91	3.75	.....	6.30	21.08
Rheumatism .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dropsy .....	6.46	6.09	5.81	3.75	12.90	6.39	7.03
Heart disease .....	72.88	74.58	33.02	97.38	77.92	54.31	70.26
Consumption .....	219.56	222.22	235.47	243.45	207.79	207.07	215.46
Diabetes .....	2.77	3.04	5.81	7.49	.....	.....	2.34
Diseases of the nervous system .....	76.57	92.85	93.64	93.63	116.88	89.26	51.52
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	173.43	185.60	200.58	205.99	181.82	169.33	154.57
Diseases of the liver .....	20.30	21.31	8.72	11.24	.....	35.14	18.74
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	26.75	24.35	20.35	26.22	.....	28.75	30.44
Bright's disease .....	26.75	27.40	40.70	41.20	38.06	12.73	25.76
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	25.83	31.06	34.68	33.71	38.06	28.75	16.39
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	3.09	3.04	2.91	3.75	.....	3.19	4.68
Burns and scalds .....	7.33	7.61	8.72	11.24	.....	6.30	7.03
Injuries by machinery .....	3.69	3.04	2.91	3.75	.....	3.19	4.68
Suicide .....	10.15	13.70	8.72	7.49	12.90	19.17	4.68
Other accidents and injuries .....	104.24	89.71	78.49	89.89	88.99	89.40	135.63

It will be seen from this table that among iron and steel workers in the United States the greatest proportions of deaths were due to consumption (219.56), diseases of the respiratory system (173.43), accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (101.24), and typhoid fever (77.49), the proportions from each of these causes being higher than the average proportions in this class of occupations.

MACHINISTS.

The total number of machinists reported in the United States was 186,677, being 5.56 per cent of the whole number of males in this class of occupations. The number of deaths of machinists was 1,618, or 4.44 per cent of the total deaths of males engaged in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of machinists reported was 129,934, being 6.58 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 1,197, or 5.32 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 9.29 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of machinists 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 .....	73,762	21,134	35,404	14,803	2,018
Per cent at each age .....	.....	28.65	48.00	20.07	2.74
Deaths .....	839	109	292	270	161
Per cent at each age .....	.....	12.99	84.80	32.90	19.19
Death rate per 1,000 population .....	.....	5.16	8.25	18.61	79.78
Average rate in this class .....	.....	5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67

This table shows that in the registration states the death rates of machinists under the age of 25 years and above the age of 65 years were higher than the average rates in this class of occupations. In the age groups between 25 and 65 years the death rates of machinists were less than the average death rates in this class of occupations.

## VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of machinists 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 .....	48.49	48.81	51.28	42.67	48.07
Malarial fever .....	10.77	16.27	18.99	0.48	8.50
Rheumatism .....	1.54	1.36	1.90	.....	1.78
Dropsy .....	2.81	2.71	3.80	.....	1.78
Heart disease .....	96.20	127.44	136.70	104.90	55.19
Consumption .....	225.50	287.41	330.37	180.15	144.20
Diabetes .....	6.16	8.13	5.70	14.22	3.50
Diseases of the nervous system .....	93.89	127.44	136.70	104.80	49.85
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	150.08	183.02	200.95	123.26	100.81
Diseases of the liver .....	20.01	23.47	30.38	23.70	8.00
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	36.94	43.38	49.39	28.45	28.48
Bright's disease .....	23.80	33.89	34.18	33.19	10.68
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	26.17	31.18	34.18	23.70	19.68
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	3.08	4.07	1.90	0.48	1.78
Burns and scalds .....	3.08	1.30	1.90	.....	5.34
Injuries by machinery .....	0.77	1.90	1.90	.....	.....
Suicide .....	14.62	17.62	22.78	4.74	10.68
Other accidents and injuries .....	53.10	59.65	68.35	37.93	44.51

This table shows that the highest death rate of machinists in the registration states (287.41) occurred from consumption, being highest in the cities in these states (330.37), but somewhat less than the average rate from this cause in all occupations in this class. The death rates from typhoid fever (48.81) and from malarial fever (16.27) were higher than the average rates from these causes in this class of occupations. The death rate of machinists from suicide (17.62) was slightly above the average rate, and that from other accidents and injuries (59.65) was somewhat below the average rate from these causes 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 from all causes among machinists:

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 .....	56.86	52.63	42.91	40.00	51.43	75.42	68.83
Malarial fever .....	15.45	11.70	14.30	15.08	11.43	5.59	26.13
Rheumatism .....	3.71	1.07	1.19	1.51	.....	2.79	9.50
Dropsy .....	4.33	2.51	2.38	3.01	.....	2.79	9.50
Heart disease .....	92.71	104.43	112.04	108.43	125.71	86.59	59.38
Consumption .....	235.48	244.78	252.68	262.05	217.14	226.20	209.03
Diabetes .....	6.18	6.08	7.15	4.52	17.14	5.59	4.75
Diseases of the nervous system .....	102.00	101.92	112.04	108.43	125.71	73.21	104.51
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	161.93	162.91	160.01	164.16	148.57	107.00	159.14
Diseases of the liver .....	19.16	21.72	25.03	24.10	28.67	13.97	11.88
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	40.79	40.10	33.14	39.16	34.29	44.09	42.76
Bright's disease .....	23.58	25.00	29.80	27.11	40.00	10.76	28.50
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	26.58	28.40	27.41	27.11	28.57	30.73	21.38
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	3.09	3.34	3.59	1.51	11.43	2.79	2.38
Burns and scalds .....	2.47	3.34	1.19	1.51	.....	8.38	.....
Injuries by machinery .....	3.71	0.84	1.19	1.51	.....	.....	11.88
Suicide .....	14.83	15.87	15.49	13.97	5.71	16.76	11.88
Other accidents and injuries .....	69.84	57.64	52.44	54.22	45.71	69.83	104.51

This table shows that among machinists in the United States the greatest proportions of deaths were due to consumption (235.48) and diseases of the respiratory system (161.93), being greater in each case than the average proportions in this class of occupations.

The proportion of deaths of machinists due to Bright's disease, and other diseases of the urinary system (26.58 in each case), was less than the average proportions due to these causes in this class, and the proportions due to typhoid fever (56.86), and malarial fever (15.45), were greater than the average proportions in this class.

The proportion of deaths of machinists due to suicide (14.83) in the United States as a whole was about the same as the average proportion in this class (14.38).

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTERS.

The total number of marble and stone cutters reported in the United States was 61,012, being 1.82 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in occupations of this class. The number of deaths of marble and stone cutters was 686, or 1.88 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of marble and stone cutters reported was 38,623, being 1.95 per cent of the whole number of males in this class of occupations. The corresponding number of deaths was 470, or 2.09 per cent of the total deaths among males in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 12.17 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of marble and stone cutters 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.....	25,409	5,412	14,074	5,108	763
Per cent at each age.....		21.23	55.19	20.03	2.95
Deaths.....	353	24	100	114	54
Per cent at each age.....		6.80	45.33	32.29	15.30
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		4.43	11.37	22.32	71.71
Average rate in this class.....		5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67

This table shows that in the registration states the death rates of marble and stone cutters under the age of 25 years and above the age of 65 years were lower than the average rates in this class of occupations. In the age groups between 25 and 65 years the death rates were higher than the average rates in this class of occupations.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of marble and stone cutters, 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.....	41.43	39.22	52.29	19.01	45.73
Malarial fever.....	20.71	27.45	45.70	.....	7.02
Rheumatism.....	10.90	7.84	6.54	9.80	15.24
Dropsy.....	5.18	7.84	6.54	9.80	.....
Heart disease.....	72.50	105.89	104.59	107.83	7.02
Consumption.....	398.73	435.81	621.00	156.85	327.04
Diabetes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	77.67	82.36	111.13	39.21	68.58
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	233.02	278.44	385.67	117.64	144.77
Diseases of the liver.....	41.43	39.22	65.37	.....	45.72
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	44.02	54.90	78.44	19.61	22.86
Bright's disease.....	31.07	47.06	58.83	29.41	.....
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	41.43	43.14	30.22	49.01	38.10
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.59	3.92	6.54	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicides.....	7.77	.....	.....	.....	22.86
Other accidents and injuries.....	64.73	78.43	78.44	78.42	38.10

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate of marble and stone cutters in the registration states occurred from consumption (435.81), being much higher than the average rate from this cause among males in this class of occupations (313.64), and being excessively high in the cities (621.00).

The death rate from malarial fever (27.45) was nearly three times the average rate from this cause in this class of occupations (9.93), and the death rates from diseases of the digestive system were much higher than the average rates from these causes in this class, the rate from diseases of the liver being 39.22 for marble and stone cutters, and 23.03 for the average in this class, and the rate from other diseases of the digestive system being 54.90 for marble and stone cutters, and 37.50 for the average in this class. The rates from both of these last mentioned causes were also higher in the cities in the registration states, and much above the average rates in this class from these causes in the same locality.

There were no deaths reported from suicide among marble and stone cutters in the registration states, but the death rate from this cause in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (22.86) was slightly above the average rate of this class from suicide in the same area (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 marble and stone cutters:

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 .....	37.00	34.04	28.33	28.09	25.97	51.28	46.30
Malarial fever .....	11.60	17.02	10.83	25.36	.....	8.55	.....
Rheumatism .....	8.75	8.51	5.67	3.62	12.99	17.00	9.26
Dropsy .....	4.87	4.26	5.67	3.62	12.99	.....	4.63
Heart disease .....	68.51	50.57	76.49	57.97	142.86	8.55	87.06
Consumption .....	314.86	327.66	314.45	344.20	207.79	367.52	287.04
Diabetes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system .....	62.68	63.83	59.49	61.59	51.95	76.92	60.19
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	190.96	191.49	201.13	213.77	155.84	162.30	189.81
Diseases of the liver .....	27.70	34.04	28.33	36.23	.....	51.28	13.89
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	30.61	30.17	39.66	43.48	25.97	25.64	18.52
Bright's disease .....	27.70	25.53	33.09	32.61	38.90	.....	32.41
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	32.70	34.04	31.10	21.74	64.94	42.74	27.78
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	1.46	2.13	2.83	3.62	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide .....	7.29	6.38	.....	.....	.....	25.64	9.26
Other accidents and injuries .....	67.06	53.19	56.66	43.48	103.00	42.74	97.22

It will be seen from this table that among marble and stone cutters in the United States the greatest proportion of deaths was due to consumption (314.86), being much greater than the average proportion due to this cause in this class (211.25). The proportion due to this cause in the registration area (327.66) was somewhat greater, and was greatest of all in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (367.52). The proportion of deaths of marble and stone cutters in the United States due to diseases of the respiratory system (190.96) was greater than the average proportion in this class (154.30), and the proportions due to heart disease (68.51) and diseases of the nervous system (62.68) were much less than the average proportions in this class.

The proportion of deaths of marble and stone cutters due to suicide (7.29) was about half the average proportion in this class (14.38).

MASONS (BRICK AND STONE).

The total number of masons (brick and stone) reported in the United States was 160,804, being 4.79 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in occupations of this class. The number of deaths was 2,105, being 5.78 per cent of the total deaths among males in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of masons (brick and stone) reported was 85,006, being 4.30 per cent of the whole number of males in this class of occupations in the registration area. The corresponding number of deaths was 1,170, or 5.20 per cent of the total deaths of males engaged in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 13.76 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of masons (brick and stone) living at the end of 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.....	50,129	8,775	23,025	14,050	3,104
Per cent at each age.....		17.50	47.73	28.03	6.31
Deaths.....	781	44	217	269	250
Per cent at each age.....		5.63	27.78	33.29	32.01
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		5.01	9.07	19.15	79.01
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 brick and stone masons was lower in each age group under 65 years than the average rate in this class of occupations. In the age group 65 years and over, the death rate of brick and stone masons was slightly higher than the average in this class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of masons (brick and stone) 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.....	44.70	37.90	40.43	32.26	54.48
Malarial fever.....	11.76	11.97	14.44	6.45	11.47
Rheumatism.....	16.47	19.95	25.99	6.45	11.47
Dropsy.....	14.12	9.97	11.55	6.45	20.07
Heart disease.....	118.82	132.64	138.60	141.96	88.88
Consumption.....	271.75	307.21	303.83	180.08	220.78
Diabetes.....	1.18				2.87
Diseases of the nervous system.....	130.58	155.60	132.83	200.40	94.02
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	239.98	281.27	329.18	174.23	180.03
Diseases of the liver.....	35.29	37.90	51.08	6.45	31.54
Ascites.....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	34.12	33.91	43.31	12.91	34.41
Bright's disease.....	36.47	43.89	51.80	19.56	25.60
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	40.00	43.89	37.54	58.08	34.41
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.35	3.99	5.78		
Burns and scalds.....	1.18	1.99	2.89		
Injuries by machinery.....					
Suicide.....	24.70	21.94	20.21	25.81	23.66
Other accidents and injuries.....	125.87	131.66	138.60	110.15	117.66

It will be seen from this table that the death rate of brick and stone masons from consumption in the registration states (307.21) was higher than the rate from any other cause, but it was somewhat lower than the rate from this cause in occupations of this class. The death rate from diseases of the respiratory system (281.27) was higher than the average rate from this cause (214.75), and the death rate of brick and stone masons from rheumatism (19.95) was more than twice the average rate from this cause in this class of occupations (8.13).

The death rate of brick and stone masons from suicide in the registration states (21.94) was above the average in this class of occupations (16.01), and the death rate from accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (131.66), was very much higher than the average rate in this class (77.49).

## VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

In the registration cities in the nonregistration states, the death rate of brick and stone masons from typhoid fever (54.48) was higher than the average rate in this class from the same cause (47.89), but the rates from other causes were generally lower in this area than the average rates 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 masons (brick and stone):

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 .....	37.53	32.48	24.33	24.18	24.75	48.84	43.85
Malarial fever .....	14.73	8.55	7.68	8.64	4.95	10.28	22.46
Rheumatism .....	10.93	11.97	12.80	15.54	4.95	10.28	9.63
Dropsy .....	15.20	10.26	6.40	6.91	4.95	17.99	21.39
Heart disease .....	94.54	86.32	80.63	82.90	108.01	79.69	104.81
Consumption .....	172.92	197.44	197.18	217.62	138.61	197.94	142.25
Diabetes .....	1.90	0.85				2.57	3.21
Diseases of the nervous system .....	110.21	94.87	99.87	79.45	153.42	84.83	129.41
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	155.34	174.36	180.54	196.89	133.66	161.95	131.55
Diseases of the liver .....	20.43	25.64	24.33	31.09	4.95	28.28	13.90
Ascites .....							
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	31.83	24.79	21.77	25.91	9.90	30.85	40.64
Bright's disease .....	26.60	26.50	28.17	32.82	14.85	23.14	26.74
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	27.08	29.06	28.17	22.45	44.55	30.85	24.60
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	4.75	1.71	2.56	3.45			8.56
Burns and scalds .....	0.43	0.85	1.23	1.73			
Injuries by machinery .....							
Suicide .....	13.30	17.95	14.08	12.00	19.80	25.71	7.49
Other accidents and injuries .....	85.69	91.45	84.51	82.90	89.11	105.40	79.14

It will be seen from this table that among brick and stone masons in the United States, the greatest proportion of deaths was due to consumption (172.92), but this proportion was less than the average proportion from this cause in this class (211.25). The proportion of deaths of brick and stone masons due to diseases of the respiratory system (155.34) was slightly greater than the average proportion in this class (154.30). The proportions of deaths of brick and stone masons due to Bright's disease (26.60) and other diseases of the urinary system (27.08) were less than the average proportions in this class.

## MILL AND FACTORY OPERATIVES (TEXTILES).

The total number of mill and factory operatives (textiles) reported in the United States was 213,901, being 6.38 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries. The number of deaths was 1,598, or 4.39 per cent of the total deaths of males engaged in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of mill and factory operatives (textiles) reported was 165,980, being 8.40 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries. The corresponding number of deaths was 1,353, or 6.02 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 8.15 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of mill and factory operatives (textile) 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 .....	133,212	56,081	49,473	17,581	2,118
Per cent at each age .....		42.10	37.14	13.20	1.59
Deaths .....	1,080	297	361	243	166
Per cent at each age .....		27.50	33.43	22.50	15.37
Death rate per 1,000 population .....		5.30	7.30	13.82	78.38
Average rate in this class .....		5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67

This table shows that in the registration states the death rates of mill and factory operatives were lower than the average rates in the age groups between 25 and 65 years, and that under 25 years and over 65 years the death rates of mill and factory operatives were 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 mill and factory operatives (textile) 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.....	53.62	55.55	64.80	40.84	45.78
Malarial fever.....	8.43	6.70	8.56	3.89	15.26
Rheumatism.....	6.02	6.01	6.11	5.83	6.10
Dropsy.....	2.41	2.25	1.22	3.89	3.05
Heart disease.....	72.30	72.07	92.92	38.89	73.24
Consumption.....	223.52	226.71	262.67	169.10	210.57
Diabetes.....	4.22	3.75	2.45	5.83	6.10
Diseases of the nervous system.....	60.25	60.81	68.47	48.62	57.08
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	134.47	117.11	132.04	93.35	103.76
Diseases of the liver.....	13.25	12.61	14.67	7.78	18.31
Ascites.....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	24.10	27.02	36.68	11.67	12.21
Bright's disease.....	18.68	18.02	20.78	13.01	21.86
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	22.29	24.02	25.68	21.39	15.26
Diseases of the bones and joints.....					
Burns and scalds.....	2.41	2.25	3.07		3.05
Injuries by machinery.....	1.20	1.50	2.45		
Suicide.....	13.25	13.51	18.34	5.83	12.21
Other accidents and injuries.....	52.42	47.29	55.02	35.01	73.24

It will be seen from this table that the death rates of mill and factory operatives (textile) in the registration states were above the average rates in this class only for typhoid fever (mill and factory operatives, 55.55; class total, 40.07), and burns and scalds (mill and factory operatives, 2.25; class total, 1.71).

The death rates from all other causes specified were generally much below the average rates from these causes, which is probably due to the fact that nearly 50 per cent of the males engaged in mills and factories (textile) were under 25 years of age.

The death rates of mill and factory operatives in the cities in the registration states were generally higher than the rates in the rural districts of the registration states or in the registration cities in other states, but there appears to be no marked difference in the proportions in the different areas.

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 mill and factory operatives (textile).

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.....	70.00	65.78	68.52	68.43	68.63	54.95	93.88
Malarial fever.....	12.52	10.35	8.33	9.04	6.54	18.32	24.49
Rheumatism.....	6.33	7.39	7.41	6.46	9.80	7.33	4.09
Dropsy.....	3.75	2.96	2.78	1.29	6.54	3.06	8.10
Heart disease.....	82.69	88.60	88.89	98.19	65.26	87.91	48.08
Consumption.....	259.70	274.20	279.63	277.78	284.31	252.75	179.59
Diabetes.....	6.26	5.17	4.63	2.58	9.80	7.33	12.24
Diseases of the nervous system.....	75.69	73.91	75.00	72.35	81.70	69.60	81.63
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	140.18	140.43	144.45	139.53	156.86	124.54	138.78
Diseases of the liver.....	13.77	16.26	14.81	15.50	13.07	21.98	
Ascites.....							
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	31.29	29.56	33.23	38.76	19.61	14.65	40.82
Bright's disease.....	26.28	22.91	22.22	21.96	22.88	25.64	44.90
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	25.06	27.35	29.63	27.13	35.95	18.32	16.33
Diseases of the bones and joints.....							
Burns and scalds.....	3.13	2.90	2.78	3.88		3.66	4.08
Injuries by machinery.....	3.13	1.48	1.85	2.58			12.24
Suicide.....	14.39	16.26	16.67	19.33	9.80	14.65	4.08
Other accidents and injuries.....	65.71	64.30	58.33	58.14	58.82	87.91	73.47

It will be seen from the preceding table that among mill and factory operatives (textile) in the United States the greatest proportion of deaths was due to consumption (259.70), being greater than the average proportion in occupations of this class (211.25). In the registration area the proportion of deaths due to consumption was greater (274.20), and was greatest of all in the rural districts in the registration states (284.31).

The proportion of deaths of mill and factory operatives due to typhoid fever (70.09) was much greater than the average proportion in this class (42.36), but the proportions due to other causes were generally less than the average proportions in this class.

## MILLERS (FLOUR AND GRIST).

The total number of millers (flour and grist) reported in the United States was 52,747, being 1.57 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in occupations of this class. The number of deaths of millers was 656, or 1.80 per cent of the total deaths of males engaged in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of millers (flour and grist) reported was 11,793, being 0.60 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 173, or 0.72 per cent of the total deaths among males in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 14.67 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of millers (flour and grist) 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 .....	7,093	863	3,306	2,256	662
Per cent at each age.....		12.17	46.01	31.52	9.33
Deaths .....	123	6	16	42	59
Per cent at each age.....		3.87	13.01	34.15	47.97
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		6.95	4.84	18.78	89.12
Average rates in this class .....		5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67

This table shows that in the registration states there were but 6 deaths reported among millers under 25 years of age, and the death rate at this age has no significance. In the age groups 25 to 45 years and 45 to 65 years the death rates of millers were less than the average rates in this class of occupations, and in the age group 65 years and over the death rate of millers was considerably higher than the average rate in this class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of millers (flour and grist) 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.....	16.96	14.10		20.16	21.28
Malarial fever.....	16.96	28.20	93.70		
Rheumatism.....	8.48	14.10	46.88		
Dropsy .....					
Heart disease.....	169.59	225.57	234.41	231.77	85.11
Consumption .....	245.91	267.87	421.94	261.61	212.77
Diabetes .....	8.48	14.10		20.16	
Diseases of the nervous system.....	211.09	267.87	187.53	302.42	127.66
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	211.09	211.48	234.41	201.61	212.77
Diseases of the liver.....	42.40	42.30	46.88	40.32	42.55
Ascites .....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	67.84	70.49	140.65	40.32	63.83
Bright's disease.....	42.40	28.20	46.88	20.16	63.83
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	33.92	28.20		40.32	42.55
Diseases of the bones and joints.....					
Burns and scalds.....					
Injuries by machinery.....					
Suicide .....	8.48	14.10	46.88		
Other accidents and injuries.....	101.76	126.89	140.65	120.97	63.83

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rates of flour and grist millers in the registration states were higher than the average rates of males in occupations of this class in the same area from malarial fever (millers, 28.20; class total, 9.93), rheumatism (millers, 14.10; class total, 8.13), heart disease (millers, 225.57; class total, 119.87), diabetes (millers 14.10; class total, 4.62), diseases of the liver (millers, 42.80; class total, 23.03), other diseases of the digestive system (millers, 70.49; class total, 37.50), and accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (millers, 126.89; class total, 77.49).

The death rate of millers in the registration states from consumption (267.87) was considerably lower than the average rate from this cause in this class (313.64), but was higher in the cities in the registration states (421.94) than the average rate from this cause in the same area (361.47). The death rate from diseases of the respiratory system (211.48) was also lower than the average rate from this cause (214.75) in occupations in 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 millers (flour and grist):

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 .....	32.01	11.56	8.13	.....	12.00	20.00	39.34
Malarial fever .....	21.34	11.56	16.26	45.45	.....	.....	24.84
Rheumatism .....	4.57	5.78	8.13	22.73	.....	.....	4.14
Dropsy .....	13.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.63
Heart disease .....	102.13	115.61	130.08	113.64	139.24	80.00	97.31
Consumption .....	123.48	107.63	154.47	204.55	126.58	200.00	107.66
Diabetes .....	7.62	5.78	8.13	.....	12.66	.....	8.28
Diseases of the nervous system .....	121.95	144.51	154.47	90.91	189.87	120.00	113.87
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	178.35	144.51	121.95	113.64	126.58	200.00	100.48
Diseases of the liver .....	21.34	28.00	24.39	22.73	25.32	40.00	18.63
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	45.73	46.24	40.65	68.18	25.32	60.00	45.55
Bright's disease .....	30.49	28.00	16.26	22.73	12.66	60.00	31.00
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	19.82	23.12	16.26	.....	25.32	40.00	18.63
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	4.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.21
Burns and scalds .....	1.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.07
Injuries by machinery .....	9.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.42
Suicide .....	6.10	5.78	8.13	22.73	.....	.....	6.21
Other accidents and injuries .....	53.35	60.36	73.17	68.18	75.95	60.00	47.62

It will be seen from this table that the greatest proportion of deaths among millers in the United States was due to diseases of the respiratory system (178.35), being greater than the average proportion in this class (154.30).

The proportion of deaths of millers due to consumption (123.48) was very small, the average proportion in this class being 211.25. The proportions of deaths of millers due to heart disease (102.13), to diseases of the nervous system (121.95), and to malarial fever (21.34) were greater than the average proportions in this class, and the proportion due to suicide (6.10) was much less than the average proportion in this class (14.38).

## VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

## PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, AND VARNISHERS.

The total number of painters, glaziers, and varnishers reported in the United States was 220,960, being 6.59 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in occupations of this class. The number of deaths among these was 2,122, or 5.82 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of painters, glaziers, and varnishers reported was 135,767, being 6.87 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in occupations of this class. The corresponding number of deaths was 1,476, or 6.52 per cent of the total deaths among males in this class of occupations, and the death rate was 10.87 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of painters, glaziers, and varnishers 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 .....	70,214	18,016	41,068	16,709	2,231
Per cent at each age.....		22.74	52.60	21.17	2.82
Deaths .....	1,093	74	440	370	147
Per cent at each age.....		7.16	42.59	35.82	14.23
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		4.11	10.56	22.06	65.89
Average rate in this class.....		5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67

This table shows that the death rates of painters, glaziers, and varnishers were less than the average rates under 25 years and at 65 years and over, and that in the age groups between 25 and 65 years the death rates of painters, glaziers, and varnishers were 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 painters, glaziers, and varnishers 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 .....	30.20	27.77	27.59	28.35	33.00
Malarial fever .....	2.95	2.52	1.73	4.72	3.54
Rheumatism.....	8.84	12.62	12.06	14.17	3.54
Dropsy .....	5.10	6.91	6.80	4.72	3.54
Heart disease.....	101.04	126.24	122.31	137.01	67.19
Consumption .....	260.63	326.96	379.00	184.26	182.13
Diabetes.....	2.95				7.07
Diseases of the nervous system .....	119.92	146.44	148.15	141.74	81.34
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	167.20	212.08	241.18	132.29	104.33
Diseases of the liver.....	19.89	18.94	22.40	9.45	21.22
Ascites .....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	25.04	20.20	18.95	23.62	31.82
Bright's disease .....	52.30	78.27	91.30	42.52	15.01
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	33.88	44.18	55.13	14.17	19.45
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	1.47	2.52	3.45		
Burns and scalds.....	1.47	1.26	1.72		1.77
Injuries by machinery.....	0.74				1.77
Suicide .....	22.10	27.77	29.29	23.62	14.15
Other accidents and injuries.....	92.07	95.04	99.92	85.04	89.64

It will be seen from this table that the death rates of painters, glaziers, and varnishers in the registration states were higher than the average rates in this class of occupations from rheumatism (painters, glaziers, and varnishers, 12.62; class total, 8.13), Bright's disease (painters, glaziers, and varnishers, 78.27; class total, 49.06), and suicide (painters, glaziers, and varnishers, 27.77; class total, 16.01).

In all other causes in this area the death rates were either below the average rates from the same causes or approximated the average rates very closely.

There were 37 deaths from lead poison among painters, glaziers, and varnishers in the United States, of which 24 were in the registration area, the death rate from this cause in this area being 17.68 per 100,000, and being slightly above this for the registration cities in the registration states (18.95).

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 painters, glaziers and varnishers:

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 .....	30.16	27.78	21.30	19.68	27.27	42.89	35.60
Malarial fever .....	6.66	2.71	1.94	1.23	4.55	4.51	15.48
Rheumatism .....	9.42	8.19	9.68	8.61	13.64	4.51	12.38
Dropsy .....	8.48	4.74	4.84	4.92	4.55	4.51	17.03
Heart disease.....	83.41	93.50	96.61	87.23	131.82	85.78	60.37
Consumption .....	243.64	245.26	250.73	270.61	177.27	232.51	230.94
Diabetes.....	3.77	2.71	.....	.....	.....	9.03	6.10
Diseases of the nervous system.....	102.26	109.76	112.29	105.78	136.30	103.84	85.14
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	140.43	153.79	162.63	172.20	127.27	133.18	109.01
Diseases of the liver.....	10.49	18.29	14.52	15.99	9.09	27.09	12.38
Ascites.....	0.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.55
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	27.33	23.04	15.49	13.53	22.73	40.63	37.15
Bright's disease.....	43.36	48.10	60.02	65.19	40.91	20.32	32.51
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	28.28	31.17	33.88	39.36	13.64	24.83	21.67
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	1.41	1.36	1.94	2.46	.....	.....	1.55
Burns and scalds .....	1.41	1.80	0.97	1.23	.....	2.20	1.55
Injuries by machinery.....	0.47	0.68	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....
Suicide.....	18.85	20.83	21.30	20.91	22.73	18.06	15.48
Other accidents and injuries.....	91.89	84.69	73.57	71.34	81.82	110.61	103.86

It will be seen from this table that in the United States the greatest proportion of deaths among painters, glaziers, and varnishers was due to consumption (243.64), being greater than the average proportion in this class (211.25). The proportions of deaths of painters, glaziers, and varnishers due to diseases of the respiratory system (140.43), diseases of the nervous system (102.26), heart disease (83.41), and typhoid fever (30.16) were less than the average proportions in this class, and the proportion due to suicide (18.85) was somewhat greater than the average proportion in this class (14.38).

PLASTERERS AND WHITEWASHERS.

The total number of plasterers and whitewashers reported in the United States was 42,974, being 1.28 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in occupations of this class. The number of deaths of plasterers and whitewashers was 486, or 1.33 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of plasterers and whitewashers reported was 19,931, being 1.01 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in occupations of this class in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 243, or 1.08 per cent of the total deaths among males in this class of occupations, and the death rate was 12.19 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of plasterers and whitewashers 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.....	7,151	1,433	3,711	1,682	286
Per cent at each age.....	.....	20.04	51.89	23.52	4.00
Deaths.....	124	14	49	43	17
Per cent at each age.....	.....	11.29	39.52	34.68	13.71
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	.....	9.77	13.20	25.56	59.44
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 plasterers and whitewashers was considerably higher than the average rate in each age group under 65 years. At 65 years and over the death rate of plasterers and whitewashers was considerably less than the average rate in this class.

## VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of plasterers and whitewashers 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 .....	30.10				46.95
Malarial fever .....	15.05	27.97	30.87		7.82
Rheumatism .....	15.05	27.97	30.87		7.82
Dropsy .....	10.03				15.65
Heart disease .....	125.43	167.81	169.81	148.59	101.72
Consumption .....	316.09	531.39	540.29	445.77	193.42
Diabetes .....					
Diseases of the nervous system .....	95.33	153.82	169.81		62.60
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	175.01	167.81	169.81	148.59	179.97
Diseases of the liver .....	30.10	27.97	30.87		31.30
Ascites .....					
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	65.23	69.92	77.18		62.60
Bright's disease .....	60.21	83.90	72.62		40.95
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	20.07	13.98	15.44		23.47
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	5.02	13.98	15.44		
Burns and scalds .....					
Injuries by machinery .....					
Suicide .....	10.03	13.98	15.44		7.82
Other accidents and injuries .....	75.26	167.81	169.81	148.59	23.47

This table shows that the death rates of plasterers and whitewashers in the registration states were much below the average rates in this class of occupations from diseases of the respiratory system (plasterers and whitewashers, 167.81; class total, 214.75), diseases of the urinary system other than Bright's disease (plasterers and whitewashers, 13.98; class total, 45.21).

The death rates of plasterers and whitewashers from other specified causes in this area were generally much higher than the average rates in this class, including malarial fever (plasterers and whitewashers, 27.97; class total, 9.93), rheumatism (plasterers and whitewashers, 27.97; class total, 8.13), consumption (plasterers and whitewashers, 531.39; class total, 313.64), diseases of the digestive system other than ascites, and diseases of the liver (plasterers and whitewashers, 69.92; class total, 37.50), Bright's disease (plasterers and whitewashers, 83.90; class total, 49.06), diseases of the bones and joints (plasterers and whitewashers, 13.98; class total, 2.91), and accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (plasterers and whitewashers, 167.81; class total, 77.49).

There were no deaths of plasterers and whitewashers from typhoid fever in the registration states, but the death rate from this cause in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (46.95) was about the same as the average rate in this class in the same area (47.89).

# 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 plasterers and whitewashers:

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 .....	26.75	24.69				50.42	28.81
Malarial fever .....	16.40	12.35	10.13	17.09		8.40	20.58
Rheumatism .....	20.58	12.35	10.13	17.09		8.40	28.81
Dropsy .....	10.29	8.23				16.81	12.35
Heart disease.....	84.36	102.88	90.77	94.02	142.86	109.24	65.84
Consumption .....	240.74	250.26	306.45	299.15	428.57	210.08	222.22
Diabetes.....							
Diseases of the nervous system.....	84.36	78.19	88.71	94.02		67.23	99.53
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	152.26	144.03	96.77	94.02	142.86	103.28	160.49
Diseases of the liver.....	23.63	24.69	10.13	17.09		33.61	20.58
Ascites.....							
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	47.33	53.50	40.32	42.74		67.23	41.15
Bright's disease .....	37.04	40.38	48.39	51.28		50.42	24.69
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	22.63	10.40	8.06	8.55		25.21	28.81
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	4.12	4.12	8.06	8.55			4.12
Burns and scalds .....							
Injuries by machinery.....							
Suicides .....	14.40	8.23	8.06	8.55		8.40	20.58
Other accidents and injuries.....	78.19	61.73	96.77	94.02	142.86	25.21	94.65

It will be seen from this table that in the United States the greatest proportion of deaths among plasterers and whitewashers was due to consumption (240.74), being greater than the average proportion in this class (211.25). The proportions of deaths of plasterers and whitewashers from diseases of the respiratory system (152.26), diseases of the nervous system (84.36), heart disease (84.36), and typhoid fever (26.75) were less than the average proportions due to these causes in this class. The proportion of deaths of plasterers and whitewashers due to rheumatism (20.58) was nearly three times the average proportion in this class (7.69), and this proportion was still greater in the nonregistration area (28.81).

## PLUMBERS AND GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

The total number of plumbers and gas and steam fitters reported in the United States was 61,185, being 1.82 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in occupations of this class. The number of deaths was 442, or 1.21 per cent of the total deaths of males engaged in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of plumbers and gas and steam fitters reported was 50,280, being 2.54 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class in the registration area. The corresponding number of deaths was 395, or 1.75 per cent of the total deaths among males in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 7.86 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of plumbers and gas and steam fitters 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 .....	28,656	13,087	11,540	2,095	186
Per cent at each age.....		48.81	40.27	9.40	0.05
Deaths.....	279	64	133	65	17
Per cent at each age.....		22.94	47.67	23.30	6.09
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		4.58	11.53	24.12	91.40
Average rate in this class.....		5.02	9.18	20.13	77.67

## VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The preceding table shows that in the registration states the death rate of plumbers and gas and steam fitters under 25 years of age (4.58) was less than the average rate in this class of occupations (5.02). Nearly 50 per cent of the plumbers and gas and steam fitters reported were in this age group. Above the age of 25 years the death rates of plumbers and gas and steam fitters were 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 plumbers and gas and steam fitters 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.....	37.79	27.02	19.43	102.85	50.87
Malarial fever.....	7.96	10.47	11.66	.....	4.62
Rheumatism.....	9.94	10.47	11.66	.....	9.25
Dropsy.....	1.90	3.40	3.89	.....	.....
Heart disease.....	69.61	60.70	60.03	68.56	60.37
Consumption.....	232.70	328.03	340.66	137.13	106.36
Diabetes.....	1.99	.....	.....	.....	4.62
Diseases of the nervous system.....	65.63	66.30	73.82	.....	64.74
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	141.21	188.44	108.14	102.85	78.62
Diseases of the liver.....	5.97	6.08	7.77	.....	4.62
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	19.89	24.43	27.20	.....	13.87
Bright's disease.....	27.84	41.88	42.74	34.28	9.25
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	19.89	34.90	38.85	.....	.....
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	3.98	.....	.....	.....	9.25
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	5.97	10.47	7.77	34.28	.....
Other accidents and injuries.....	47.73	34.90	38.85	.....	64.74

This table shows that the death rate of plumbers and gas and steam fitters, in the registration states, from consumption (328.03) was the only rate which was much above the average rates in occupations in this class.

The death rates of plumbers and gas and steam fitters from malarial fever and from rheumatism (10.47 in each case) were slightly above the average rates from these causes in this class, and the death rates from diseases of the digestive system and of the urinary system were considerably below the average rates from these causes in this class of occupations.

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 plumbers and gas and steam fitters:

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.....	52.04	48.10	28.67	19.08	176.47	94.83	85.11
Malarial fever.....	15.84	10.13	10.75	11.45	.....	8.62	63.83
Rheumatism.....	11.91	12.06	10.75	11.45	.....	17.24	.....
Dropsy.....	2.26	2.53	3.58	3.82	.....	.....	.....
Heart disease.....	88.24	88.61	71.68	68.70	117.65	129.31	85.11
Consumption.....	282.81	206.21	336.02	343.51	235.29	108.28	170.21
Diabetes.....	2.26	2.53	.....	.....	.....	8.62	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	63.71	83.54	68.10	72.52	.....	120.69	85.11
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	174.21	179.75	193.55	194.66	176.47	146.55	127.66
Diseases of the liver.....	9.05	7.50	7.17	7.63	.....	8.62	21.28
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	22.63	25.32	25.09	26.72	.....	25.86	.....
Bright's disease.....	36.20	35.44	43.01	41.98	58.82	17.24	42.55
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	22.62	25.32	35.84	38.17	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	4.52	5.06	.....	.....	.....	17.24	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	6.70	7.59	10.75	7.63	68.82	.....	.....
Other accidents and injuries.....	67.87	60.76	35.84	38.17	.....	120.64	127.66

It will be seen from the preceding table that in the United States the greatest proportions of deaths among plumbers and gas and steam fitters were due to consumption (282.81), diseases of the respiratory system (174.21), and heart disease (88.24), being greater in each case than the average proportion in this class.

The proportion of deaths of plumbers and gas and steam fitters due to diseases of the nervous system (83.71) was less than the average proportion in this class (104.23).

The proportions of deaths due to typhoid fever (52.04), malarial fever (15.84), and rheumatism (11.31), were greater than the corresponding proportions in this class, and the proportion due to suicide (6.79) was less than half the average proportion in this class (14.38).

TAILORS.

The total number of tailors reported in the United States was 123,516, being 3.68 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries. The number of deaths of tailors was 1,801, or 4.92 per cent of the total deaths among males engaged in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of tailors reported was 94,638, being 4.79 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in occupations of this class. The corresponding number of deaths was 1,343, or 5.97 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 14.19 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of tailors 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.....	53,017	12,688	24,720	11,959	3,001
Per cent at each age.....		23.93	46.65	22.56	5.86
Deaths.....	872	53	212	336	271
Per cent at each age.....		6.08	24.31	38.53	31.08
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		4.18	8.57	28.17	90.30
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 tailors was less than the average rates in this class in each age group under 45 years, but that in the age groups above 45 years the death rates of tailors were considerably 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 tailors 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.....	33.81	22.03	24.30	.....	48.05
Malarial fever.....	8.45	11.92	12.19	.....	4.81
Rheumatism.....	10.57	9.43	10.16	.....	12.01
Dropsy.....	0.51	5.06	0.10	.....	14.42
Heart disease.....	120.60	150.89	142.25	202.54	06.11
Consumption.....	283.18	333.85	337.34	288.70	218.04
Diabetes.....	6.34	7.54	6.10	26.25	4.61
Diseases of the nervous system.....	155.33	177.30	102.58	367.55	127.34
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	220.29	292.36	284.51	303.60	148.96
Diseases of the liver.....	36.98	37.72	40.04	.....	36.04
Ascites.....	2.11	1.89	.....	26.25	2.40
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	60.23	71.68	71.13	78.76	45.05
Bright's disease.....	50.00	67.90	58.03	183.78	40.84
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	73.97	94.31	95.51	78.70	48.05
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	4.23	7.54	8.18	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	2.11	1.80	2.03	.....	2.40
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	34.87	24.52	24.30	26.25	48.05
Other accidents and injuries.....	54.95	60.36	63.00	26.25	48.05

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate of tailors in the registration states was from consumption, being 333.85 per 100,000, which was slightly higher than the average rate from this cause in this class. The death rates from all other specified causes excepting typhoid fever, accidents and injuries other than

burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide were all above the average rates in this class, the greatest excess occurring in diseases of the digestive system and diseases of the urinary system.

The death rate of tailors from typhoid fever in the registration states (22.63) was below the average rate in this class from this cause (40.07), but was above the average rate (47.89) in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (48.05).

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 tailors:

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 .....	26.10	23.83	13.76	15.29	.....	42.46	32.75
Malarial fever .....	5.55	5.06	6.88	7.64	.....	4.25	4.37
Rheumatism .....	6.60	7.45	5.73	6.37	.....	10.62	4.37
Dropsy .....	13.88	6.70	3.44	3.82	.....	12.74	34.93
Heart disease .....	87.17	89.35	91.74	89.17	114.94	84.93	80.79
Consumption .....	189.89	199.55	202.98	211.46	120.44	193.21	161.57
Diabetes .....	5.00	4.47	4.50	3.82	11.49	4.25	6.55
Diseases of the nervous system .....	105.50	109.46	107.80	101.91	160.92	112.53	93.89
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	154.91	161.58	177.75	178.34	172.41	131.64	135.37
Diseases of the liver .....	26.65	26.06	22.04	25.48	.....	31.85	28.38
Ascites .....	1.67	1.49	1.15	.....	11.49	2.12	2.18
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	39.98	42.44	43.58	44.59	34.48	40.34	32.75
Bright's disease .....	36.09	33.46	41.28	36.94	80.46	36.09	26.20
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	47.75	52.12	57.34	59.87	34.48	42.46	34.93
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	3.33	2.98	4.59	5.10	.....	.....	4.37
Burns and scalds .....	1.67	1.49	1.15	1.27	.....	2.12	2.18
Injuries by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide .....	23.32	24.57	14.91	15.29	11.49	42.46	19.65
Other accidents and injuries .....	37.70	38.72	36.70	39.49	11.49	42.46	34.93

It will be seen from this table that the greatest proportion of deaths of tailors in the United States was due to consumption (189.89), but this was less than the average proportion in this class (211.25). The proportions of deaths of tailors due to diseases of the respiratory system (154.91), diseases of the nervous system (105.50), and heart disease (87.17), and also the proportions due to diseases of the digestive system and diseases of the urinary system were greater than the average proportions from these causes in this class of occupations.

The proportion of deaths of tailors in the United States due to suicide (23.32) was much greater than the average proportion in this class (14.38).

#### TINNERS AND TINWARE MAKERS.

The total number of tanners and tinware makers reported in the United States was 56,623, being 1.69 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries. The number of deaths was 533, or 1.46 per cent of the total deaths among males in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of tanners and tinware makers reported was 34,419, being 1.74 per cent of the whole number of males in this class of occupations in the registration area. The number of deaths among these was 349, or 1.55 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class of occupations, and the death rate was 10.14 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of tanners and tinware 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 .....	17,112	5,306	8,107	2,992	438
Per cent at each age .....	.....	31.01	47.38	17.48	2.56
Deaths .....	208	29	92	65	22
Per cent at each age .....	.....	13.94	44.23	31.25	10.58
Death rate per 1,000 population .....	.....	5.47	11.35	21.72	50.23
Average rate in this class .....	.....	5.02	9.18	20.13	77.07

OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The preceding table shows that in the registration states the death rates of tanners and tinware makers were higher than the average rates in this class in each age group under 65 years, and that in the age group 65 years and over the death rate of tanners and tinware makers was much less than the average rate in this class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of tanners and tinware 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 .....	26.15	20.22	24.14	42.69	23.11
Malarial fever .....	11.62	11.69	8.05	21.34	11.56
Rheumatism .....	11.62				23.11
Dropsy .....	5.81	5.84		21.34	5.78
Heart disease .....	58.11	64.28	80.47	21.34	52.60
Consumption .....	302.16	374.01	410.40	277.48	231.12
Diabetes .....	2.91	5.84	8.05		
Diseases of the nervous system .....	78.45	116.88	99.56	170.76	40.45
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	188.85	239.60	273.60	149.41	138.67
Diseases of the liver .....	23.24	20.22	24.14	42.69	17.33
Ascites .....					
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	23.24	20.22	24.14	42.69	17.33
Bright's disease .....	52.90	70.13	99.56		34.67
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	20.15	40.91	48.28	21.34	11.60
Diseases of the bones and joints .....					
Burns and scalds .....	2.91				5.78
Injuries by machinery .....					
Suicide .....	29.05	29.22	24.14	42.69	28.69
Other accidents and injuries .....	95.83	81.81	96.56	42.69	100.78

This table shows that the highest death rates of tanners and tinware makers in the registration states occurred from consumption (374.01), diseases of the respiratory system (239.60), and diseases of the nervous system (116.88), the latter being less than the average rate from this cause in this class, and the two former slightly above the average rates from those causes. The death rate of tanners and tinware makers from Bright's disease in the registration states (70.13) was much higher than the average rate from this cause in occupations of this class (49.06), and the death rate from suicide (29.22) was also much above the average rate from this cause in the same area (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 tanners and tinware 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 .....	30.40	25.70	24.04	18.52	43.48	23.37	65.22
Malarial fever .....	15.01	11.46	9.62	6.17	21.74	14.18	21.74
Rheumatism .....	11.26	11.46				23.37	10.87
Dropsy .....	9.98	5.73	4.81		21.74	7.09	16.30
Heart disease .....	63.79	57.31	52.88	61.73	21.74	63.83	76.09
Consumption .....	260.79	297.99	307.60	314.81	282.61	283.69	190.22
Diabetes .....	3.75	2.87	4.81	6.17			5.43
Diseases of the nervous system .....	76.92	77.36	90.15	74.07	173.91	49.65	76.09
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	189.49	180.25	197.12	209.88	152.17	170.21	195.65
Diseases of the liver .....	10.89	22.92	24.04	18.52	43.48	21.28	5.43
Ascites .....							
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	30.02	22.92	24.04	18.52	43.48	21.28	43.48
Bright's disease .....	30.40	51.58	57.69	74.07		42.55	16.30
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	20.64	25.79	33.65	37.04	21.74	14.13	10.87
Diseases of the bones and joints .....							
Burns and scalds .....	1.88	2.87				7.09	
Injuries by machinery .....	1.88						5.43
Suicide .....	26.27	28.05	24.04	18.52	43.48	35.46	21.74
Other accidents and injuries .....	99.44	94.56	97.31	74.07	43.48	134.75	108.70

## VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

It will be seen from the preceding table that the greatest proportion of deaths among tanners and tinware makers in the United States was due to consumption (260.79), being higher than the average proportion in this class (211.25). The proportion of deaths of tanners and tinware makers due to diseases of the respiratory system (189.49) was also above the average in this class (154.30).

The proportion of deaths of tanners and tinware makers due to suicide (26.27) was much greater than the average proportion in this class (14.38) and was greatest of all in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (35.46).

## OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN THE MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY CLASS.

## ARTIFICIAL FLOWER AND PAPER BOX MAKERS.

The number of male artificial flower and paper box makers reported as living in the registration states was 4,079, the number of deaths among the same during the year being 44, and the death rate 10.79 per 1,000. By age periods the death rates per 1,000 of population were as follows: age 15 to 25, 2.83; age 25 to 45, 14.52; age 45 to 65, 29.08; age 65 years and over, 52.63.

## BOOKBINDERS.

The number of bookbinders reported as living in the registration states was 5,999. The number of deaths of bookbinders in this area during the census year was 87, the death rate being 14.50 per 1,000. By age periods the death rates per 1,000 of population were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 4.91; age 25 to 45 years, 16.67; age 45 to 65 years, 13.76; age 65 years and over, 101.06.

## BRASS FOUNDERS AND COPPERSMITHS.

The number of brass founders and coppersmiths reported as living in the registration states was 12,005; the number of deaths among these during the year was 111, the death rates being 9.25 per 1,000. By age periods the death rates per 1,000 of population were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 6.56; age 25 to 45 years, 7.83; age 45 to 65 years, 15.61; age 65 years and over, 52.88.

## BRICK AND TILE MAKERS AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS.

The number of brick and tile makers and terra cotta workers reported as living in the registration states was 19,379. The number of deaths among these during the year was 37, the death rate per 1,000 being 1.91. Of the 19,379 reported 6,890 were between 15 and 25 years of age, the corresponding number of deaths being 2, and the death rate 0.29 per 1,000. In the age group from 25 to 45 there were reported 9,365 as living, with 16 deaths, and a death rate of 1.71 per 1,000. At 45 to 65 years the number living was 2,170, with 12 deaths, and a death rate of 5.53 per 1,000, and at 65 years and over the number living was 226, the deaths at this age being 7, and the death rate 30.97 per 1,000. It is evident that these numbers do not give correct death rates for persons engaged in these occupations, and it is probable that the physicians in reporting deaths of such people have classed them as common laborers.

## CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS AND REPAIRERS, JEWELERS, AND OPTICIANS.

The number of males reported as engaged in these pursuits in the registration states was 8,603, and the number of deaths in the same area was 307, giving a death rate of 35.69 per 1,000. By age groups the death rates per 1,000 of population were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 17.55; age 25 to 45 years, 31.56; age 45 to 65 years, 43.65; age 65 years and over, 148.88. These rates indicate some error in the classification of occupations, as they are all too high for persons engaged in occupations of this character.

## GLASS BLOWERS AND GLASS WORKERS.

The number of glass blowers and glass workers reported in the registration states was 9,499, and the number of deaths among the same as 90, giving a death rate of 9.47 per 1,000. By age groups the death rates per 1,000 of population were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 5.27; age 25 to 45 years, 10.35; age 45 to 65 years, 17.61; age 65 years and over, 94.12.

## LEATHER CURRIERS, DRESSERS, FINISHERS, AND TANNERS.

The number of leather curriers, dressers, finishers, and tanners reported as living in the registration states was 20,178. The number of deaths among these during the year was 207, giving a death rate of 10.26 per 1,000. By age groups the death rates per 1,000 of population were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 4.07; age 25 to 45 years, 6.70; age 45 to 65 years, 17.25; age 65 years and over, 69.63.

## PAPER MILL OPERATIVES.

The number of paper mill operatives reported as living in the registration states was 11,209, and the number of deaths among the same during the year was 79, giving a death rate of 7.05 per 1,000. By age groups the death rates per 1,000 of population were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 4.95; age 25 to 45 years, 4.32; age 45 to 65 years, 12.20; age 65 years and over, 96.97.

## PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The number of photographers reported as living in the registration states was 4,536, and the number of deaths of photographers in the same area during the year was 52, giving a death rate of 11.46 per 1,000. By age groups the death rates per 1,000 of population were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 7.76; age 25 to 45 years, 6.96; age 45 to 65 years, 23.86; age 65 years and over, 46.30.

## POTTERS.

The number of potters reported as living in the registration states was 4,169. The number of deaths of potters in the same area during the year was 41, the death rate per 1,000 of population being 9.83. By age groups the death rates per 1,000 of population were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 6.03; age 25 to 45 years, 8.73; age 45 to 65 years, 17.01; age 65 years and over, 79.37.

## RUBBER FACTORY OPERATIVES.

The number of rubber factory operatives reported as living in the registration states was 8,858, and the number of deaths among the same during the year was 56, giving a death rate of 6.32 per 1,000. By age groups the death rates per 1,000 of population were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 3.48; age 25 to 45 years, 5.75; age 45 to 65 years, 11.82; age 65 years and over, 48.39.

## CLASS H—AGRICULTURE, TRANSPORTATION, AND OTHER OUTDOOR OCCUPATIONS.

The number of males engaged in occupations included in this class in the United States was 9,305,717, being 52.38 per cent of the whole number in all of the selected occupations. The number of deaths of males in this class of occupations was 90,856, or 48.25 per cent of the total deaths of males in all selected occupations.

In the registration area the number of males reported as engaged in this class of occupations was 1,274,702, being 21.94 per cent of the whole number in all selected occupations. The number of deaths among these was 15,195, or 21.30 per cent of the total deaths in all selected occupations, and the death rate was 11.92 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations, 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.....	989,930	218,830	407,842	255,089	95,662
Per cent at each age.....		22.10	41.15	25.77	9.00
Deaths.....	12,005	903	2,965	2,944	5,674
Per cent at each age.....		7.52	19.65	24.62	47.26
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		4.13	5.88	11.54	50.31
Average rate in all classes.....		5.58	9.29	18.43	70.09

This table shows that in the registration states 22 per cent of the males engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations were between 15 and 25 years. The death rate of this class in this age group (4.13) was less than the average rate of all classes (5.58).

In the age group 25 to 45 years the percentage of population reported was 41.15. The death rate in this class at this age (5.88) was much less than the average rate at this age in all classes (9.29).

In the age group 45 to 65 years the percentage of the population in this class was 25.77. The death rate of this class in this age group (11.54) was much lower than the average rate of all classes in this age group (18.43).

In the age group 65 years and over the percentage of the population reported was 9.66, and the death rate at this age (59.31) was less than the average rate in all classes (70.09).

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 agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor 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 H.....	12.13	4.13	5.88	11.54	59.31
Boatmen and canalmen.....	20.11	8.46	15.31	30.59	95.10
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, drivers, etc.....	12.12	6.46	11.07	19.39	63.23
Farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers.....	11.93	2.32	3.33	9.35	57.89
Fishermen and oystermen.....	7.43	3.18	5.14	9.80	38.87
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers.....	14.75	4.93	5.87	16.65	53.69
Livery stable keepers and hostlers.....	12.00	6.20	9.20	20.91	59.67
Lumbermen and raftsmen.....	13.11	3.04	7.96	17.39	81.25
Miners.....	13.08	4.52	10.07	21.56	101.56
Pilots.....	15.00	.....	5.78	11.74	119.27
Quarrymen.....	5.25	3.18	3.14	11.05	33.83
Sailors.....	30.71	25.91	22.29	39.64	200.89
Steam railroad employes.....	8.09	9.01	7.34	11.22	37.91
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers.....	10.44	11.05	8.68	23.49	122.81
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	9.32	7.50	11.30	7.63	34.48
Telegraph and telephone linemen and electric light men.....	5.33	1.83	7.27	10.10	.....

It will be seen from this table that in the registration states the average death rate of males in this class of occupations at 15 to 25 years was 4.13 per 1,000. Of the principal occupations the death rates in this age group were above the average among sailors (25.91), steam railroad employes (9.01), and draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc. (6.46), and were below the average among farmers and farm laborers (2.32), fishermen and oystermen (3.18), and quarrymen (3.18).

In the age group 25 to 45 years the average death rate in this class was 5.88 per 1,000. Of the principal occupations the death rate was above the average among sailors (22.29), draymen, teamsters, etc. (11.07), and livery stable keepers and hostlers (9.20), and below the average among quarrymen (3.14), farmers and farm laborers (3.33), and fishermen and oystermen (5.14).

In the age group 45 to 65 years the average death rate in this class was 11.54 per 1,000. Of the principal occupations the death rate in this age group was above the average among sailors (39.64), livery stable keepers and hostlers (20.91), and draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc. (19.39), and was below the average among farmers (9.35), fishermen and oystermen (9.80), and quarrymen (11.05).

In the age group 65 years and over the average death rate in this class was 59.31 per 1,000, and of the principal occupations the death rate was above the average among sailors (200.89)—the number of these being small—draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc. (63.23), and livery stable keepers and hostlers (59.67), and were below the average among quarrymen (33.83), steam railroad employes (37.91), fishermen and oystermen (38.87), and farmers (57.89).

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 agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations, and in each specified occupation of this class, per 1,000 males in each occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Class H.....	11.92	12.13	17.39	10.49	11.20
Boatmen and canalmen.....	20.93	20.11	29.73	11.69	24.76
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, drivers, etc.....	10.04	12.12	14.02	5.74	7.69
Farmers planters, overseers, and farm laborers.....	12.57	11.93	35.29	10.83	29.29
Fishermen and oystermen.....	8.30	7.43	10.51	5.19	14.61
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers.....	14.01	14.75	19.79	9.18	12.61
Livery stable keepers and hostlers.....	10.12	12.00	14.14	7.54	7.26
Lumbermen and raftsmen.....	11.53	13.11	19.31	11.35	10.09
Miners.....	17.59	13.08	45.28	9.95	20.68
Pilots.....	14.92	15.00	19.18	4.27	14.78
Quarrymen.....	5.28	5.25	13.32	3.10	5.48
Sailors.....	33.64	39.71	38.69	41.28	20.34
Steam railroad employés.....	8.20	8.99	10.44	6.62	7.54
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers.....	11.94	19.44	23.55	16.01	9.03
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	7.15	9.32	10.13	7.94	4.80
Telegraph and telephone linemen and electric light men.....	5.22	5.83	5.87	1.75	5.07

It will be seen from this table that in the registration states the death rate of males in all occupations in this class was 12.13 per 1,000. In the cities it was higher, being 17.39 per 1,000, and in the rural districts it was lower, being 10.49 per 1,000.

In the cities in the registration states the death rates of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc. (14.02), livery stable keepers and hostlers (14.14), steam railroad employés (10.44), and telegraph and telephone operators (10.13), were all less than the average rates for this class, and in the rural districts the death rates of farmers (10.83), lumbermen (11.35), and stock raisers (16.01) were above the average in this class, while the death rates of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers (9.18), miners (9.95), and quarrymen (3.10) were below the average rate for this class in the rural districts.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of males engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor 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.....	93.42	28.59	52.87	21.05	50.22
Malarial fever.....	11.45	9.50	13.22	8.34	18.26
Rheumatism.....	8.00	8.18	8.10	8.21	7.38
Dropsy.....	11.30	12.83	4.26	15.49	5.97
Heart disease.....	121.52	131.12	150.90	123.12	88.14
Consumption.....	168.04	161.83	329.15	109.88	180.63
Diabetes.....	0.35	7.27	5.54	7.81	3.16
Diseases of the nervous system.....	142.94	157.89	192.72	147.08	90.95
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	181.38	192.13	277.56	165.61	143.97
Diseases of the liver.....	19.38	19.09	26.43	16.81	20.87
Ascites.....	0.55	0.61	0.43	0.66	0.35
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	31.46	32.02	30.23	29.79	29.50
Bright's disease.....	36.32	39.00	52.87	35.88	23.68
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	45.42	40.98	68.22	43.95	30.55
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.12	2.02	3.41	1.59	2.46
Burns and scalds.....	1.10	0.61	1.71	0.26	2.61
Injuries by machinery.....	0.24	0.80	.....	0.40	.....
Suicide.....	12.00	11.31	12.36	10.99	14.40
Other accidents and injuries.....	135.95	112.03	237.49	73.07	219.12

## VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rates of males engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations in the registration states were above the average death rates of all classes from dropsy (class total, 12.83; all classes, 7.82), diabetes (class total, 7.27; all classes, 6.99), and accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (class total, 112.03; all classes, 100.59). The death rates of males in this class from all other causes specified were lower than the corresponding rates for males in all classes of occupations, being much lower in case of consumption (class total, 161.83; all classes, 279.66), and diseases of the respiratory system (class total, 192.13; all classes, 237.27). The death rates of males in this class from suicide were lower in every area than the corresponding rates for males in all classes of occupations.

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 males engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor 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 .....	50.19	23.04	23.57	30.40	20.06	44.83	54.64
Malarial fever .....	30.74	9.61	7.93	7.60	7.95	16.30	34.98
Rheumatism.....	9.43	6.71	6.75	4.06	7.82	6.58	9.98
Dropsy .....	21.88	9.48	10.58	2.45	14.76	5.33	24.37
Heart disease .....	76.14	101.94	108.12	90.22	117.24	78.68	70.06
Consumption .....	137.54	140.97	133.44	189.26	104.72	109.23	136.85
Diabetes.....	5.92	5.33	6.00	3.19	7.44	2.82	6.04
Diseases of the nervous system.....	87.51	119.01	130.20	110.81	140.17	81.19	81.01
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	175.65	152.16	158.43	159.00	157.83	128.53	180.37
Diseases of the liver.....	15.20	16.20	15.74	15.20	16.02	18.13	14.90
Ascites .....	1.82	0.46	0.50	0.25	0.63	0.31	2.09
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	32.09	26.39	20.41	22.55	28.39	26.33	33.24
Bright's disease .....	23.72	30.47	32.90	30.40	34.19	21.32	22.36
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	28.45	33.10	40.98	39.23	41.89	27.27	26.51
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.97	1.78	1.07	1.96	1.51	2.19	3.21
Burns and scalds .....	1.40	0.92	0.50	0.98	0.25	2.51	1.49
Injuries by machinery.....	0.84	0.20	0.25	.....	0.38	.....	0.96
Suicide .....	9.91	10.07	9.33	7.11	10.47	12.85	9.87
Other accidents and injuries .....	102.51	114.05	92.38	136.55	69.64	195.61	100.20

It will be seen from this table that in the United States as a whole the greatest proportion of deaths among males engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations was due to diseases of the respiratory system (175.65), being greater than the average proportion due to this cause in all classes of occupations (167.36). The proportions of deaths of males in this class of occupations due to consumption (137.54), diseases of the nervous system (87.51), and heart disease (76.14) were all less than the corresponding proportions among males in all classes of occupations. The proportions of deaths due to typhoid fever (50.19), malarial fever (30.74), rheumatism (9.43), dropsy (21.88), diseases of the digestive system other than diseases of the liver, and ascites (32.09), and diseases of the urinary system, excluding Bright's disease (28.45), were above the average proportions in all classes of occupations.

In the nonregistration area, which includes the greatest proportion of males in occupations of an agricultural character in this class, the proportions of deaths due to heart disease (70.96), consumption (136.85), and diseases of the nervous system (81.01) were less than in the United States as a whole, but the proportions from other causes were generally somewhat greater than in the United States as a whole.

## DRAYMEN, HACKMEN, TEAMSTERS, DRIVERS, ETC.

The total number of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, drivers, etc., reported in the United States was 368,265, being 3.95 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in occupations of this class. The number of deaths was 3,059, or 3.37 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, drivers, etc., was 211,950, being 16.62 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class. The number of deaths among these was 2,129, or 14.01 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class of occupations in the registration area, and the death rate was 10.04 per 1,000.

## OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., living at the end of the census year, and the number of deaths during the census year, at all ages and in each age group, 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.....	112,525	39,782	59,325	19,238	2,050
Per cent at each age.....		27.36	52.72	17.10	1.83
Deaths.....	1,364	199	657	373	130
Per cent at each age.....		14.59	48.17	27.35	9.53
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		6.47	11.07	19.39	63.23
Average rate in this class.....		4.13	5.83	11.54	59.31

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., 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 draymen, hackmen, teamsters, 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.....	47.18	51.54	58.80	27.14	42.24
Malarial fever.....	11.32	13.33	11.53	19.39	9.05
Rheumatism.....	8.02	8.00	9.22	3.88	8.05
Dropsy.....	3.77	2.67	1.15	7.75	5.03
Heart disease.....	76.43	85.31	93.00	42.65	66.38
Consumption.....	236.33	303.93	363.18	101.69	159.92
Diabetes.....	2.36	2.67	3.40		2.01
Diseases of the nervous system.....	78.32	94.20	107.22	50.41	66.35
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	180.23	237.23	281.92	89.18	115.67
Diseases of the liver.....	18.87	21.33	24.21	11.63	16.09
Ascites.....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	29.25	34.66	39.89	27.14	23.13
Bright's disease.....	30.67	45.32	59.73	27.14	14.08
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	33.97	47.09	58.80	11.63	18.10
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.83	3.55	4.61		2.01
Burns and scalds.....	1.89	0.89	1.15		3.03
Injuries by machinery.....					
Suicide.....	8.49	8.89	8.07	14.63	8.05
Other accidents and injuries.....	117.01	122.64	139.51	65.91	16.64

It will be seen from this table that the most prominent causes producing death rates above the average for this class among draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., were consumption (draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., 303.93; class total, 161.83), and diseases of the respiratory system (draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., 237.23; class total, 192.13).

The death rate of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., from diseases of the nervous system in the registration states (94.20) was below the average rate from this cause in this class (157.89), as was also the case with the rate from heart disease (draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., 85.31; class total, 131.12).

## 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 from each of certain specified causes, per 1,000 deaths from all causes among draymen, hackmen, teamsters, 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 .....	52.96	46.97	42.52	41.94	47.30	51.00	66.67
Malarial fever .....	16.35	11.27	11.00	8.22	93.78	11.70	27.96
Rheumatism .....	8.17	7.03	6.00	0.58	6.70	10.40	8.00
Dropsy .....	9.81	3.70	2.20	0.82	13.51	0.54	23.66
Heart disease .....	75.19	76.00	70.38	60.90	74.32	86.27	73.12
Consumption .....	211.83	235.32	250.73	259.05	182.43	207.84	158.06
Diabetes .....	2.94	2.35	2.20	2.47	.....	2.61	4.50
Diseases of the nervous system .....	77.80	77.97	77.71	76.48	87.84	78.43	77.42
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	174.89	179.43	195.75	200.66	155.41	150.33	104.52
Diseases of the liver .....	15.04	18.79	17.60	17.27	20.27	20.92	6.45
Ascites .....	0.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	27.40	29.12	28.59	26.32	47.30	30.07	23.66
Bright's disease .....	25.17	30.53	37.39	36.18	47.30	18.30	12.90
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	28.11	33.82	39.59	41.94	20.27	23.53	15.05
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	1.96	2.32	2.93	3.29	.....	2.61	.....
Burns and scalds .....	1.63	1.88	0.73	0.82	.....	3.92	1.08
Injuries by machinery .....	0.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.23
Suicide .....	9.15	8.45	7.33	5.76	20.27	10.40	10.75
Other accidents and injuries .....	135.61	116.49	101.17	99.51	114.86	143.79	177.42

This table shows that in the United States the greatest proportion of deaths of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., was due to consumption (211.83), being greater than the average proportion in this class (137.54). In the registration area the proportion due to consumption was greater (235.32), and was greatest of all in the cities in the registration states (259.05).

The proportions of deaths of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., due to diseases of the respiratory system (174.89) and heart disease (75.19) were slightly below the average proportions in this class in the United States, but in the registration area the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system was greater than the average in this class, while the proportion due to heart disease was considerably less than the proportion in this class. The proportion of deaths due to accidents and injuries other than suicide was greater than the average proportion in this class.

## FARMERS, PLANTERS, OVERSEERS, AND FARM LABORERS.

The number of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers reported in the United States was 7,612,717, being 81.80 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class. The number of deaths was 75,278, or 82.85 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers reported was 689,753, being 54.11 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in this class of occupations in the registration area. The corresponding number of deaths was 8,672, or 57.07 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 12.57 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers, 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 .....	664,354	140,386	237,497	191,452	85,717
Per cent at each age .....	.....	21.13	35.75	28.82	12.00
Deaths .....	7,928	325	790	1,791	4,962
Per cent at each age .....	.....	4.10	9.96	22.59	62.59
Death rate per 1,000 population .....	.....	2.32	3.33	9.35	57.89
Average rate in this class .....	.....	4.13	5.88	11.54	59.31

The preceding table shows that the age distribution of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers in the registration states was more uniform than that in any other occupation.

The number of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers reported between 15 and 25 years of age was 140,386, being 21.13 per cent of the number at all ages. The death rate of all farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers in this age group (2.32) was much less than the average rate in this class of occupations (14.13).

In the age group 25 to 45 years there were reported 237,497 farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers, the percentage in this age group being 35.75. The death rate in this age group was 3.33 per 1,000, which was much less than the average rate in this class at the same age (5.88 per 1,000).

In the age group 45 to 65 years there were reported 191,452 farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers, being 28.82 per cent of the number at all ages, and the death rate of these was 9.35 per 1,000, which was lower than the average rate in this age group of persons in this class of occupations (11.54).

At 65 years of age and over there were reported 85,717 farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers, the percentage in this age group of the total number reported being 12.90. The death rate of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers in this age group was 57.89, which was somewhat less than the average in this class (59.31).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm 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 .....	24.05	21.07	40.50	19.86	118.11
Malarial fever.....	10.87	9.03	30.59	7.73	59.06
Rheumatism.....	8.99	8.88	16.03	8.51	11.81
Dropsy.....	17.09	17.16	16.63	17.18	31.50
Heart disease.....	150.49	146.16	452.31	131.64	263.79
Consumption.....	128.02	117.71	359.19	106.26	397.05
Diabetes.....	8.99	8.88	19.05	8.30	11.81
Diseases of the nervous system.....	183.98	178.07	645.20	155.62	338.60
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	192.63	187.10	452.31	174.53	338.60
Diseases of the liver.....	20.41	18.82	40.89	17.34	62.90
Ascites.....	0.58	0.60	.....	0.63	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	37.11	35.22	103.10	32.00	86.62
Bright's disease.....	41.90	40.04	86.47	37.84	90.55
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	57.12	54.19	149.60	49.00	133.80
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.17	1.65	.....	1.73	15.75
Burns and scalds.....	0.72	0.60	0.05	0.32	3.04
Injuries by machinery.....	0.43	0.45	.....	0.47	.....
Suicide.....	12.76	12.04	29.03	11.10	81.50
Other accidents and injuries.....	66.69	59.00	190.22	52.50	267.73

This table shows that the death rate of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers in the registration states from consumption (117.71) was below the average rate from this cause (161.83), and that the rate from diseases of the respiratory system (187.10) was also slightly lower than the average rate from this cause in this class (192.13). The death rate of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers from heart disease (146.16) was somewhat higher than the average rate from this cause in this class of occupations (131.12). The death rate of farmers, planters, and overseers from accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (59.00) was much less than the average rate from this cause in this class (112.03), and the death rate from suicide (12.04) was about the same as the average rate from this cause in this class (11.31).

The apparently excessive death rate from all causes in the registration cities in other states is probably due to the fact that the number of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers in these cities was small, and consisted mainly of those who were of more advanced age and who had retired either permanently or temporarily from active work in this line but still report their occupation as such.

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 farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	United States.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.	Remainder of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
Typhoid fever.....	50.09	19.60	17.06	13.20	18.35	40.32	54.06
Malarial fever.....	33.37	8.65	7.57	10.37	7.14	20.16	30.59
Rheumatism.....	10.14	7.15	7.44	4.71	7.86	4.63	10.52
Dropsy.....	24.27	14.07	14.38	4.71	15.87	10.75	25.60
Heart disease.....	78.62	119.70	122.48	123.13	121.60	90.05	73.27
Consumption.....	135.21	101.83	98.04	101.79	98.15	135.75	139.55
Diabetes.....	6.56	7.15	7.44	5.60	7.72	4.63	6.49
Diseases of the nervous system.....	91.31	146.33	140.22	182.85	144.03	115.59	84.15
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	180.60	153.25	156.79	128.18	161.21	115.59	184.16
Diseases of the liver.....	15.79	16.26	15.77	14.14	16.02	21.51	15.73
Ascites.....	2.03	0.46	0.50	.....	0.58	.....	2.24
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	34.25	29.52	29.52	29.22	29.56	29.57	34.86
Bright's disease.....	24.67	33.93	33.55	24.51	34.95	30.91	23.51
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	30.50	45.43	45.41	42.41	45.87	45.70	28.33
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	3.24	1.73	1.39	.....	1.60	5.38	3.44
Burns and scalds.....	1.21	0.58	0.50	1.89	0.29	1.34	1.29
Injuries by machinery.....	0.93	0.35	0.33	.....	0.44	.....	1.01
Suicide.....	9.99	10.15	10.09	8.48	10.34	10.75	9.97
Other accidents and injuries.....	69.16	53.04	49.45	55.61	48.49	91.40	71.25

It will be seen from this table that in the United States the proportion of deaths of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers due to diseases of the respiratory system (180.60) was greater than the proportion due to any other cause and was slightly greater than the average proportion in this class of occupations (175.65). The proportion of deaths of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers due to consumption (135.21) was less than the average proportion in this class (137.54), and the proportion due to diseases of the nervous system (91.31) was somewhat greater than the average proportion in this class (87.51).

The proportions due to typhoid fever (50.09), and accidents and injuries other than injuries by machinery, and suicide (69.16) were less than the average proportions in this class, but in all other causes the proportions were slightly greater than the average proportions in this class in this area.

In the nonregistration area, which includes the greater number of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers the proportions of deaths due to heart disease (73.27), diabetes (6.49), diseases of the nervous system (84.15), diseases of the liver (15.73), Bright's disease (23.54), and other diseases of the urinary system (28.33), and suicide (9.97) were all slightly less than the proportions due to these causes in the United States as a whole.

In the rural part of the registration states the proportions of deaths of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers due to typhoid fever (18.35) and malarial fever (7.14) were very small. The proportion of deaths due to consumption in this area was much less than in the United States as a whole or in the nonregistration area, and the proportion due to diseases of the respiratory system was also less than in the United States or in the nonregistration area.

The proportion of deaths of farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers due to suicide was slightly greater than the average proportion due to this cause in each area.

#### FISHERMEN AND OYSTERMEN.

The total number of fishermen and oystermen reported in the United States was 59,899, being 0.64 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class. The number of deaths was 538, or 0.59 per cent of the total deaths among males in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of fishermen and oystermen reported was 23,137, being 1.82 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class in the registration area. The corresponding number of deaths was 192, or 1.26 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class of occupations, and the death rate was 8.30 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of fishermen and oystermen 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.....	20,330	3,775	10,310	4,095	1,020
Per cent at each age.....		18.57	50.71	23.09	5.06
Deaths.....	151	12	53	46	40
Per cent at each age.....		7.95	35.10	30.46	26.49
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		3.18	5.14	9.60	38.87
Average rate in this class.....		4.13	5.88	11.54	59.31

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of fishermen and oystermen was lower in each age group than the average rate in this class of occupations.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of fishermen and oystermen 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.....	21.61	24.59	35.02	17.00	.....
Malarial fever.....	4.32	.....	.....	.....	35.63
Rheumatism.....	4.32	4.92	.....	8.50	.....
Dropsy.....	12.97	9.84	11.67	8.50	35.63
Heart disease.....	64.83	49.19	81.71	25.50	178.13
Consumption.....	191.49	157.40	263.47	70.51	463.13
Diabetes.....	8.64	9.84	11.67	8.50	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	86.44	88.54	110.73	63.01	71.25
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	103.73	103.30	151.75	63.01	106.88
Diseases of the liver.....	17.29	14.76	35.02	.....	35.63
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	17.29	14.76	11.67	17.00	35.03
Bright's disease.....	30.25	29.51	49.69	17.00	35.63
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	43.22	34.43	58.36	17.00	106.88
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	4.32	.....	.....	.....	35.03
Other accidents and injuries.....	64.83	54.11	93.38	25.50	142.50

It will be seen from this table that with the single exception of diabetes the death rates of fishermen and oystermen in the registration states from all of the causes specified were lower than the average rates in this class of occupations, the degree being such as to indicate some possible error in the classification of occupations.

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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 from each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among fishermen and oystermen:

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.....	39.03	20.04	33.11	33.33	32.79	.....	46.24
Malarial fever.....	18.59	5.21	.....	.....	.....	24.30	26.01
Rheumatism.....	9.29	5.21	6.62	.....	16.39	.....	11.56
Dropsy.....	31.59	15.63	13.25	11.11	16.39	24.39	40.46
Heart disease.....	57.62	78.13	66.23	77.78	49.18	121.95	46.24
Consumption.....	184.01	234.38	211.92	255.56	147.54	317.07	156.07
Diabetes.....	3.72	10.42	13.25	11.11	16.39	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	72.49	104.17	119.21	111.11	131.15	48.78	54.91
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	148.70	125.00	130.07	144.44	131.15	73.17	101.85
Diseases of the liver.....	13.01	20.83	19.87	33.33	.....	24.39	8.67
Ascites.....	1.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.89
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	22.30	20.83	19.87	11.11	32.79	24.39	23.12
Bright's disease.....	24.16	36.46	39.74	44.44	32.79	24.39	17.34
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	31.60	52.08	46.36	55.56	32.79	73.17	20.23
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	1.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.89
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	3.72	5.21	.....	.....	.....	24.39	2.89
Other accidents and injuries.....	156.13	78.13	72.85	88.89	49.18	97.56	199.43

It will be seen from this table that in the United States the causes producing proportions of deaths of fishermen and oystermen in excess of the average proportions in this class were dropsy (fishermen and oystermen, 31.59; class total, 21.88), consumption (fishermen and oystermen, 184.01; class total, 137.54), Bright's disease (fishermen and oystermen, 24.16; class total, 23.72), other diseases of the urinary system (fishermen and oystermen, 31.60; class total, 28.45), and accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (fishermen and oystermen, 156.13; class total, 102.51).

The proportions of deaths of fishermen and oystermen due to typhoid fever (39.03), malarial fever (18.59), diseases of the nervous system (72.49), and diseases of the respiratory system (148.70), were all considerably less than the average proportions due to these causes in this class.

## GARDENERS, FLORISTS, NURSERYMEN, AND VINE GROWERS.

The total number of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers reported in the United States was 70,186, being 0.75 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in occupations of this class. The number of deaths was 843, or 0.93 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers reported was 33,267, being 2.61 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class in the registration area. The corresponding number of deaths was 466, or 3.07 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 14.01 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of male gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers 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.....	1,029	181	401	298	57
Per cent at each age.....	.....	17.59	44.80	28.96	5.54
Deaths.....	29	2	4	7	7
Per cent at each age.....	.....	10.00	20.00	35.00	35.00
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	.....	11.05	8.68	23.49	122.81
Average rate in this class.....	.....	4.13	5.88	11.54	59.31

The preceding table shows that in the registration states the death rate of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers was very much higher than the average rate in each age period, but the number of deaths was small, and the death rates have no particular significance.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers 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 .....	45.09	32.16	35.02	29.01	69.55
Malarial fever .....	15.03	13.78	8.76	19.24	17.39
Rheumatism .....	9.02	9.19	17.51	.....	8.69
Dropsy .....	9.02	9.19	.....	19.34	8.69
Heart disease.....	150.31	174.60	210.14	135.36	121.71
Consumption .....	231.46	234.33	307.74	87.02	226.03
Diabetes .....	3.01	.....	.....	.....	8.69
Diseases of the nervous system.....	150.31	200.76	253.02	154.69	60.85
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	210.42	234.33	350.23	106.35	165.17
Diseases of the liver .....	27.05	13.98	35.02	.....	43.47
Ascites .....	6.01	9.19	8.70	9.67	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	27.05	27.57	35.02	19.34	26.08
Bright's disease.....	51.10	50.54	70.05	29.01	52.16
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	33.07	36.76	61.20	9.67	26.08
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide .....	15.03	22.97	8.76	38.67	.....
Other accidents and injuries.....	57.11	59.73	87.50	29.01	52.16

This table shows that the highest death rates of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers in the registration states occurred from consumption and from diseases of the respiratory system, being 234.33 for each, and being higher than the average rates from these causes in all occupations in this class.

The death rate of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers from suicide (22.97) was about twice as great as the average rate from this cause in this class of occupations (11.31).

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 from each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers:

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 .....	37.96	32.19	21.81	17.70	31.58	65.17	45.09
Malarial fever .....	15.42	10.73	9.35	4.42	21.05	13.79	21.22
Rheumatism.....	8.30	6.44	6.23	8.85	.....	6.90	10.61
Dropsy .....	20.17	6.44	6.23	.....	21.05	6.90	37.14
Heart disease.....	116.25	111.59	118.38	160.10	147.37	96.55	122.02
Consumption .....	137.60	165.24	158.88	185.84	94.74	179.31	103.45
Diabetes .....	2.37	2.15	.....	.....	.....	6.90	2.65
Diseases of the nervous system.....	90.15	111.59	140.10	128.32	108.42	48.28	63.66
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	158.96	150.21	158.88	176.99	115.79	131.03	169.70
Diseases of the liver.....	21.35	10.31	12.40	17.70	.....	34.48	23.87
Ascites .....	2.37	4.29	6.23	4.42	10.53	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	33.21	10.31	18.69	17.70	21.05	20.69	50.40
Bright's disease.....	28.47	36.48	34.27	35.40	31.58	41.38	18.57
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	27.28	23.61	24.92	30.97	10.53	20.69	31.83
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.31
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide .....	13.05	10.73	15.58	4.42	42.11	.....	15.92
Other accidents and injuries.....	45.08	40.77	40.50	44.25	31.58	41.38	50.40

It will be seen from this table that in the United States the causes producing proportions of deaths among gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers in excess of the average proportions in this class of occupations were heart disease (gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers, 116.25; class total, 76.14), consumption

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(gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers, 137.60; class total, 137.54), and diseases of the nervous system (gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers, 90.15; class total, 37.51).

The proportion of deaths of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers due to diseases of the respiratory system (158.96) was less than the average proportion in this class (175.65), and the proportion due to Bright's disease (28.47) was greater than the average proportion in this class (23.72).

In the nonregistration area the proportions of deaths of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers due to consumption (103.45) and diseases of the nervous system (63.66) were considerably less than the proportions due to these causes in the United States as a whole, but the proportions due to other causes specified were generally greater than in the United States or in the registration area.

## LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS AND HOSTLERS.

The total number of livery stable keepers and hostlers reported in the United States was 80,724, being 0.87 per cent of the whole number of males in this class of occupations. The number of deaths was 654, or 0.72 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of livery stable keepers and hostlers reported was 39,445, being 3.09 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 399, or 2.63 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 10.12 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of livery stable keepers and hostlers 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.....	23,744	6,293	11,814	4,735	616
Per cent at each age.....		26.50	49.88	19.94	2.60
Deaths.....	255	39	109	99	37
Per cent at each age.....		13.68	38.25	34.74	12.98
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		6.20	9.20	20.91	59.87
Average rate in this class.....		4.13	5.88	11.54	59.31

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of livery stable keepers and hostlers was higher in each age group than the average rate in this class of occupations.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of livery stable keepers and hostlers 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.....	40.56	46.33	56.07	26.00	31.85
Malarial fever.....	2.54				6.37
Rheumatism.....	7.61	8.42	0.23	13.00	6.37
Dropsy.....	2.54	4.21	0.23		
Heart disease.....	65.91	84.23	80.99	91.00	38.21
Consumption.....	278.87	357.99	417.39	234.01	159.23
Diabetes.....	5.67	4.21		13.00	6.37
Diseases of the nervous system.....	81.13	92.65	118.37	39.00	69.69
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	180.00	223.21	286.57	91.00	114.01
Diseases of the liver.....	27.89	37.80	37.38	39.00	12.74
Ascites.....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	38.03	29.43	31.15	20.00	50.95
Bright's disease.....	27.89	42.12	56.07	13.09	6.57
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	23.82	33.69	37.38	20.00	0.37
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	5.07	8.42	12.46		
Burns and scalds.....					
Injuries by machinery.....					
Suicide.....	22.82	21.06	24.92	13.00	25.48
Other accidents and injuries.....	70.98	75.81	87.22	52.00	63.69

It will be seen from the preceding table that the highest death rate of livery stable keepers and hostlers in the registration states occurred from consumption (357.99), being much higher than the average rate in occupations of this class in the same area (161.83). The rate from this cause was also much higher in the cities (417.39) than in the rural districts of the same states (234.01) or in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (159.23). The death rate of livery stable keepers and hostlers from heart disease (84.23) and from diseases of the nervous system (92.65) were much below the average rates from these causes in this class of occupations, and the death rate from typhoid fever (46.33) was much higher than the average rate from this cause in occupations of this class (28.59).

The death rate of livery stable keepers and hostlers from suicide (21.06) was much higher than the average rate from this cause in this class (11.31), and was higher in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (25.48) than in the cities in the registration states (24.92).

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 livery stable keepers and hostlers:

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 .....	56.57	40.10	38.60	39.05	34.48	43.86	82.35
Malarial fever .....	0.17	2.51				8.77	10.61
Rheumatism .....	7.65	7.52	7.02	4.41	17.24	8.77	7.84
Dropsy .....	3.00	2.51	3.51	4.41			3.92
Heart disease .....	65.75	65.10	70.18	57.27	120.69	52.63	60.67
Consumption .....	241.59	275.69	298.25	295.15	310.34	219.30	188.24
Diabetes .....	6.12	5.61	3.51		17.24	8.77	7.84
Diseases of the nervous system .....	82.57	80.20	77.19	81.70	61.72	87.72	66.28
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	152.91	177.94	185.96	202.64	120.69	157.89	113.73
Diseases of the liver .....	25.99	27.57	31.58	26.43	51.72	17.54	23.53
Ascites .....							
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	39.76	37.59	24.56	22.03	34.48	70.18	43.14
Bright's disease .....	30.58	27.57	35.09	39.05	17.24	8.77	35.29
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	22.94	22.56	23.07	26.43	34.48	8.77	23.53
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	3.06	5.01	7.02	8.81			
Burns and scalds .....	1.63						3.02
Injuries by machinery .....							
Suicide .....	22.94	22.56	17.64	17.02	17.24	35.09	23.53
Other accidents and injuries .....	90.33	70.18	63.16	61.67	68.97	87.72	137.25

It will be seen from this table that the proportion of deaths of livery stable keepers and hostlers in the United States due to consumption (241.59) was much greater than the average proportion in this class (137.54), and that it was still greater in the registration states (298.25). The proportions due to diseases of the respiratory system (152.91), diseases of the nervous system (82.57), and heart disease (65.75) were less than the average proportions in this class of occupations.

The proportion of deaths of livery stable keepers and hostlers due to suicide (22.94) was more than twice the average proportion in this class (9.91).

#### MINERS.

The total number of miners reported in the United States was 349,244, being 3.75 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in occupations of this class. The number of deaths of miners was 3,192, or 3.51 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class.

In the registration area the number of miners reported was 14,099, being 1.11 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 248, or 1.63 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 17.59 per 1,000.

## VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of miners 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.....	5,734	1,547	2,881	1,118	128
Per cent at each age.....		26.98	50.24	19.41	2.23
Deaths.....	75	7	29	24	13
Per cent at each age.....		9.33	98.67	32.00	17.33
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		4.52	10.07	21.56	101.56
Average rate in this class.....		4.13	5.83	11.54	59.31

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of miners in the age group 15 to 25 years was slightly higher than the average rate in this class of occupations, and that in each age group above 25 years the death rate of miners was nearly twice the average rate in this class.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of miners 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.....	35.46	52.32	393.70	19.14	23.91
Malarial fever.....	7.09				11.95
Rheumatism.....	14.19	17.44	196.85		11.95
Dropsy.....	7.09				11.05
Heart disease.....	141.85	87.20	196.85	76.54	179.32
Consumption.....	170.22	104.64	393.70	76.54	215.18
Diabetes.....	14.19	17.44		19.14	11.95
Diseases of the nervous system.....	184.41	244.10	1,377.95	133.95	143.45
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	333.36	313.92	984.25	218.76	346.68
Diseases of the liver.....	21.28	17.44		19.14	23.91
Ascites.....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	49.65	34.88		68.27	59.77
Bright's disease.....	35.46	52.32	196.85	38.27	23.91
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	49.65	17.44		19.14	71.73
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	7.09	17.44	196.85		
Burns and scalds.....					
Injuries by machinery.....					
Suicide.....	14.19				23.91
Other accidents and injuries.....	411.38	261.60	393.70	248.76	514.05

It will be seen from this table that the causes producing death rates among miners in the registration states which were largely in excess of the average rates among males in this class of occupations in the same area were typhoid fever (miners, 52.32; class total, 28.59), rheumatism (miners, 17.44; class total, 8.18), diseases of the respiratory system (miners, 313.92; class total, 192.13), Bright's disease (miners, 52.32; class total, 39.90), diseases of the bones and joints (miners, 17.44; class total, 2.02), and accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (miners, 261.60; class total, 112.03).

The death rate of miners in the registration states from heart disease (87.20) was much less than the average rate in this class (131.12), as was also the rate from consumption (104.64), the average rate in this class being 161.83.

The death rates specified for miners in the cities in the registration states and the registration cities in the nonregistration states were based upon a very small number of population, and the rates in these areas are of no significance.

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 miners:

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 .....	60.46	20.16	40.00	86.96	19.23	11.56	63.86
Malarial fever .....	14.41	4.03				5.78	15.29
Rheumatism .....	4.39	8.06	13.33	43.48		5.78	4.08
Dropsy .....	14.72	4.03				5.78	15.63
Heart disease .....	47.93	80.65	66.67	43.48	76.92	86.71	45.18
Consumption .....	92.11	96.77	80.00	86.96	76.92	104.05	91.71
Diabetes .....	1.88	8.06	13.33		19.23	5.78	1.36
Diseases of the nervous system .....	53.26	104.84	186.67	304.35	134.62	69.36	48.91
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	199.25	189.52	240.00	217.39	250.00	167.63	200.07
Diseases of the liver .....	7.83	12.10	13.33		19.23	11.56	7.47
Ascites .....	0.94						1.02
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	20.99	28.23	26.67		38.46	28.90	20.38
Bright's disease .....	10.96	20.16	40.00	43.48	38.46	11.56	10.19
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	12.84	28.23	13.33		19.23	34.68	11.55
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	2.82	4.03	13.33	43.48			2.72
Burns and scalds .....	3.45						3.74
Injuries by machinery .....	6.31						6.34
Suicide .....	8.15	8.06				11.56	8.15
Other accidents and injuries .....	333.02	233.87	200.00	86.96	250.00	248.55	341.87

The proportions of deaths of miners in the United States due to typhoid fever, diseases of the respiratory system, and accidents and injuries were greater than the proportions due to these causes in all occupations in this class, and the proportions due to other causes specified were generally much less than the average proportions in this class.

The proportion of deaths of miners due to accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (333.02) was more than three times the average proportion in this class (102.51), and was still greater in the nonregistration area (341.37).

The proportions of deaths of miners due to rheumatism, diseases of the digestive system, and diseases of the urinary system were very small.

## VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

## SAILORS.

The total number of sailors reported in the United States was 55,882, being 0.60 per cent of the whole number of males engaged in occupations of this class. The number of deaths of sailors was 1,523, or 1.68 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of sailors reported was 31,953, being 2.51 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 1,075, or 7.07 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class, and the death rate was 33.64 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of sailors 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.....	17,453	2,856	8,266	5,146	1,129
Per cent at each age.....		16.36	47.30	29.58	6.41
Deaths.....	693	74	184	204	225
Per cent at each age.....		10.68	26.55	29.43	32.47
Death rate per 1,000 population.....		25.91	22.20	39.64	200.89
Average rate in this class.....		4.13	5.88	11.54	59.31

This table shows that in the registration states the death rate of sailors was many times greater 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 sailors 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.....	131.44	131.78	150.99	102.10	131.03
Malarial fever.....	46.94	45.84	28.31	72.93	48.29
Rheumatism.....	15.65	17.19	9.44	29.17	13.79
Dropsy.....	6.26	11.48	9.44	14.59	
Heart disease.....	347.39	446.91	452.96	437.57	227.59
Consumption.....	613.40	653.18	613.38	714.70	565.52
Diabetes.....	6.26	11.46		29.17	
Diseases of the nervous system.....	372.42	492.75	386.80	656.36	227.59
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	460.05	572.97	594.51	539.67	324.14
Diseases of the liver.....	46.94	63.63	56.02	72.93	27.59
Ascites.....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	40.68	34.38	47.18	14.59	48.29
Bright's disease.....	109.54	148.97	141.55	160.44	62.07
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	118.93	143.24	169.86	102.10	89.68
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	6.26	5.74		14.59	0.90
Burns and scalds.....					
Injuries by machinery.....					
Suicide.....	28.17	28.65	37.75	14.59	27.59
Other accidents and injuries.....	475.70	481.29	575.63	335.47	468.97

It will be seen from this table that the death rate of sailors in the registration states from dropsy (11.48) was less than the average rate among persons in occupations of this class (12.83), but that the rates from all other causes were higher, and generally very much higher, than the average rates in occupations of this class. The death rate of sailors from typhoid fever (131.78) was nearly five times the average rate in occupations in this class (28.59). The death rate of sailors from malarial fever (45.84) was excessively high, the average rate in this class from this cause being 9.50. The death rate of sailors from rheumatism (17.19) was more than double the average rate from this cause (8.18), and the death rate from heart disease (446.91) was more than three times the average rate from this cause (131.12).

The death rate of sailors from consumption (653.18) was excessively high, the average rate in this class being 161.83. The death rates from diseases of the nervous system (492.75) and from diseases of the respiratory system

(572.97) were excessively high in comparison with the average rates from these causes. The death rates of sailors from Bright's disease (148.97) and from other diseases of the urinary system (143.24) were more than three times the average rates from these causes in this class, and the death rate from accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (481.29) was more than four times the average rate from these causes in this class (112.03).

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 sailors:

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 .....	45.31	39.07	33.19	39.02	21.73	49.74	60.27
Malarial fever .....	19.70	13.95	11.54	7.32	17.67	13.32	33.48
Rheumatism .....	7.22	4.65	4.34	2.44	7.07	5.24	13.39
Dropsy .....	3.23	1.86	2.89	2.44	3.53	.....	6.70
Heart disease.....	95.21	103.26	112.55	117.07	106.01	86.99	75.89
Consumption .....	174.00	132.33	104.50	158.54	173.15	214.66	154.62
Diabetes .....	4.66	1.86	2.89	.....	7.07	.....	11.16
Diseases of the nervous system.....	165.71	110.70	124.10	100.00	159.01	80.39	93.75
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	123.44	136.74	144.30	153.66	130.71	123.04	91.52
Diseases of the liver .....	15.78	13.95	15.87	14.63	17.67	10.47	20.09
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	11.16	12.09	8.66	12.20	3.53	18.32	8.93
Bright's disease.....	30.29	32.56	37.52	36.59	38.87	23.56	24.55
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	30.86	35.35	36.63	43.90	21.73	34.03	20.09
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	1.31	1.86	1.41	.....	3.53	2.62	.....
Burns and scalds .....	0.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.23
Injuries by machinery.....	0.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.23
Suicide .....	8.54	8.37	7.22	9.70	3.53	10.47	8.93
Other accidents and injuries.....	153.64	141.40	121.21	148.78	81.27	178.01	133.04

It will be seen from this table that in the United States the greatest proportions of deaths of sailors were due to consumption (174.60), and accidents and injuries other than burns and scalds, injuries by machinery, and suicide (153.64), being considerably greater than the average proportions due to these causes in this class. The proportion of deaths of sailors due to diseases of the respiratory system (123.44) was less than the average proportion in this class (175.65).

STEAM RAILROAD EMPLOYÉS (INCLUDES CONDUCTORS, BRAKEMEN, ENGINEERS, AND FIREMEN).

The total number of steam railroad employés reported in the United States was 460,771, being 4.95 per cent of the whole number of males in this class of occupations. The number of deaths was 3,509, or 4.19 per cent of the total deaths of males in this class of occupations.

In the registration area the number of steam railroad employés reported was 169,819, being 13.32 per cent of the whole number of males in occupations of this class in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 1,403, or 9.23 per cent of the total deaths of males in occupations of this class in the registration area, and the death rate was 8.26 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of steam railroad employés 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.....	84,079	18,313	49,055	14,837	1,530
Per cent at each age.....	.....	21.63	57.93	17.58	1.81
Deaths.....	701	165	360	167	53
Per cent at each age.....	.....	23.68	51.31	23.90	7.62
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	.....	9.01	7.34	11.22	37.91
Average rate in this class.....	.....	4.13	5.88	11.54	59.31

The preceding table shows that in the registration states the death rate of steam railroad employes under 45 years of age was higher in each age group than the average rates in this class of occupations, but that above the age of 45 years the death rate of steam railroad employes was less in each age group than the average rate in this class of occupations.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of steam railroad employes 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	20.08	26.66	9.33	36.41
Malarial fever.....	10.60	5.90	7.62	3.11	15.27
Rheumatism.....	2.36	2.36	.....	6.22	2.35
Dropsy.....	1.18	2.30	1.90	3.11	.....
Heart disease.....	42.40	53.14	60.94	40.42	31.71
Consumption.....	110.12	125.18	161.80	65.29	95.14
Diabetes.....	0.59	1.18	1.90	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	48.88	51.00	60.65	27.98	45.81
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	85.07	96.84	119.97	59.07	75.17
Diseases of the liver.....	7.66	4.72	3.81	6.22	10.57
Ascites.....	0.59	.....	.....	.....	1.17
<i>Other diseases of the digestive system.....</i>	12.95	12.00	15.23	9.33	12.92
Bright's disease.....	9.42	14.17	20.95	3.11	4.70
<i>Other diseases of the urinary system.....</i>	12.37	18.80	28.56	3.11	5.87
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	0.59	1.18	1.90	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	2.33	1.18	1.90	.....	3.52
Injuries by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	9.42	5.90	5.71	6.22	12.92
<i>Other accidents and injuries.....</i>	375.60	414.51	439.88	373.08	337.07

This table shows that the death rates of steam railroad employes in the registration states from all of the causes specified, excepting accidents and injuries, were very much below the average rates from the same causes in this class of occupations.

The death rates from heart disease, consumption, diseases of the nervous system, and the respiratory system were very low.

The death rate of steam railroad employes, in the registration states, from accidents and injuries (414.51) was excessively high, the average rate in this class from this cause being 112.03. The death rate from suicide (5.90) was less than half the average rate from this cause in this class (11.31).

The low rates from all of these causes, excepting accidents and injuries, is largely accounted for by the fact that persons in this line of labor are generally of superior physical strength, and nearly 60 per cent of the whole number is found in the age group 25 to 45 years, which has the lowest death rate, as a rule.

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 steam railroad employes:

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 .....	48.83	34.21	22.34	25.55	14.08	48.20	57.36
Malarial fever .....	20.74	12.83	6.57	7.30	4.60	29.25	25.35
Rheumatism .....	4.20	2.85	2.63	.....	9.39	3.12	4.99
Dropsy .....	4.73	1.43	2.63	1.82	4.69	.....	6.65
Heart disease.....	44.89	51.32	59.13	58.39	61.03	42.06	41.15
Consumption .....	108.16	133.29	139.29	155.11	98.59	126.17	93.52
Diabetes .....	1.31	.71	1.31	1.82	.....	.....	1.66
Diseases of the nervous system.....	50.67	50.10	57.83	63.87	42.25	60.75	45.72
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	109.48	104.06	107.75	114.96	89.20	99.69	112.64
Diseases of the liver.....	7.35	0.27	5.26	3.65	9.39	14.02	6.23
Ascites .....	0.26	0.71	.....	.....	.....	1.56	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	14.44	15.68	14.46	14.60	14.08	17.13	13.72
Bright's disease .....	10.24	11.40	15.77	20.07	4.60	6.23	9.56
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	9.98	14.97	21.02	27.97	4.69	7.79	7.07
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	0.53	0.71	1.31	1.82	.....	.....	0.42
Burns and scalds .....	2.89	2.85	1.31	1.82	.....	4.67	2.91
Injuries by machinery.....	0.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.42
Suicide .....	7.88	11.40	6.57	5.47	9.39	17.13	5.82
Other accidents and injuries.....	465.21	464.74	461.24	421.53	563.38	447.04	471.32

It will be seen from this table that in the United States the proportions of deaths of steam railroad employes due to all of the causes specified excepting burns and scalds, and accidents and injuries other than injuries by machinery, and suicide, were all less and generally very much less than the average proportions due to the same causes in this class of occupations.

Of the principal causes of death the proportions were as follows: heart disease (steam railroad employes, 44.89; class total, 76.14), consumption (steam railroad employes, 108.16; class total, 137.54), diseases of the nervous system (steam railroad employes, 50.67; class total, 87.51), diseases of the respiratory system (steam railroad employes, 109.48; class total, 175.65), diseases of the liver (steam railroad employes, 7.35; class total, 15.20), Bright's disease (steam railroad employes, 10.24; class total, 23.75), and other diseases of the urinary system (steam railroad employes, 9.98; class total, 28.45).

The proportion of deaths of steam railroad employes due to burns and scalds (2.89) was twice the average proportion in this class (1.40) and the proportion due to other accidents and injuries, excluding injuries by machinery, and suicide (465.21), was excessively large, the average proportion in this class being 102.51.

The proportion of deaths of steam railroad employes due to suicide (7.88) was less than the average proportion in this class (9.91).

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

The number of telegraph and telephone operators reported in the registration states was 8,581. The number of deaths among these during the year was 80, giving a death rate of 9.32 per 1,000. By age groups, the death rates per 1,000 of population were as follows: age 15 to 25 years, 7.50; age 25 to 45 years, 11.30; age 45 to 65 years, 7.63; age 65 years and over, 34.48.

## OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES.

The whole number of females reported as engaged in the 218 occupations, or combinations of occupations compiled for the population, was 3,914,571, of which number 2,773,508, or 70.85 per cent, are included in the 19 titles given in the tables in this report, showing the relations of occupations to deaths.

As in case of the males it was found necessary to combine certain occupations given in detail in the general tables, to secure greater accuracy in computing the death rates, and in this analysis, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, and sewing machine operators have been combined under one title, and cotton mill, silk mill, woolen mill, and mill and factory operatives (textiles not specified) have also been combined as mill and factory operatives (textile).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the gross death rate of females engaged in each specified occupation per 1,000 of corresponding population:

OCCUPATIONS.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Total selected occupations.....	8.44	10.50	9.84	12.08	5.33
Musicians and teachers of music.....	2.19	2.38	2.80	1.32	1.91
Teachers (in schools).....	4.32	4.34	4.66	3.81	4.27
Stenographers and typewriters.....	1.18	1.81	1.76	2.10	0.67
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	2.63	3.16	3.18	3.03	1.07
Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	2.40	3.45	3.33	3.90	1.37
Laundresses.....	5.70	6.70	7.23	3.42	5.13
Nurses and midwives.....	11.53	11.16	10.34	13.43	12.07
Servants.....	14.12	13.18	17.17	20.24	8.42
Artificial flower and paper box makers.....	2.65	3.49	3.70	1.54	0.40
Cigar makers and tobacco workers.....	2.65	3.38	3.14	10.64	1.96
Mill and factory operatives (textile).....	4.67	5.29	5.61	4.50	2.21
Milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, etc.....	3.55	4.41	4.22	5.06	2.49
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	2.88	4.05	4.29	3.05	1.23

It will be seen from this table that the average death rate of females in the selected occupations in cities in the nonregistration states (5.33 per 1,000) was but little more than half the average death rate in the registration states (10.50 per 1,000). This low rate was probably due more to a deficient return of occupations of decedents in many of these cities than to any actual difference in the death rate, and the effect of this deficiency is to render the average death rate given for the whole registration area also too low.

In the registration states the average death rate in the rural districts (12.08) was higher than in the cities (9.84).

The average death rate of females in all selected occupations is greatly increased by the high death rate of servants, which class includes nearly one-half of the whole number of females reported as engaged in the selected occupations in this area. In each area the death rates of servants and nurses and midwives are the only rates above the average.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of females engaged in all selected occupations and in each specified occupation, in the aggregate and in each of four age groups, the deaths among the same during the census year, and the percentage of the population and of the deaths in each age group:

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 .....	871,294	430,235	309,739	91,218	14,262	49.37	35.54	10.47	1.63
Musicians and teachers of music .....	9,561	4,007	4,728	771	40	42.14	48.99	7.99	0.41
Teachers .....	57,841	26,915	53,743	4,548	279	46.53	44.51	7.86	0.48
Stenographers and typewriters .....	7,190	5,035	2,042	68	.....	70.03	28.40	0.95	.....
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists .....	36,043	22,002	11,603	1,525	82	61.29	32.36	4.23	0.23
Hotel and boarding house keepers .....	10,717	232	4,522	5,134	795	2.16	42.19	47.91	7.42
Laundresses .....	35,801	6,371	17,036	10,133	1,430	19.19	47.59	28.30	4.02
Nurses and midwives .....	16,574	3,364	6,721	5,268	1,125	20.30	40.55	31.78	6.70
Servants .....	370,212	184,323	126,523	39,223	7,002	49.79	34.18	10.59	2.07
Artificial flower and paper box makers .....	10,608	7,075	2,133	179	14	72.35	29.11	1.69	0.13
Cigar makers and tobacco workers .....	8,886	5,441	2,085	391	21	61.23	30.22	4.40	0.24
Mill and factory operatives (textile) .....	144,356	91,478	38,490	5,657	597	63.37	20.03	3.92	0.41
Milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, etc. ....	159,962	70,429	63,441	18,241	2,204	44.03	41.51	11.40	1.53
Telegraph and telephone operators .....	3,493	2,313	1,012	80	4	68.14	29.31	2.31	0.12
Deaths .....	9,145	1,501	2,874	2,418	2,230	17.07	31.43	26.44	24.39
Musicians and teachers of music .....	23	4	11	8	.....	17.39	47.83	34.78	.....
Teachers .....	251	71	103	42	34	28.29	41.04	16.73	13.55
Stenographers and typewriters .....	13	9	3	1	.....	69.23	23.08	7.69	.....
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists .....	114	51	46	13	3	44.74	40.35	11.40	2.63
Hotel and boarding house keepers .....	37	.....	10	21	4	.....	27.03	56.76	16.31
Laundresses .....	240	22	80	87	41	9.17	37.08	36.25	17.08
Nurses and midwives .....	185	13	39	71	60	7.03	21.08	33.38	32.63
Servants .....	6,731	343	1,958	1,917	1,983	12.52	29.09	28.48	29.40
Artificial flower and paper box makers .....	37	16	18	1	.....	43.24	48.65	2.70	.....
Cigar makers and tobacco workers .....	30	9	18	2	1	30.00	60.00	6.67	3.30
Mill and factory operatives (textile) .....	764	376	255	92	22	49.21	33.33	12.01	2.88
Milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, etc. ....	706	141	317	102	82	19.97	41.90	22.65	11.61
Telegraph and telephone operators .....	14	6	7	1	.....	42.86	50.00	7.14	.....

From this table, which shows the comparative age distribution of the female population engaged in the selected occupations in the registration states, it will be seen that about 85 per cent of the females in these occupations were under 45 years of age, and that the relative proportion of deaths under 45 years of age was about 48 per cent of the whole number of deaths.

The relative proportions of population and deaths in each age group with the death rates at each age are given for the principal occupations in the discussion following.

## 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 females engaged in the selected occupations:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
Typhoid fever.....	31.42	35.69	37.59	31.08	25.26
Malarial fever.....	9.34	9.30	8.75	10.62	9.41
Rheumatism.....	6.23	6.54	6.16	7.48	5.78
Dropsy.....	7.04	8.26	4.05	18.49	5.23
Heart disease.....	79.29	99.74	93.98	113.70	49.87
Consumption.....	203.33	251.24	260.08	229.77	134.41
Diabetes.....	2.51	3.00	3.08	5.90	0.50
Diseases of the nervous system.....	88.43	114.89	95.77	161.31	50.36
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	118.36	152.88	138.71	187.27	68.69
Diseases of the liver.....	11.31	15.38	15.39	15.34	5.45
Ascites.....	0.81	0.92	0.65	1.57	0.66
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	32.91	41.65	39.70	46.43	29.31
Bright's disease.....	21.06	27.20	29.49	21.64	12.22
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	17.33	24.22	27.55	16.13	7.43
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	1.69	2.41	1.94	3.54	0.66
Burns and scalds.....	3.72	3.79	3.73	3.93	3.63
Suicide.....	3.99	4.13	3.69	4.72	3.89
Other accidents and injuries.....	17.33	20.43	18.60	24.39	12.83
Diseases of the female organs of generation.....	9.48	9.87	10.05	9.44	8.92
Affections connected with pregnancy.....	16.39	17.79	17.34	18.88	14.37

It will be seen from this table that in the registration states the highest death rate of females in all selected occupations occurred from consumption (251.24), being higher in the cities (260.08) than in the rural districts (229.77).

Of the other causes specified the death rates were higher, in the cities than in the rural districts, from typhoid fever (cities, 37.59; rural districts, 31.08); diseases of the liver (cities, 15.39; rural districts, 15.34); Bright's disease (cities, 29.49; rural districts, 21.64); other diseases of the urinary system (cities, 27.55; rural districts, 16.13), and diseases of the organs of generation (cities, 10.05; rural districts, 9.44), and for the remaining causes the death rates were higher in the rural districts than 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 from each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among females engaged in the selected 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.....	51.48	37.35	33.79	37.54	26.36	46.91	58.07
Malarial fever.....	29.59	11.13	8.85	8.93	8.69	17.29	38.21
Rheumatism.....	8.20	7.10	6.03	5.90	6.29	9.98	8.71
Dropsy.....	23.42	8.13	7.54	3.78	14.98	9.71	30.55
Heart disease.....	74.66	94.18	95.42	95.35	95.57	90.86	65.55
Consumption.....	233.56	239.40	239.72	265.03	188.44	238.88	210.70
Diabetes.....	2.42	2.03	3.62	3.08	4.79	1.08	2.19
Diseases of the nervous system.....	83.87	103.40	108.40	96.56	131.82	90.32	74.71
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	142.28	140.84	147.11	143.48	154.28	124.02	142.96
Diseases of the liver.....	11.42	13.84	14.78	15.74	12.88	11.32	10.29
Ascites.....	1.77	0.05	0.89	0.61	1.20	1.35	2.15
Others diseases of the digestive system.....	30.74	38.00	39.42	39.50	39.25	36.40	27.07
Bright's disease.....	13.38	25.12	25.84	29.67	18.27	23.19	7.89
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	11.07	20.87	22.72	27.55	13.18	15.91	7.38
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.56	2.27	2.61	2.12	3.30	1.62	2.70
Burns and scalds.....	4.40	4.32	3.42	3.03	3.60	6.74	4.44
Suicide.....	4.15	5.27	4.23	4.39	3.89	8.09	3.62
Other accidents and injuries.....	20.58	21.61	20.31	19.68	21.57	25.07	20.10
Diseases of the female organs of generation.....	12.33	11.28	9.55	10.44	7.79	15.91	12.82
Affections connected with pregnancy.....	34.04	15.90	16.59	17.10	15.58	25.07	41.11

The preceding table is useful as indicating the relative proportions of deaths from certain causes in the registration areas, in which the returns are sufficiently complete to give fairly accurate death rates, in comparison with those areas in which the data are based wholly or partially upon the returns made by the enumerators. The causes for which the proportion of deaths in the United States as a whole exceeded the proportion in the registration states were, typhoid fever (United States, 51.48; registration states, 33.79), malarial fever (United States, 29.59; registration states, 8.85), rheumatism (United States, 8.20; registration states, 6.03), dropsy (United States, 23.42; registration states, 7.54), ascites (United States, 1.77; registration states, 0.80), diseases of the bones and joints (United States, 2.56; registration states, 2.51), burns and scalds (United States, 4.40; registration states, 3.42), other accidents and injuries (United States, 20.58; registration states, 20.31), diseases of the organs of generation (United States, 12.33; registration states, 9.55), and affections connected with pregnancy (United States, 34.04; registration states, 16.59). For the other causes specified the proportions were higher in the registration states than in the United States as a whole.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates at all ages and in each of four age groups, among females engaged in each specified occupation, 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.
Total selected occupations.....	10.50	3.63	9.28	26.51	156.86
Musicians and teachers of music.....	2.38	0.98	2.33	10.38	.....
Teachers (in schools).....	4.34	2.64	4.00	9.23	121.86
Stenographers and typewriters.....	1.81	1.70	1.47	14.71	.....
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	3.16	2.31	3.94	8.52	30.59
Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	3.45	.....	2.21	4.00	5.03
Laundresses.....	6.70	3.20	5.22	8.59	28.49
Nurses and midwives.....	11.16	3.86	5.80	13.48	53.33
Servants.....	18.18	4.57	15.48	48.87	258.81
Artificial flower and paper box makers.....	3.49	2.08	8.44	5.59	.....
Cigar makers and tobacco workers.....	3.38	1.65	0.70	5.11	47.02
Mill and factory operatives (textile).....	5.29	4.11	6.63	16.26	36.85
Milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, etc.....	4.41	2.00	4.77	8.88	37.21
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	4.05	2.50	0.62	12.50	.....

Considering the principal occupations included in the preceding table, it will be seen that in the age group 15 to 25 years the highest death rates occurred among servants (4.57), mill and factory operatives (4.11), and laundresses (3.20), and the lowest rates among teachers (2.64), accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists (2.31), and milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, and sewing machine operators (2.00).

In the age group 25 to 45 years the highest death rates occurred among servants (15.48), mill and factory operatives (6.63), and laundresses (5.22), and the lowest among stenographers and typewriters (1.47), musicians and music teachers (2.33), teachers (4.00), and accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists (3.94).

In the age group 45 to 65 years the highest rates occurred among servants (48.87), mill and factory operatives (16.26), and nurses and midwives (13.48), and the lowest among teachers (9.23), milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, and sewing machine operators (8.88), laundresses (8.59), and cigar makers (5.11).

In the age group 65 years and over the highest rates occurred among servants (258.81), teachers (121.86), and nurses and midwives (53.33), and the lowest among milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, and sewing machine operators (37.21), mill and factory operatives (36.85), and laundresses (28.49).

The number of deaths reported of those engaged in other occupations specified in each age period are not sufficient to furnish reliable indications of the comparative mortality at different ages.

## VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

## MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

The total number of female musicians and teachers of music reported in the United States was 34,519, being 1.24 per cent of the whole number of females in the selected occupations. The number of deaths was 146, or 0.41 per cent of the total deaths of females in the specified occupations.

In the registration area the number of female musicians and teachers of music reported was 16,474, being 1.12 per cent of the whole number of females in the specified occupations in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 36, or 0.29 per cent of the total deaths of females in the specified occupations, and the death rate was 2.19 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of female musicians and teachers of music reported as 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.....	9,651	4,067	4,728	771	40
Per cent at each age.....		42.14	48.99	7.99	0.41
Deaths.....	23	4	11	8	
Per cent at each age.....		17.39	47.83	34.78	
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	2.33	0.98	2.33	10.33	
Average death rate.....		3.63	9.23	26.51	156.36

This table shows that in each age group the death rate of female musicians and teachers of music was much less than the average rate of females in all selected occupations.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of female musicians and teachers of music, 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.....	18.21	10.36	15.08		20.31
Malarial fever.....					
Rheumatism.....					
Dropsy.....	6.07				14.66
Heart disease.....	6.07				14.66
Consumption.....	54.63	62.17	90.47		43.97
Diabetes.....					
Diseases of the nervous system.....	18.21	31.68	45.24		
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	18.21	20.72		66.25	14.66
Diseases of the liver.....					
Ascites.....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	6.07				14.66
Bright's disease.....	12.14	20.72	30.16		
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	6.07	10.36	15.08		
Diseases of the bones and joints.....					
Burns and scalds.....					
Suicide.....	6.07				14.66
Other accidents and injuries.....	18.21	10.36	15.08		20.31
Diseases of the female organs of generation.....	12.14	10.36		33.12	14.66
Affections connected with pregnancy.....	6.07	10.36		33.12	

It will be seen from this table that in the registration states the death rate of female musicians and teachers of music from diseases of the organs of generation (10.36) was slightly higher than the average rate in all occupations, but that the death rates from all other causes specified were below the average, especially those from consumption and diseases of the nervous system.

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 female musicians and teachers of music:

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 .....	89.04	81.33	43.48	52.63	.....	153.85	90.81
Malarial fever .....	13.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.18
Rheumatism .....	6.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.09
Dropsy .....	13.70	27.78	.....	.....	.....	76.92	9.09
Heart disease.....	20.55	27.78	.....	.....	.....	76.92	18.18
Consumption .....	369.88	250.00	260.87	315.79	.....	230.77	400.00
Diabetes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	123.29	83.33	130.43	157.89	.....	.....	136.36
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	75.34	83.33	80.96	.....	500.00	76.92	72.73
Diseases of the liver.....	6.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.09
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	13.70	27.78	.....	.....	.....	76.92	9.09
Bright's disease.....	34.25	55.56	80.96	105.26	.....	.....	27.27
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	6.85	27.78	43.48	52.63	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds .....	13.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.18
Suicide.....	13.70	27.78	.....	.....	.....	76.92	9.09
Other accidents and injuries.....	41.10	83.33	43.48	52.63	.....	153.85	27.27
Diseases of the female organs of generation .....	20.55	55.56	43.48	.....	250.00	76.92	9.09
Affections connected with pregnancy.....	13.70	27.78	43.48	.....	250.00	.....	9.09

It will be seen from this table that in the United States as a whole the proportions of deaths due to typhoid fever (89.04), consumption (369.86), diseases of the nervous system (123.29), Bright's disease (34.25), burns and scalds (13.70), suicide (13.70), other accidents and injuries (41.10), and diseases of the organs of generation (20.55) were greater than the corresponding proportions in the registration states, and that for most of these causes the proportions were still greater in the remainder of the United States, or nonregistration area.

TEACHERS.

The total number of female teachers reported in the United States was 245,371, being 8.84 per cent of the whole number of females engaged in the specified occupations. The number of deaths of teachers was 1,317, or 3.74 per cent of the total deaths among females in the specified occupations.

In the registration area the number of female teachers reported was 88,253, being 5.98 per cent of the whole number of females in the specified occupations in this area. The number of deaths among these was 381, or 3.06 per cent of the total deaths, and the death rate was 4.32 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of female 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 .....	57,841	26,915	25,743	4,548	279
Per cent at each age.....	.....	46.53	44.51	7.86	0.48
Deaths .....	251	71	103	42	34
Per cent at each age.....	.....	28.29	41.04	16.73	13.55
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	4.34	2.64	4.00	9.23	121.86
Average death rate.....	.....	3.63	9.28	26.51	156.36

This table shows that in each age group the death rate of female teachers was much less than the average rate of females in all selected occupations.



It will be seen from the preceding table that in the United States as a whole the proportions of deaths were greater than in the registration states from typhoid fever (72.89), malarial fever (30.37), rheumatism (4.56), dropsy (6.83), consumption (350.04), diseases of the respiratory system (144.27), ascites (1.52), diseases of the bones and joints (1.52), burns and scalds (1.52), other accidents and injuries (22.02), and affections connected with pregnancy (14.43), and were still greater in the remainder of the United States, or nonregistration area.

The proportions due to the other causes specified were greater in the registration states than in the United States as a whole.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, AND COPYISTS.

The total number of female accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists reported in the United States was 91,991, being 3.32 per cent of the whole number of females engaged in the specified occupations. The number of deaths among them was 278, or 0.79 per cent of the total deaths of females in the specified occupations.

In the registration area the number of female accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists reported was 65,028, being 4.40 per cent of the whole number of females in the specified occupations in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 171, or 1.37 per cent of the total deaths of females in the specified occupations, and the death rate was 2.63 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of female 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.....	30,043	22,092	11,663	1,525	83
Per cent at each age.....		61.20	32.36	4.23	0.23
Deaths.....	114	51	46	13	3
Per cent at each age.....		44.74	40.35	11.40	2.63
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	3.10	2.31	3.94	8.52	36.59
Average death rate.....		3.03	9.28	26.51	156.30

This table shows that over 60 per cent of the female accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists in this area were under 25 years of age, and that nearly 95 per cent were under 45 years of age; also, that the death rate in each age group was much less than the average rate of females in all selected occupations.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of female accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists 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.....	19.99	24.97	25.40	21.02	13.80
Malarial fever.....	3.08	5.55	6.37		
Rheumatism.....	1.54	2.77	3.18		
Dropsy.....					
Heart disease.....	13.84	16.05	19.10		10.35
Consumption.....	103.03	130.40	127.32	151.35	69.00
Diabetes.....					
Diseases of the nervous system.....	13.84	16.05	19.10		10.35
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	20.22	30.52	28.65	43.24	27.00
Diseases of the liver.....	3.08	5.55	6.37		
Ascites.....					
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	9.23	11.10	12.73		6.90
Bright's disease.....	6.15	8.32	9.55		3.45
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	4.61	8.32	9.55		
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	1.54	2.77	3.18		
Burns and scalds.....					
Suicide.....	1.54				3.45
Other accidents and injuries.....	15.38	11.10	12.73		20.70
Diseases of the female organs of generation.....	4.61	5.55		43.24	3.45
Affections connected with pregnancy.....					

It will be seen from the preceding table that in the registration states the death rates of females in these occupations were highest from consumption (130.40), diseases of the respiratory system (30.52), and typhoid fever (24.97), but that in general the rates from the specified causes were much below the average rates in all occupations.

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 female 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 .....	79.14	76.02	78.95	80.00	71.43	70.18	84.11
Malarial fever .....	10.79	11.70	17.54	20.00	.....	.....	9.35
Rheumatism .....	7.10	5.85	8.77	10.00	.....	.....	9.35
Dropsy .....	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.35
Heart disease .....	71.94	52.03	52.03	60.00	.....	52.03	102.80
Consumption .....	366.01	391.81	412.28	400.00	500.00	360.88	327.10
Diabetes .....	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.35
Diseases of the nervous system .....	46.70	52.03	52.03	60.00	.....	52.03	37.38
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	122.30	111.11	06.49	90.00	142.86	140.35	140.10
Diseases of the liver .....	7.10	11.70	17.54	20.00	.....	.....	.....
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	23.78	35.09	35.00	40.00	.....	35.00	18.69
Bright's disease .....	21.53	23.30	20.32	30.00	.....	17.54	18.09
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	10.79	17.54	26.22	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	3.60	5.85	8.77	10.00	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide .....	7.19	5.85	.....	.....	.....	17.54	9.35
Other accidents and injuries .....	50.36	58.48	35.00	40.00	.....	105.26	37.38
Diseases of the female organs of generation .....	14.39	17.54	17.54	.....	142.86	17.54	9.35
Affections connected with pregnancy .....	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.35

It will be seen from this table that in the United States as a whole the proportions of deaths due to typhoid fever (79.14), dropsy (3.60), heart disease (71.94), diabetes (3.60), diseases of the respiratory system (122.30), suicide (7.19), other accidents and injuries (50.36), and affections connected with pregnancy (3.60) were greater than the corresponding proportions in the registration states, and that the proportions due to each of these causes, excepting accidents and injuries, were still greater in the remainder of the United States, or nonregistration area.

#### LAUNDRESSES.

The total number of laundresses reported in the United States was 216,631, being 7.81 per cent of the whole number of females engaged in the specified occupations. The number of deaths of laundresses was 1,305, or 3.71 per cent of the total deaths of females in the specified occupations.

In the registration area the number of laundresses reported was 98,013, being 6.64 per cent of the whole number of females in the specified occupations in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 559, or 4.48 per cent of the total deaths of females in the specified occupations, and the death rate was 5.70 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of laundresses living at the end of the census year, and the 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 .....	35,801	6,871	17,036	10,133	1,489
Per cent at each age .....	.....	19.19	47.59	28.30	4.02
Deaths .....	240	22	80	87	41
Per cent at each age .....	.....	9.17	37.08	36.25	17.08
Death rate per 1,000 population .....	6.70	3.20	5.22	8.59	28.49
Average death rate .....	.....	3.03	9.28	26.51	156.36

This table shows that comparatively few of the females in this occupation were under 25 years of age, and that in the age group 15 to 25 years the death rate (3.20) was nearly as high as the average rate in all selected occupations. In the other age groups the death rates of laundresses were much less than the average.

# OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of laundresses 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.....	9.18	11.17	12.08	.....	8.04
Malarial fever.....	9.18	5.59	0.49	.....	11.25
Rheumatism.....	9.18	5.59	0.40	.....	11.25
Dropsy.....	8.10	8.38	0.49	20.10	8.04
Heart disease.....	82.64	111.73	120.03	60.29	65.00
Consumption.....	123.45	142.45	103.21	20.10	112.52
Diabetes.....	1.02	2.70	3.24	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	48.97	67.04	71.37	40.19	38.58
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	89.78	103.35	110.30	60.29	81.08
Diseases of the liver.....	5.10	11.17	9.73	20.10	1.01
Ascites.....	1.02	.....	.....	.....	1.01
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	16.32	11.17	12.08	.....	19.20
Bright's disease.....	14.28	22.35	25.05	.....	0.64
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	15.30	30.73	35.00	.....	6.43
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	1.02	.....	.....	.....	1.01
Burns and scalds.....	6.12	5.59	6.40	.....	0.43
Suicides.....	1.02	.....	.....	.....	1.01
Other accidents and injuries.....	9.18	11.17	0.40	40.19	8.04
Diseases of the female organs of generation.....	5.10	8.38	9.73	.....	3.21
Affections connected with pregnancy.....	13.20	11.17	12.08	.....	14.47

It will be seen from this table that in the registration states the highest death rates of laundresses occurred from consumption (142.45), heart disease (111.73), and diseases of the respiratory system (103.35). The death rates were above the average from dropsy (laundresses, 8.38; average, 8.26), heart disease (laundresses, 111.73; average, 99.74), diseases of the urinary system other than Bright's disease (laundresses, 30.73; average, 24.22), and burns and scalds (laundresses, 5.59; average, 3.79), but were below the average from all other causes, particularly from consumption, diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the nervous system, typhoid fever, and malarial fever. 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 laundresses:

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.....	32.18	10.10	16.07	17.04	.....	15.07	44.24
Malarial fever.....	21.52	16.10	8.33	8.97	.....	21.04	30.83
Rheumatism.....	0.00	16.10	8.33	8.97	.....	21.04	5.30
Dropsy.....	23.75	14.31	12.50	8.97	58.82	15.07	30.83
Heart disease.....	110.34	144.90	160.07	165.92	176.47	128.53	84.45
Consumption.....	240.81	216.40	212.50	224.22	58.82	210.44	274.80
Diabetes.....	1.53	1.79	4.17	4.48	.....	.....	1.34
Diseases of the nervous system.....	70.09	85.87	100.00	98.05	117.05	75.24	75.07
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	138.70	157.42	154.17	162.47	176.47	159.87	124.06
Diseases of the liver.....	9.20	8.94	16.07	13.45	58.82	3.13	0.38
Ascites.....	1.53	1.79	.....	.....	.....	3.13	1.34
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	23.75	28.62	16.07	17.04	.....	37.02	20.11
Bright's disease.....	15.33	25.04	33.33	35.87	.....	18.81	8.04
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	15.33	20.83	45.83	49.33	.....	12.54	0.70
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	2.30	1.79	.....	.....	.....	3.13	2.08
Burns and scalds.....	6.00	10.73	8.33	8.97	.....	12.54	4.02
Suicide.....	1.53	1.79	.....	.....	.....	3.13	1.34
Other accidents and injuries.....	13.03	10.10	16.07	8.97	117.05	15.07	10.72
Diseases of the female organs of generation.....	10.80	8.04	12.50	13.45	.....	0.27	22.79
Affections connected with pregnancy.....	84.48	23.26	16.07	17.04	.....	28.21	42.90

## VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

It will be seen from the preceding table that in the United States as a whole the proportions of deaths of laundresses due to typhoid fever (32.18), malarial fever (24.52), rheumatism (9.96), dropsy (23.75), consumption (249.81), ascites (1.53), other diseases of the digestive system (23.75), diseases of the bones and joints (2.30), suicide (1.53), diseases of the organs of generation (16.86), and affections connected with pregnancy (34.48), were greater than the corresponding proportions in the registration states, and that for most of these causes the proportions were still greater in the remainder of the United States, or nonregistration area.

## NURSES AND MIDWIVES.

The total number of nurses and midwives reported in the United States was 41,396, being 1.49 per cent of the whole number of females engaged in the specified occupations. The number of deaths was 718, or 2.04 per cent of the total deaths of females in the specified occupations.

In the registration area the number of nurses and midwives reported was 28,010, being 1.90 per cent of the whole number of females in the specified occupations in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 323, or 2.59 per cent of the total deaths of females in the specified occupations, and the death rate was 11.53 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of nurses and midwives living at the end of the census year, and the 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 PERIODS.				
	All ages.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Population.....	10,574	3,364	6,721	5,208	1,125
Per cent at each age.....		20.30	40.55	31.78	6.70
Deaths.....	185	18	39	71	60
Per cent at each age.....		7.03	21.08	38.38	32.63
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	11.10	3.86	5.80	13.48	53.33
Average death rate.....		3.63	0.28	26.51	156.36

This table shows that in each age group above 25 years the death rate of nurses and midwives was much less than the average rate in all selected occupations. In the age group 15 to 25 years the death rate (3.86) was slightly above the average (3.63).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of nurses and midwives 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.....	64.26	42.23	41.04	45.54	96.10
Malarial fever.....	17.85	24.13	18.42	45.54	8.74
Rheumatism.....	17.85	6.03	.....	22.77	34.98
Dropsy.....	7.14	6.03	.....	22.77	8.74
Heart disease.....	121.30	120.67	106.71	150.38	122.42
Consumption.....	153.52	120.67	139.55	68.31	201.12
Diabetes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	171.37	168.04	164.18	182.15	174.80
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	171.37	199.11	180.59	250.46	131.16
Diseases of the liver.....	14.28	18.10	16.42	22.77	8.74
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	23.56	18.10	16.42	22.77	43.72
Bright's disease.....	24.99	30.17	24.63	45.54	17.49
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	14.28	18.10	24.63	.....	8.74
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	7.14	.....	.....	.....	17.49
Suicide.....	10.71	6.03	8.21	.....	17.49
Other accidents and injuries.....	46.41	54.30	24.63	136.61	34.98
Diseases of the female organs of generation.....	24.99	30.17	32.84	22.77	17.49
Affections connected with pregnancy.....	7.14	.....	.....	.....	17.49

It will be seen from the preceding table that in the registration states the highest death rates of nurses and midwives occurred from diseases of the respiratory system (199.11), diseases of the nervous system (168.94), and heart disease and consumption (120.67) each. The death rates were above the average from typhoid fever (nurses and midwives, 42.23; average, 35.69), malarial fever (nurses and midwives, 24.13; average, 9.30), heart disease (nurses and midwives, 120.67; average, 99.74), diseases of the nervous system (nurses and midwives, 168.94; average, 114.89), diseases of the respiratory system (nurses and midwives, 199.11; average, 152.88), diseases of the liver (nurses and midwives, 18.10; average, 15.38), Bright's disease (nurses and midwives, 30.17; average, 27.20), suicide (nurses and midwives, 6.03; average, 4.13), other accidents and injuries (nurses and midwives, 54.30; average, 20.43), and diseases of the organs of generation (nurses and midwives, 30.17; average, 9.87). The rates from all other causes were below the average, that for consumption being less than half the average rate from this cause (251.24).

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 nurses and midwives:

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 .....	44.57	55.78	37.84	39.08	33.00	70.71	35.44
Malarial fever .....	40.30	15.48	21.02	15.87	33.00	7.25	00.70
Rheumatism .....	15.32	15.48	5.41	.....	16.95	28.00	15.10
Dropsy .....	26.40	6.19	5.41	.....	16.95	7.25	43.04
Heart disease .....	91.92	105.20	108.11	103.17	118.04	101.45	81.01
Consumption .....	144.85	133.13	108.11	134.02	50.85	160.67	154.43
Diabetes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system .....	114.21	148.61	151.35	158.73	135.50	144.93	86.08
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	147.63	148.61	178.38	174.60	186.44	108.70	146.84
Diseases of the liver .....	18.11	12.38	16.22	15.87	16.95	7.25	22.78
Ascites .....	2.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.06
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	23.68	21.77	16.22	15.87	16.95	36.23	22.78
Bright's disease .....	15.32	21.67	27.03	23.81	33.90	14.40	10.13
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	11.14	12.38	16.22	23.81	.....	7.25	10.13
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds .....	6.96	6.10	.....	.....	.....	14.40	7.59
Suicide .....	4.18	9.20	5.41	7.94	.....	14.40	.....
Other accidents and injuries .....	27.80	40.25	48.05	23.81	101.09	28.99	17.73
Diseases of the female organs of generation .....	15.82	21.67	27.03	31.75	10.95	14.40	10.13
Affections connected with pregnancy .....	6.96	6.10	.....	.....	.....	14.40	7.59

It will be seen from this table that in the United States as a whole the proportions of deaths of nurses and midwives due to typhoid fever (44.57), malarial fever (40.30), rheumatism (15.32), dropsy (26.46), consumption (144.85), diseases of the liver (18.11), ascites (2.79), other diseases of the digestive system (23.68), burns and scalds (6.96), and affections connected with pregnancy (6.96) were greater than the corresponding proportions in the registration states, and that for most of these causes the proportions were still greater in the remainder of the United States, or in the nonregistration area.

SERVANTS.

The total number of female servants reported in the United States was 1,302,728, being 46.10 per cent of the whole number of females in the specified occupations. The number of deaths of servants was 27,834, or 79 per cent of the total deaths of females in the specified occupations.

In the registration area the number of servants reported was 633,836, being 42.92 per cent of the whole number of females in the specified occupations. The corresponding number of deaths was 8,952, or 71.78 per cent of the total deaths of females in the specified occupations in this area, and the death rate was 14.12 per 1,000.

## VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of female servants 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.....	370, 213	184, 323	126, 523	39, 223	7, 662
Per cent at each age.....		49.79	34.18	10.59	2.07
Deaths.....	6, 731	843	1, 958	1, 917	1, 983
Per cent at each age.....		12.52	20.00	28.48	29.46
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	18.18	4.57	15.48	48.87	258.81
Average death rate.....		3.63	9.28	26.51	156.36

This table shows that nearly 50 per cent of the female servants reported in the registration states were between 15 and 25 years of age, and that the death rate of servants in this age period (4.57) was less excessive in comparison with the average rate of females in all selected occupations (3.63) than in the age periods above 25 years, in each of which the death rate of servants was nearly double the average rate in all occupations. As nearly 45 per cent of all females included in the selected occupations in the registration states are classified as servants, it will be seen that the excessive death rate of these has the effect of raising the average rate for all the occupations considerably, particularly for those over 25 years of age.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of female 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.....	42.12	48.89	54.71	37.00	32.02
Malarial fever.....	13.41	12.70	12.87	12.33	14.41
Rheumatism.....	9.02	11.35	10.86	12.33	7.21
Dropsy.....	12.78	15.94	6.84	34.53	8.35
Heart disease.....	138.09	182.33	172.98	291.43	78.14
Consumption.....	302.76	383.02	408.72	330.50	190.04
Diabetes.....	4.58	7.29	5.63	10.09	0.76
Diseases of the nervous system.....	162.50	218.52	181.83	293.51	83.83
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	192.89	237.14	241.37	319.81	105.45
Diseases of the liver.....	26.07	28.36	30.98	23.02	9.86
Ascites.....	1.26	1.35	1.21	1.64	1.14
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	57.11	74.82	72.81	78.03	32.24
Bright's disease.....	35.50	46.40	50.29	38.64	20.10
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	30.45	43.49	50.29	20.60	12.14
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	3.19	4.50	3.02	6.58	1.14
Burns and scalds.....	6.78	7.56	7.24	8.22	5.09
Suicide.....	0.15	7.02	0.84	7.40	4.03
Other accidents and injuries.....	27.29	33.76	31.38	38.64	18.21
Diseases of the female organs of generation.....	14.51	15.07	16.00	13.15	12.90
Affections connected with pregnancy.....	32.50	37.82	38.22	37.00	25.04

It will be seen from this table that in the registration states the death rate of female servants was higher from each specified cause than the average rate of females in all selected occupations, and as in this area the deaths of servants constitute nearly three-fourths of the whole number, it will also be seen that the average rate is considerably raised by the excessive rate among servants.

The highest rate occurred from consumption (383.02), being higher in the cities (408.72) than in the rural districts (330.50). The death rate from diseases of the respiratory system (267.14) was very high, and was higher in the rural districts (319.81) than in the cities (241.37). The death rate from diseases of the nervous system (218.52) was nearly twice the average rate from these causes (114.89), and was also much higher in the rural districts (293.51) than in the cities (181.83).

In the registration cities in other states the death rates from malarial fever and dropsy were higher than the rates from these causes in the registration cities in the registration states, but for all other causes the rates were lower in this area, which is probably due to the more deficient return of occupations in these 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 from each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among female 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 .....	48.50	29.83	26.89	31.86	18.28	38.72	57.36
Malarial fever .....	24.72	6.50	6.98	7.50	6.09	17.11	31.94
Rheumatism .....	8.48	6.81	6.24	6.32	6.09	8.55	9.27
Dropsy .....	22.96	9.05	8.77	3.98	17.00	9.91	29.55
Heart disease .....	78.11	98.41	100.28	100.73	99.51	92.75	68.48
Consumption .....	220.92	214.37	210.67	237.96	163.28	225.57	224.02
Diabetes .....	2.50	3.24	4.01	3.28	5.28	6.90	2.28
Diseases of the nervous system .....	93.45	115.06	120.19	105.88	145.00	99.59	83.20
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	140.63	141.53	140.03	140.55	158.00	125.17	148.61
Diseases of the liver .....	12.22	14.63	15.60	18.04	11.37	11.71	11.07
Ascites .....	1.47	0.89	0.74	0.70	0.81	1.35	1.75
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	32.19	49.44	41.15	42.40	39.09	38.27	28.28
Bright's disease .....	13.36	25.13	25.55	29.28	10.00	23.86	7.70
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	11.06	21.56	23.92	29.28	14.02	14.41	7.41
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	2.77	2.23	2.53	2.11	3.25	1.93	3.02
Burns and scalds .....	4.45	4.80	4.10	4.22	4.03	6.75	4.29
Suicide .....	4.17	4.36	3.86	3.98	3.60	5.85	4.08
Other accidents and injuries .....	18.18	19.33	18.67	18.27	19.09	21.61	17.64
Diseases of the female organs of generation .....	11.14	16.28	8.62	9.84	6.50	15.31	11.55
Affections connected with pregnancy .....	31.36	23.01	20.80	22.25	18.28	20.72	35.32

It will be seen from this table that in the United States as a whole the proportions of deaths of servants due to typhoid fever (48.50), malarial fever (24.72), rheumatism (8.48), dropsy (22.96), consumption (220.92), ascites (1.47), diseases of the bones and joints (2.77), burns and scalds (4.45), suicide (4.17), diseases of the female organs of generation (11.14), and affections connected with pregnancy (31.36) were greater than the corresponding proportions in the registration states, and that for most of these causes the proportions were still greater in the remainder of the United States, or nonregistration area.

MILL AND FACTORY OPERATIVES (TEXTILE).

The total number of mill and factory operatives reported in the United States was 223,658, being 8.06 per cent of the whole number of females in the specified occupations. The number of deaths was 1,024, or 2.91 per cent of the total deaths of females in the specified occupations.

In the registration area the number of female mill and factory operatives reported was 180,942, being 12.25 per cent of the whole number of females in the specified occupations in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 845, or 6.77 per cent of the total deaths of females in the specified occupations, and the death rate was 4.67 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of female mill and factory operatives 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 .....	144,350	91,478	38,400	5,087	597
Per cent at each age .....		63.37	26.60	3.92	0.41
Deaths .....	764	376	255	92	22
Per cent at each age .....		40.21	33.38	12.04	2.88
Death rate per 1,000 population .....	5.29	4.11	6.63	16.26	36.85
Average death rate .....		3.63	9.28	26.51	150.36

This table shows that nearly 65 per cent of the female mill and factory operatives reported in the registration states were between 15 and 25 years of age, and that the death rate in this age period (4.11) was higher than the average rate in all selected occupations (3.63). In each of the age periods above 25 years the death rate of mill and factory operatives was less than the average.

## VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of female mill and factory operatives 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 .....	36.48	41.56	44.00	33.89	16.40
Malarial fever .....	7.74	8.31	4.00	18.07	5.47
Rheumatism .....	4.42	4.10	5.00	2.20	5.47
Dropsy .....	1.11	1.30	2.00	.....	.....
Heart disease .....	27.06	31.17	33.97	24.85	10.93
Consumption .....	189.01	211.28	224.80	189.72	101.13
Diabetes .....	2.21	2.08	3.00	.....	2.73
Diseases of the nervous system .....	28.10	32.56	32.97	31.63	10.93
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	04.11	71.35	82.92	45.18	35.53
Diseases of the liver .....	3.32	4.16	4.00	4.52	.....
Ascites .....	1.66	2.08	1.00	4.52	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	17.18	20.78	22.98	15.81	2.73
Bright's disease .....	9.40	11.08	14.99	2.26	2.73
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	4.97	5.54	7.99	.....	2.73
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds .....	1.11	1.30	2.00	.....	.....
Suicide .....	2.21	2.08	3.00	.....	2.73
Other accidents and injuries .....	7.74	9.01	9.99	6.78	2.73
Diseases of the female organs of generation .....	2.21	2.08	3.00	.....	2.73
Affections connected with pregnancy .....	3.32	3.46	4.00	2.26	2.73

It will be seen from this table that in the registration states the death rates of female mill and factory operatives were all much below the average death rates of females in all selected occupations except those from typhoid fever (mill and factory operatives, 41.56; average, 35.69), and ascites (mill and factory operatives, 2.08; average, 0.92). The fact that nearly 65 per cent of the total number of female mill and factory operatives in this area were under 25 years of age is largely explanatory of the small death rates from certain 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 from each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among female mill and factory operatives:

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 .....	87.89	78.11	78.54	70.65	75.38	74.07	134.08
Malarial fever .....	22.46	16.67	15.71	7.08	40.20	24.69	50.28
Rheumatism .....	7.81	9.47	7.85	8.85	5.03	24.69	.....
Dropsy .....	3.91	2.37	2.02	3.54	.....	.....	11.17
Heart disease .....	54.79	57.99	58.90	60.18	55.28	49.38	39.11
Consumption .....	391.60	404.73	399.21	398.23	402.01	456.79	329.61
Diabetes .....	4.88	4.73	3.93	5.31	.....	12.40	5.59
Diseases of the nervous system .....	53.59	60.36	61.52	58.41	70.35	49.38	50.28
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	134.77	137.28	134.82	140.90	100.50	160.40	122.91
Diseases of the liver .....	6.84	7.10	7.35	7.08	10.05	.....	5.59
Ascites .....	2.93	3.55	3.93	1.77	10.05	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	37.11	36.69	39.27	40.71	35.18	12.40	39.11
Bright's disease .....	16.60	20.12	20.94	26.55	5.03	12.40	.....
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	9.77	10.65	10.47	14.16	.....	12.40	5.59
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds .....	2.93	2.37	2.02	3.54	.....	.....	5.59
Suicide .....	4.88	4.73	3.93	5.31	.....	12.40	5.59
Other accidents and injuries .....	20.51	16.57	17.02	17.70	15.08	12.40	39.11
Diseases of the female organs of generation .....	3.91	4.73	3.93	5.31	.....	12.40	.....
Affections connected with pregnancy .....	9.77	7.10	6.54	7.08	5.03	12.40	22.35

It will be seen from this table that in the United States as a whole the proportions of deaths of female mill and factory operatives due to typhoid fever (87.89), malarial fever (22.46), dropsy (3.91), diabetes (4.88), burns

and scalds (2.93), suicide (4.88), other accidents and injuries (20.51), and affections connected with pregnancy (9.77) were greater than the corresponding proportions in the registration states, and that for each of these causes the proportions were still greater in the remainder of the United States, or nonregistration area.

MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, SEAMSTRESSES, AND SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS.

The total number of milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, and sewing machine operators reported in the United States was 506,024, being 18.25 per cent of the whole number of females in the specified occupations. The number of deaths among these was 2,290, or 6.50 per cent of the total deaths of females in the specified occupations.

In the registration area the number of milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, and sewing machine operators reported was 289,893, being 19.64 per cent of the whole number of females in the specified occupations in this area. The corresponding number of deaths was 1,029, or 8.25 per cent of the total deaths of females in the specified occupations, and the death rate was 3.55 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, and sewing machine operators 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.....	159,062	70,429	66,441	18,241	2,201
Per cent at each age.....		44.03	41.54	11.40	1.98
Deaths.....	706	141	317	102	82
Per cent at each age.....		19.97	44.00	22.05	11.61
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	4.41	2.00	4.77	8.88	37.21
Average death rate.....		3.63	9.28	26.51	156.36

This table shows that in each age period the death rate of milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, and sewing machine operators was less than the average rate in all selected occupations.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, and sewing machine operators 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.....	18.03	19.88	17.91	24.22	17.70
Malarial fever.....	4.14	8.75	4.89	.....	4.62
Rheumatism.....	2.41	2.59	2.44	2.09	2.31
Dropsy.....	2.41	3.13	2.41	5.38	1.54
Heart disease.....	25.53	34.38	35.01	32.36	14.02
Consumption.....	115.21	140.03	134.36	153.79	84.66
Diabetes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the nervous system.....	20.50	35.01	31.76	45.75	16.12
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	40.57	66.27	66.26	86.12	23.32
Diseases of the liver.....	4.14	5.63	5.70	5.38	2.91
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	14.14	18.13	17.10	21.53	9.23
Bright's disease.....	10.69	13.75	15.47	8.07	6.03
Other diseases of the urinary system.....	5.52	7.50	8.14	5.38	3.08
Diseases of the bones and joints.....	1.03	1.88	1.02	2.09	.....
Burns and scalds.....	0.34	0.62	0.81	.....	.....
Suicide.....	1.72	1.83	0.81	5.88	1.54
Other accidents and injuries.....	8.62	11.25	11.40	10.77	5.39
Diseases of the female organs of generation.....	4.14	4.38	4.89	2.09	3.85
Affections connected with pregnancy.....	3.79	2.50	2.44	2.09	5.39

It will be seen from this table that in the registration states the death rates of milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, and sewing machine operators were much below the average rates from each specified cause, and that in most cases the rates were higher in the rural districts than in the cities.

## 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 from each of certain specified causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes among milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, and sewing machine operators:

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 .....	69.43	52.48	43.91	42.47	47.87	71.21	83.27
Malarial fever .....	20.96	11.66	8.50	11.58	.....	18.58	28.55
Rheumatism .....	8.73	6.80	5.07	5.79	5.32	9.29	10.31
Dropsy .....	17.03	6.80	7.08	5.79	10.64	6.19	25.38
Heart disease .....	61.14	71.91	77.90	83.01	63.83	59.82	52.34
Consumption .....	321.83	324.59	317.28	318.53	313.83	340.56	344.17
Diabetes .....	1.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.38
Diseases of the nervous system .....	66.81	74.83	79.33	75.20	90.43	65.02	60.27
Diseases of the respiratory system .....	121.40	131.20	150.14	142.86	170.21	89.78	113.40
Diseases of the liver .....	11.35	11.66	12.75	13.51	10.64	9.29	11.10
Ascites .....	0.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.59
Other diseases of the digestive system .....	35.37	39.84	41.08	40.54	42.55	37.15	31.72
Bright's disease .....	20.52	30.13	31.16	36.68	15.96	27.86	12.60
Other diseases of the urinary system .....	11.35	15.55	17.00	19.31	10.64	12.38	7.93
Diseases of the bones and joints .....	3.06	2.92	4.25	3.86	5.32	.....	3.17
Burns and scalds .....	2.62	0.97	1.42	1.93	.....	.....	3.97
Suicide .....	5.24	4.86	4.25	1.93	10.64	6.19	5.55
Other accidents and injuries .....	22.27	24.30	25.50	27.03	21.28	21.67	20.60
Diseases of the female organs of generation .....	12.66	11.66	9.02	11.58	5.32	15.48	13.48
Affections connected with pregnancy .....	18.34	10.69	5.67	5.79	5.32	21.07	24.58

It will be seen from this table that in the United States as a whole the proportions of deaths of milliners dressmakers, seamstresses, and sewing machine operators due to typhoid fever (69.43), malarial fever (20.96), rheumatism (8.73), dropsy (17.03), consumption (321.83), diabetes (1.31), ascites (0.87), burns and scalds (2.62), diseases of the organs of generation (12.66), and affections connected with pregnancy (18.34) were greater than the corresponding proportions in the registration states, and that for each of these causes the proportions were still greater in the remainder of the United States, or nonregistration area.

## SECTION VIII.

### MONTH OR SEASON IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

For the United States as a whole and for the nonregistration areas we have no means of ascertaining with accuracy the influence of differences of temperature, humidity, movements of the atmosphere, etc., in different months or seasons upon either general or special death rates, not only because we have no true death rates based on the ratio of the number of deaths to population for these localities, but also because the method of comparing the number of deaths occurring in any given month or season with the total number of deaths for the year is liable to give misleading results, for the reason that when the records of deaths are collected only by the enumerators at the end of the year the deficiency in the record increases in proportion to the distance in time from the date of the enumeration, with exception of the month most distant from that date. The nature and amount of this error was discussed in the Report on Mortality and Vital Statistics of the Tenth Census, Part I, page xl.

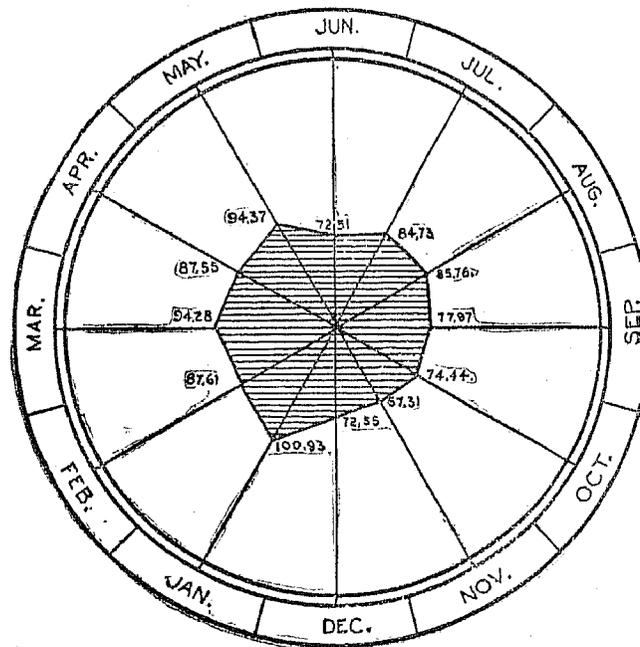
Tables 16 and 17 of Part III of this report give the number of deaths reported in the United States, in each grand group, and in the registration cities, during each month of the census year, with distinction of sex of certain age groups, and of certain causes of death.

The following table shows, for the United States, for the registration cities as a whole, for the white population in the registration cities, and for the colored population in the registration cities the number of deaths reported for each month of the census year and the corresponding proportion in each month per 1,000 of the total of those of whom the month of decease was known, at all ages, and for three age groups, with distinction of sex:

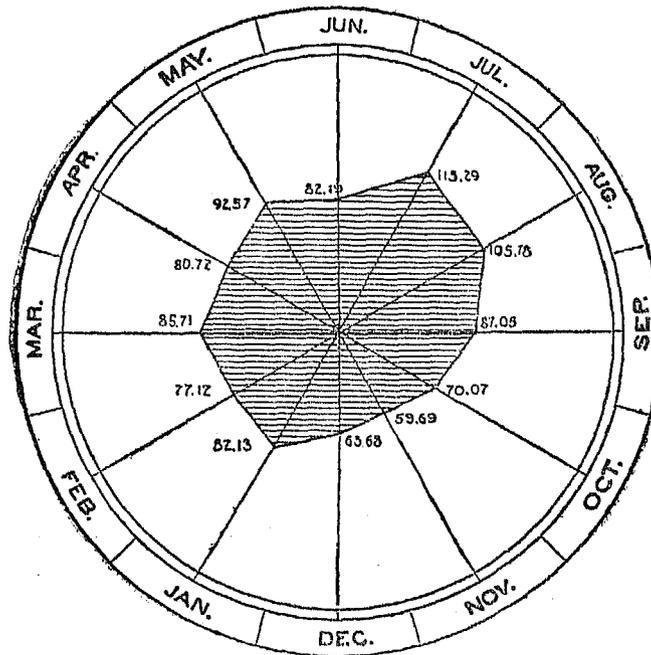
MONTH AND AREA.	ALL AGES.				UNDER 5 YEARS.				5 TO 60 YEARS.				60 YEARS AND OVER.			
	Deaths.		Proportion in each month.		Deaths.		Proportion in each month.		Deaths.		Proportion in each month.		Deaths.		Proportion in each month.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
United States .....	464,330	411,191	.....	.....	167,798	139,764	.....	.....	105,300	184,027	.....	.....	65,891	83,334	.....	.....
Registration cities ..	178,981	156,545	.....	.....	75,864	63,494	.....	.....	75,184	63,893	.....	.....	27,110	28,518	.....	.....
White .....	163,555	142,573	.....	.....	66,278	57,662	.....	.....	67,989	57,637	.....	.....	25,539	26,713	.....	.....
Colored .....	15,426	13,972	.....	.....	6,580	5,832	.....	.....	7,145	6,256	.....	.....	1,577	1,805	.....	.....
JUNE.																
United States .....	33,183	29,243	72.71	72.30	13,503	11,415	81.68	82.81	13,005	12,848	67.69	68.25	6,204	5,208	66.72	63.86
Registration cities ..	14,144	12,278	79.11	78.51	6,887	5,896	90.86	92.04	5,809	4,481	70.73	70.10	1,873	1,852	60.10	65.00
White .....	12,788	11,076	78.27	77.76	6,230	5,286	90.14	91.75	4,783	4,023	69.68	69.86	1,751	1,725	68.64	64.65
Colored .....	1,356	1,202	88.06	89.15	648	610	98.48	104.74	576	468	80.75	78.28	122	127	77.51	70.40
JULY.																
United States .....	38,575	34,965	81.52	84.96	18,566	15,841	111.94	114.01	13,416	12,660	60.88	69.97	6,265	5,537	66.41	67.96
Registration cities ..	17,640	15,722	98.66	100.53	9,946	8,600	131.22	135.57	5,619	4,887	74.87	76.08	1,999	2,212	73.81	77.03
White .....	16,215	14,354	99.24	100.77	9,244	7,929	133.55	137.63	5,035	4,330	74.13	75.19	1,865	2,017	73.11	76.70
Colored .....	1,425	1,368	92.54	98.04	702	671	106.09	115.21	584	527	81.87	84.32	134	165	85.13	91.46
AUGUST.																
United States .....	38,973	34,853	85.39	86.16	17,292	14,796	104.60	107.19	14,574	13,873	75.86	76.08	6,726	5,889	71.30	71.64
Registration cities ..	15,410	13,662	86.19	87.35	7,673	6,608	101.23	104.17	5,609	4,930	75.53	77.23	1,936	2,057	73.83	72.19
White .....	14,109	12,499	86.72	87.75	7,074	6,075	102.20	105.45	5,158	4,446	75.04	77.20	1,896	1,919	73.15	71.90
Colored .....	1,241	1,163	80.59	83.35	599	533	91.03	91.52	511	484	71.64	77.44	120	138	76.24	76.50
SEPTEMBER.																
United States .....	35,622	31,595	78.05	77.69	14,284	12,108	86.40	87.83	14,466	13,533	75.30	74.80	6,400	5,576	68.80	67.82
Registration cities ..	13,675	11,817	76.40	75.55	6,247	5,294	82.42	83.45	5,526	4,022	73.63	72.40	1,820	1,851	67.42	64.96
White .....	12,516	10,748	76.60	75.45	5,711	4,852	82.51	84.22	5,060	4,130	73.74	71.72	1,728	1,720	67.74	64.45
Colored .....	1,156	1,069	75.27	76.61	536	442	81.46	75.89	517	492	72.48	78.72	98	181	62.26	72.62
OCTOBER.																
United States .....	34,030	30,051	74.56	74.20	11,495	9,747	69.58	70.71	15,111	13,860	78.65	76.60	7,097	6,177	75.23	75.15
Registration cities ..	13,348	11,925	74.60	76.25	5,204	4,395	68.66	69.28	5,999	5,159	79.03	80.81	2,089	2,325	77.13	81.60
White .....	12,182	10,842	74.56	76.11	4,744	3,973	68.54	69.90	5,420	4,666	79.80	81.02	1,967	2,163	77.11	81.04
Colored .....	1,166	1,083	75.72	77.62	460	422	69.91	72.40	579	493	81.17	78.89	122	162	77.51	80.80
NOVEMBER.																
United States .....	31,002	26,940	67.93	66.60	9,904	8,191	59.91	59.42	13,878	12,784	72.23	70.66	5,891	5,734	73.08	63.76
Registration cities ..	12,454	10,850	69.00	69.37	4,711	3,907	62.15	65.59	5,690	4,787	74.61	74.99	2,079	2,111	76.76	74.09
White .....	11,416	9,861	69.87	69.23	4,279	3,562	61.82	61.83	5,121	4,302	75.39	74.70	1,957	1,960	76.72	73.44
Colored .....	1,038	989	67.41	70.88	432	345	65.65	69.24	479	485	67.15	77.60	122	151	77.51	83.70

MONTH AND AREA.	ALL AGES.				UNDER 5 YEARS.				5 TO 60 YEARS.				60 YEARS AND OVER.			
	Deaths.		Proportion in each month.		Deaths.		Proportion in each month.		Deaths.		Proportion in each month.		Deaths.		Proportion in each month.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
DECEMBER.																
United States .....	23,270	20,187	72.00	72.10	10,482	8,825	63.41	64.02	15,224	13,839	70.24	70.48	7,229	6,283	76.63	76.44
Registration cities ...	13,981	12,183	78.20	77.90	5,173	4,311	68.25	67.06	6,481	5,401	80.35	84.60	2,264	2,410	83.59	84.67
White .....	12,826	11,104	78.50	78.37	4,735	3,903	68.41	67.75	5,895	4,935	86.79	85.69	2,143	2,271	84.01	85.09
Colored .....	1,155	1,019	75.01	73.03	438	408	66.57	70.05	586	406	82.15	74.56	121	139	76.87	77.05
JANUARY.																
United States .....	46,226	40,624	101.37	100.43	13,796	11,102	83.45	80.54	21,868	19,562	113.82	108.12	10,170	9,695	107.81	117.21
Registration cities ...	19,024	17,522	111.44	112.04	0,512	5,312	85.81	83.74	9,940	8,235	132.50	129.00	3,380	3,911	124.80	137.20
White .....	18,353	16,210	112.33	113.80	5,963	4,798	80.15	83.28	9,180	7,626	134.42	132.42	3,193	3,729	125.17	139.72
Colored .....	1,571	1,312	102.03	94.03	549	514	83.43	88.26	819	600	114.82	97.44	187	182	118.81	100.89
FEBRUARY.																
United States .....	89,681	95,741	86.95	88.36	12,857	10,523	77.77	76.34	17,467	16,022	80.92	83.53	8,941	7,981	94.78	97.09
Registration cities ...	13,749	12,278	76.90	78.51	5,324	4,413	70.24	69.57	6,092	5,393	81.17	84.02	2,256	2,438	83.30	85.56
White .....	12,551	11,211	76.82	78.70	4,841	4,012	69.94	69.64	5,509	4,851	81.11	84.23	2,135	2,309	83.70	86.52
Colored .....	1,198	1,067	77.50	76.47	463	401	73.40	68.85	583	532	81.73	85.12	121	129	76.87	71.51
MARCH.																
United States .....	43,053	38,108	94.33	94.21	14,345	11,638	86.77	84.42	18,404	17,809	96.11	98.43	9,807	8,333	103.06	101.37
Registration cities ...	15,519	13,332	86.80	85.50	0,139	4,947	80.99	77.98	6,093	5,730	89.17	89.80	2,610	2,645	96.37	92.83
White .....	14,108	12,095	86.35	84.91	5,600	4,456	80.91	77.34	5,983	5,117	88.09	88.86	2,458	2,470	96.36	92.88
Colored .....	1,411	1,287	91.64	92.24	539	491	81.91	84.81	710	622	99.54	99.52	162	166	96.57	92.02
APRIL.																
United States .....	89,840	95,520	87.31	87.81	13,380	11,092	80.04	80.46	16,020	16,288	83.07	90.02	9,190	7,835	97.42	95.32
Registration cities ...	14,295	12,298	79.96	78.03	5,855	4,806	77.25	75.70	6,024	5,020	80.20	78.04	2,361	2,411	87.18	84.62
White .....	13,040	11,151	79.81	78.28	5,339	4,334	77.14	75.23	5,417	4,504	79.75	78.21	2,234	2,258	87.58	84.60
Colored .....	1,255	1,147	81.50	82.20	516	472	78.42	81.04	607	516	85.10	82.56	127	163	80.68	84.81
MAY.																
United States .....	42,886	38,858	93.97	94.83	15,471	12,594	93.58	91.36	17,730	17,450	92.28	96.45	9,233	8,013	97.87	97.43
Registration cities ...	14,640	12,430	81.94	79.80	6,125	4,947	80.01	77.08	6,094	5,225	81.19	81.85	2,360	2,270	87.24	79.67
White .....	13,226	11,233	80.95	78.86	5,447	4,432	78.70	76.93	5,512	4,659	81.15	80.90	2,212	2,100	86.71	79.02
Colored .....	1,423	1,247	92.41	89.37	678	515	103.04	83.43	682	506	81.59	90.56	148	101	94.03	89.25

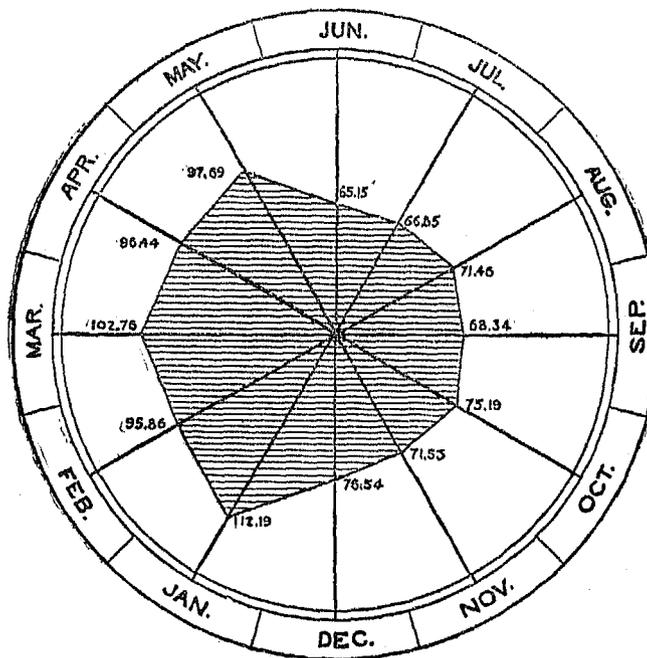
The following diagram indicates the relative proportion of deaths at all ages in the United States in each month of the census year:



The following diagram indicates the relative proportion of deaths under 5 years of age in the United States in each month of the census year:



The following diagram indicates the relative proportion of deaths at 60 years of age and over, excluding those of unknown age, in each month of the census year:



It will be seen from these diagrams that the greatest proportion of deaths in the total occurred in the months of January (100.93), May (94.37), and March (94.28), and that the least proportion occurred in November (67.31), June (72.51), and December (72.55).

In children under 5 years of age the greatest proportion of deaths occurred in July (113.29) and August (105.78), this excess being due to the great prevalence of diarrheal diseases in those months, while the least proportion of deaths in this age group occurred in November (59.69) and December (63.68).

In those 60 years of age and over the greatest proportion of deaths occurred in January (112.19) and in March (102.76), this excess being mainly due to diseases of the respiratory organs, while the lowest proportion occurred in the months of June (65.15) and July (66.85).

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the United States and for each grand group, the number of deaths reported for each month of the census year and also in each of the four seasons, with the proportion of deaths in each month per 1,000 of those of whom the month of decease is known:

AREA, MONTH, AND SEASON.	DEATHS.			PROPORTION.			AREA, MONTH, AND SEASON.	DEATHS.			PROPORTION.		
	All ages.	Under 5 years.	60 years and over.	All ages.	Under 5 years.	60 years and over.		All ages.	Under 5 years.	60 years and over.	All ages.	Under 5 years.	60 years and over.
<b>The United States:</b>							<b>Grand Group 4:</b>						
June.....	62,426	24,018	11,562	72.51	82.10	65.15	June.....	1,475	580	230	78.83	89.52	72.95
July.....	72,940	34,847	11,892	81.73	113.29	66.85	July.....	1,630	612	260	87.11	94.46	82.46
August.....	73,826	32,063	12,615	85.78	105.78	71.46	August.....	1,477	547	205	73.94	84.43	65.02
September.....	67,127	26,492	12,065	77.07	87.05	68.34	September.....	1,538	604	227	82.20	87.05	71.90
October.....	61,681	21,242	13,274	74.44	70.07	75.19	October.....	1,428	464	240	76.32	71.62	78.02
November.....	57,942	18,095	12,623	67.31	59.69	71.53	November.....	1,433	457	262	76.59	70.54	83.10
December.....	62,457	19,307	13,512	72.55	63.68	76.54	December.....	1,498	454	274	75.25	70.07	83.90
January.....	59,890	24,896	19,805	100.93	82.13	112.19	January.....	1,334	505	270	81.98	77.94	85.63
February.....	75,422	23,380	16,022	87.61	77.12	85.86	February.....	1,460	525	242	79.10	81.03	76.75
March.....	81,161	25,983	18,140	94.28	85.71	102.76	March.....	1,703	458	240	81.02	75.32	100.74
April.....	75,360	24,472	17,025	87.55	80.72	94.44	April.....	1,632	529	283	87.22	81.65	89.76
May.....	81,244	28,065	17,246	94.37	92.57	97.69	May.....	1,973	754	308	105.43	116.33	97.68
By seasons:							By seasons:						
June-August.....	209,192	91,333	25,919	243.60	301.26	263.47	June-August.....	4,582	1,730	605	244.88	268.41	220.42
September-November.....	189,150	65,729	37,967	219.72	216.81	215.07	September-November.....	4,399	1,485	735	235.10	229.20	233.11
December-February.....	224,769	67,585	50,239	261.09	222.93	234.53	December-February.....	4,422	1,484	780	236.33	229.65	249.29
March-May.....	237,774	78,520	52,411	276.20	259.00	296.89	March-May.....	5,368	1,771	937	233.68	273.34	297.18
<b>Grand Group 1:</b>							<b>Grand Group 5:</b>						
June.....	4,548	1,487	1,174	73.13	75.06	69.00	June.....	2,287	617	757	75.63	76.60	73.88
July.....	5,838	2,801	1,189	93.88	141.39	69.83	July.....	2,690	994	775	88.95	123.56	75.63
August.....	5,850	2,488	1,331	94.07	125.59	78.23	August.....	2,657	985	753	87.86	122.44	73.48
September.....	5,101	1,928	1,249	82.03	97.32	73.41	September.....	2,634	925	761	87.10	114.98	74.27
October.....	4,780	1,439	1,248	76.86	72.61	79.23	October.....	2,436	630	797	80.55	78.31	77.78
November.....	4,274	1,174	1,221	68.73	59.26	71.76	November.....	2,089	499	750	69.08	62.03	73.19
December.....	4,807	1,244	1,434	77.30	62.80	84.28	December.....	2,267	545	814	74.96	67.74	79.44
January.....	7,412	1,688	2,277	119.19	85.21	133.53	January.....	3,284	663	1,176	108.69	82.41	114.77
February.....	4,772	1,328	1,448	76.74	67.04	85.11	February.....	2,526	523	1,009	83.53	64.89	98.47
March.....	5,075	1,497	1,459	81.61	75.57	85.75	March.....	2,338	510	814	77.31	64.14	82.37
April.....	4,947	1,435	1,480	79.55	72.44	86.99	April.....	2,565	584	956	84.82	73.59	93.30
May.....	4,784	1,301	1,404	70.93	65.67	82.52	May.....	2,468	505	855	81.61	70.23	83.44
By seasons:							By seasons:						
June-August.....	16,236	6,776	3,694	261.08	342.05	217.12	June-August.....	7,634	2,596	2,285	252.44	322.68	222.99
September-November.....	14,154	4,511	3,813	227.62	229.23	224.40	September-November.....	7,159	2,654	2,308	239.73	255.31	225.34
December-February.....	19,991	4,260	5,150	273.22	215.64	303.22	December-February.....	8,077	1,780	2,989	267.60	215.04	292.07
March-May.....	14,896	4,233	4,343	238.08	213.68	265.26	March-May.....	7,371	1,665	2,655	243.74	206.96	250.10
<b>Grand Group 2:</b>							<b>Grand Group 6:</b>						
June.....	10,519	5,687	1,445	83.84	105.53	67.81	June.....	2,212	744	554	64.53	68.77	59.91
July.....	13,052	7,525	1,077	104.03	142.13	78.70	July.....	2,817	1,327	583	82.18	122.67	63.59
August.....	9,807	5,884	1,531	86.93	101.69	71.85	August.....	3,002	1,366	641	87.58	120.72	63.93
September.....	9,101	4,158	1,357	72.54	78.54	63.69	September.....	2,565	970	611	74.83	89.67	66.08
October.....	8,061	3,375	1,624	71.42	63.75	76.22	October.....	2,433	652	653	76.69	69.27	70.62
November.....	8,192	2,976	1,566	65.29	58.21	73.49	November.....	2,346	622	683	68.44	57.50	73.86
December.....	10,025	3,577	1,800	79.90	67.50	84.76	December.....	2,516	689	665	73.40	63.69	71.93
January.....	14,063	4,331	2,734	112.08	81.80	128.51	January.....	3,793	954	1,083	109.78	83.19	117.12
February.....	9,611	3,582	1,781	76.60	67.66	83.58	February.....	3,074	801	940	89.68	74.04	102.63
March.....	10,749	4,135	2,118	85.67	78.10	89.40	March.....	3,398	992	988	99.13	91.70	106.85
April.....	10,124	4,653	1,877	89.69	76.55	88.09	April.....	3,064	862	914	89.30	79.63	102.09
May.....	10,165	4,261	1,792	81.02	80.48	84.10	May.....	3,038	899	883	90.38	83.10	96.03
By seasons:							By seasons:						
June-August.....	34,478	18,496	4,653	274.79	349.35	218.37	June-August.....	8,631	3,377	1,783	234.20	312.16	192.62
September-November.....	26,254	10,560	4,547	293.25	198.49	213.30	September-November.....	7,334	2,214	1,917	213.66	207.43	216.55
December-February.....	33,690	11,499	6,821	268.58	217.02	296.65	December-February.....	9,353	2,444	2,697	272.86	225.92	291.66
March-May.....	31,088	12,449	5,787	247.38	235.14	271.59	March-May.....	8,560	2,753	2,220	278.90	254.36	304.96
<b>Grand Group 3:</b>							<b>Grand Group 7:</b>						
June.....	1,244	546	178	83.50	111.98	72.00	June.....	4,407	1,819	780	61.37	59.92	58.10
July.....	1,225	489	174	87.15	100.29	70.47	July.....	6,077	3,415	781	84.62	112.59	58.17
August.....	1,217	460	188	86.58	94.24	76.14	August.....	6,068	3,565	1,026	92.85	117.44	76.42
September.....	1,151	436	180	81.89	69.42	72.90	September.....	6,033	2,949		81.01	97.15	72.25
October.....	1,072	397	190	76.27	81.42	76.55	October.....	5,424	2,100	1,022	75.53	69.39	80.59
November.....	867	279	156	61.63	57.22	63.18	November.....	4,885	1,844	951	68.02	60.75	70.83
December.....	966	278	222	63.73	57.01	61.81	December.....	5,348	2,023	1,001	74.47	66.64	74.59
January.....	1,071	325	206	76.20	66.65	83.43	January.....	7,899	2,864	1,634	109.90	94.35	121.70
February.....	1,168	326	202	78.83	66.86	81.81	February.....	6,194	2,980	1,291	86.25	78.41	96.16
March.....	1,267	347	238	90.14	71.18	90.40	March.....	6,713	2,655	1,370	93.48	87.49	102.04
April.....	1,216	391	240	85.51	80.19	97.21	April.....	5,928	2,295	1,282	82.55	75.61	95.49
May.....	1,652	662	315	117.53	123.46	127.58	May.....	6,230	2,440	1,258	86.88	80.33	93.70
By seasons:							By seasons:						
June-August.....	3,686	1,495	540	262.24	306.60	218.71	June-August.....	17,152	8,799	2,587	298.84	289.87	192.60
September-November.....	3,080	1,112	526	219.83	228.68	233.04	September-November.....	16,342	6,899	3,003	227.56	227.67	223.67
December-February.....	3,145	929	610	223.75	340.53	247.66	December-February.....	19,441	7,267	3,926	270.71	239.40	292.42
March-May.....	4,135	1,340	793	294.18	274.82	321.18	March-May.....	18,880	7,390	3,910	262.89	233.45	291.23

MONTH OR SEASON IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND PROPORTION IN EACH MONTH, BY GRAND GROUPS—Continued.

AREA, MONTH, AND SEASON.	DEATHS.			PROPORTION.			AREA, MONTH AND SEASON.	DEATHS.			PROPORTION.		
	All ages.	Under 5 years.	60 years and over.	All ages.	Under 5 years.	60 years and over.		All ages.	Under 5 years.	60 years and over.	All ages.	Under 5 years.	60 years and over.
<b>Grand Group 8:</b>							<b>Grand Group 12:</b>						
June.....	7,594	2,946	1,657	75.38	90.57	65.13	June.....	852	269	102	69.52	75.48	67.86
July.....	8,985	4,057	1,770	80.90	124.73	69.93	July.....	830	316	94	69.89	80.88	62.54
August.....	8,223	3,295	1,808	82.32	101.30	71.07	August.....	1,045	388	127	87.32	108.87	84.50
September.....	7,535	2,601	1,743	75.39	82.73	68.51	September.....	1,010	339	129	84.40	95.12	85.83
October.....	7,323	2,133	1,951	73.27	65.58	76.69	October.....	931	293	104	77.80	82.21	69.19
November.....	6,671	1,874	1,818	66.75	57.61	71.46	November.....	790	280	119	66.01	56.12	70.17
December.....	7,303	2,069	1,924	73.07	63.61	75.63	December.....	747	171	86	62.42	47.93	57.22
January.....	10,255	3,520	2,044	102.61	77.47	115.72	January.....	983	261	121	82.14	73.23	80.51
February.....	8,463	2,500	2,416	84.68	70.71	94.07	February.....	1,075	294	136	80.83	62.40	90.49
March.....	9,130	2,652	2,529	91.25	81.53	99.41	March.....	1,288	350	173	107.63	98.20	115.10
April.....	8,996	2,784	2,441	90.01	85.59	95.95	April.....	1,133	311	149	95.09	87.26	99.14
May.....	9,523	3,203	2,430	95.23	92.56	95.52	May.....	1,292	378	163	107.96	106.06	108.45
By seasons:							By seasons:						
June-August.....	24,747	10,293	5,244	247.60	316.60	206.13	June-August.....	2,713	967	323	226.71	271.32	214.90
September-November.....	21,529	6,693	5,512	215.41	295.93	216.67	September-November.....	2,731	832	352	228.21	233.45	234.20
December-February.....	26,021	6,839	7,284	260.35	211.79	286.82	December-February.....	2,805	726	343	234.39	203.70	228.21
March-May.....	27,649	8,642	7,400	276.64	265.09	290.89	March-May.....	3,718	1,039	485	310.69	291.53	322.69
<b>Grand Group 9:</b>							<b>Grand Group 13:</b>						
June.....	3,225	1,394	480	80.50	92.62	72.63	June.....	2,335	1,005	366	74.51	84.83	61.45
July.....	3,266	1,493	452	81.62	99.20	67.55	July.....	2,695	1,386	358	84.19	117.06	60.11
August.....	3,279	1,320	455	81.04	87.71	68.90	August.....	2,651	1,233	300	82.82	104.14	60.40
September.....	2,950	1,187	374	79.72	78.87	55.90	September.....	2,463	1,018	404	76.94	85.98	67.83
October.....	2,802	1,040	455	70.02	60.10	72.49	October.....	2,495	892	401	77.94	75.94	77.40
November.....	2,426	853	395	60.63	56.68	59.03	November.....	2,382	811	470	74.41	68.50	78.91
December.....	2,504	854	416	62.58	56.74	65.66	December.....	2,368	785	470	73.97	66.30	78.01
January.....	3,035	1,028	557	75.85	63.31	83.25	January.....	3,221	991	607	100.02	83.70	111.99
February.....	3,569	1,221	659	89.94	81.13	68.34	February.....	2,845	878	601	88.88	74.16	100.91
March.....	4,117	1,385	795	102.89	92.03	118.82	March.....	3,099	961	642	94.00	81.37	107.79
April.....	3,743	1,246	741	93.54	82.79	110.75	April.....	2,686	919	564	83.01	77.62	94.69
May.....	5,069	2,029	847	126.68	134.82	126.39	May.....	2,811	961	557	87.81	81.17	93.52
By seasons:							By seasons:						
June-August.....	9,770	4,207	1,393	244.16	270.53	208.19	June-August.....	7,731	3,624	1,120	241.51	306.68	188.65
September-November.....	8,178	3,080	1,254	204.47	204.65	187.42	September-November.....	7,340	2,721	1,335	229.80	229.81	224.14
December-February.....	9,123	3,193	1,681	228.56	206.18	218.24	December-February.....	8,434	2,654	1,738	263.47	231.16	291.81
March-May.....	12,929	4,660	2,383	323.10	309.63	350.15	March-May.....	8,596	2,861	1,763	265.72	239.95	296.00
<b>Grand Group 10:</b>							<b>Grand Group 14:</b>						
June.....	2,803	1,111	527	75.56	88.85	64.77	June.....	3,013	1,277	335	66.26	75.24	61.70
July.....	3,107	1,907	569	83.69	109.33	68.82	July.....	3,472	1,632	374	76.35	90.15	68.95
August.....	2,901	1,118	522	78.00	89.41	71.53	August.....	4,032	1,895	370	84.67	109.45	69.32
September.....	2,705	901	563	72.79	72.06	63.93	September.....	4,020	1,687	385	83.41	99.39	70.93
October.....	2,625	864	578	72.25	63.10	71.63	October.....	3,799	1,474	400	83.55	86.84	74.65
November.....	2,489	756	502	66.31	60.38	73.75	November.....	3,262	1,140	490	71.74	67.17	74.85
December.....	2,551	812	507	68.64	64.94	69.68	December.....	3,149	1,022	401	69.25	60.21	73.93
January.....	3,456	1,024	775	92.99	81.89	95.24	January.....	3,853	1,216	487	84.71	71.64	89.79
February.....	3,494	1,105	807	94.02	88.37	99.18	February.....	4,397	1,492	530	96.70	84.97	90.37
March.....	3,954	1,198	940	100.39	95.81	116.26	March.....	4,425	1,449	601	97.81	85.37	110.80
April.....	3,523	1,168	837	94.77	88.61	102.89	April.....	3,771	1,196	558	82.69	79.46	102.88
May.....	3,493	1,141	797	94.12	91.25	97.95	May.....	4,280	1,043	550	94.12	66.80	102.51
By seasons:							By seasons:						
June-August.....	8,816	3,596	1,660	237.22	287.50	205.11	June-August.....	10,517	4,714	1,685	231.29	277.74	200.04
September-November.....	7,973	2,520	1,739	211.84	201.54	213.72	September-November.....	11,081	4,301	1,197	243.69	233.40	229.69
December-February.....	9,501	2,941	2,140	255.65	235.20	264.10	December-February.....	11,398	3,670	1,427	256.66	218.23	293.09
March-May.....	10,974	3,447	2,580	295.29	275.87	317.07	March-May.....	12,470	4,288	1,715	274.37	252.64	316.19
<b>Grand Group 11:</b>							<b>Grand Group 15:</b>						
June.....	3,694	1,468	522	78.17	87.10	71.38	June.....	3,541	1,122	793	65.21	69.04	62.34
July.....	3,696	1,508	522	80.17	89.47	71.38	July.....	4,194	1,737	750	77.33	100.69	58.96
August.....	4,037	1,591	573	87.56	94.40	78.22	August.....	4,721	1,754	956	86.04	107.93	75.15
September.....	3,847	1,591	519	83.44	80.06	70.97	September.....	4,244	1,492	806	78.15	86.27	68.93
October.....	3,511	1,259	569	76.16	74.70	77.81	October.....	3,963	1,687	649	72.08	66.89	74.60
November.....	2,669	873	479	57.89	51.89	65.50	November.....	3,502	912	826	61.49	59.12	65.72
December.....	2,981	946	535	64.66	56.13	73.16	December.....	3,605	964	872	66.39	61.17	69.55
January.....	3,468	1,148	575	75.22	68.11	78.63	January.....	4,951	1,303	1,237	91.17	80.18	97.24
February.....	3,783	1,287	622	82.06	76.36	85.05	February.....	5,373	1,456	1,342	98.94	89.59	105.49
March.....	4,432	1,472	730	96.13	87.34	99.82	March.....	5,651	1,556	1,438	104.06	95.75	113.01
April.....	4,285	1,549	730	92.94	91.91	99.82	April.....	5,044	1,989	1,265	92.89	84.24	90.44
May.....	5,790	2,252	938	125.59	133.62	128.26	May.....	5,514	1,550	1,417	101.54	95.93	111.99
By seasons:							By seasons:						
June-August.....	11,837	4,567	1,616	245.91	270.97	220.98	June-August.....	12,456	4,813	2,499	229.38	283.86	196.45
September-November.....	10,027	3,633	1,567	217.40	215.56	214.28	September-November.....	11,709	3,401	2,651	215.62	209.24	208.40
December-February.....	10,232	3,381	1,732	221.94	200.61	236.84	December-February.....	13,929	3,753	3,461	256.51	236.94	271.28
March-May.....	14,507	5,273	2,398	314.66	312.86	327.91	March-May.....	16,209	4,484	4,120	298.49	275.92	323.87

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND PROPORTION IN EACH MONTH, BY GRAND GROUPS—Continued.

AREA, MONTH, AND SEASON.	DEATHS.			PROPORTION.			AREA, MONTH, AND SEASON.	DEATHS.			PROPORTION.		
	All ages.	Under 5 years	60 years and over.	All ages.	Under 5 years.	60 years and over.		All ages.	Under 5 years.	60 years and over.	All ages.	Under 5 years.	60 years and over.
<b>Grand Group 16:</b>							<b>Grand Group 19:</b>						
June.....	4,034	1,256	876	80.96	58.18	60.98	June.....	971	280	261	59.31	57.55	59.58
July.....	4,454	1,849	748	87.31	85.05	82.07	July.....	975	312	244	59.55	64.13	57.92
August.....	5,406	2,447	934	81.70	113.36	65.01	August.....	1,524	727	280	93.09	149.43	66.40
September.....	4,877	1,704	923	73.70	83.11	94.25	September.....	1,405	583	288	85.82	119.84	68.36
October.....	4,706	1,538	687	72.48	70.78	68.70	October.....	1,284	377	327	78.43	77.49	77.62
November.....	4,553	1,357	1,014	68.81	62.80	70.58	November.....	1,091	266	206	66.83	54.68	70.26
December.....	4,730	1,452	1,035	71.43	67.26	72.95	December.....	1,139	263	319	69.57	52.00	75.72
January.....	7,074	2,035	1,075	106.00	94.27	116.59	January.....	1,654	428	440	101.03	87.98	106.67
February.....	6,842	1,995	1,590	103.40	91.65	111.30	February.....	1,582	400	425	96.63	83.45	100.88
March.....	2,177	1,039	1,069	106.04	100.85	114.09	March.....	1,504	394	425	91.87	80.09	100.88
April.....	6,155	1,873	1,444	93.02	88.77	100.52	April.....	1,617	381	457	98.77	78.31	108.47
May.....	6,233	1,894	1,492	94.20	84.06	103.80	May.....	1,022	468	452	99.08	94.14	107.29
By seasons:							By seasons:						
June-August.....	13,894	5,552	2,558	209.97	257.19	178.06	June-August.....	3,470	1,319	775	211.00	271.12	183.95
September-November.....	14,226	4,670	2,924	214.99	216.75	203.54	September-November.....	3,783	1,226	911	231.08	252.00	216.24
December-February.....	13,646	5,472	4,309	281.79	253.49	299.94	December-February.....	4,375	1,087	1,103	267.24	223.43	283.17
March-May.....	19,465	5,894	4,576	293.26	272.57	318.46	March-May.....	4,743	1,233	1,334	283.72	253.44	310.64
<b>Grand Group 17:</b>							<b>Grand Group 20:</b>						
June.....	975	448	100	74.33	86.35	60.25	June.....	1,001	313	125	68.71	73.91	58.77
July.....	987	513	88	75.25	98.88	48.65	July.....	1,006	322	132	69.03	70.03	62.06
August.....	1,067	477	115	81.34	91.91	63.57	August.....	1,143	432	112	78.45	102.01	52.66
September.....	865	361	107	65.94	69.58	59.15	September.....	1,106	332	158	75.91	78.39	74.28
October.....	927	350	119	70.67	67.46	65.78	October.....	1,054	284	154	72.35	67.06	72.40
November.....	884	328	151	67.39	62.26	83.47	November.....	1,169	281	161	76.12	66.35	75.69
December.....	895	322	131	68.23	62.07	72.42	December.....	1,113	283	180	76.40	66.82	64.03
January.....	1,430	406	216	109.48	95.61	119.40	January.....	1,583	395	237	108.06	93.27	111.42
February.....	1,388	512	200	105.66	98.69	115.53	February.....	1,347	375	236	92.46	88.55	110.95
March.....	1,375	537	227	104.83	103.51	125.48	March.....	1,348	404	190	92.53	95.40	93.56
April.....	1,149	400	168	87.60	78.26	92.87	April.....	1,329	303	214	91.22	82.80	100.61
May.....	1,171	443	169	89.27	85.39	93.42	May.....	1,430	421	210	98.15	99.41	102.90
By seasons:							By seasons:						
June-August.....	3,029	1,438	312	230.92	277.18	172.47	June-August.....	3,750	1,067	809	210.21	251.95	173.48
September-November.....	2,676	1,034	377	204.01	199.31	208.40	September-November.....	3,260	897	473	224.38	211.81	222.38
December-February.....	3,717	1,330	556	283.37	256.36	307.35	December-February.....	4,043	1,053	653	277.51	248.64	307.01
March-May.....	3,695	1,366	564	281.70	287.15	311.77	March-May.....	4,107	1,218	632	281.90	287.60	297.13
<b>Grand Group 18:</b>							<b>Grand Group 21:</b>						
June.....	936	280	53	64.54	74.83	57.05	June.....	1,175	360	182	68.66	79.30	59.81
July.....	727	360	69	73.78	94.77	74.27	July.....	1,211	332	188	70.97	75.13	61.78
August.....	807	378	54	81.90	97.88	58.13	August.....	1,207	368	173	70.73	81.06	56.85
September.....	738	281	62	74.89	72.76	66.74	September.....	1,230	385	183	72.61	84.80	60.14
October.....	686	231	40	69.62	59.81	52.74	October.....	1,301	367	195	76.24	80.84	64.08
November.....	664	246	57	67.98	63.70	61.36	November.....	1,367	353	245	80.11	77.75	80.51
December.....	683	212	83	69.31	54.89	89.34	December.....	1,332	322	267	79.23	70.93	87.74
January.....	1,040	322	102	106.45	85.97	109.80	January.....	1,847	391	383	108.24	86.12	125.80
February.....	884	325	90	89.71	84.15	106.57	February.....	1,587	340	311	93.00	74.89	102.20
March.....	906	381	100	98.03	98.65	107.64	March.....	1,702	437	333	99.74	96.26	109.43
April.....	957	372	110	97.12	96.32	118.41	April.....	1,501	416	285	87.96	91.03	93.60
May.....	1,057	449	91	107.27	116.20	97.95	May.....	1,575	409	298	92.30	102.30	97.93
By seasons:							By seasons:						
June-August.....	2,170	1,033	176	220.22	267.48	189.45	June-August.....	3,593	1,000	543	210.56	233.48	178.44
September-November.....	2,088	758	168	211.89	196.27	180.84	September-November.....	3,997	1,105	623	228.96	243.39	204.73
December-February.....	2,610	869	284	265.48	225.01	305.71	December-February.....	4,786	1,053	961	280.47	231.94	315.81
March-May.....	2,980	1,202	801	302.42	311.24	324.00	March-May.....	4,778	1,322	916	280.00	291.19	301.02

MONTH OR SEASON IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The following table shows, for the aggregate of the registration cities, and for the white and the colored in the same cities, the number of deaths at all ages, and in each of three age groups, in each month of the census year, with distinction of sex, and the corresponding death rates per 100,000 of population:

MONTHS.	ALL AGES.				UNDER 5 YEARS.				5 TO 60 YEARS.				60 YEARS AND OVER.			
	Deaths.		Rate.		Deaths.		Rate.		Deaths.		Rate.		Deaths.		Rate.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
June.....	14,144	12,278	190.34	163.11	6,887	5,896	865.47	754.32	5,309	4,481	85.35	71.36	1,873	1,852	487.63	413.04
White.....	12,738	11,076	182.59	150.40	6,239	5,286	823.47	711.47	4,733	4,023	80.87	68.20	1,751	1,725	475.23	404.75
Colored.....	1,406	1,202	317.32	269.83	648	610	1,700.74	1,577.94	576	458	126.58	129.30	122	127	779.75	572.07
July.....	17,640	15,722	237.39	208.86	9,946	8,600	1,249.89	1,100.27	5,619	4,857	90.33	77.35	1,999	2,212	520.44	493.32
White.....	16,215	14,354	231.53	202.68	9,244	7,629	1,220.09	1,067.90	5,035	4,330	86.03	73.41	1,865	2,047	506.17	480.31
Colored.....	1,425	1,368	333.47	307.10	702	971	1,842.47	1,735.73	584	527	158.70	138.42	134	165	856.45	743.24
August.....	15,410	13,662	207.38	181.50	7,073	6,069	961.25	845.41	5,060	4,930	91.13	78.51	1,986	2,057	517.05	458.76
White.....	14,169	12,499	202.31	176.49	7,074	6,075	933.68	817.66	5,168	4,446	88.13	75.37	1,866	1,919	508.44	450.27
Colored.....	1,241	1,163	290.41	261.08	699	993	1,572.14	1,378.76	892	484	138.91	127.13	120	138	766.07	621.62
September.....	13,675	11,817	184.03	156.99	6,247	5,294	785.05	677.30	5,526	4,622	88.84	73.61	1,826	1,851	475.40	412.81
White.....	12,516	10,748	178.71	151.77	5,711	4,852	753.78	653.05	5,009	4,130	85.59	70.92	1,728	1,720	468.09	403.58
Colored.....	1,159	1,069	271.22	239.98	536	442	1,406.79	1,143.96	517	492	140.54	129.23	98	131	626.36	500.00
October.....	13,348	11,925	179.03	158.42	5,204	4,395	653.97	562.20	5,999	5,159	96.44	82.16	2,080	2,325	543.87	518.53
White.....	12,182	10,812	173.94	153.00	4,744	3,973	626.15	534.74	5,429	4,606	92.61	79.10	1,967	2,163	533.85	507.52
Colored.....	1,166	1,083	272.86	243.12	460	422	1,207.32	1,091.62	570	493	157.40	129.49	102	102	773.75	729.73
November.....	12,451	10,859	167.59	144.14	4,711	3,907	592.02	499.85	5,600	4,787	96.03	76.24	2,070	2,111	541.27	470.89
White.....	11,410	9,801	163.00	139.21	4,279	3,592	584.77	479.43	5,121	4,302	87.50	72.93	1,957	1,900	531.14	459.89
Colored.....	1,038	989	242.91	222.02	432	345	1,133.83	892.44	479	485	130.21	127.39	122	151	779.75	680.18
December.....	13,981	12,183	188.15	161.85	5,173	4,311	630.03	551.54	6,481	5,401	104.19	86.01	2,204	2,410	539.43	537.48
White.....	12,826	11,161	183.14	157.64	4,735	3,903	624.96	525.32	5,895	4,935	100.72	83.66	2,143	2,271	581.62	532.87
Colored.....	1,155	1,019	270.03	228.75	438	408	1,149.58	1,055.41	586	466	159.30	122.40	121	139	773.96	626.13
January.....	19,024	17,522	268.13	232.77	6,512	5,312	813.35	679.01	9,940	8,235	159.94	131.15	3,380	3,011	879.98	872.24
White.....	18,353	16,210	262.06	228.89	5,963	4,798	787.04	645.79	9,130	7,626	156.00	129.29	3,193	3,729	866.59	874.97
Colored.....	1,571	1,312	367.64	294.53	549	514	1,440.91	1,329.01	810	609	222.64	159.96	187	187	1,195.59	819.82
February.....	13,749	12,278	185.03	163.11	5,924	4,413	699.05	561.59	6,092	5,383	97.03	85.73	2,250	2,438	587.35	543.73
White.....	12,551	11,211	179.21	158.30	4,841	4,012	638.95	539.99	5,509	4,851	94.13	82.24	2,195	2,309	570.45	541.78
Colored.....	1,198	1,067	280.35	239.53	483	401	1,267.68	1,097.90	583	532	158.48	139.73	121	120	779.30	581.08
March.....	15,519	13,382	208.85	177.78	6,139	4,947	771.47	632.91	6,693	5,739	107.00	91.40	2,610	2,045	679.51	589.89
White.....	14,108	12,005	201.44	170.79	5,600	4,456	730.13	599.75	5,983	5,117	102.23	86.75	2,458	2,479	667.11	581.67
Colored.....	1,411	1,287	330.19	288.91	539	491	1,414.66	1,270.11	710	622	193.01	163.87	152	190	971.40	747.75
April.....	14,205	12,298	192.37	163.38	5,855	4,800	735.78	614.87	6,024	5,020	90.84	79.95	2,961	2,411	614.08	537.71
White.....	13,040	11,151	186.19	157.46	5,889	4,334	704.08	583.33	5,417	4,504	92.56	79.36	2,234	2,259	606.32	521.82
Colored.....	1,255	1,147	293.69	257.48	516	472	1,354.30	1,220.96	607	516	165.01	135.53	127	153	811.71	689.19
May.....	14,640	12,460	197.14	165.79	6,125	4,947	769.71	632.01	6,094	5,225	97.97	83.21	2,360	2,270	614.42	566.20
White.....	13,226	11,233	188.85	158.61	5,447	4,432	718.03	596.52	5,512	4,659	94.18	78.99	2,212	2,109	600.35	494.85
Colored.....	1,414	1,227	339.00	279.93	678	515	1,773.48	1,332.20	582	566	158.21	148.07	148	161	945.98	725.23

In the above table the irregularity of the rates for the colored shows that the numbers are too small to give any definite results.

For the white males under 5 years of age it will be seen that the highest death rate occurred in July, from which time there was a regular fall until the month of November, when it again began to increase, but irregularly, a sharp increase occurring in the months of May and June.

Among those 60 years of age and over, on the other hand, by far the highest death rate occurred in January, and the lowest in June and December.

## SECTION IX.

### LOCALITY IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The agencies to which great differences in the mortality of different localities are chiefly due are (1) sex, age, and racial characteristics of the population; (2) density of population in connection with poverty; (3) occupations of the population; (4) meteorological conditions; (5) altitude and soil drainage; (6) epidemics; (7) migration.

These agencies overlap and complicate each other to a considerable extent, and it is usually very difficult, and often impossible, to distinguish the influence each has had in producing the final result.

The factor of migration exerts a very considerable influence on the mortality of certain localities in the United States, but it is an influence of which it is practically impossible to accurately estimate the degree or amount. In certain parts of the country great changes may take place in the population within the limits of a single year. Persons who have contracted a disease, such as consumption, or typhoid fever, or malarial fever, in one locality, die in another, and perhaps quite a remote, locality, and it is especially necessary to bear this in mind in considering the number of deaths from consumption which occur in certain regions to which persons suffering from this disease go to secure the benefits of climate.

Special attention is given in this report to the mortality statistics of the registration cities of the United States, and to comparison of the data obtained from them with corresponding data derived from what is called the "rural portion" of the registration states, by which is meant that portion of these states not included in cities of 5,000 inhabitants and upward.

Part II of this report is devoted to a discussion of the mortality statistics of the 28 cities of the United States having a population of 100,000 and upward on June 1, 1890, and for each of these cities the number of deaths in each ward during the census year is given, with distinction of certain causes (Table 3) and with corresponding death rates (Table 4).

In addition to the record of deaths for the census year, the record of deaths for the 5 preceding years was obtained for the state of New Jersey, for what is called "The metropolitan district", including New York city, Brooklyn, and Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester counties in the state of New York, and Hudson and Essex counties and the cities therein, and Passaic city and Paterson in New Jersey; for the District of Columbia; and for the cities of Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia. This record was added to the census year record for these localities, giving what is referred to in this report as the "6-year record", being for the 6 years ending May 31, 1890, the tables relating to it being Tables 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 in Part IV.

In discussing the ratios of deaths to population for different causes, or in relation to color, sex, etc., these ratios are usually given in this report, for the following groups of localities, for the census year, namely: the registration area as a whole; the registration cities; the registration states; the cities in the registration states; the rural districts of the registration states; the registration cities in the nonregistration states; the metropolitan district.

A description of these areas, and others for which data are given in this report, will be found in the Appendix.

The data for calculating similar death rates for the individual registration states and cities are given in the tables, and some of these rates for the smaller areas are also given, especially in Part II, for each city of 100,000 inhabitants and upward.

With the exception of the registration cities, and of wards in the larger cities, the smallest unit of area employed in the tables of deaths is either the county, or what is called a "state group", being a group of counties having certain common characteristics of altitude, climate, etc. For each county and for each "state group" a table has been given in the Compendium of the Eleventh Census, Part II, Table 3, showing the total number of deaths reported as having occurred during the census year with distinction of color, nativity, of those occurring in children under 5 years of age, and of those due to certain causes, including scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria and croup, typhoid fever, malarial fever, diarrheal diseases, cancer and tumor, consumption, pneumonia, and childbirth and puerperal diseases.

For the registration cities and for each ward in certain cities, for each county and for each state group in the registration states, for each state, and for the United States, the data as to population, number of births during the census year, and the number of deaths in persons under 1 and under 5 years of age, and at all ages, with the corresponding death rates, are given in Table 1, Part I of this report.

For the counties in the nonregistration states, which include the greater part of the area of the United States, the figures given in the Compendium table above referred to are too incomplete and too small to permit of the calculation of useful ratios from them, the "state group" being the smallest unit of area for which even the ratio of number of deaths from a particular cause to the number of deaths from all causes is of any value.

The grouping of the counties into "state groups", and of the state groups into "grand groups" is shown in map No. 1.

The compilations for the state groups have been consolidated by states to permit of comparison with state statistics of deaths, past or future, and they have also been consolidated by what are called "grand groups" whose boundaries are determined by topographical peculiarities and not by state lines.

These state and grand groups correspond to those used in the reports on the mortality and vital statistics of the Tenth Census, the divisions having been made by Mr. Henry Gannett, geographer for both censuses, whose description of the characteristics of each group was given in volume xi of the Tenth Census Reports, and is also given as an appendix to this report.

The following table shows, for each grand group, the population, with distinction of sex, and for certain grand groups, of color, with the state groups composing each grand group, and the registration cities therein. The counties forming the several state groups are given in the Appendix above referred to:

GRAND GROUPS AND COMPONENT STATE GROUPS.	Population.	Registration cities.	GRAND GROUPS AND COMPONENT STATE GROUPS.	Population.	Registration cities.
GRAND GROUP 1. North Atlantic coast: Connecticut, 1. Maine, 1. Massachusetts, 1. New Hampshire, 1. Rhode Island.	Total..... 3,164,906 Males..... 1,544,553 Females..... 1,620,443	Bridgeport, Danbury, Meriden, Middletown, New Haven, New London, Norwich, Waterbury, Lowell, Amesbury, Andover, Arlington, Attleboro, Beverly, Boston, Brockton, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Danvers, Dedham, Everett, Fall River, Framingham, Gloucester, Haverhill, Hyde Park, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Marblehead, Marlboro, Medford, Melrose, Middleboro, Natick, New Bedford, Newburyport, Newton, North Attleboro, Peabody, Plymouth, Quincy, Revere, Rockland, Salem, Somerville, Stoneham, Taunton, Wakefield, Waltham, Waretown, Weymouth, Woburn, Concord, Dover, Manchester, Nashua, Portsmouth, Newport, Pawtucket, Providence, Woonsocket.	GRAND GROUP 4. Gulf coast: Alabama, 1. Florida. Louisiana, 1. Mississippi, 1. Texas, 1.	Total..... 1,323,400 Males..... 669,170 Females.. 657,230 White..... 793,490 Males..... 404,855 Females..... 388,635 Colored..... 529,910 Males..... 264,321 Females..... 265,589	Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston.
GRAND GROUP 2. Middle Atlantic coast: Delaware. District of Columbia. Maryland, 1. New Jersey, 1. New York, 1. Virginia, 1.	Total..... 5,499,913 Males..... 2,720,638 Females.. 2,778,075 White..... 4,921,168 Males..... 2,444,977 Females.. 2,476,131 Colored..... 578,805 Males..... 284,061 Females.. 294,744	Wilmington, Washington, Baltimore, Atlantic city, Bayonne, Bordentown, Bridgeton, Burlington, Camden, Elizabeth, Gloucester city, Harrison, Hoboken, Jersey city, Long Branch, Millville, Newark, New Brunswick, Orange, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Rahway, Salem, Town of Union, Brooklyn, Edgewater, Flushing, Long Island city, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, New York, Nyack, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Yonkers.	GRAND GROUP 5. Southeastern hills and plateaus: Connecticut, 2. Maine, 2. New Hampshire, 2. New York, 2. Vermont.	Total..... 1,810,632 Males..... 911,597 Females.. 905,035	Hartford, Rockville, Willimantic, Adams, Athol, Blackstone, Chicopee, Clinton, Pittsburg, Gardner, Crafton, Holyoke, Leominster, Milford, Montague, North Adams, Northampton, Palmer, Pittsfield, Hantsburg, Southbridge, Spencer, Springfield, Ware, Webster, Worcester, Westboro, Westfield, Keene, Glens Falls, Little Falls, Malone, Ogdensburg, Brattleboro, Burlington, Rutland.
GRAND GROUP 3. South Atlantic coast: Georgia, 1. North Carolina, 1. South Carolina, 1.	Total..... 1,027,821 Males..... 511,724 Females.. 516,097 White..... 470,524 Males..... 236,647 Females.. 233,877 Colored..... 557,297 Males..... 275,077 Females.. 282,220	Savannah, Charleston.	GRAND GROUP 6. Central Appalachian region: Maryland, 2. New Jersey, 2. New York, 3. Pennsylvania, 1.	Total..... 2,791,785 Males..... 1,422,400 Females.. 1,369,295	Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Phillipsburg, Trenton, Kingston, Middletown, Newburg, Port Jervis, Altoona, Scranton.
			GRAND GROUP 7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes: Illinois, 1. Indiana, 1. Michigan, 1. New York, 4. Ohio, 1. Wisconsin, 1.	Total..... 4,455,529 Males..... 2,280,508 Females.. 2,160,021	Chicago, Laporte, Manchester, Muskegon, Detroit, Batavia, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Jamestown, Leroy, Lockport, Medina, Niagara Falls, Oswego, Rochester, Tonawanda, Watertown, Cleveland, Toledo, Milwaukee.

GRAND GROUPS AND COMPONENT STATE GROUPS.	Population.	Registration cities.	GRAND GROUPS AND COMPONENT STATE GROUPS.	Population.	Registration cities.
<b>GRAND GROUP 8.</b> Interior plateau: New York, 5. North Carolina, 2. Pennsylvania, 2. Virginia, 2.	Total ..... 6,542,954 Males..... 3,258,466 Females .. 3,284,488 White ..... 5,780,595 Males..... 2,890,121 Females ..... 2,890,474 Colored ..... 753,359 Males..... 368,345 Females ..... 385,014	Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Canandaigua, Cohoes, Corning, Cortland, Elmira, Geneva, Gloversville, Greenbush, Hoosic Falls, Hornellsville, Hudson, Ithaca, Johnson, Lansingburg, Matteawan, Norwich, Olean, Oneida, Oneonta, Poughkeepsie, Rome, Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Seneca Falls, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, West Troy, Whitehall, Raleigh, Allegheny, Erie, Norristown, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Reading, Titusville, York, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Richmond.	<b>GRAND GROUP 13.</b> North Mississippi River belt: Illinois, 2. Iowa, 1. Minnesota, 1. Missouri, 1. Wisconsin, 2.	Total ..... 2,444,692 Males..... 1,262,408 Females .. 1,182,284	Davenport, Dubuque, Keokuk, Muscatine, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Stillwater, St. Louis city, Lucasso.
<b>GRAND GROUP 9.</b> Southern Central Appalachian region: Alabama, 2. Georgia, 2. Kentucky, 1. North Carolina, 3. South Carolina, 2. Tennessee, 1. Virginia, 3. West Virginia, 1.	Total ..... 3,354,847 Males..... 1,698,920 Females .. 1,655,918 White ..... 2,844,585 Males..... 1,438,480 Females ..... 1,406,099 Colored ..... 510,262 Males..... 260,443 Females ..... 249,819	Birmingham, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Knoxville.	<b>GRAND GROUP 14.</b> Southwest Central region: Arkansas, 2. Louisiana, 3. Missouri, 2. Texas, 2. Indian territory.	Total ..... 4,034,129 Males..... 2,003,145 Females .. 1,940,984 White ..... 3,214,973 Males..... 1,630,649 Females ..... 1,584,324 Colored ..... 819,156 Males..... 412,400 Females ..... 406,660	Fort Smith, Cleburne, Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio.
<b>GRAND GROUP 10.</b> Ohio River belt: Indiana, 2. Kentucky, 2. Ohio, 2. West Virginia, 2.	Total ..... 2,709,838 Males..... 1,363,905 Females .. 1,345,933 White ..... 2,537,019 Males..... 1,286,904 Females ..... 1,270,055 Colored ..... 152,819 Males..... 76,941 Females ..... 75,878	Evansville, Louisville, Paducah, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Dayton, Hamilton, Portsmouth.	<b>GRAND GROUP 15.</b> Central Region plains and prairies: Indiana, 3. Kentucky, 4. Ohio, 3. Tennessee, 4.	Total ..... 4,872,426 Males..... 2,471,520 Females .. 2,400,906 White ..... 4,469,895 Males..... 2,271,764 Females ..... 2,198,131 Colored ..... 402,531 Males..... 199,762 Females ..... 202,769	Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Columbus, Springfield, Nashville.
<b>GRAND GROUP 11.</b> Southern Interior plateau: Alabama, 3. Georgia, 3. Mississippi, 2. South Carolina, 3. Tennessee, 2.	Total ..... 4,061,035 Males..... 2,023,362 Females .. 2,037,723 White ..... 1,890,678 Males..... 945,054 Females ..... 944,724 Colored ..... 2,170,407 Males..... 1,077,408 Females ..... 1,092,999	Montgomery, Augusta, Jackson.	<b>GRAND GROUP 16.</b> Prairie region: Illinois, 3. Iowa, 2. Kansas, 1. Minnesota, 2. Missouri, 3. Nebraska, 1. North Dakota, 1. South Dakota, 1. Wisconsin, 3.	Total ..... 7,155,454 Males..... 3,730,106 Females .. 3,425,348	Aurora, Galesburg, Jacksonville, Ottawa, Peoria, Rockford.

GRAND GROUPS AND COMPONENT STATE GROUPS.	Population.	Registration cities.	GRAND GROUPS AND COMPONENT STATE GROUPS.	Population.	Registration cities.
GRAND GROUP 17. Missouri River belt: Iowa, 3. Missouri, 4. Nebraska, 2. North Dakota, 2. South Dakota, 2.	Total ..... 1,257,092 Males..... 674,124 Females .. 582,968	Council Bluffs, Kansas city, Omaha.	GRAND GROUP 20. Cordilleran region: Arizona. California, 1. Colorado, 2. Idaho. Montana, 2. Nevada. New Mexico, 2. Oregon, 1. Utah. Washington, 1. Wyoming, 2.	Total ..... 1,404,108 Males..... 846,450 Females .. 557,748	Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno.
GRAND GROUP 18. Region of the Western plains: Colorado, 1. Kansas, 2. Montana, 1. Nebraska, 3. New Mexico, 1. North Dakota, 3. Oklahoma. South Dakota, 3. Texas, 3. Wyoming, 1.	Total..... 923,987 Males..... 518,200 Females.. 405,787	Denver.			
GRAND GROUP 19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest: Michigan, 2. Minnesota, 3. Wisconsin, 4.	Total ..... 1,570,209 Males..... 837,368 Females .. 741,901		GRAND GROUP 21. Pacific Coast region: California, 2. Oregon, 2. Washington, 2.	Total ..... 1,284,380 Males..... 744,897 Females .. 539,480	Alameda, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, San Jose.

Table 1 in Part I of this report gives for each registration city and for each ward in certain cities; for each county and each state group in the registration states; for each state, and for the United States, the number of deaths reported during the census year as caused by scarlet fever, typhoid fever, malarial fever, diphtheria, diarrheal diseases, consumption, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough, cancer and tumor, heart disease and dropsy, affections connected with pregnancy, diseases of the liver, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the urinary organs, old age, stillborn, all other causes, and unknown causes, with distinctions of sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity.

Table 2 in Part I of this report gives the same information for each state, for the total registration area, for the registration cities, for the sum of the registration states, for the cities in the registration states, for the rural districts of the registration states, for the registration cities in the nonregistration states, and for the nonregistration area, with distinction of birthplaces of mothers.

The influence upon the health of the inhabitants of considerable areas of the country exerted by peculiarities of topography, drainage, climate, etc., is indicated to some extent by Table 3, Part I, of this report, which shows for each state group, each grand group, and for the United States the number of deaths reported from each of certain causes or groups of causes during the census year, and the number of deaths from each cause or group of causes per 1,000 of the total deaths from known causes for the same period.

The division of the country into grand groups is shown in map No. 1. Each grand group is made up of a number of state groups, and a list of the counties comprising each state group, arranged by states in alphabetical order, is given in the Appendix, pages 497 to 511.

In the subsequent remarks on each grand group are included the descriptions by Mr. Henry Gannett, geographer of the census, together with notes on the peculiarities of climate, density of population, etc., and reference is made to some of the causes of death which were either more than usually prevalent or the reverse for each locality.

The first four of these grand groups, which comprise the whole Atlantic and Gulf coasts, possess primarily a sea climate. In this region, to a greater or less extent, the extremes of heat and cold are lessened and mitigated by the presence of that great balance wheel of temperature, the ocean.

The atmosphere is moister and, as a rule, the rainfall is greater than that of the country farther inland. This region, however, varies in its different parts very greatly in respect to temperature and surface in such a manner as to produce very decided differences in its relations to certain causes of death.

The general characteristics of the several grand groups, with the comment upon particular causes of death therein, are given below.

## GRAND GROUP—NORTH ATLANTIC COAST REGION.

This comprises a strip of land from 50 to 75 miles wide along the coast of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The surface is mainly undulating and hilly, becoming less varied toward the south. The coast is bold and rocky in Maine, but mostly sandy and low in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. There is comparatively little swamp or undrained land. The mean annual temperature is 40° to 50° F. The mean annual rainfall is from 40 to 50 inches. The mean elevation is from 100 to 500 feet, sloping toward the shore.

The average density of population was 165.84 persons to the square mile, being highest in Massachusetts (451.18) and lowest in Maine (49.83). The colored population formed less than 2 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was 26.27 per cent of the whole, being highest in Rhode Island (30.77 per cent) and lowest in Maine (12.16 per cent).

The principal causes to which were attributed more than the average number of deaths out of the whole number reported during the census year for this group are diphtheria, cholera infantum, old age, consumption, hydrocephalus, cancer, diabetes; diseases of the nervous system, especially apoplexy and paralysis; diseases of the circulatory system, especially diseases of the heart; bronchitis, Bright's disease, and drowning, especially on the coasts of Maine and Connecticut. Whooping cough caused more than the average proportion of deaths in Rhode Island and in the coast regions of Maine and Connecticut.

The causes of death for which the proportion was decidedly lower for this grand group than for the United States are measles, scarlet fever, enteric fever; diarrheal diseases, except cholera infantum; malarial fever, childbirth and puerperal diseases, diseases of the spleen, homicides, and burns and scalds. The proportion of stillbirths was slightly above the average in this region, being greatest in Massachusetts and Connecticut and so low in Maine as to make it probable that the reports on this point from this state are very incomplete.

In general the relative prevalence of different diseases in this grand group in 1890 corresponded very nearly to that shown for 1880, and the remark then made that a partial explanation of the unusual prevalence of certain causes of death in this region was the greater proportion of death of persons of advanced age in the population applies also to the figures derived from the present census. (a)

## GRAND GROUP 2.—MIDDLE ATLANTIC COAST REGION.

This includes a strip of land comprising the coast counties of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The climate is somewhat milder than that of Grand Group 1. The surface is low and sandy, and along the New Jersey coast we find characteristic sandy reefs, shoreward from which are lagoons, succeeded by extensive areas of swamp. Farther inland the country is low, nowhere rising more than 100 feet above the level of the sea. The mean annual temperature is from 45° to 50° F. in the northern portion, and 55° to 60° in the southern portion. The mean annual rainfall is from 45 to 55 inches.

The average density of population was 236.14 to the square mile, being highest in the District of Columbia (3,839.87) and lowest in Virginia (49.45). In New York it was 1,568.62. In the northern part the colored population was below 3 per cent of the whole, while in the southern part it formed nearly 37 per cent of the population. The foreign population was 25.39 per cent, being highest in New York (36.67) and lowest in Virginia (1.62).

The following are the causes to which were attributed a decidedly greater proportion of deaths per 1,000 of deaths from known causes during the census year than was the case for the whole United States: cholera infantum; alcoholism, chiefly due to excessive prevalence in New York city; inanition, especially in Delaware, the District of Columbia, and in Maryland, and there occurring chiefly among the colored infants; stillbirths, especially in the District of Columbia, New York city, and on the coast of New Jersey; debility and atrophy, especially in Delaware and the District of Columbia; consumption, especially in Delaware, the District of Columbia, and on the coast of Virginia among the colored population; hydrocephalus, especially in the cities of New York and New Jersey; apoplexy, bronchitis, and pneumonia, especially in New York city; and Bright's disease, especially in New York city.

The proportion of deaths from the following causes was below the average: measles, enteric fever, malarial fever, old age, cancer, dropsy, diseases of the heart, diseases of the female organs of generation, childbirth, diseases of the bones and joints, and accidents and injuries.

The proportion of deaths due to different causes in this region is influenced to a great extent by the presence in it of large cities, such as New York and Brooklyn, and in the southern part by the presence of a large proportion of colored population.

<sup>a</sup> See Tenth Census Reports, volume xii, page xi.

## GRAND GROUP 3.—SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST REGION.

This includes the coast counties of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, with extensive reefs inclosing large bays and sounds. A large proportion of the area is low and swampy. It includes those portions of the states above mentioned which lie below what is called the "fall line"—that is, the line which forms the boundary of the metamorphic region. The mean annual temperature is from 60° to 65° F. The mean annual rainfall is from 50 to 60 inches.

The average elevation above the sea is less than 100 feet. The average density of population in this group was 25.08, being highest in South Carolina (32.70) and lowest in Georgia (16.09). The foreign population formed less than 1 per cent of the whole, being highest in Georgia (2.28 per cent) and lowest in North Carolina (0.25 per cent). The colored population was over 50 per cent of the total.

The large proportion of the colored population explains many of the peculiarities of this region as regards the proportions of deaths due to various causes. The following causes gave a greater proportion of the whole number of deaths reported than the average for the United States: diarrheal diseases, malarial fever, venereal diseases, parasitic diseases, scrofula and tabes, consumption, dropsy, tetanus and trismus nascentium, pleurisy, dentition, childbirth, burns and scalds, exposure and neglect, gunshot wounds, and homicides.

The following are the causes from which the proportions of deaths reported were less than the average: measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, alcoholism, inanition, cancers and tumors, diabetes, diseases of the circulatory system, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys, and diseases of the bones and joints.

Diphtheria was more prevalent in Georgia than in North Carolina, and much more so than in South Carolina. The proportion of deaths due to enteric fever was much above the average in North Carolina and below it in South Carolina. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was very high in Georgia and also high in the coast region of North Carolina. The proportion of deaths due to consumption was greatest in the coast region of South Carolina and least in Georgia. The proportion of deaths due to cancer was greatest in North Carolina and least in South Carolina. The proportion of deaths due to tetanus and trismus nascentium was much greater in South Carolina. The proportion of deaths due to pneumonia in the coast region of North Carolina was decidedly greater than in Georgia or South Carolina. The proportion of deaths due to heart disease was high in North Carolina, but below the average in the coast regions of Georgia and South Carolina.

## GRAND GROUP 4.—GULF COAST REGION.

This region includes the entire state of Florida and the coast counties of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. In Florida and Louisiana a large portion is uninhabited swamp land. The mean annual temperature is from 70° to 75° F.; the mean annual rainfall is over 55 inches. The elevation above the sea is less than 100 feet, with the exception of a small part of interior northern Florida, where it is from 100 to 500 feet.

The average density of population was 12.31 to the square mile, being highest in Louisiana (29.97) and lowest in Texas (7.21). The colored population in this group formed 40.18 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was 7.49 per cent of the whole, being highest in Texas (13.66) and lowest in Mississippi (3.85).

In this region the presence of a large proportion of colored population accounts for many of the peculiarities in the proportions of death due to various causes. The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of deaths are chiefly diarrheal diseases, malarial fever, venereal diseases, alcoholism, debility, dropsy, tetanus and trismus nascentium, dentition, Bright's disease, gunshot wounds, and homicides.

The following are the causes from which the proportion of deaths was reported as being less than the average for this region, namely, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, enteric fever, consumption, cancer, diabetes, apoplexy and paralysis, bronchitis, pneumonia, and diseases of the bones and joints.

The proportion of deaths due to diphtheria was much greater in the southern portions of Louisiana and Mississippi than it was in the coast regions of Alabama, Florida, or Texas. Enteric fever caused a greater proportion of deaths in Florida and the coast regions of Mississippi than in the southern parts of Alabama, Louisiana, or Texas. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was greatest in Mississippi and least in Florida. The proportion of deaths due to childbirth was very large in Florida and on the Gulf coast of Texas, but below the average on the coast of Alabama.

## GRAND GROUP 5.—NORTHEASTERN HILLS AND PLATEAUS.

Grand Groups 5, 6, and 9, include the area of highlands stretching from northeast to southwest, which has generally received the name of the Appalachian region. It comprises the broken, hilly country of Maine, the White mountains of New Hampshire, and the Green mountains of Vermont, the hills of central Massachusetts and

of northern Connecticut, the Adirondacks and Catskills of New York, the multitudinous ridges and ranges of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama.

The northeastern Appalachian region, or Grand Group 5, includes all that portion of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut not comprised in the coast strip, with all of Vermont and the northern portion, including the Adirondacks, of New York. The area is by no means all strictly mountainous country, but includes also a large amount of hilly, broken country. It was originally covered with dense forests, which have in the settled portions been largely cut away. The climate is severe, being affected comparatively little by the sea, and the mean annual temperature over most of this area is less than 45° F. In some parts, although not the most thickly settled ones, it falls below 40° F. The annual rainfall is from 35 to 45 inches. The elevation is mostly above 500 feet and in considerable parts rises to mountains from 3,000 to 5,000 and even 6,000 feet in height.

The average density of population was 33.36 to the square mile, being highest in Massachusetts (134.23) and lowest in Maine (10.41). The colored population formed only 0.59 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was 19.37 per cent of the whole, being greatest in Massachusetts (27.06) and least in Maine (11.51 per cent).

The large proportion of persons of advanced age in the living population in this region exercise a decided influence on the proportion of deaths due to certain forms of diseases of advanced life. The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: diphtheria, cholera infantum, old age, consumption, cancer, tumors, diabetes, apoplexy and paralysis, diseases of the heart, pneumonia, and Bright's disease.

The proportion of deaths due to diphtheria was greatest in Connecticut and Vermont and least in the northern part of Maine, which is the reverse of the conditions which prevailed in 1880. The proportion of deaths due to consumption was greatest in Maine and least in New Hampshire. The proportion of deaths reported as due to old age was very large throughout this group, and especially so in New Hampshire and Vermont.

The causes of death in this grand group to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are mainly as follows: measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, enteric fever, diarrheal diseases, malarial fever, tetanus and trismus nascentium, convulsions, affections connected with pregnancy, diseases of the bones and joints, and gunshot wounds and homicides. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was very small in this entire region.

#### GRAND GROUP 6.—THE CENTRAL APPALACHIAN REGION.

This comprises the Catskill region of southeastern New York, the central portion of Pennsylvania, and the western part of Maryland, and chiefly consists of narrow parallel ridges, with singularly uniform crests, broken by few gaps, and rising from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the narrow valleys separating them, which, in their turn, are from 500 to 1,000 feet above the sea. The mean annual temperature is from 40° to 45° F. The mean annual rainfall is from 35 to 40 inches.

The density of population was 77.31 persons to the square mile. The proportion of colored population was 1.68 per cent of the whole. The proportion of the foreign population was 13.84 per cent, being greatest in New Jersey (20.75) and lowest in Maryland (5.35).

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of deaths reported during the census year are as follows: scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera infantum, cancer; diseases of the nervous system, especially apoplexy, paralysis, and convulsions; diseases of the heart, diseases of the respiratory system, Bright's disease, and accidents and injuries.

The proportion of deaths due to scarlet fever was large in Pennsylvania and small in New Jersey. The proportion of deaths due to diphtheria was very large in the central portion of Pennsylvania and comparatively small in New Jersey. The proportion of deaths due to enteric fever was below the average in the Maryland and Pennsylvania portions of this region, and much below it in New Jersey and New York. The proportion of stillbirths was very large in New Jersey, and so small in New York as to make it certain that the reports as to this cause of death in this region are very incomplete. The proportion of deaths due to apoplexy and paralysis was very large in New Jersey and New York, and the same was the case for diseases of the heart. The proportion of deaths due to pneumonia was greatest in New York and in the central region of Pennsylvania, and least in New Jersey. The proportion of deaths due to Bright's disease was large in Maryland, where also the proportion of deaths due to childbirth was above the average. The proportion of deaths attributed to railroad accidents was remarkably large throughout this region, being greatest in the central region of Pennsylvania and next to this in Maryland. The proportion of deaths due to gunshot wounds and homicide was small.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed less than the average proportion of deaths reported are as follows: measles, enteric fever, diarrheal diseases, malarial fever, consumption, tetanus and trismus nascentium, and childbirth.

## GRAND GROUP 7.—REGION OF THE GREAT NORTHERN LAKES.

This comprises those parts of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin which border on the Great Lakes, and it partakes to a certain extent of the characteristics of the Atlantic Coast region. These large bodies of fresh water undoubtedly exert a very considerable influence upon the climate in moderating its extremes. The mean annual temperature in the southern part of this region is from 45° to 50° F., and in the northern portion from 40° to 45° F. The mean annual rainfall is from 30 to 40 inches, except in northern Michigan, where it is only from 20 to 25 inches. The elevation is nowhere above 500 feet.

The density of population was 87.01 persons per square mile, being highest in Illinois (838.73) and lowest in Michigan (34.09). The colored population formed less than 1 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was 32.71 per cent of the whole, being highest in Illinois (40.18 per cent) and lowest in Indiana (24.05 per cent).

The causes of death in this region to which are attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera infantum, inanition, convulsions, bronchitis, and railroad accidents.

The proportion of deaths due to diphtheria was very large in the lake region of Indiana, and was above the average in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Illinois, and was decidedly below the average in the lake region of New York. The proportion of deaths due to scarlet fever was greatest in the lake region of Indiana. The proportion of deaths due to diarrheal diseases was large in the lake region of Illinois, owing to the prevalence of these affections in the city of Chicago. The proportion of deaths due to cancer and tumor was very large in the lake region of Indiana. The large proportion of deaths due to convulsions occurred chiefly in Wisconsin, Ohio, and Illinois. The proportion of deaths due to diseases of the heart was above the average in the lake region of New York, and below it throughout the rest of this region. The proportion of deaths due to pneumonia was greatest in the lake region of New York, where it was about the average of the United States, and was least in Wisconsin and in Michigan. The proportion of deaths due to childbirth was above the average in Michigan and in Indiana. The proportion of deaths due to suicide was above the average in Illinois, i. e., in the city of Chicago. The proportion of deaths reported as due to old age was large in New York and small in Illinois and Indiana.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: measles, whooping cough, enteric fever, malarial fever, scrofula and tabes, consumption, dropsy, diseases of the circulatory system, pneumonia, Bright's disease, and diseases of the bones and joints.

The proportion of deaths reported as due to consumption was least in Chicago, and greatest in Michigan and Wisconsin. The proportion of deaths due to typhoid fever was above the average in Chicago, and decidedly below it in Wisconsin.

## GRAND GROUP 8.—THE INTERIOR PLATEAU.

This comprises that portion of the plain stretching from the base of the Appalachians eastward which includes parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, and also, on the west side of the Appalachians, the plateau country of central New York and western Pennsylvania. It consists of three regions, which are not contiguous, namely, (1) the western parts of New York and Pennsylvania, (2) the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania, and (3) the central portions of Virginia and North Carolina. The characteristics of the second of these regions, so far as returns of deaths are concerned, are largely due to the fact that it contains the cities of Philadelphia and Reading. These regions have little that is characteristic in climate or surface; lying, as they do, between the Appalachians and the Atlantic Coast region on one hand and the lake region on the other, they partake to a certain extent of the climate of both. The surface is broken and hilly, but nowhere rises into mountains. The group is an upland country originally covered with forests, which have been in great part cut away. It contains comparatively little water surface or swamp land. The mean annual temperature is from 45° to 50° F. The annual rainfall is from 40 to 45 inches in that part east of the Appalachians; from 30 to 35 in the northern portion.

The density of population was 85.88 persons to the square mile, being highest in Pennsylvania (174.76) and lowest in North Carolina (40.81). The colored population formed 2 per cent of the whole in New York and Pennsylvania, and over 40 per cent in Virginia and North Carolina.

The foreign population formed 12.84 per cent of the whole, being highest in Pennsylvania (17.63 per cent), and lowest in North Carolina (0.22 per cent).

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported are scarlet fever, enteric fever, debility, old age, cancer; diseases of the nervous system, especially apoplexy, paralysis, and convulsions; diseases of the heart, and railroad accidents.

The causes of death to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, malarial fever, diseases of the respiratory system, childbirth, diseases of the bones and joints, and gunshot wounds and homicides.

The proportion of deaths due to diphtheria was small in the interior of North Carolina and Virginia. The proportion of deaths due to enteric fever was very large in North Carolina and in Pennsylvania, and was below the average in New York and Virginia. The proportion of deaths due to diarrheal diseases was extremely large in North Carolina. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was above the average in Virginia and North Carolina, but much below it in the other parts of this region. The proportion of deaths due to old age was large in New York and Virginia, and small in North Carolina. The proportion of deaths attributed to consumption was large in Virginia and North Carolina, and below the average in the other portions of this region. The proportion of deaths attributed to cancer was large in New York and small in Virginia. The proportion of deaths due to apoplexy and paralysis was much greater in New York than in North Carolina, and the same was the case with regard to diseases of the heart. Bronchitis caused more than an average proportion of deaths in New York, and a comparatively small proportion in Virginia and North Carolina. The proportion of deaths due to Bright's disease was above the average in New York and Pennsylvania, and much below the average in North Carolina. The proportion of deaths due to burns and scalds was much above the average in Virginia and North Carolina.

#### GRAND GROUP 9.—SOUTHERN CENTRAL APPALACHIAN REGION.

This region is a continuation of Grand Groups 5 and 6, passing to the southwest. It includes portions of Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. In Virginia and West Virginia the character of the country is very similar to that of Grand Group 6, but as we proceed southward there is a gradual rise in the ridges, and a tendency to break up into peaks, which in North Carolina develops to the highest degree, presenting in the western part of that state a complex of mountains, rising without much apparent system to heights of from 6,000 to 6,700 feet. In Virginia and farther southward the feature which was outlined in Pennsylvania becomes very characteristic, namely, the great valley occupied in northern Virginia by the Shenandoah, farther south by the branches of the New river and the heads of the Tennessee, and in Tennessee by the river of that name. This forms a great depression which, throughout the whole region, is traversed by numberless minor ranges and ridges, while it is limited on either side by higher ranges, represented in North Carolina by the mountains of the western part of that state, while the western boundary of the belt is the Cumberland range or plateau. In Georgia and Alabama these ranges gradually fade out and disappear. The mountains of this region rise from 1,000 to 6,700 feet above the sea, and the valleys are at elevations varying from 500 to 2,000 feet.

The temperature of the habitable portions of this region varies with the altitude and the latitude, but nowhere is the mean annual temperature much higher than 55° F., and it falls below 40° in the higher country. This region is covered with heavy forests of pine and hard wood. The mean annual rainfall is from 35 to 45 inches in the northern half, and from 50 to 60 inches in the southern half.

The density of population was 32.31 persons to the square mile, being highest in Georgia (42.69), and lowest in West Virginia (23.35). The colored population was over 15 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was less than 1 per cent of the whole, except in Alabama and Georgia, in neither of which did it exceed 2 per cent.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: measles, whooping cough, cerebro-spinal fever, enteric fever, diarrheal diseases, scrofula and tabes, consumption, dropsy, croup, diseases of the spine, and gunshot wounds and homicides.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: scarlet fever, diphtheria, debility and atrophy, old age, cancer, apoplexy, tetanus and trismus nascentium, convulsions, diseases of the heart, bronchitis, pneumonia, Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys, and childbirth.

The proportion of deaths due to diphtheria was above the average in North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, and was very small in Georgia and Alabama. The proportion of deaths due to whooping cough was very large in Kentucky and West Virginia. The proportion of deaths from enteric fever was above the average throughout the whole of this region, being greatest in North Carolina and South Carolina. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was much above the average in Alabama and South Carolina, and much below it in North Carolina and West Virginia. The proportion of deaths attributed to consumption was greatest in Tennessee and West Virginia, and was below the average in North Carolina. The proportion of deaths due to pneumonia was slightly above the average in Alabama, and below it in the other parts of this section, being least in Kentucky. The proportion of deaths due to urinary calculus was above the average in this region, being especially large in North and South Carolina. The proportion of deaths due to childbirth was above the average in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia. The proportion of deaths due to gunshot wounds was very large in Kentucky, and that from homicide was greatest in Alabama.

## GRAND GROUP 10.—THE OHIO RIVER BELT.

This group includes those parts of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia which border on the Ohio river. It is an area of broken country, becoming more and more diversified in the upper part of the river. For the most part the rivers flow in deep, narrow valleys bordered by high bluffs and broken hills. The area of bottom land is limited. The mean annual temperature is from 45° to 55° F. The annual rainfall is from 45 to 50 inches. The elevation is less than 500 feet from the mouth of the Ohio river to Cincinnati, and above this point it is from 500 to 1,000 feet.

The density of population was 77.28 persons to the square mile, being highest in Ohio (94.68) and lowest in Indiana (61.94). The colored population was below 4 per cent of the total north of the Ohio river, and above 9 per cent south of that stream. The foreign population was 8.71 per cent of the total, being highest in Ohio (10.64 per cent) and lowest in West Virginia (3.51 per cent).

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported are: measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, enteric fever, scrofula and tabes, consumption, diseases of the stomach, and diseases of the spine.

The causes of death to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: scarlet fever, diarrheal diseases, malarial fever, bronchitis, pleurisy, Bright's disease, and childbirth.

The proportion of deaths due to measles was greatest in Kentucky and West Virginia. The proportion of deaths due to diphtheria was greatest in Ohio. The proportion of deaths due to whooping cough was unusually great in West Virginia. The proportion of deaths due to enteric fever was also very great in West Virginia, and was above the average in Indiana and Kentucky, but below it in Ohio. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was somewhat above the average in Indiana, but below it in the rest of this region. The proportion of stillbirths was above the average in Kentucky and in Ohio. The proportion of deaths attributed to consumption was greatest in West Virginia, and was decidedly above the average in all parts of this group. The proportion of deaths attributed to diseases of the heart was above the average in Ohio, and below it in the remaining portions of this group. The proportions of deaths attributed to pneumonia was greatest in Indiana. Diseases of the digestive organs caused more than an average proportion of deaths in Indiana and Ohio. Urinary calculus caused more than the average proportion of deaths in Indiana and Ohio. The greatest proportion of deaths from childbirth occurred in West Virginia, where also diseases of the spine caused the greatest proportion of deaths. Burns and scalds caused more than the average proportion of deaths in West Virginia and in Indiana, the proportion being below the average in the remaining portions of this group.

## GRAND GROUP 11.—SOUTHERN INTERIOR PLATEAU.

This includes the section of the Atlantic plain which extends across South Carolina and Georgia, with the region in central Alabama and Mississippi lying between the Appalachian region and the Gulf Coast belt. It is for the most part level and heavily timbered, principally with pine, a large extent of the surface being what is popularly known as "pine barrens". It has a warm climate, and during the summer the temperature rises much higher than on the coast. The mean annual temperature is from 60° to 70° F. The annual rainfall is heavy, being from 50 to 60 inches. The elevation is for the most part below 1,000 feet.

The density of population was 31.81 persons per square mile, being highest in South Carolina (41.77) and lowest in Mississippi (27.26). The colored population formed about 50 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was less than one-half of 1 per cent in each state in this group.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: measles, whooping cough, enteric fever, diarrheal diseases, malarial fever, scrofula and tabes, dropsy, croup, pneumonia and pleurisy, diseases of the digestive system, urinary calculus, childbirth; and accidents and injuries, especially burns and scalds, gunshot wounds, and homicides.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera infantum, inanition, debility, old age, consumption, hydrocephalus, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the heart, bronchitis, and Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys.

The proportion of deaths due to measles was large in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and but slightly above the average in South Carolina and Tennessee. The proportion due to diphtheria was much below the average throughout this group, being highest in South Carolina. The proportion of deaths due to enteric fever was large throughout this region, being highest in Georgia and Tennessee. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was also large, especially in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama. The proportion of deaths due to consumption was above the average in Tennessee and South Carolina, and below it in the remaining portion of this group. The proportion of deaths due to pneumonia was below the average in Alabama, and much above the average in Tennessee and Mississippi. The proportion of deaths due to childbirth and puerperal septicæmia was large throughout this region, being greatest in Georgia. The proportion of deaths due to gunshot wounds and homicide was greatest in South Carolina and in Georgia.

## GRAND GROUP 12.—SOUTH MISSISSIPPI RIVER BELT.

Along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers lie narrow belts characterized by a considerable extent of low bottom land with rich, deep, moist soil. All this region that borders the lower Mississippi from the neighborhood of the coast to the mouth of the Ohio is included in this group, and has very characteristic features. It includes the river counties of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. It is an alluvial bottom land, lying very low with relation to the river, and subject to overflow. The drainage is poor, and there are large areas of swamp land and stagnant water. Vegetation is very rank, being almost tropical in its luxuriance. The mean annual temperature is from 60° to 70° F. The annual rainfall is from 50 to 55 inches. The elevation is between 100 and 500 feet.

The density of population was 33.56 persons to the square mile, being highest in Tennessee (73.65) and lowest in Arkansas (21.94). The colored population was about 65 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was 1.43 per cent of the whole, being less than 1 per cent in all of the states excepting Tennessee, where it was 3.03 per cent.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: measles, whooping cough, diarrheal diseases, malarial fever, scrofula, dropsy, tetanus and trismus nascentium, pneumonia, childbirth; and accidents and injuries, especially drowning, gunshot wounds, and homicide.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, inanition, stillbirths, debility, old age, consumption, cancer, diabetes, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the kidneys, and diseases of the bones and joints.

The proportion of deaths reported as due to enteric fever was above the average in Kentucky and below it in the rest of the group. Diarrheal diseases appear to have been most fatal in Louisiana and Tennessee. The proportion of deaths reported as due to malaria was very large throughout the group, except in Kentucky, where it was about the average; it was greatest in Arkansas and Mississippi. The proportion of deaths due to consumption was above the average in Kentucky and Tennessee, and below it in the rest of the group. The proportion of deaths due to tetanus and trismus nascentium was very high in Louisiana. The proportion of deaths due to pneumonia was greatest in Kentucky. The proportion of deaths due to urinary calculus was greatest in Arkansas. The proportion of deaths due to childbirth was large throughout this group, especially so in Louisiana and Mississippi.

## GRAND GROUP 13.—NORTH MISSISSIPPI RIVER BELT.

This extends from the mouth of the Ohio to the head of the Mississippi river, including portions of Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota on the western, and of Illinois and Wisconsin on the eastern bank. The mean annual temperature is from 40° to 45° F. in the northern portion, and 50° to 55° F. in the southern portion. The annual rainfall is from 30 to 40 inches in the northern part, and from 40 to 50 inches in the southern part. The elevation in the southern portion is less than 500 feet, and rises toward the north to points from 500 to 1,000 feet.

The density of population was 53.51 persons to the square mile, being highest in Missouri (76.04), and lowest in Wisconsin (34.53). The proportion of the colored population was below 4 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was 22.14 per cent of the whole, being highest in Minnesota (35.34 per cent), and lowest in Illinois (13.04 per cent).

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: diphtheria, malarial fever, inanition, stillbirths, debility, cancer, tetanus and trismus nascentium, convulsions, bronchitis, pneumonia, diseases of the digestive system, and suicide.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: measles, whooping cough, enteric fever, consumption, dropsy, apoplexy and paralysis, diseases of the heart, Bright's disease, childbirth, and gunshot wounds and homicide.

The proportion of deaths due to diphtheria was below the average in Missouri, and it increased toward the north, becoming very large in Iowa and Minnesota. The proportion of deaths due to typhoid fever was above the average in Illinois and Minnesota, and below it in the rest of this region. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was large in Illinois and Missouri, and very small in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The proportion of deaths due to consumption was below the average throughout this region, being least in Minnesota. The proportion of deaths due to cancer was decidedly above the average in Wisconsin and Iowa. The proportion of deaths due to tetanus and trismus nascentium was very large in Missouri. The proportion of deaths due to diseases of the heart was above the average in Iowa and in Wisconsin, and below it throughout the rest of this group. The proportion of deaths due to diseases of the respiratory organs was above the average in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The proportion of deaths due to childbirth was large in Wisconsin, and slightly above the average in Illinois.

## GRAND GROUP 14.—SOUTHWEST CENTRAL REGION.

This includes the northwestern part of Louisiana, the southern part of Missouri, all of Arkansas (except such portions of these states as belong to the south Mississippi river belt), and central Texas. It is mainly upland, and, with the exception of parts of Texas, is heavily timbered. In Louisiana it is traversed by a narrow strip of bottom land along the Red river. A considerable part of this region in Missouri and Arkansas is occupied by the Ozark hills, which rise 2,500 feet or more above the sea level, or 2,000 feet above the surrounding country. The mean annual temperature is from 60° to 70° F. The annual rainfall is from 35 to 50 inches. The elevation is from 100 to 500 feet, with some peaks rising above 2,500 feet.

The average density of population in this group was 16.15 persons per square mile, being highest in Missouri (24.69), and lowest in Oklahoma (1.59). The colored population formed about 20 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was 3.80, being highest in Texas (5.87) per cent, and lowest in Louisiana (0.67 per cent).

The causes of death in this region to which more than the average proportion of the deaths reported were attributed are as follows: smallpox, measles, enteric fever, diarrheal diseases, malarial fever, erysipelas, tetanus and trismus nascentium, croup, pneumonia, diseases of the digestive system, especially diseases of the liver; childbirth and puerperal septicemia; and accidents and injuries, especially gunshot wounds and homicides.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: scarlet fever, diphtheria, inanition, stillbirths, debility, old age, consumption, cancer, diabetes, apoplexy and paralysis, diseases of the heart, bronchitis, and Bright's disease, and other diseases of the kidneys.

The proportion of deaths due to diphtheria was very small in this region. The proportion of deaths due to enteric fever was greatest in Arkansas; and it was above the average in this region, except in Louisiana, where it was decidedly below it. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was greatest in Louisiana and Arkansas. The proportion of deaths due to consumption was above the average in Indian territory, but below it throughout the rest of this region. The proportion of deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system was small throughout the whole of this group. The proportion of deaths due to pneumonia was especially large in the Indian territory, but was above the average throughout the whole of this region. The proportion of deaths due to childbirth was greatest in Illinois, in Texas, and in Arkansas. The proportion of deaths due to old age was small throughout this region, being greatest in Louisiana, where it was but little below the average.

## GRAND GROUP 15.—CENTRAL REGION, PLAINS AND PRAIRIES.

This includes the plateau running across the northern part of Ohio and Indiana, and the central portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, and is essentially what is left of the eastern portion of the Mississippi valley after taking from it other characteristic regions. The surface is for the most part undulating, presenting neither the dead level of the prairies on the one hand, nor the broken character marking the western foot hills of the Appalachians on the other. The timber which originally covered it has been largely cut away. The mean annual temperature is from 50° to 60° F. The mean annual rainfall is from 40 to 45 inches. The elevation is from 500 to 1,000 feet.

The density of population was 57.89 persons per square mile. The colored population formed less than 9 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was 5.23 per cent, being highest in Ohio (8.63 per cent) and lowest in Kentucky (0.97 per cent).

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, enteric fever, scrofula, consumption, diabetes, diseases of the nervous system, and diseases of the spine.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: diphtheria, diarrheal diseases, malarial fever, stillbirths, debility, convulsions, bronchitis, pneumonia, and childbirth.

The proportion of deaths due to measles was large in Kentucky, and below the average in Indiana and Ohio. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was above the average in Tennessee and Kentucky, and below it in Indiana and Ohio. The proportion of deaths due to consumption was greatest in Tennessee and Kentucky; and least in Ohio, but still above the average. The proportion of deaths due to cancer was above the average in Ohio, and below it in Kentucky and Tennessee. The proportion of deaths due to heart disease and dropsy was above the average in Ohio, and below it in the rest of this region. The proportion of deaths due to pneumonia was slightly above the average in Kentucky, and below it in the other states in this group. The proportion of deaths due to Bright's disease was above the average in Ohio, and decidedly below it in Tennessee. The proportion of deaths due to urinary calculus was above the average in all parts of this region, especially so in Tennessee. The proportions of deaths due to diseases of the spine and gunshot wounds was greatest in Kentucky, and that from homicide was greatest in Tennessee.

## GRAND GROUP 16.—THE PRAIRIE REGION.

This comprises most of the state of Illinois, the southern part of Wisconsin, nearly all of Iowa, southern Minnesota, the northern part of Missouri, the eastern half of Kansas, and a considerable portion of Nebraska, with that part of the Dakotas lying east of the Missouri belt. Though not entirely treeless, forests cover but a small portion of the area, and these are distributed along the water courses, on the faces of bluffs, and the tops of knolls. The surface is nearly level, except where cut or scored by streams. The soil is deep, extremely fertile, and generally very retentive of moisture. Originally there were larger areas of swamp land and standing water than at present. The mean annual temperature is from 50° to 55° F. in the southern part, and 40° to 45° in the northern part. The mean annual rainfall is from 35 to 40 inches in the eastern part, and from 20 to 25 inches in the western part. The elevation is from 500 to 1,600 feet in the eastern portion, gradually rising from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in the west.

The density of population was 26.46 persons per square mile, being highest in Illinois (46.91) and lowest in North Dakota (4.30). The colored population was below 2 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was 16.88, being highest in North Dakota (45.34 per cent) and lowest in Missouri (3.43 per cent).

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: scarlet fever, diphtheria; croup, pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory system; diseases of the digestive organs, childbirth, diseases of the spine, and accidents and injuries.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: diarrheal diseases, malarial fever, stillbirths, debility, diseases of the nervous system, and diseases of the heart.

The proportion of deaths due to enteric fever was above the average in Missouri, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota, and below it in the rest of this region. The proportion of deaths due to diarrheal diseases was above the average in Minnesota and North Dakota. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was above the average in Kansas, and much below it in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The proportion of stillbirths reported was small throughout this region, except in Missouri, where it was above the average. The proportion of deaths due to consumption was above the average in Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and below it in the rest of this region, being least in Nebraska. The proportion of deaths due to diseases of the heart was above the average in Wisconsin and Iowa, and below it in the rest of this region. The proportion of deaths due to pneumonia was above the average in South Dakota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, and Minnesota, and below it in the rest of the states in this region. The proportion of deaths due to childbirth was large in South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, and Wisconsin. The proportion of deaths due to gunshot wounds and homicide was highest in Missouri.

## GRAND GROUP 17.—THE MISSOURI RIVER BELT.

This comprises a narrow strip across Missouri, with portions of eastern Nebraska, western Iowa, and the central part of the Dakotas, including in the main a broad area of bottom land of deep, rich soil, subject to overflow in the southern portion. Higher up the river, in the Dakotas, we enter the subhumid section of the country, the atmosphere being drier and the rainfall less. The mean annual temperature is from 40° to 45° F. in the northern part, and from 50° to 55° in the southern part. The mean annual rainfall is from 10 to 20 inches in the northern part, and from 30 to 40 in the southern part. The elevation is from 500 to 1,000 feet in the southern and central portions, 1,500 feet in South Dakota, and 2,000 feet in North Dakota.

The density of population was 18.18 persons to the square mile. The colored population formed 5.76 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was 15.16 per cent of the whole, being highest in North Dakota (37.07 per cent) and lowest in Missouri (8.79 per cent).

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, enteric fever, scrofula, diabetes; croup, pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory organs, childbirth, and gunshot wounds.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: diarrheal diseases, malarial fever, debility, old age, consumption, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the heart, and Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys.

The proportion of deaths due to diphtheria was very large in Iowa, Nebraska, and North Dakota, but was below the average in Missouri. The proportion of deaths due to cerebro-spinal fever was much above the average in Iowa, North Dakota, and Nebraska. The proportion of deaths due to enteric fever was greatest in Nebraska, and it was decidedly below the average in North Dakota. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was above the average in Missouri, and below it throughout the rest of this region. The proportion of stillbirths was high in Missouri. The proportion of deaths due to consumption was very large in North Dakota and in South Dakota, but was below the average in the rest of this region. The proportion of deaths reported as due to croup was very high in Iowa. The greatest proportion of deaths due to pneumonia occurred in Missouri. The proportion of deaths due to childbirth was large in North and South Dakota. The proportion of deaths due to gunshot wounds and homicides was greatest in North Dakota, and was also above the average in Nebraska.

## GRAND GROUP 18.—REGION OF THE WESTERN PLAINS.

This extends westward from the border of the prairie region, including parts of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Montana, and New Mexico. The characteristics of the prairie region are here intensified in every particular. The timber is scarce, being found only along the water courses. The surface is a monotonous rolling expanse, covered only with sparse clumps of bunch grass, cactus, yucca, and other plants characteristic of a dry climate. The mean annual temperature varies from 65° to 70° F. in the southern part, and from 40° to 45° in the northern portion. The mean annual rainfall is from 10 to 20 inches. (The rainfall is in general below 20 inches. Indeed, this isohyetal line may be taken in general terms as the boundary line between this and the prairie region, although in the north the cooler climate and small evaporation tend to throw the boundary westward, while the reverse condition in the south tends to throw it eastward.) The extremes of temperature in this region are great, being exceeded only in the still more arid region farther west. The elevation is 1,500 feet in the eastern portions, rising to 4,000, 5,000, and 6,000 feet in the west.

The density of population was 2.12 persons to the square mile, being highest in Kansas (5.64) and lowest in Montana (0.26). New Mexico, North Dakota, and Texas had also less than 1 person per square mile. The colored population was less than 2 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was 14.64 per cent, being highest in North Dakota (38.46 per cent) and lowest in New Mexico (5.26 per cent).

The causes of death in this region to which are attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, enteric fever, cholera infantum, pneumonia, childbirth; and accidents and injuries, especially gunshot wounds and homicide.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: malarial fever, inanition, debility, old age, consumption, cancer, hydrocephalus, dropsy; diseases of the nervous system, especially apoplexy, paralysis, and tetanus and trismus nascentium; diseases of the heart, and Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys.

The proportion of deaths due to specific contagious and infectious diseases was very high in this region, especially in New Mexico. The proportion of deaths due to diphtheria was very large in New Mexico, South Dakota, and Wyoming, being below the average only in Oklahoma. The proportion of deaths due to enteric fever was very large in Colorado and comparatively small in Montana. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was above the average in Kansas and Texas and very much above it in Oklahoma. The proportion of deaths due to consumption was much above the average in Montana and slightly above it in South Dakota, and for the rest of this region it was below the average. The proportion of deaths due to pneumonia was much above the average in Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado, and it was low in North Dakota. The proportion of deaths due to diseases of the heart was small throughout the whole of this region. The proportion of deaths from childbirth was very high in North Dakota, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. The proportion of deaths due to gunshot wounds was greatest in North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Montana. The proportion of deaths attributed to homicide was greatest in Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

## GRAND GROUP 19.—HEAVILY TIMBERED REGION OF THE NORTHWEST.

This comprises parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. It is heavily timbered and well watered, containing large numbers of small lakes and considerable areas of swamp, especially in Wisconsin and Minnesota. This large water surface, together with the dense forests, tends to give to this region a moist atmosphere, although the rainfall is not great. The mean annual temperature is from 40° to 50° F., and below 40° in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. The mean annual rainfall is from 30 to 40 inches. The elevation is from 1,000 to 1,500 feet.

The density of population was 15.98 persons per square mile, being highest in Michigan (39.78) and lowest in Minnesota (4.58). The colored population was below 1 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was 24.95 per cent of the whole, being highest in Minnesota (45.77 per cent) and lowest in Michigan (16.06 per cent).

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal fever, cholera infantum, old age, cancer, diseases of the heart, diseases of the digestive system, Bright's disease, childbirth, diseases of the spine, and accidents and injuries.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: malarial fever, inanition, stillbirths, debility, convulsions, and diseases of the respiratory system.

The proportion of deaths due to diphtheria was greatest in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The proportion of deaths due to enteric fever was decidedly above the average in Minnesota, and was about the average for the rest of this group. The proportion of deaths due to diarrheal diseases was decidedly above the average in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was small throughout this group, being lowest in Minnesota. The proportion of deaths due to old age was above the average in Michigan and Wisconsin, and below it in Minnesota. The proportion of deaths due to consumption was above the average in Minnesota, and below it in Wisconsin. The proportion of deaths due to cancer was greatest in Michigan. The proportion of deaths due to tetanus and trismus nascentium was small throughout this group.

#### GRAND GROUP 20.—THE CORDILLERAN REGION.

This includes the region westward from the east base of the Rocky mountains to the Cascades and Sierra Nevada, consisting mainly of a high plateau crowned by a succession of mountain ranges forming systems of a greater or less degree of complexity. It comprises Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and portions of Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, California, Oregon, and Washington. The climate is arid, the rainfall is small, and the extremes of temperature are great between summer and winter and day and night. As a general thing, the mountains only are timbered, the valleys and level country being covered with herbaceous plants characteristic of an arid climate. The slopes are everywhere amply sufficient to insure good drainage, and therefore swamps and stagnant water are rare. The mean annual temperature is from 40° to 50° F. in the northern and central portions, and from 60° to 65° in the southern portion. The mean annual rainfall is below 10 inches in the central and southwestern portions, and somewhat greater in the eastern and northern portions. The elevation is from 4,000 to 10,000 feet and over.

The density of population was 1.56 persons to the square mile, being highest in California (3.71) and lowest in Nevada (0.42). In Arizona and Wyoming it was also below 1 to the square mile. The colored population formed 5.29 per cent of the whole. The foreign population was 23.07 per cent of the whole, being highest in Montana (33.66 per cent) and lowest in New Mexico (8.33 per cent).

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal fever, typhoid fever, alcoholism, childbirth; and accidents and injuries, especially gunshot wounds, homicide, and suicide.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: measles, whooping cough, stillbirths, debility, old age, consumption, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the heart; diseases of the respiratory system, especially bronchitis and pneumonia; and Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys.

The proportion of deaths due to diphtheria was very large in New Mexico and Utah, and was below the average in California and Oregon. The proportion of deaths due to enteric fever was large in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Wyoming, being greatest of all in Washington; it was below the average in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and California. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was above the average in Arizona, New Mexico, and Washington, and below it throughout the rest of this region. The greatest proportion of deaths due to alcoholism was reported in Nevada, California, and Arizona. The proportion of deaths attributed to consumption was above the average in California, and decidedly below the average in Idaho, New Mexico, and Utah. The proportion of deaths due to diseases of the heart was above the average in California and Nevada. The proportion of deaths due to pneumonia was greatest in Nevada, Colorado, Montana, and Arizona, in all of which it was much above the average. The proportion of deaths due to Bright's disease was slightly above the average in California and in Oregon, and throughout the rest of this group it was below it. The proportion of deaths due to childbirth was much above the average in Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Oregon. The proportion of deaths due to gunshot wounds was highest in Wyoming, California, Idaho, and Oregon. The proportion of deaths due to homicide was very high in Arizona, Montana, and Wyoming.

#### GRAND GROUP 21.—PACIFIC COAST REGION.

This comprises the coast portions of Washington, Oregon, and California lying between the ranges of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada and the Pacific Coast. It has a well defined wet and dry season, the former corresponding to the winter in the eastern portion of the country, and the latter to the summer. The northern part receives much more rain than the southern part. The surface consists of a complex range of mountains known as the Coast range, running parallel to the coast, east of which is a great valley extending from Puget

Sound to the southern part of California. This is occupied in Oregon by the Willamette and other rivers, in California by the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. East of this valley is a great uplift, represented in Washington and Oregon by the Cascade range, and in California by the Sierra Nevada. The mean annual temperature is from 55° to 65° F. in the southern portion, and from 45° to 55° in the northern portion. The mean annual rainfall is above 60 inches in the north, and below 20 inches in the south. The elevation varies from the coast line to 5,000 feet.

The density of population was 12.44 persons to the square mile, being highest in California (16.33) and lowest in Oregon (8.44). The colored population formed 5.81 per cent of the whole population. The foreign population was 30.03 per cent of the whole, being highest in California (32.92 per cent) and lowest in Oregon (20.31 per cent).

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed more than the average proportion of the deaths reported, are as follows: enteric fever, alcoholism, inanition, consumption, cancer, diabetes, diseases of the heart; diseases of the digestive system, especially diseases of the liver; Bright's disease; and accidents and injuries, especially drowning, gunshot wounds, and suicide.

The causes of death in this region to which were attributed less than the average proportion of the deaths reported are as follows: measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, diarrheal diseases, malarial fever, stillbirths, tetanus and trismus nascentium, diseases of the respiratory organs, childbirth and affections connected with pregnancy, and diseases of the bones and joints.

The proportion of deaths due to measles and scarlet fever was large in Washington. The proportion of deaths due to diphtheria was large in Washington and Oregon, and below the average in California. The proportion of deaths due to enteric fever was large in Washington and Oregon, and small in California. The proportion of deaths due to malarial fever was small throughout this group. The proportion of deaths due to alcoholism was large throughout this group, being greatest in California. The proportion of deaths due to consumption was greatest in California, and slightly above the average in Washington. The proportion of deaths due to diseases of the heart was greatest in California. The proportion of deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system was greatest in Oregon. The proportion of deaths due to childbirth was large in Washington, and below the average in California and Oregon. The proportion of deaths due to gunshot wounds and to suicide by shooting was large throughout this group.

In concluding the subject of the relative prevalence of certain causes of death in different parts of the country, it will be seen that the differences in the distribution of age, sex, and race in the population, the amount of low-lying and swampy land, and the conditions of temperature appear to be the chief causes of the differences noted. Many of these differences are similar in direction and amount to those noted in the study of this subject made for the Tenth Census (*a*), but in some instances there are marked differences. It must be borne in mind that these comparisons are not based on true death rates, but on the relative proportion of different causes of death, and that if this proportion is unusually high or low for any given cause or group of causes it makes the corresponding ratios for the other causes more or less inaccurate and unreliable.

#### URBAN AND RURAL MORTALITY.

The records of deaths in the Eleventh Census have been so tabulated as to permit of certain comparisons with the deaths occurring in the principal cities and in the rest of the country, and especially as regards the registration area, for which, in the discussion of the several causes of death, death rates are given with distinction of rural districts and cities.

Table 19, Part IV, of this report gives the number of deaths in each county and city in New Jersey from each specified disease and class of diseases, with distinction of sex, during the 6 years ending May 31, 1890, and the data contained in it are of special importance taken in connection with the mortality statistics of other localities obtained for the 6-year period, because they furnish the means of obtaining death rates for rural districts for this length of time.

Part II of this report contains the mortality statistics of the 28 cities of the United States having a population of 100,000 and upward, with details as to the death rates in each city due to each of certain causes of disease.

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*a* Tenth Census Reports, volume XII.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death rates per 1,000 of population, with distinction of sex, for each of the 271 cities having a fairly satisfactory registration of deaths during the census year, the cities being arranged in alphabetical order. Distinction of color is also given in the cities in the southern states. Stillbirths are included in this table:

REGISTRATION CITIES (271).	DEATHS.			RATE.			REGISTRATION CITIES (271).	DEATHS.			RATE.		
	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.		Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.
Total .....	335,526	178,081	156,545	22.43	24.00	20.80	Dallas, Tex. ....	702	405	297	18.44	19.27	17.31
Adams, Mass. ....	190	90	94	20.02	21.42	19.36	White .....	551	325	226	18.36	19.35	17.10
Alameda, Cal. ....	261	164	97	23.36	29.42	17.35	Colored .....	151	80	71	18.73	19.45	17.99
Albany, N. Y. ....	2,421	1,287	1,134	25.50	28.23	22.99	Danbury, Conn. ....	342	209	133	20.66	26.08	15.58
Allegheny, Pa. ....	2,122	1,108	1,014	20.15	21.06	19.25	Danvers, Mass. ....	199	99	100	26.70	27.73	25.75
Altoma, Pa. ....	580	298	287	19.12	19.13	19.11	Davenport, Iowa. ....	461	256	205	17.16	19.53	14.89
Amesbury, Mass. ....	124	69	55	12.66	14.18	11.15	Dayton, Ohio. ....	998	508	490	16.30	16.66	15.62
Amsterdam, N. Y. ....	336	173	163	19.38	20.75	18.11	Dedham, Mass. ....	126	70	56	17.69	20.46	15.13
Andover, Mass. ....	104	62	52	16.93	17.34	16.54	Denver, Colo. ....	2,584	1,513	1,071	24.21	24.91	23.30
Arlington, Mass. ....	110	59	51	19.54	22.21	17.16	Detroit, Mich. ....	4,203	2,181	2,022	20.42	21.53	19.33
Athol, Mass. ....	120	57	63	18.90	17.64	20.41	Dover, N. H. ....	277	127	150	21.60	21.10	22.15
Atlanta, Ga. ....	1,628	821	807	24.84	26.19	23.61	Dubuque, Iowa. ....	424	240	184	13.99	15.87	12.12
White .....	684	348	336	18.28	18.96	18.29	Dunkirk, N. Y. ....	88	53	35	9.35	11.43	7.32
Colored .....	944	473	471	33.57	38.15	29.97	Edgewater, N. Y. ....	320	177	143	22.43	24.71	20.13
Atlantic City, N. J. ....	351	173	178	28.89	27.00	25.97	Elizabeth, N. J. ....	780	420	360	20.81	22.35	19.30
Attleboro, Mass. ....	127	59	68	18.76	16.00	17.48	Elmira, N. Y. ....	551	278	273	17.84	17.91	17.77
Auburn, N. Y. ....	572	271	301	22.12	21.05	23.18	Erie, Pa. ....	775	421	354	19.07	20.28	17.81
Augusta, Ga. ....	913	444	469	27.42	28.99	26.08	Evansville, Ind. ....	845	448	397	16.65	17.57	15.71
White .....	324	173	151	18.63	21.08	16.43	Everett, Mass. ....	186	91	95	16.81	16.73	16.87
Colored .....	589	271	318	37.03	38.13	36.15	Fall River, Mass. ....	1,838	899	939	24.84	25.15	24.55
Aurora, Ill. ....	400	196	204	20.32	20.30	20.34	Fitchburg, Mass. ....	305	208	97	17.02	19.13	16.75
Baltimore, Md. ....	10,752	5,401	5,261	24.75	26.64	23.04	Flushing, N. Y. ....	177	91	86	20.98	23.18	19.07
White .....	8,302	4,266	4,036	23.61	24.11	21.22	Fort Smith, Ark. ....	274	155	119	24.22	25.84	22.40
Colored .....	2,450	1,225	1,225	36.41	42.00	32.13	White .....	187	109	78	21.55	23.42	19.38
Batavia, N. Y. ....	113	61	52	15.65	18.20	13.44	Colored .....	87	46	41	33.05	34.20	31.86
Bayonne, N. J. ....	419	222	197	22.01	22.10	21.01	Fort Wayne, Ind. ....	531	297	234	15.00	14.92	15.09
Beverly, Mass. ....	167	82	85	15.43	16.11	14.83	Fort Worth, Tex. ....	440	271	169	10.07	20.48	17.16
Binghamton, N. Y. ....	599	303	296	17.11	17.91	16.36	White .....	368	230	138	18.59	20.04	16.63
Birmingham, Ala. ....	1,124	672	452	42.91	48.61	36.59	Colored .....	73	41	31	21.93	23.40	20.25
White .....	524	303	221	35.15	36.49	33.46	Framingham, Mass. ....	146	80	66	15.80	18.39	13.50
Colored .....	600	369	231	53.24	60.96	40.12	Fresno, Cal. ....	117	74	43	10.82	11.01	10.49
Blackstone, Mass. ....	156	83	73	25.42	26.00	24.78	Galesburg, Ill. ....	249	146	103	16.31	19.13	13.49
Bordentown, N. J. ....	93	49	49	23.16	24.71	21.79	Galveston, Tex. ....	715	400	315	24.58	27.36	21.73
Boston, Mass. ....	11,117	5,678	5,439	24.79	26.98	23.57	White .....	544	314	230	24.37	27.17	21.37
Brattleboro, Vt. ....	125	72	53	22.86	27.94	18.84	Colored .....	171	86	85	25.28	28.08	22.96
Bridgeport, Conn. ....	1,004	561	443	20.55	23.15	17.99	Gardner, Mass. ....	172	88	84	20.42	20.54	20.29
Bridgeton, N. J. ....	205	105	100	17.94	18.86	17.08	Genoa, N. Y. ....	127	62	65	16.81	17.37	16.23
Brockton, Mass. ....	427	198	229	15.64	14.40	16.83	Glens Falls, N. Y. ....	170	82	88	17.88	18.11	17.60
Brookline, Mass. ....	133	65	68	10.99	12.34	9.95	Gloucester, Mass. ....	325	157	168	13.18	11.92	16.14
Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	20,937	10,937	9,999	25.51	27.75	23.42	Gloucester, N. J. ....	144	83	61	21.94	23.60	18.39
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	5,087	2,784	2,303	19.90	21.60	18.17	Gloversville, N. Y. ....	190	107	83	13.70	16.07	11.52
Burlington, N. J. ....	170	90	80	23.40	26.10	20.90	Grafton, Mass. ....	60	37	23	13.70	15.25	12.41
Burlington, Vt. ....	203	124	139	18.63	17.83	18.20	Greenbush, N. Y. ....	151	73	78	20.68	20.56	20.60
Cambridge, Mass. ....	1,369	689	704	19.89	20.14	19.65	Hamilton, Ohio. ....	917	499	418	18.95	17.63	18.48
Camden, N. J. ....	1,424	716	708	24.42	25.10	23.77	Harrison, N. J. ....	258	145	113	30.94	35.39	26.61
Canandaigua, N. Y. ....	100	47	53	17.04	17.37	16.76	Hartford, Conn. ....	1,357	691	666	25.49	26.56	24.48
Charleston, S. C. ....	2,266	1,153	1,113	41.23	45.03	37.92	Haverhill, Mass. ....	406	217	189	14.81	16.19	13.49
White .....	592	325	267	24.75	28.46	21.30	Hoboken, N. J. ....	1,223	692	531	28.02	31.45	24.53
Colored .....	1,674	828	846	63.94	68.36	50.21	Holyoke, Mass. ....	648	433	415	23.80	25.65	22.20
Chattanooga, Tenn. ....	811	438	373	27.87	28.12	27.58	Hosie Falls, N. Y. ....	147	76	71	20.90	21.66	20.26
White .....	353	196	157	21.36	21.84	20.79	Hornellsville, N. Y. ....	136	69	67	12.37	12.72	12.63
Colored .....	458	242	216	36.42	36.07	36.14	Hudson, N. Y. ....	214	112	102	21.46	24.66	18.79
Chelsea, Mass. ....	601	286	315	21.53	21.33	21.72	Hyde Park, Mass. ....	176	88	88	17.27	17.72	16.81
Chicago, Ill. ....	23,162	12,693	10,469	21.06	22.33	19.70	Indianapolis, Ind. ....	1,937	1,053	934	18.85	20.13	17.54
Chicopee, Mass. ....	312	162	150	22.21	23.89	20.66	Ithaca, N. Y. ....	142	63	70	12.82	11.93	13.62
Chillicothe, Ohio. ....	198	96	102	17.54	18.07	17.07	Jackson, Miss. ....	220	97	123	37.16	34.09	40.00
Cincinnati, Ohio. ....	6,640	3,616	3,024	22.36	24.04	19.91	White .....	105	43	62	37.65	30.94	41.32
Cleburne, Tex. ....	62	35	27	18.91	20.80	16.84	Colored .....	115	54	61	36.73	37.11	36.40
White .....	59	34	25	19.81	22.06	17.40	Jacksonville, Ill. ....	147	72	75	11.86	11.63	11.12
Colored .....	3	1	2	10.00	7.46	12.05	Jamestown, N. Y. ....	207	114	93	12.91	14.76	11.19
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	5,736	3,152	2,584	21.95	23.79	20.06	Jersey City, N. J. ....	4,484	2,469	2,015	27.61	30.09	24.89
Clinton, Mass. ....	91	42	49	8.73	8.83	8.65	Johnstown, N. Y. ....	149	90	59	19.18	24.48	14.42
Cohoes, N. Y. ....	488	234	254	21.68	22.80	20.67	Kansas City, Mo. ....	2,553	1,357	1,196	19.24	19.10	19.40
Columbus, Ohio. ....	1,336	737	599	15.16	16.37	13.89	Keno, N. H. ....	141	75	66	18.94	20.82	17.17
Concord, N. H. ....	399	171	168	10.94	19.97	19.90	Keokuk, Iowa. ....	209	110	99	14.82	15.87	13.81
Corning, N. Y. ....	118	65	53	13.80	15.02	12.55	Kingston, N. Y. ....	461	235	226	21.82	22.51	21.16
Cortland, N. Y. ....	124	63	61	14.44	14.80	14.08	Knoxville, Tenn. ....	850	451	396	37.72	39.83	35.50
Council Bluffs, Iowa. ....	353	201	152	16.44	17.78	14.95	White .....	562	285	277	34.89	34.95	35.47
							Colored .....	288	169	119	44.80	54.59	36.76

REGISTRATION CITIES (271).	DEATHS.			RATE.			REGISTRATION CITIES (271).	DEATHS.			RATE.		
	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.		Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.
Lacrosse, Wis.	212	118	94	8.45	9.41	7.49	Norwich, Conn.	274	101	183	23.15	25.69	21.05
Lansingburg, N. Y.	209	107	102	10.81	22.20	17.80	Norwich, N. Y.	116	63	53	22.28	25.71	19.19
Laporte, Ind.	108	62	46	15.16	17.85	12.63	Nyack, N. Y.	59	27	32	14.35	13.83	14.83
Lawrence, Mass.	1,297	691	606	29.65	28.89	29.18	Oakland, Cal.	915	489	426	18.80	19.75	17.80
Leominster, Mass.	114	53	61	15.68	14.83	16.50	Ogdenburg, N. Y.	220	109	111	18.86	19.26	18.49
Leroy, N. Y.	29	14	15	10.57	11.32	9.06	Olean, N. Y.	92	49	43	12.50	13.17	11.82
Lewislon, Mo.	491	244	247	22.63	23.99	21.49	Omaha, Neb.	1,397	780	617	9.95	9.74	10.22
Little Falls, N. Y.	143	69	74	16.28	16.51	16.08	Oneida, N. Y.	88	42	46	14.47	14.43	14.50
Lockport, N. Y.	183	94	89	11.41	12.98	10.54	Oneonta, N. Y.	120	71	49	19.13	23.26	15.22
Long Branch, N. J.	114	59	55	15.77	16.06	15.40	Orange, N. J.	464	240	218	24.62	26.92	22.46
Long Island city, N. Y.	688	360	328	23.55	23.04	22.05	Oswego, N. Y.	346	184	162	15.84	17.00	14.01
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,008	587	421	20.00	22.38	17.42	Ottawa, Ill.	161	89	72	16.12	17.82	14.42
Louisville, Ky.	3,514	1,900	1,614	21.81	24.17	19.50	Paducah, Ky.	253	151	102	19.77	23.73	15.85
White	2,597	1,460	1,137	19.61	22.37	16.92	White	181	117	64	21.09	20.81	15.16
Colored	917	440	477	31.98	32.96	31.13	Colored	72	34	38	17.08	16.97	17.17
Lowell, Mass.	2,122	1,010	1,112	27.31	28.40	26.32	Palmer, Mass.	67	35	32	10.28	11.29	9.36
Lynchburg, Va.	567	275	292	23.77	30.40	27.32	Passaic, N. J.	239	125	114	18.35	18.81	17.86
White	134	68	66	13.53	13.68	13.38	Paterson, N. J.	1,859	958	901	23.73	25.03	22.48
Colored	433	207	226	44.16	51.14	39.25	Pawtucket, R. I.	665	334	331	21.07	25.32	22.92
Lynn, Mass.	1,005	519	486	18.03	18.92	17.17	Peabody, Mass.	135	63	72	13.29	13.26	14.35
Malden, Mass.	295	145	150	12.81	13.49	12.21	Peckskill, N. Y.	128	69	59	13.23	14.81	11.76
Malone, N. Y.	75	32	43	15.04	13.57	16.37	Peoria, Ill.	740	414	326	18.94	19.73	16.27
Manchester, N. H.	925	452	473	20.96	22.75	19.50	Perth Amboy, N. J.	168	100	68	17.00	19.23	15.73
Manistee, Mich.	204	107	97	15.92	16.10	15.74	Petersburg, Va.	759	373	381	33.47	30.37	31.01
Marblehead, Mass.	150	75	75	18.29	19.20	17.46	White	243	120	123	23.72	24.03	23.39
Marlboro, Mass.	305	162	143	22.09	23.25	20.81	Colored	511	258	253	41.80	47.70	37.12
Mattewan, N. Y.	91	53	38	21.27	25.55	17.24	Philadelphia, Pa.	23,738	12,419	11,319	22.67	24.30	21.12
Medford, Mass.	179	99	80	16.16	18.05	13.85	Phillipsburg, N. J.	152	86	66	17.58	20.15	15.09
Medina, N. Y.	83	42	41	18.48	18.94	18.03	Pittsburg, Pa.	5,296	2,912	2,384	21.82	23.40	20.69
Melrose, Mass.	103	48	55	12.00	12.31	11.00	Pittsfield, Mass.	166	93	73	9.61	11.30	8.07
Memphis, Tenn.	1,697	1,005	692	20.31	20.93	21.62	Plainfield, N. J.	219	94	116	18.64	17.95	19.23
White	836	543	293	23.37	28.35	17.64	Plattsburg, N. Y.	130	61	69	18.54	17.73	19.33
Colored	861	462	399	29.97	34.65	25.93	Plymouth, Mass.	177	81	96	24.20	22.88	25.44
Meriden, Conn.	456	242	214	21.06	21.83	20.21	Port Jervis, N. Y.	146	93	53	15.65	20.11	11.27
Middleboro, Mass.	91	44	47	15.00	15.21	14.82	Portsmouth, N. H.	201	105	96	20.45	22.34	18.72
Middletown, Conn.	335	158	177	37.17	37.00	37.23	Portsmouth, Ohio.	193	117	76	15.57	10.68	11.78
Middletown, N. Y.	247	123	124	20.62	21.87	19.49	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	450	225	225	20.26	21.03	18.83
Milford, Mass.	142	77	65	16.17	18.24	14.23	Providence, R. I.	2,055	1,568	1,452	22.36	23.64	21.17
Milville, N. J.	193	109	84	19.30	21.00	17.40	Quincy, Mass.	350	177	173	20.93	20.55	21.33
Milwaukee, Wis.	3,042	2,069	1,873	19.23	20.53	18.06	Rahway, N. J.	133	71	62	18.72	21.14	16.55
Minneapolis, Minn.	2,440	1,314	1,126	14.81	14.99	14.61	Raleigh, N. C.	400	223	183	32.02	34.27	29.65
Mobile, Ala.	1,051	562	489	33.82	39.21	29.20	White	170	80	90	26.87	28.93	24.88
White	454	272	182	26.05	33.04	19.70	Colored	230	103	103	37.16	39.16	34.89
Colored	597	290	307	43.75	47.54	40.08	Reading, Pa.	613	488	424	15.55	16.75	14.36
Montague, Mass.	69	41	28	10.96	12.70	9.60	Revere, Mass.	52	26	26	9.17	9.27	9.08
Montgomery, Ala.	310	130	174	14.17	13.86	14.42	Richmond, Va.	2,441	1,244	1,197	29.02	32.51	27.00
White	127	61	66	14.28	13.86	14.09	White	1,091	555	530	22.25	23.08	21.45
Colored	183	75	108	14.69	13.86	14.25	Colored	1,320	689	631	40.80	48.47	34.70
Morrison, N. J.	140	79	67	17.17	21.20	14.22	Rochester, N. Y.	2,323	1,215	1,108	17.35	18.85	15.06
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	266	133	133	24.56	25.71	23.51	Rockford, Ill.	47	24	23	18.05	20.94	17.02
Muscataine, Iowa	191	103	88	16.68	17.99	15.36	Rockland, Mass.	72	41	31	18.81	12.98	14.61
Muskegon, Mich.	480	260	220	21.14	23.80	18.29	Rockville, Conn.	183	103	80	23.55	27.54	19.85
Nashua, N. H.	319	169	150	16.52	18.02	15.10	Rome, N. Y.	338	183	155	22.55	25.13	20.10
Nashville, Tenn.	1,376	723	653	18.07	19.63	16.69	Rutland, Vt.	104	63	41	10.91	20.60	10.10
White	673	352	321	14.39	14.98	13.79	Sacramento, Cal.	443	235	158	16.70	19.66	14.22
Colored	703	371	332	23.92	27.82	20.07	St. Louis, Mo.	8,615	4,853	3,762	10.14	21.27	16.95
Natick, Mass.	168	83	85	18.43	19.81	17.11	St. Paul, Minn.	2,210	1,222	1,018	16.82	17.57	16.91
Newark, N. J.	5,280	2,782	2,498	29.04	31.27	26.90	Salem, Mass.	729	344	385	29.07	24.02	23.37
New Bedford, Mass.	977	479	498	23.99	25.18	22.94	Salem, N. J.	110	61	49	21.57	23.49	19.88
New Brunswick, N. J.	559	166	193	19.39	18.80	19.75	San Antonio, Tex.	940	582	358	24.95	29.03	19.04
Newburg, N. Y.	432	215	217	18.71	19.70	17.78	White	828	509	319	25.20	29.61	20.36
Newburyport, Mass.	318	147	171	22.80	23.20	22.46	Colored	112	73	39	23.24	23.37	15.21
New Haven, Conn.	1,720	889	831	19.99	20.70	19.20	San Francisco, Cal.	7,000	4,463	2,597	23.61	26.28	20.10
New London, Conn.	283	144	139	20.57	21.78	19.46	San Jose	481	280	201	20.63	20.44	22.68
New Orleans, La.	6,875	3,724	3,151	28.40	32.82	24.51	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	248	124	124	20.71	22.89	18.91
White	4,508	2,540	1,962	25.41	30.12	21.13	Savannah, Ga.	1,540	787	753	35.69	37.97	33.53
Colored	2,367	1,178	1,189	86.61	40.71	33.28	White	687	319	368	29.01	31.16	26.87
Newport, R. I.	375	187	188	19.27	19.90	18.64	Colored	853	468	385	41.47	44.60	38.85
New Rochelle, N. Y.	150	83	67	18.25	19.20	17.20	Schenectady, N. Y.	442	222	220	22.21	21.75	22.60
Newton, Mass.	378	185	193	15.51	17.04	14.27	Soranton, Pa.	1,708	917	791	22.71	23.87	21.49
New York, N. Y.	43,378	23,424	19,954	28.63	31.83	25.90	Singing N. Y.	122	53	69	18.05	9.93	17.18
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	71	36	35	12.90	13.15	12.66	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	109	64	45	17.82	21.72	14.20
Norristown, Pa.	481	233	248	24.30	25.05	23.64	Somerville, Mass.	730	382	348	18.18	19.07	16.55
North Adams, Mass.	343	174	169	21.34	22.81	20.42	Southbridge, Mass.	178	92	86	23.25	25.02	21.62
Northampton, Mass.	259	126	133	17.28	18.80	16.05	Spencer, Mass.	125	57	68	14.29	12.87	15.75
North Attleboro, Mass.	74	36	38	11.00	10.82	11.17	Springfield, Mass.	900	437	463	20.37	20.53	20.23
							Springfield, Ohio.	632	333	299	19.82	20.94	18.60
							Stillwater, Minn.	187	66	71	12.17	10.74	13.88

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

REGISTRATION CITIES (271).	DEATHS.			RATE.			REGISTRATION CITIES (271).	DEATHS.			RATE.		
	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.		Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.
Stockton, Cal.	146	84	62	10.13	10.57	9.58	Waterbury, Conn.	589	314	275	20.56	22.07	10.07
Stoneham, Mass.	96	45	51	15.60	14.86	16.31	Watertown, Mass.	112	60	52	15.83	17.75	14.08
Syracuse, N. Y.	1,733	930	803	19.60	21.67	17.76	Watertown, N. Y.	267	115	152	18.13	16.32	19.79
Tarrytown, N. Y.	53	34	19	14.88	20.41	10.02	Webster, Mass.	170	82	88	24.18	24.16	24.29
Taunton, Mass.	572	279	293	22.48	22.93	22.34	Westboro, Mass.	140	75	65	26.95	29.71	24.34
Terre Haute, Ind.	523	278	245	17.31	18.59	16.06	Westfield, Mass.	155	82	73	15.81	17.22	14.47
Tiruvilla, Pa.	78	41	37	9.60	10.39	8.97	West Troy, N. Y.	279	142	137	21.52	23.16	20.09
Toledo, Ohio	1,656	878	778	20.34	21.47	19.19	Weymouth, Mass.	169	97	72	15.55	18.18	13.02
Tonawanda, N. Y.	192	77	55	18.47	20.13	16.57	Whitehall, N. Y.	55	27	28	12.40	12.35	12.43
Town of Union, N. J.	254	139	115	23.87	25.77	21.90	Willimantic, Conn.	101	84	107	22.09	21.60	22.48
Trenton, N. J.	1,040	586	454	18.10	20.13	16.02	Wilmington, Del.	1,277	689	588	20.70	22.36	19.21
Troy, N. Y.	1,047	834	813	27.02	29.17	25.12	White	998	539	459	18.57	19.00	17.21
Utica, N. Y.	971	483	488	22.06	23.44	20.86	Colored	279	150	129	36.34	40.10	32.72
Wakefield, Mass.	111	62	59	15.90	15.62	16.19	Woburn, Mass.	234	120	114	17.33	17.78	16.89
Waltham, Mass.	286	157	129	15.29	18.36	12.70	Woonsocket, R. I.	517	270	241	24.82	28.31	21.76
Ware, Mass.	130	64	66	17.74	18.97	16.68	Worcester, Mass.	1,617	843	774	19.10	19.84	18.26
Washington, D. C.	5,955	3,171	2,784	25.85	28.04	23.04	Yonkers, N. Y.	573	315	258	17.89	20.64	15.38
White	3,062	1,668	1,364	19.70	22.41	17.28	York, Pa.	393	150	153	14.57	14.94	14.22
Colored	2,893	1,473	1,420	38.22	43.54	33.92							

The following summary shows the total deaths and death rates by groups of cities according to size:

POPULATION.	DEATHS.			RATE.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 10,000	11,274	5,851	5,423	18.04	19.24	16.00
10,000 to 15,000	10,537	5,460	5,077	18.27	19.33	17.24
15,000 to 25,000	16,778	8,715	8,063	19.95	21.21	18.75
25,000 to 50,000	30,665	16,123	14,542	21.78	23.20	20.40
50,000 to 100,000	40,304	21,049	19,255	22.27	23.71	20.89
100,000 and over	225,968	121,783	104,185	23.30	25.11	21.40

The following summary for certain southern cities shows the deaths and death rates of the total population, the white population, and the colored population by groups of cities according to size: (a)

POPULATION.	DEATHS.			RATE.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total:						
Under 10,000	282	132	150	30.60	29.20	32.00
10,000 to 15,000	933	520	404	25.90	28.04	22.55
15,000 to 25,000	2,926	1,514	1,412	26.63	28.11	25.20
25,000 to 50,000	7,790	4,200	3,590	29.13	31.84	26.37
50,000 to 100,000	10,655	5,635	5,020	26.38	28.85	24.00
100,000 and over	27,090	14,280	12,810	25.37	28.13	22.87
White:						
Under 10,000	161	77	87	28.44	26.27	30.63
10,000 to 15,000	598	316	282	29.81	26.06	19.37
15,000 to 25,000	1,439	764	675	22.09	22.39	21.70
25,000 to 50,000	4,165	2,411	1,754	24.20	26.94	21.35
50,000 to 100,000	4,874	2,662	2,212	19.70	21.44	18.05
100,000 and over	18,469	9,970	8,499	22.21	24.77	19.60
Colored:						
Under 10,000	118	55	63	34.30	34.61	34.20
10,000 to 15,000	395	213	182	29.63	31.58	28.20
15,000 to 25,000	1,487	750	737	33.24	38.03	29.47
25,000 to 50,000	3,631	1,879	1,752	37.82	41.53	34.50
50,000 to 100,000	5,781	2,973	2,808	36.75	41.75	32.61
100,000 and over	8,627	4,316	4,311	36.50	41.00	32.90

a Includes the cities in which the color distinction is made above.

It will be seen from the summary of this table that the death rates increased with the size of the city, being for cities under 10,000 inhabitants, 18.04; for those from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, 18.27; for those having from 15,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, 19.95; for those having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, 21.78; for those having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, 22.27; and for those having 100,000 of population and upward, 23.30.

LOCALITY IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

In the southern cities it will be seen that in each group of cities the death rate of the colored was higher than that of the whites, but that neither for the white nor the colored did the death rates increase with any regularity with the increasing size of the cities.

The following table shows for each of the registration states and for their sum the aggregate death rates per 100,000 of population, with distinction of sex and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total .....	2,058.18	2,317.64	1,565.51	2,153.66	2,525.65	1,604.02	1,925.26	2,178.05	1,526.30
Connecticut .....	1,030.01	2,292.12	1,751.69	2,038.22	2,351.87	1,816.27	1,811.69	2,051.95	1,637.53
Delaware .....	1,813.99	2,078.76	1,709.29	1,930.52	2,236.00	1,758.62	1,754.70	1,920.50	1,657.65
District of Columbia.....	2,584.73	2,584.73	.....	2,893.67	2,893.67	.....	2,304.48	2,304.48	.....
Massachusetts.....	2,014.88	2,095.28	1,751.84	2,090.54	2,176.08	1,817.05	1,943.59	2,019.74	1,688.05
New Hampshire.....	1,878.73	1,992.60	1,831.40	1,908.17	2,103.47	1,830.52	1,840.82	1,889.31	1,832.30
New Jersey.....	2,100.03	2,477.40	1,606.43	2,229.69	2,669.64	1,604.67	1,970.90	2,289.13	1,547.25
New York.....	2,052.68	2,456.25	1,400.31	2,193.66	2,672.24	1,445.92	1,913.76	2,242.65	1,353.51
Rhode Island.....	2,187.81	2,255.26	2,005.02	2,274.07	2,398.93	2,108.14	2,106.14	2,123.04	2,082.11
Vermont.....	1,631.96	1,950.81	1,602.30	1,560.15	2,059.50	1,526.51	1,697.17	1,850.97	1,081.88

The following table shows, for the registration cities and for the United States rural districts, exclusive of these cities, the proportion of deaths reported during the census year as due to each of certain causes at certain ages per 1,000 deaths from known causes of the corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS AND CAUSES.	ALL AGES.		UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 TO 15 YEARS.		15 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.		UNKNOWN.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Scarlet fever:												
Cities .....	6.28	7.54	10.02	12.75	35.76	36.59	0.67	0.76	0.05	.....	2.05	7.26
United States, rural.....	6.78	7.77	14.55	15.67	25.03	31.75	0.80	1.23	0.15	0.37	3.55	2.90
Diphtheria:												
Cities .....	32.01	38.87	48.88	51.52	226.20	268.01	2.68	4.20	0.45	0.36	0.62	5.44
United States, rural.....	28.56	34.48	44.07	50.88	165.61	198.50	5.47	6.85	0.93	0.65	11.73	13.05
Whooping cough:												
Cities .....	6.52	9.29	14.88	21.70	3.83	7.48	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.13	1.92	7.26
United States, rural.....	9.01	13.21	29.45	41.27	8.29	13.96	0.30	0.47	0.13	0.07	3.55	8.70
Typhoid fever:												
Cities .....	24.81	26.84	3.01	2.80	50.80	55.93	40.71	40.59	5.26	4.43	17.22	19.96
United States, rural.....	39.69	36.46	11.59	12.57	61.12	73.83	70.82	55.62	11.35	10.95	39.84	29.36
Malarial fever:												
Cities .....	9.18	10.17	4.32	4.76	22.88	23.48	13.15	14.03	7.11	7.78	10.00	25.41
United States, rural.....	29.74	30.77	25.51	28.79	64.02	69.10	34.52	31.95	13.97	14.59	26.19	31.17
Scrofula and tuberc:												
Cities .....	3.15	3.40	4.05	4.36	0.15	5.04	2.55	3.35	0.75	0.45	.....	1.81
United States, rural.....	5.62	6.39	6.87	6.51	10.81	11.67	5.41	6.65	2.32	2.67	9.55	5.07
Consumption:												
Cities .....	119.29	120.04	11.04	11.89	45.17	87.84	258.07	266.40	52.40	40.28	144.37	110.71
United States, rural.....	193.29	144.45	15.39	18.31	39.69	72.63	203.72	272.99	58.73	64.07	193.42	173.98
Cancer and tumor:												
Cities .....	15.65	32.48	0.67	0.54	3.14	2.70	26.11	62.00	39.33	53.64	15.89	38.11
United States, rural.....	19.39	33.17	1.47	1.73	3.65	3.74	24.93	50.32	41.77	54.80	18.55	42.04
Apoplexy and paralysis:												
Cities .....	32.72	36.09	2.60	2.42	5.34	6.21	42.75	44.53	123.84	123.16	25.17	50.32
United States, rural.....	40.13	38.70	3.91	2.91	5.92	6.23	36.16	32.69	118.36	126.22	38.20	34.07
Pneumonia:												
Cities .....	94.47	89.40	71.33	73.13	75.01	77.22	123.45	98.08	85.37	96.10	71.52	65.34
United States, rural.....	96.63	84.85	74.38	73.21	71.72	72.63	122.73	89.39	88.46	92.81	87.59	82.28
Croup:												
Cities .....	14.62	14.16	27.86	27.92	53.30	46.61	0.40	0.40	0.15	0.27	6.62	10.80
United States, rural.....	18.32	17.28	59.26	49.62	32.53	39.96	0.42	0.52	0.24	0.35	9.82	12.32
Diseases of the nervous system:												
Cities .....	118.18	115.06	136.93	133.72	105.20	94.02	87.04	83.35	160.83	156.15	111.26	130.12
United States, rural.....	103.05	97.82	108.74	107.58	87.92	85.94	77.34	70.33	152.17	155.27	96.59	92.03
Diseases of the respiratory system:												
Cities .....	163.88	159.77	165.98	171.29	169.54	157.88	164.60	138.88	156.61	185.88	121.85	134.30
United States, rural.....	172.00	159.51	187.65	185.09	143.75	145.21	168.89	134.25	160.79	187.85	141.88	144.98
Diseases of the digestive system:												
Cities .....	42.66	45.53	30.91	30.10	37.04	33.03	53.95	62.64	48.64	46.98	31.79	61.71
United States, rural.....	49.87	47.62	61.79	49.64	44.33	37.99	48.90	47.09	51.26	50.20	45.29	39.87
Diseases of the bones and joints:												
Cities .....	2.20	1.62	0.89	0.65	11.20	7.94	2.81	1.95	1.00	1.03	1.32	.....
United States, rural.....	4.55	3.90	5.07	5.25	8.80	6.98	4.12	3.31	2.16	1.84	3.55	2.17
Diseases of the urinary system:												
Cities .....	30.56	30.25	3.97	3.36	19.74	19.79	58.09	55.48	88.47	41.02	25.17	27.22
United States, rural.....	33.34	14.65	3.41	2.74	10.96	7.93	35.28	20.34	84.15	22.66	32.23	19.57
Childbirth:												
Cities .....	.....	3.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.61	.....	.....	.....	0.07
United States, rural.....	.....	19.62	.....	.....	.....	0.45	.....	43.72	.....	0.14	.....	34.43
Diseases of the female organs of generation:												
Cities .....	.....	5.51	.....	0.03	.....	0.35	.....	12.99	.....	2.55	.....	0.07
United States, rural.....	.....	8.50	.....	0.10	.....	1.99	.....	16.90	.....	4.35	.....	10.87

This table may be compared with Table 28, page xxv, volume XI, Tenth Census Reports.