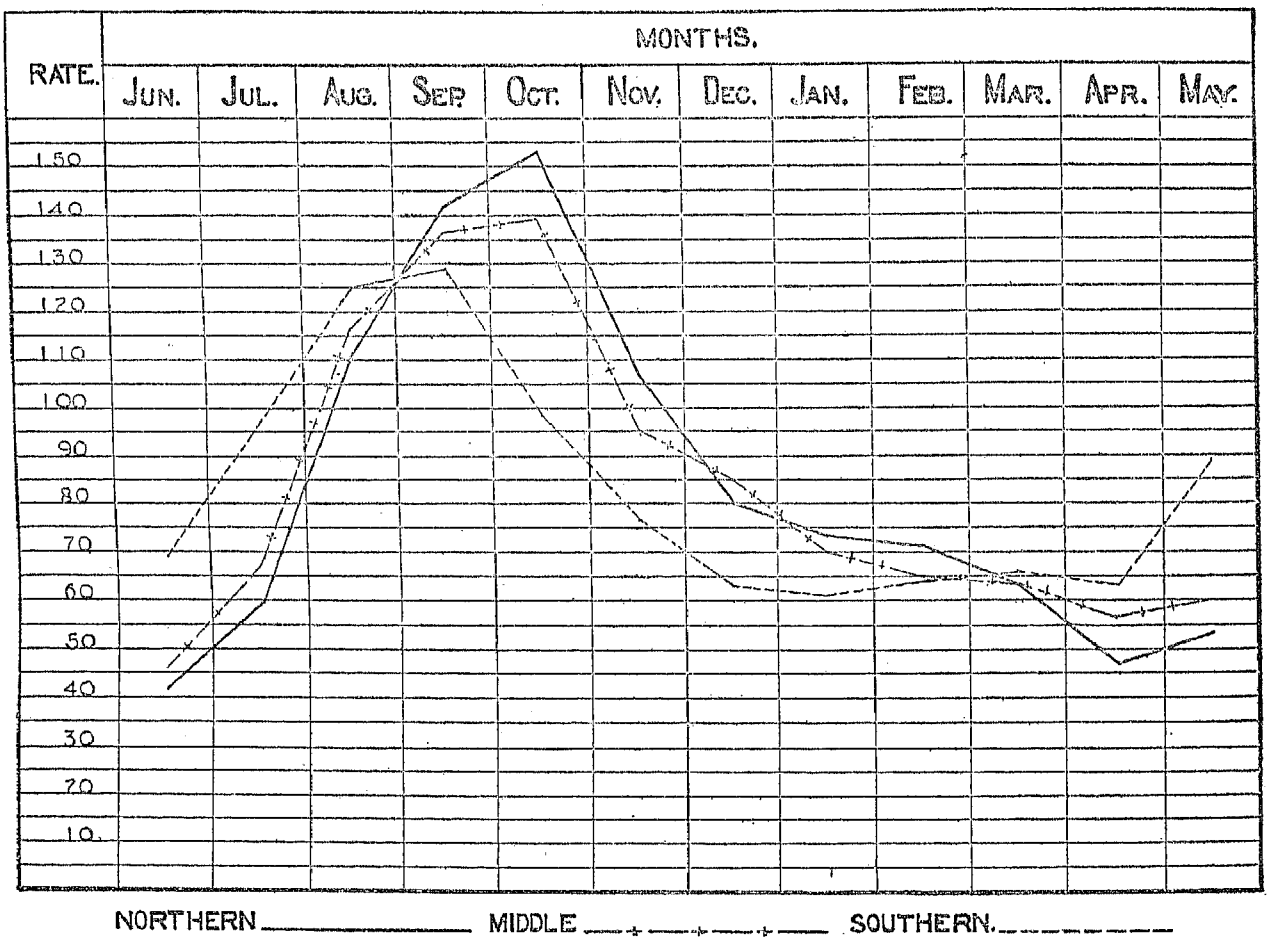
The following table shows, for three divisions of grand groups, namely, Northern, Middle, and Southern, the number of deaths from typhoid fever in each month during the census year, and the proportion in each month per 1,000 deaths from this disease of which the month is known:

MONTHS.	NORTHERN REGION. GRAND GROUPS 1, 5, 7, 13, 17, AND 19.		MIDDLE REGION. GRAND GROUPS 2, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 18, 20, AND 21.		SOUTHERN REGION. GRAND GROUPS 3, 4, 9, 11, 12, AND 14.	
	Deaths.	Proportion.	Deaths.	Proportion.	Deaths.	Proportion.
June	238	42.00	636	45.93	491	69.24
July	332	58.58	927	66.94	679	95.76
August	633	111.70	1,611	116.34	889	125.37
September	803	141.70	1,901	137.28	910	128.33
October	868	153.17	1,925	139.01	696	98.15
November	606	106.93	1,314	94.89	546	77.00
December	451	79.58	1,173	84.71	448	63.18
January	413	72.88	967	69.83	434	61.20
February	400	70.58	903	65.21	451	63.60
March	359	63.35	877	63.33	469	66.14
April	264	46.59	783	56.54	448	63.18
May	300	52.94	831	60.01	630	88.84

The relative proportion of deaths in each month in the several divisions, as given in the table above, is shown in the following diagram:



It will be seen from the preceding table and diagram that in the Northern and Middle regions the greatest proportion of deaths from typhoid fever occurred in September and October, in which months from 18 to 20 per cent of all the deaths during the year occurred in the Lake region, the Heavily timbered region of the Northwest, the Prairie region, and the Western plains, while the least proportion of deaths in these regions occurred in the month of April, the average being a little over 5 per cent.

MAP OF
THE UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE
RELATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS
DUE TO
TYPHOID FEVER
IN DIFFERENT STATE GROUPS
PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

LEGEND.

- UNDER 25 PER 1000.
- 25 TO 35 " "
- 35 " 45 " "
- 45 " 55 " "
- 55 " 65 " "
- 65 AND OVER " "

WERNER-AARON CO.

In the Southern regions there was less variation in the proportion of deaths from this disease in the different months of the year, the greatest proportion occurring in the months of August and September, averaging about 13 per cent of the total number of deaths from this disease, and the least proportion in the month of January, averaging about 6 per cent.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate from typhoid ever per 100,000 males engaged in each specified occupation and class of occupations:

OCCUPATIONS.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
All occupations	44.30	40.33	46.78	31.22	50.29
A.—Professional	39.08	42.78	42.21	44.05	34.29
Clergymen	32.10	25.60	27.24	24.15	43.35
Lawyers	38.63	35.92	28.66	54.28	40.39
Physicians and surgeons	28.79	20.53	24.19	14.12	33.34
Teachers	38.66	44.25	18.56	67.68	20.38
B.—Clerical and official	32.21	33.02	32.48	35.30	31.32
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists	41.73	42.24	39.25	57.62	41.18
Collectors, auctioneers, and agents	17.93	20.10	22.69	10.52	15.98
C.—Mercantile and trading	35.97	36.43	38.98	28.05	35.40
Apothecaries, pharmacists, etc.	76.42	82.50	114.78	.....	70.49
Commercial travelers and salesmen	32.45	30.72	31.86	25.84	34.31
Merchants and dealers	33.98	34.73	36.71	29.16	33.00
Hucksters and peddlers	47.14	53.07	55.04	45.02	39.56
D.—Entertainment	19.49	20.08	14.71	35.70	18.81
Saloon and restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc.	20.64	19.49	11.54	62.71	21.78
E.—Personal service	38.71	42.18	45.44	27.72	34.92
Barbers and hairdressers	53.57	60.94	70.37	22.23	45.81
F.—Laborers and servants	73.45	74.67	77.47	69.15	82.15
Laborers	90.80	85.20	90.67	75.87	96.38
Servants	26.68	28.64	34.79	7.16	24.97
G.—Manufacturing and mechanical industries	43.27	40.07	42.27	34.72	47.89
Bakers and confectioners	54.93	63.93	63.97	28.51	45.43
Blacksmiths	38.65	31.88	36.63	25.30	47.56
Boot and shoe makers	20.67	18.71	19.55	16.84	26.14
Butchers	65.23	49.31	61.43	13.10	82.62
Carpenters and joiners	51.51	50.82	56.54	41.11	52.39
Compositors, printers, and pressmen	28.07	28.28	31.93	.....	27.84
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	66.37	62.41	54.62	85.19	70.87
Iron and steel workers	60.67	28.48	23.72	40.75	87.37
Machinists	48.40	48.81	51.26	42.67	48.07
Marble and stone cutters	41.43	39.22	52.29	19.61	45.72
Masons (brick and stone)	44.70	37.90	40.43	32.26	54.48
Mill and factory operatives (textiles)	53.62	55.55	64.80	40.84	45.78
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	30.20	27.77	27.56	28.35	33.60
Tailors	33.81	22.63	24.39	.....	48.05
H.—Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations	33.42	28.59	52.87	21.05	50.22
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, drivers, etc.	47.18	51.54	58.80	27.14	42.24
Farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers	24.65	21.07	46.56	19.86	118.11
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers	45.09	32.16	35.03	29.01	69.55
Livery stable keepers and hostlers	40.56	46.33	56.07	26.00	31.85
Lumbermen and raftsmen	87.60	121.91	.....	156.49	56.05
Miners	35.46	52.32	393.70	19.14	23.91
Sailors	131.44	131.78	160.99	102.10	131.03
Steam railroad employés	28.27	20.08	26.66	9.33	36.41

It will be seen from this table that the average death rate from typhoid fever per 100,000 males in all occupations in the registration area was 44.30, being highest in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (50.29). In the registration states the average rate from this cause was 40.33, being 46.78 in the cities and 31.22 in the rural districts.

Taking the registration states, for which the rates are most accurate, and considering only those occupations in which the number of deaths from typhoid fever was great enough to afford reliable results, it appears that the highest death rates of males from this cause occurred among laborers (85.20); mill and factory operatives (55.55); carpenters and joiners (50.82); draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc. (51.54); and machinists (48.81). The death rate of accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists (42.24) was slightly above the average rate from this cause, and those of merchants and dealers (34.73) and farmers and farm laborers (21.07) were considerably below the average rate, that of farmers and farm laborers being but little more than one-half the average.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate from typhoid fever per 100,000 females engaged in each specified occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
All occupations	31.42	35.69	37.59	31.08	25.26
Teachers	28.33	24.20	27.37	20.97	36.17
Laundresses	9.18	11.17	12.98	.....	8.04
Nurses	64.26	42.23	41.04	45.54	96.19
Servants	42.12	48.89	54.71	37.00	32.62
Mill and factory operatives	36.48	41.56	44.96	33.89	16.40
Milliners, dressmakers, etc.	18.63	19.38	17.91	24.22	17.70

It will be seen from this table that the average death rate from typhoid fever of females engaged in all selected occupations in the registration area was 31.42 per 100,000, which was less than the corresponding rate for the males (44.30). The average death rate of females from this cause was highest in the cities of the registration states (37.59), and lowest in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (25.26).

In the registration states the average death rate of females in the selected occupations from typhoid fever was 35.69 per 100,000, being highest among servants (48.89), which was also higher than the rate for male servants in this area (28.64). The death rate from this cause among mill and factory operatives (41.56) was above the average rate for females, and was less than the corresponding rate for males (55.55). The death rate of milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, etc., from this cause (19.38) was low.

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

OCCUPATIONS.	United States.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.	Remainder of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
All occupations	47.75	36.08	29.15	29.81	27.84	50.61	54.87
A.—Professional	39.46	28.94	27.25	26.32	29.47	32.16	46.27
Clergymen	28.53	18.10	14.04	13.70	14.39	25.48	33.33
Lawyers	36.44	25.41	20.29	15.15	37.04	33.08	45.32
Physicians and surgeons	25.95	15.15	9.52	11.54	6.25	25.00	31.42
Teachers	77.89	41.07	42.74	14.49	83.33	39.22	85.68
B.—Clerical and official	52.32	41.86	33.08	31.07	44.02	57.85	75.04
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists	62.33	48.34	37.88	34.21	60.61	60.37	90.19
Collectors, auctioneers, and agents	27.07	21.41	18.79	19.85	13.16	25.40	37.48
C.—Mercantile and trading	46.30	34.14	29.73	30.28	27.46	41.98	63.69
Apothecaries, pharmacists, etc	61.66	61.48	59.96	65.04	.....	80.46	61.82
Commercial travelers and salesmen	79.97	63.35	52.97	52.37	56.34	78.08	103.94
Merchants and dealers	39.62	26.28	23.69	23.66	23.81	30.91	57.58
Hucksters and peddlers	41.12	41.04	37.62	35.46	54.05	48.61	41.38
D.—Entertainment	23.62	14.90	13.82	9.27	33.56	16.48	34.55
Saloon and restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc	26.58	16.04	13.54	7.52	67.80	19.19	42.37
E.—Personal service	32.91	31.00	27.41	27.51	26.61	37.48	36.06
Barbers and hairdressers	41.62	47.24	48.61	51.79	27.03	45.45	33.03
F.—Laborers and servants	51.45	43.00	33.06	30.80	39.46	58.73	61.32
Laborers	52.50	43.95	33.73	31.24	40.28	59.91	62.29
Servants	35.09	28.55	22.17	23.10	13.16	40.09	44.81
G.—Manufacturing and mechanical industries	42.36	38.01	30.92	30.10	33.52	52.62	49.36
Bakers and confectioners	55.21	46.95	43.90	45.09	30.30	52.40	85.23
Blacksmiths	37.79	30.22	20.46	21.79	18.25	52.15	43.21
Boot and shoe makers	16.47	13.62	12.25	12.81	11.01	17.54	22.51
Butchers	49.75	49.80	33.04	30.94	13.33	74.43	49.66
Carpenters and joiners	51.63	43.72	36.88	40.37	30.69	56.89	58.63
Compositors, printers, and pressmen	40.38	31.34	25.52	28.13	.....	41.84	62.73
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	55.44	52.39	46.00	35.97	96.39	60.85	60.33
Iron and steel workers	77.49	71.54	29.07	22.47	51.95	118.21	86.65
Machinists	59.86	52.63	42.91	40.66	51.43	75.42	68.88
Marble and stone cutters	37.90	34.04	28.33	28.99	25.97	51.28	46.30
Masons (brick and stone)	37.53	32.48	24.33	24.18	24.75	48.84	43.85
Mill and factory operatives (textiles)	70.09	65.78	68.52	68.48	68.63	54.95	93.88
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	30.16	27.78	21.30	19.68	27.27	42.89	35.60
Tailors	26.10	23.83	13.76	15.29	.....	42.46	32.75
H.—Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations	50.19	28.01	23.57	30.40	20.06	44.83	54.64
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, drivers, etc	52.96	46.97	42.52	41.94	47.30	54.90	66.67
Farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers	50.09	19.60	17.66	13.20	18.35	40.32	54.06
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers	37.96	32.19	21.81	17.70	31.58	55.17	45.09
Livery stable keepers and hostlers	56.57	40.10	38.60	39.65	34.48	43.86	82.35
Lumbermen and raftsmen	62.19	75.95	93.02	.....	173.93	55.56	58.82
Miners	60.46	20.16	40.00	86.96	19.23	11.56	63.86
Sailors	45.31	39.07	33.19	39.02	24.73	49.74	60.27
Steam railroad employés	48.83	34.21	22.34	25.55	14.08	48.29	57.36

The accuracy of the proportion of death rates due to any specified cause in comparison with other causes in a given area is not so dependent upon completeness in the return of deaths as the death rate per 100,000 of population, and the relative frequency of fatal cases of typhoid fever among males in the occupations and classes of occupations stated above for the United States as a whole is probably fairly indicated.

The failure to return the occupation of decedents in so many cases in the nonregistration area causes all the proportions to be higher than they should be, as will be seen by comparison of the proportions of deaths due to typhoid fever per 1,000 deaths from all causes in the different areas, as follows: United States, 47.75; nonregistration area, 54.87; registration area, 36.08; registration states, 29.15; cities in registration states, 29.81; rural part of registration states, 27.84; and registration cities in other states, 50.61. The proportion of deaths in the total registration area (36.08) is raised by the deficiency in the return of occupations in the registration cities in nonregistration states (50.61).

In the registration states the principal occupations in which the proportions of deaths of males due to typhoid fever exceeded the average (29.15) were mill and factory operatives (textile, 68.52), machinists (42.91), draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc. (42.52), carpenters and joiners (36.88), and accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists (37.88). The proportion was below the average among farmers and farm laborers (17.66), and merchants and dealers (23.69).

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 typhoid fever per 1,000 deaths from all causes among females engaged in each specified occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	United States.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.	Remainder of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
All occupations	51.48	37.35	33.79	37.54	26.36	46.91	58.07
Teachers	72.89	65.62	55.78	56.34	55.05	84.62	75.85
Laundresses	32.18	16.10	16.07	17.94	.....	15.67	44.24
Nurses	44.57	55.73	37.84	39.68	33.90	79.71	35.44
Servants	48.50	29.83	26.89	31.86	18.28	38.72	57.36
Mill and factory operatives	87.89	78.11	78.54	79.65	75.38	74.07	134.08
Milliners, dressmakers, etc.	69.43	52.48	43.91	42.47	47.87	71.21	83.27

It will be seen from this table that the average proportion of deaths due to typhoid fever per 1,000 deaths from all causes among females in the selected occupations in the United States was 51.48. The proportion of deaths due to this cause was greater in the nonregistration area (58.07) than in the registration cities of the nonregistration states (46.91) or in the cities in the registration states (37.54).

In the nonregistration area the greatest proportion of deaths of females due to typhoid fever occurred among mill and factory operatives (134.08), and milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, etc. (83.27).

DIARRHEAL DISEASES.

Under the term "Diarrheal diseases" are included all cases of death reported as due to diarrhea, dysentery, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, and enteritis.

The total number of deaths reported as due to these diseases in the United States during the census year was 74,711, of which 39,573 were of males and 35,138 of females. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to these diseases was, males, 18,731; females, 17,385; total, 36,116; giving a death rate of 183.71 per 100,000 of population.

In 1890 the death rate in England and Wales from these causes was 62 per 100,000 of population.

During the 10 years 1880 to 1889 the death rates from diarrheal diseases per 100,000 population were, in England and Wales, 76.1; in Ireland, 32.9; in Scotland, 49.3; in Sweden, 43.3; in Prussia, 103.8; in Massachusetts, 142.3; in Connecticut, 135; in Rhode Island, 154.6; and in New Jersey, 212.8.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from diarrheal diseases during the census year, per 100,000 of population, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	183.71	180.13	187.15	173.14	219.39	145.94	313.63	72.10	253.84	269.65	238.52
Cities	206.43	202.60	211.05	194.24	253.76	181.80	350.73	73.33	268.34	286.90	250.53
States	178.73	177.64	184.56	170.88	213.53	144.41	327.35	73.92	225.28	234.39	216.66
Cities	222.62	221.28	231.85	211.20	290.51	194.00	385.62	76.80	279.53	299.84	261.36
Rural	111.40	111.60	115.23	107.91	120.23	105.83	169.82	64.87	99.82	96.38	103.52
Cities in nonregistration states	191.31	184.19	191.28	176.93	229.30	153.53	270.34	69.99	265.22	283.46	247.33
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	215.25	213.73	.....	.....	283.85	227.40	365.74	71.43	245.18	.....	.....
Metropolitan district, 6 years	278.33	279.11	292.45	266.07	394.57	326.78	438.67	85.44	234.20	255.34	213.87

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rate from diarrheal diseases was much higher among the colored (253.84) than among the whites (180.13); that it was higher among males (white, 187.15; colored, 269.65) than among females (white, 173.14; colored, 238.52), and that in the registration states it was about twice as high in the cities (222.82) as it was in the rural districts (111.40). It was highest of all in the metropolitan district for the 6-year period (278.33). Among the whites it was much higher among the native born (219.39) than among the foreign born (72.10), owing mainly to the much greater proportion of young children in the former group. Among the native born whites it was more than twice as high among those having one or both parents foreign born (313.63) as it was among those both of whose parents were native born (145.94).

The following table shows, for each of the registration states, and for their sum, the death rates from diarrheal diseases during the census year, 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	178.73	222.82	111.40	185.08	233.59	114.90	171.94	212.57	107.84
Connecticut	153.63	181.74	133.97	173.73	207.51	150.05	134.32	156.91	117.99
Delaware	168.55	169.30	168.13	165.94	162.26	168.01	171.25	176.37	168.25
District of Columbia	256.95	256.95	.....	268.29	268.29	.....	246.67	246.67	.....
Massachusetts	166.64	186.73	100.03	169.62	191.78	98.78	163.82	182.00	103.03
New Hampshire	150.59	211.76	125.18	160.80	264.76	120.50	140.55	164.44	129.96
New Jersey	174.84	216.90	119.15	175.36	225.29	111.23	173.73	208.67	127.19
New York	189.18	244.34	100.03	197.25	256.84	104.93	181.23	232.82	94.99
Rhode Island	206.65	212.43	198.71	216.04	216.95	214.83	197.77	208.27	182.83
Vermont	99.57	169.64	93.05	109.20	162.40	104.63	89.52	176.28	80.89

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from diarrheal diseases during the census year was highest in the District of Columbia (256.95) and in Rhode Island (206.65), and was lowest in Vermont (99.57). In the rural districts it was highest in Rhode Island (198.71) and in Delaware (168.13), and lowest in Vermont (93.05) and in New York (100.03). It was about twice as high in the cities (222.82) as it was in the rural districts (111.40). It was higher among males (185.08) than among females (171.94) for the aggregate, but was higher among females than among males in Delaware, the excess occurring entirely in the city of Wilmington. It was much higher among the colored (225.28) than among the whites (177.64) in the aggregate, but this was largely due to the excessive death rate among the colored from this cause in the District of Columbia (360.65). In the rural districts it was higher among the whites (111.60) than among the colored (99.82).

Of 25,423 deaths from diarrheal diseases of whites in the registration area during the census year 9,285 were children of mothers born in the United States, 3,716 children of mothers born in Ireland, 3,693 children of mothers born in Germany, 1,649 children of mothers born in Canada, 919 children of mothers born in England and Wales, 507 children of mothers born in Scandinavia, 451 children of mothers born in Italy, 214 children of mothers born in Scotland, 151 children of mothers born in Bohemia, 114 children of mothers born in Hungary, and 92 children of mothers born in France.

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

AREAS.	United States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Scandinavia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
Registration area	133.88	131.59	139.71	104.99	112.22	173.76	245.10	207.97	356.19	370.93	322.02	270.81
Cities	172.61	148.30	156.18	115.79	118.16	183.60	289.80	212.81	379.81	371.86	302.65	288.34
States	138.43	138.84	148.22	112.12	123.28	192.47	259.73	261.86	373.00	514.37	352.65	269.50
Cities	200.47	165.14	170.74	129.33	137.34	213.43	322.58	296.25	407.49	531.69	406.56	294.56
Rural	87.11	84.60	77.71	70.29	89.18	101.93	159.66	180.55	195.31	345.54	79.59	129.74
Cities in nonregistration states	112.00	101.97	84.11	78.88	86.10	140.36	126.18	153.12	263.94	282.24	115.80	274.29
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	221.19	144.53	175.01	130.46	125.45	197.76	242.75	242.17	355.73	389.64	380.65	303.86

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rate from diarrheal diseases among the whites in the registration area was highest among those whose mothers were born in Bohemia (370.93), in Hungary (356.19), and in Italy (322.02), and was lowest among the children of mothers born in Scotland (104.99), in France (112.22), and in England and Wales (131.59). The death rate from these diseases was comparatively low in the children of mothers born in the United States (133.88) and in Ireland (139.71), and was a little below the average (180.13)

for the children of mothers born in Germany (173.76). The highest death rate of all from these diseases was in the children of mothers born in Bohemia in the cities of the registration states (531.69), and the lowest in the children of mothers born in Scotland in the rural districts of the registration states (70.29).

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

AREAS.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Registration area	5,279.91	1,428.42	20.13	20.88	70.77	294.29
Males	5,560.70	1,506.88	19.96	19.71	69.17	269.43
Females	4,991.49	1,348.37	20.30	22.03	72.36	316.47
Cities	5,798.07	1,585.41	20.71	23.09	81.97	347.15
Males	6,101.12	1,669.37	20.06	22.19	81.43	319.17
Females	5,487.30	1,499.94	21.37	23.98	82.51	370.01
States	5,589.51	1,459.71	19.20	17.26	60.73	274.50
Males	5,879.23	1,540.64	19.48	15.64	54.32	242.87
Females	5,291.92	1,377.38	18.93	18.82	66.91	303.18
Cities	6,866.18	1,816.59	19.84	19.80	74.65	346.35
Males	7,210.24	1,912.26	19.35	18.51	66.81	296.59
Females	6,514.00	1,719.90	20.34	21.02	82.07	385.43
Rural	3,210.26	847.62	18.25	12.81	43.48	221.97
Males	3,410.08	908.84	19.67	10.83	39.15	208.44
Females	3,003.08	784.64	16.77	14.83	47.74	235.59
Cities in nonregistration states	4,863.77	1,385.62	21.47	26.10	89.55	348 07
Males	5,132.56	1,460.85	20.67	25.42	95.83	343.01
Females	4,587.70	1,308.55	22.27	26.81	83.00	351.62
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	6,031.90	1,637.45	18.76	21.18	81.76	351.83
Males	6,310.98	1,710.40	18.02	20.51	79.57	311.95
Females	5,745.84	1,563.15	19.49	21.84	83.98	384.51
Metropolitan district	7,425.08	1,986.13	20.05	21.72	87.88	408.80
Males	7,679.24	2,062.05	20.47	22.23	73.44	347.64
Females	7,163.77	1,909.58	19.62	21.23	102.27	459.86

It will be seen from this table that the greatest mortality from diarrheal diseases occurred in infants under 1 year of age, or a little over 5 per cent of the living; that in this age group it was higher among males (5,560.70) than among females (4,991.49), and more than twice as high in the cities of the registration states (6,866.18) as in the rural districts of the same states (3,210.26). Substantially the same differences in the death rates existed among children under 5 years of age. In persons from 15 to 45 years of age the death rate from these diseases was a little higher among females (22.03) than among males (19.71), and the same was the case in those 45 years of age and over. The death rate from these diseases in those 65 years of age and over (294.29) was over four times as high as that in those from 45 to 65 years of age.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diarrheal diseases are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of six age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color, and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey, for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 1 YEAR.		UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 TO 15 YEARS.		15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	7,002	6,686.66	8,645	1,782.64	157	18.19	455	19.00	528	80.86	581	373.34
Colored	369	10,292.89	439	2,799.57	4	12.34	32	31.01	13	55.96	22	425.78
Birthplaces of mothers (white):												
United States	2,809	5,336.04	3,424	1,386.16	65	15.90	80	10.43	89	39.67	175	253.71
England and Wales	194	5,332.60	242	1,417.94	9	25.96	31	26.80	27	71.74	38	410.41
Ireland	1,004	7,029.34	1,304	1,975.01	33	21.90	186	29.98	255	149.84	208	644.60
Scotland	63	5,497.38	83	1,520.86	2	18.76	4	10.62	6	51.57	11	402.34
Germany	1,405	8,398.09	1,726	2,151.48	25	15.53	84	15.31	92	61.67	87	273.28
Canada	131	7,953.86	163	2,194.10	.....	.....	7	17.60	3	43.76	3	277.52
Scandinavia	149	9,526.85	177	2,666.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary	65	7,812.50	79	2,430.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bohemia	66	14,442.01	72	3,650.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	258	6,980.52	357	2,374.46	5	29.74	9	17.97	3	36.10	.....	.....

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rate from diarrheal diseases for children under 5 years of age was much higher among the colored (2,799.57) than among the whites (1,782.64), and that among the whites it was highest among the children of mothers born in Bohemia (3,656.68), in Scandinavia (2,666.47), and in Hungary (2,430.02), and was lowest among the children of mothers born in the United States (1,386.16), in England and Wales (1,417.94), and in Scotland (1,526.86). The death rate from these diseases was about the average in children of mothers born in Italy (2,374.46), and in Germany (2,151.48). In persons from 45 to 65 years of age it was highest in the children of mothers born in Ireland (149.84) and in England and Wales (71.74), and lowest in the children of mothers born in Italy (36.10) and in the United States (39.67). In persons 65 years of age and over the death rate from these diseases was higher among the colored (425.78) than among the whites (373.34). Among the whites it was highest among the children of mothers born in Ireland (644.60) and in England and Wales (410.41), and lowest among the children of mothers born in the United States (253.71) and in Germany (273.28).

For further details with regard to death rates from diarrheal diseases in large cities see Part II of this report, page 94.

Out of each 100,000 deaths in the United States from all causes during the census year 9,256 were reported as due to diarrheal diseases, which is somewhat less than the corresponding proportion for 1880 (8,454), and greater than that for 1870 (10,296). In each 1,000 of all deaths from known causes in children under 5 years of age, these diseases caused in the United States as a whole, for the whites, 197.41; for the colored, 148.79; for the Chinese, 246.46; and for the Indians, 111.42. In the registration area the corresponding figure was 184.93.

The following table shows, for the United States and for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to diarrheal diseases during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of color, sex, nativity, and parental nativity:

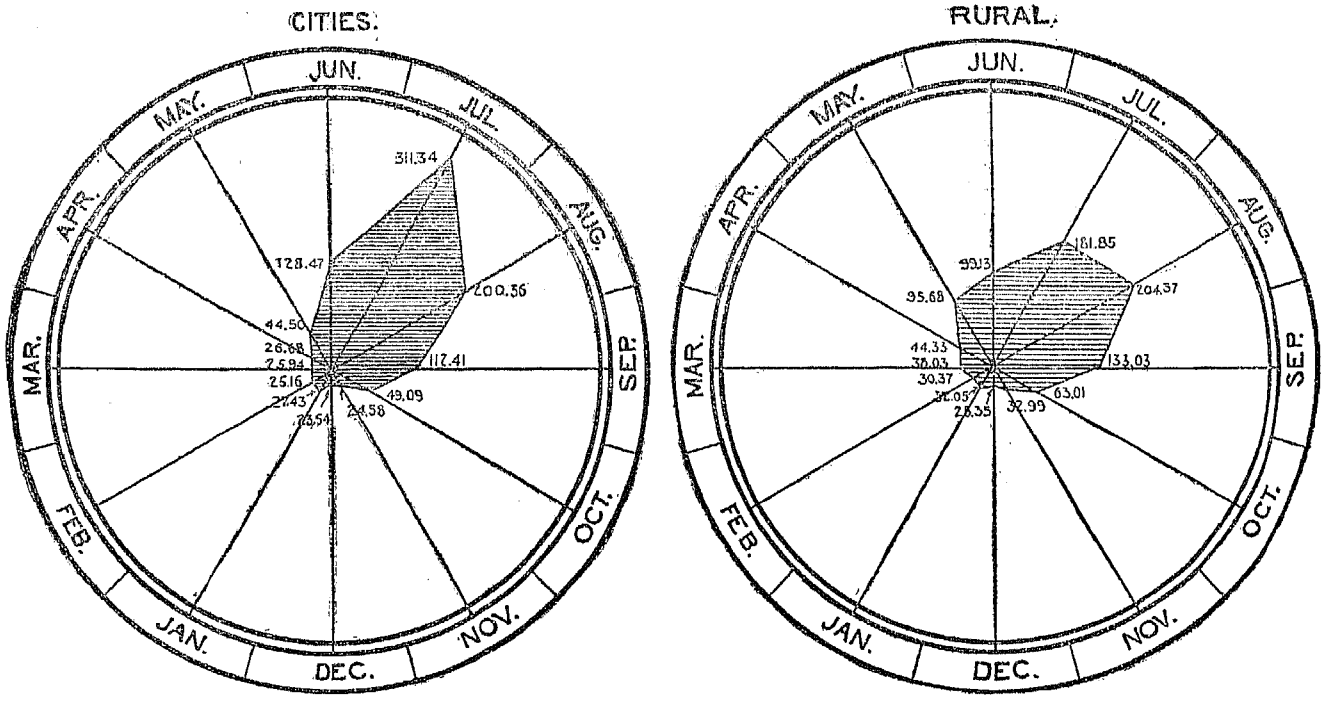
AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
The United States	92.56	94.47	94.40	94.55	108.69	95.94	133.79	37.73	79.89	81.58	77.10
Registration area	94.70	95.21	93.51	97.10	116.57	85.56	147.45	37.57	88.14	88.92	87.30
Cities	99.40	100.28	97.83	103.06	126.74	96.60	151.23	37.20	89.83	90.82	88.76
States	92.80	93.13	92.13	94.20	113.16	84.14	150.98	37.59	83.08	82.03	84.19
Cities	101.21	101.07	99.73	103.79	130.69	98.02	156.82	36.93	89.27	88.81	89.76
Rural	74.03	74.38	75.23	73.47	81.24	70.17	122.87	40.23	57.34	54.67	60.29
Cities in nonregistration states	97.53	98.68	95.72	102.18	122.89	92.92	135.35	37.53	89.99	91.40	88.46
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	100.02	101.50	.....	.....	131.77	104.72	152.89	35.58	79.90	.....	.....
Metropolitan district, 6 years	111.63	112.11	109.63	114.91	147.03	119.97	165.07	39.48	86.81	87.52	86.00

It will be seen from the preceding table that the proportion of deaths due to diarrheal diseases per 1,000 deaths from known causes during the census year was slightly less in the United States as a whole (92.56) than it was in the registration area (94.70). The great difference in the proportion of deaths due to these diseases among the native born and the foreign born is mainly due to the much greater proportion of infants among the native born.

The following table shows, for the United States, the number of deaths from diarrheal diseases in each month during the census year, and the proportion due to these diseases in each month per 1,000 deaths from these diseases, with distinction of cities and of rural districts:

MONTHS.	DEATHS.			PROPORTION IN EACH MONTH PER 1,000 TOTAL DEATHS.		
	United States.	Cities.	Rural.	United States.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	74,711	30,879	43,832	.....	.....	.....
June	8,312	3,067	4,345	111.26	128.47	99.13
July	17,585	9,614	7,971	235.37	311.34	181.85
August	15,145	6,187	8,958	202.71	200.36	204.37
September	9,302	3,471	5,831	124.51	112.41	133.03
October	4,278	1,516	2,762	57.26	49.09	63.01
November	2,205	759	1,446	29.51	24.58	32.99
December	1,838	727	1,111	24.60	23.54	25.35
January	2,252	847	1,405	30.14	27.43	32.05
February	2,108	777	1,331	28.22	25.16	30.37
March	2,468	801	1,667	33.03	25.94	38.03
April	2,767	824	1,943	37.04	26.68	44.33
May	5,568	1,374	4,194	74.53	44.50	95.68
Unknown	883	15	868	11.82	0.49	19.80

The relative proportion of deaths due to diarrheal diseases in each month in the cities and in the rural districts, as indicated in the table above, and the difference in the proportion of deaths in the two areas, are shown in the following diagram:



It will be seen from the preceding table and diagram that the greatest proportion of deaths due to diarrheal diseases in the United States as a whole occurred in the month of July, and the smallest proportion in the month of December. In the rural districts, however, the greatest proportion occurred in the month of August.

The following table shows, for the United States, and for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to diarrheal diseases among the whites during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of birthplaces of mothers:

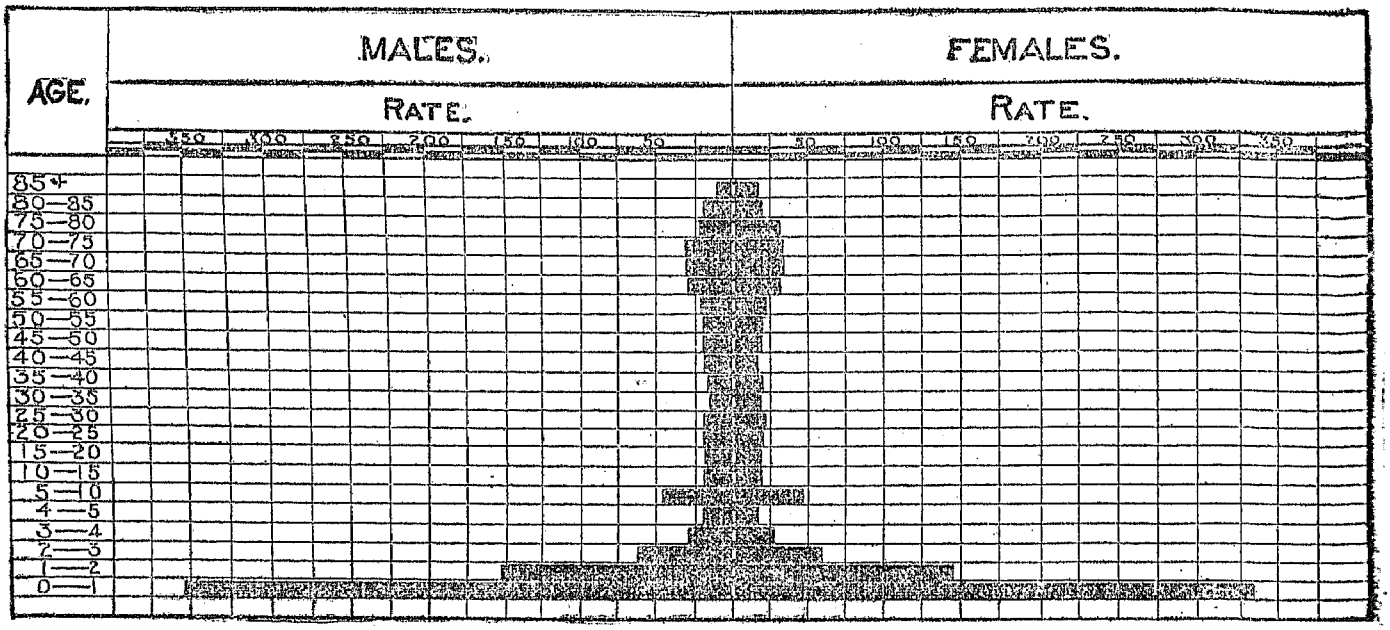
AREAS.	United States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Scandinavia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
The United States	101.65	72.63	62.31	58.75	61.80	88.47	136.00	107.12	144.31	104.89	119.45	113.92
Registration area	98.13	79.98	66.36	64.97	69.02	102.01	152.12	133.35	159.44	137.90	126.86	138.86
Cities	110.63	85.49	68.29	68.08	69.62	103.02	158.85	131.76	158.21	135.81	129.27	140.06
States	95.90	82.35	68.29	65.75	73.05	107.45	158.39	153.11	166.96	171.31	132.68	156.27
Cities	109.83	90.94	70.85	69.76	75.17	111.23	168.56	155.34	166.02	166.30	135.69	160.04
Rural	77.25	66.71	54.70	52.31	66.08	82.18	132.64	145.05	177.78	312.50	84.21	120.39
Cities in nonregistration states	113.66	68.97	50.11	60.22	58.17	90.78	91.54	108.80	131.58	113.06	66.88	107.53
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	117.35	80.58	68.40	68.92	68.71	106.24	115.88	138.74	155.08	135.07	129.80	130.92

It will be seen from this table that among the whites in the United States as a whole the proportion of deaths due to diarrheal diseases to deaths from known causes was greatest among the children of mothers born in Hungary (144.31), in Canada (136.00), and in Italy (119.45).

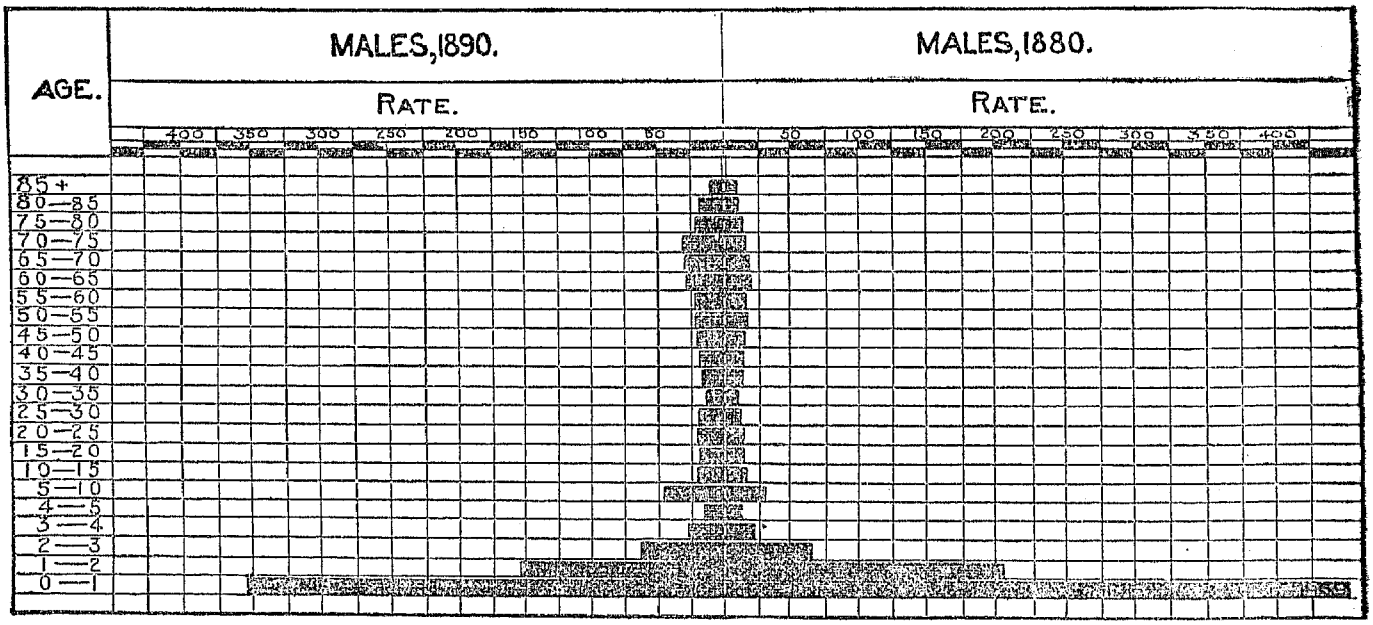
The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to diarrheal diseases, at certain ages and groups of ages, per 1,000 deaths at all ages from these diseases, in 1880 and 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years	754.27	746.25	612.86	578.90	35 to 40 years	12.46	13.91	17.39	21.07
Under 1 year	447.19	443.00	353.79	332.30	40 to 45 years	13.08	14.11	18.81	19.63
1 year	204.81	200.67	153.73	145.75	45 to 50 years	13.35	12.26	21.16	20.53
2 years	66.53	68.34	62.13	58.62	50 to 55 years	15.02	14.48	22.86	23.10
3 years	23.25	22.54	27.11	26.04	55 to 60 years	14.40	12.53	23.51	23.87
4 years	12.49	11.69	16.09	15.30	60 to 65 years	17.90	18.31	28.01	31.32
5 to 10 years	29.34	26.68	46.37	46.21	65 to 70 years	17.64	17.84	29.26	31.32
10 to 15 years	15.11	13.88	21.76	20.71	70 to 75 years	16.96	18.07	30.48	30.06
15 to 20 years	13.79	11.96	19.82	18.09	75 to 80 years	13.61	16.36	23.43	29.42
20 to 25 years	13.73	15.12	20.05	22.92	80 to 85 years	9.50	12.23	16.05	21.34
25 to 30 years	11.52	13.94	20.18	23.00	85 to 90 years	5.03	5.78	8.51	10.92
30 to 35 years	10.82	13.34	15.73	20.40	90 to 95 years	1.59	1.92	2.11	4.02
					95 years and over	0.88	1.04	0.77	2.21

The comparative proportions of deaths of males and females in each age group due to diarrheal diseases during the census year are shown in the following diagram:

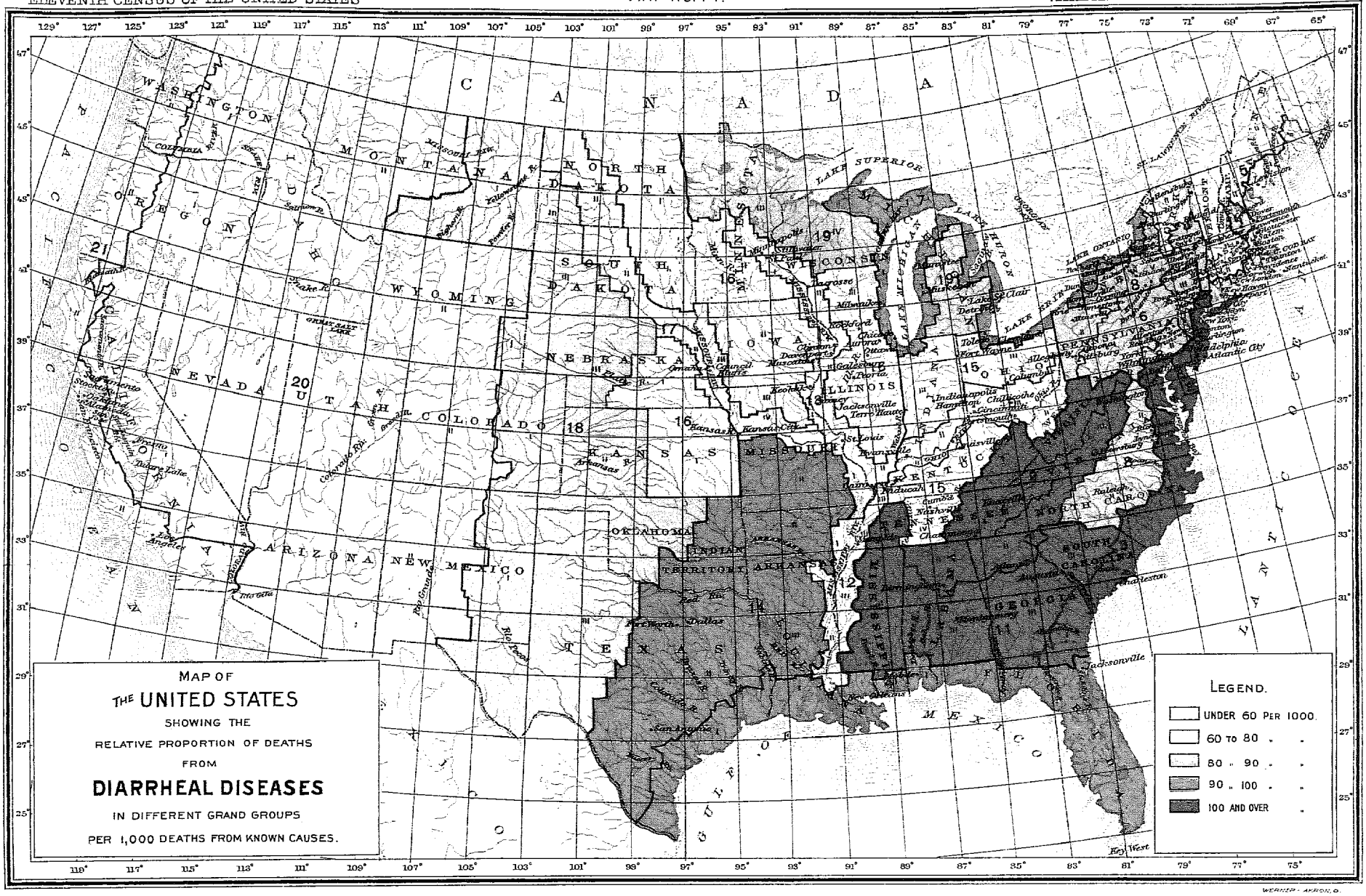


The comparative proportions of deaths of males in each age group due to diarrheal diseases in 1880 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



It will be seen from the preceding table and diagrams that in each census and in both sexes more than half of the deaths from diarrheal diseases occurred in children under 5 years of age, but that the proportion in this age group was much greater in 1880 (males, 754.27; females, 746.25) than it was in 1890 (males, 612.86; females, 578.90).

The average age at death of those dying from diarrheal diseases in the United States in 1890 was 19.36 years. Excluding cholera infantum it was 45.48 years. In the registration states it was, for diarrheal diseases, total, 11.47 years; and excluding cholera infantum, 20.76 years.



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The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to diarrheal diseases during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and color, of rural and cities, and of children of mothers born in Ireland and in Germany:

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	MOTHERS BORN IN—	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Ireland.	Germany.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	81.79	67.55	63.28	89.22	91.18	82.10	63.71	66.67	111.19
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	100.79	99.76	104.67	95.88	105.79	101.47	94.54	68.73	102.49
3. South Atlantic Coast region	121.50	124.11	118.74	122.31	120.93	159.00	97.60	61.86	144.07
4. Gulf Coast region	94.71	93.75	93.31	101.03	90.05	109.24	73.08	21.08	78.13
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	78.81	75.02	69.40	99.13	84.28	79.11	28.41	59.31	126.37
6. Central Appalachian region	86.08	77.97	82.02	110.47	110.02	86.59	63.49	63.79	79.82
7. Region of the Great Northen Lakes	99.62	80.48	73.95	106.98	113.89	100.27	48.53	59.96	89.71
8. Interior plateau	86.55	96.16	92.24	78.28	80.52	86.23	88.89	59.65	76.27
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	111.16	113.35	101.06	143.69	150.34	119.42	84.79	72.73	116.75
10. Ohio River belt	69.30	76.33	68.72	61.83	64.85	72.83	32.04	41.48	58.20
11. Southern Interior plateau	105.75	110.13	101.49	108.53	99.59	137.50	80.08	78.74	141.18
12. South Mississippi River belt	77.87	77.10	68.70	122.03	82.67	93.24	68.12	125.00	72.73
13. North Mississippi River belt	78.83	76.19	81.02	76.86	82.42	80.71	46.91	40.17	79.71
14. Southwest Central region	90.54	101.07	97.71	92.94	110.75	106.64	68.80	75.80	88.53
15. Central region, plains and prairies	75.46	78.15	71.40	76.50	83.90	79.12	47.26	45.70	54.57
16. Prairie region	79.16	81.16	77.32	76.17	70.47	79.85	45.84	43.25	75.31
17. Missouri River belt	78.32	83.96	67.94	79.59	85.16	81.61	53.52	57.03	69.70
18. Region of the Western plains	85.27	83.25	88.28	65.83	111.42	87.24	49.70	71.04	88.05
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	87.08	87.02	87.14	.....	.....	87.24	80.21	38.82	95.02
20. Cordilleran region	57.48	53.07	67.58	23.62	46.33	58.25	48.24	34.57	52.55
21. Pacific Coast region	47.42	50.40	57.89	37.40	51.75	48.92	27.33	21.52	31.38

The geographical distribution of deaths in the several grand groups from diarrheal diseases is shown in map No. 14.

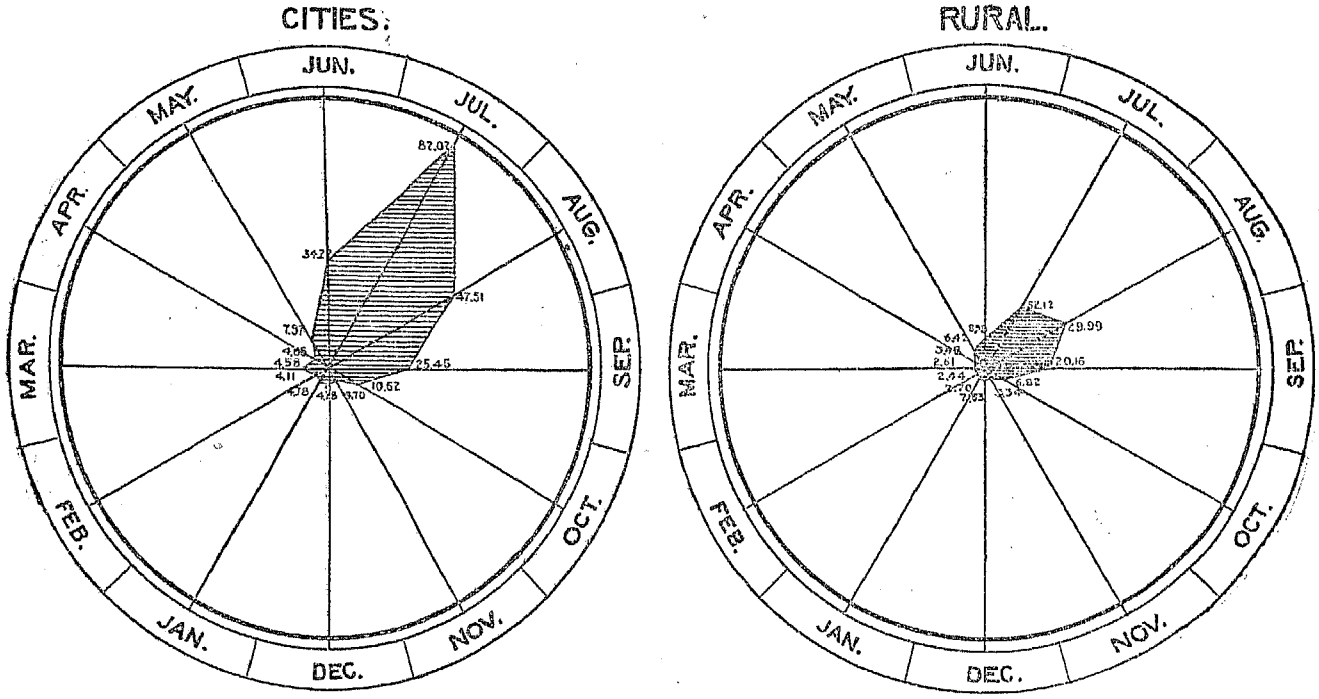
It will be seen from the preceding table and the accompanying map that the proportion of deaths due to diarrheal diseases in the rural districts was greatest in the South Atlantic Coast region and the Southern Central Appalachian region, and was least on the Pacific Coast and in the Cordilleran region.

The geographical distribution of deaths from diarrheal diseases, by state groups, per 1,000 deaths from known causes in each group, is shown in map No. 15.

The following table shows, for the sum of Grand Groups 1, 2, and 5, which were mainly registration areas, the number of deaths from diarrheal diseases in each month during the census year, and the death rates per 100,000 of population, with distinction of cities and of rural districts:

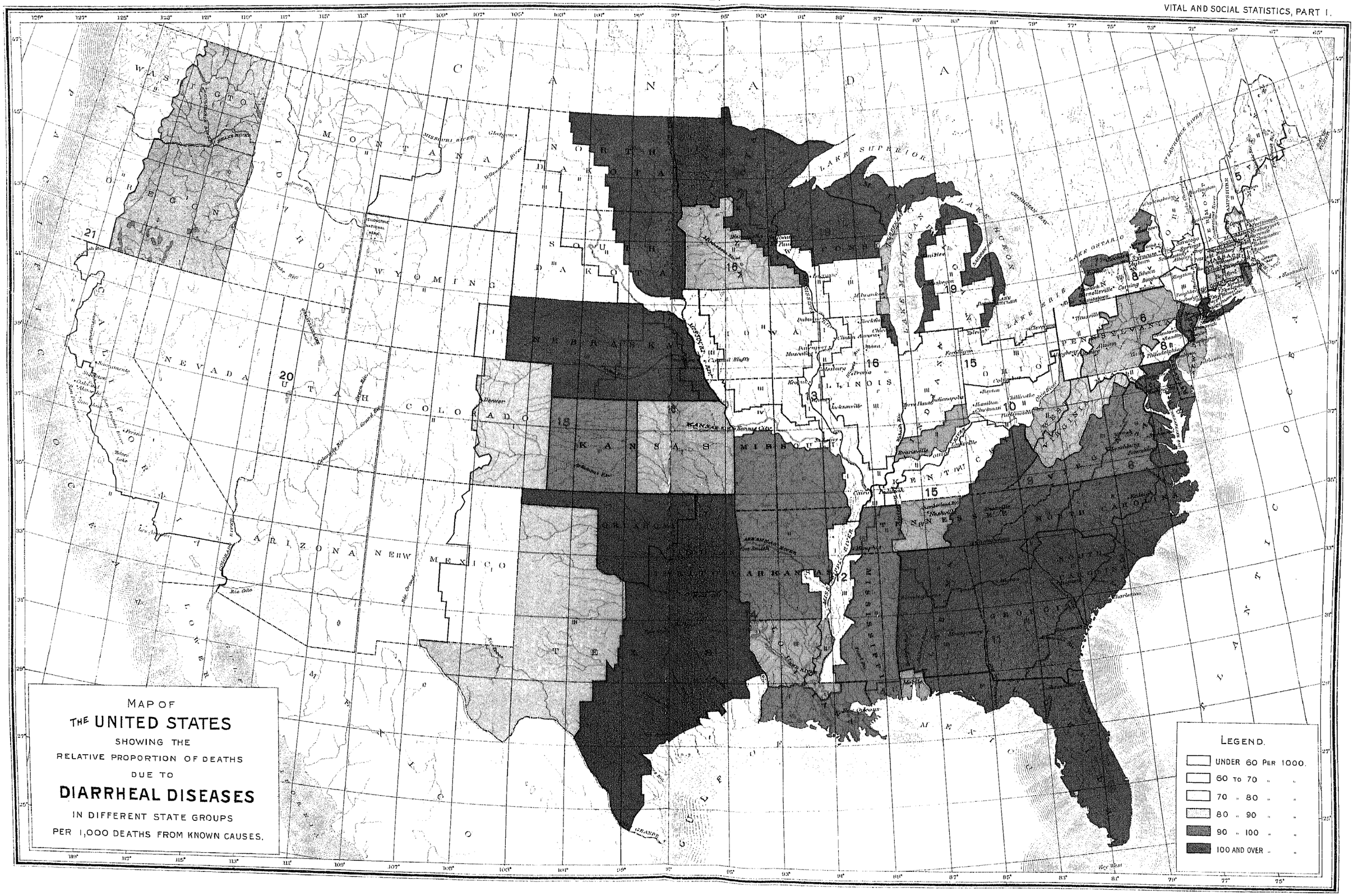
MONTHS.	DEATHS.			RATE.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
June	2,521	2,142	379	24.05	34.22	8.08
July	6,490	5,134	1,356	61.92	82.02	32.12
August	4,240	2,974	1,266	40.45	47.51	29.99
September	2,444	1,593	851	23.32	25.45	20.16
October	953	665	288	9.09	10.62	6.82
November	435	294	141	4.15	4.70	3.34
December	410	299	111	3.91	4.78	2.63
January	413	299	114	3.94	4.78	2.70
February	360	257	103	3.43	4.11	2.44
March	397	287	110	3.79	4.58	2.61
April	438	291	147	4.18	4.65	3.48
May	770	499	271	7.35	7.97	6.42

The death rates in each month, as given in the preceding table, and the relative magnitude of the rates in the cities and the rural districts, are shown graphically in the following diagram:

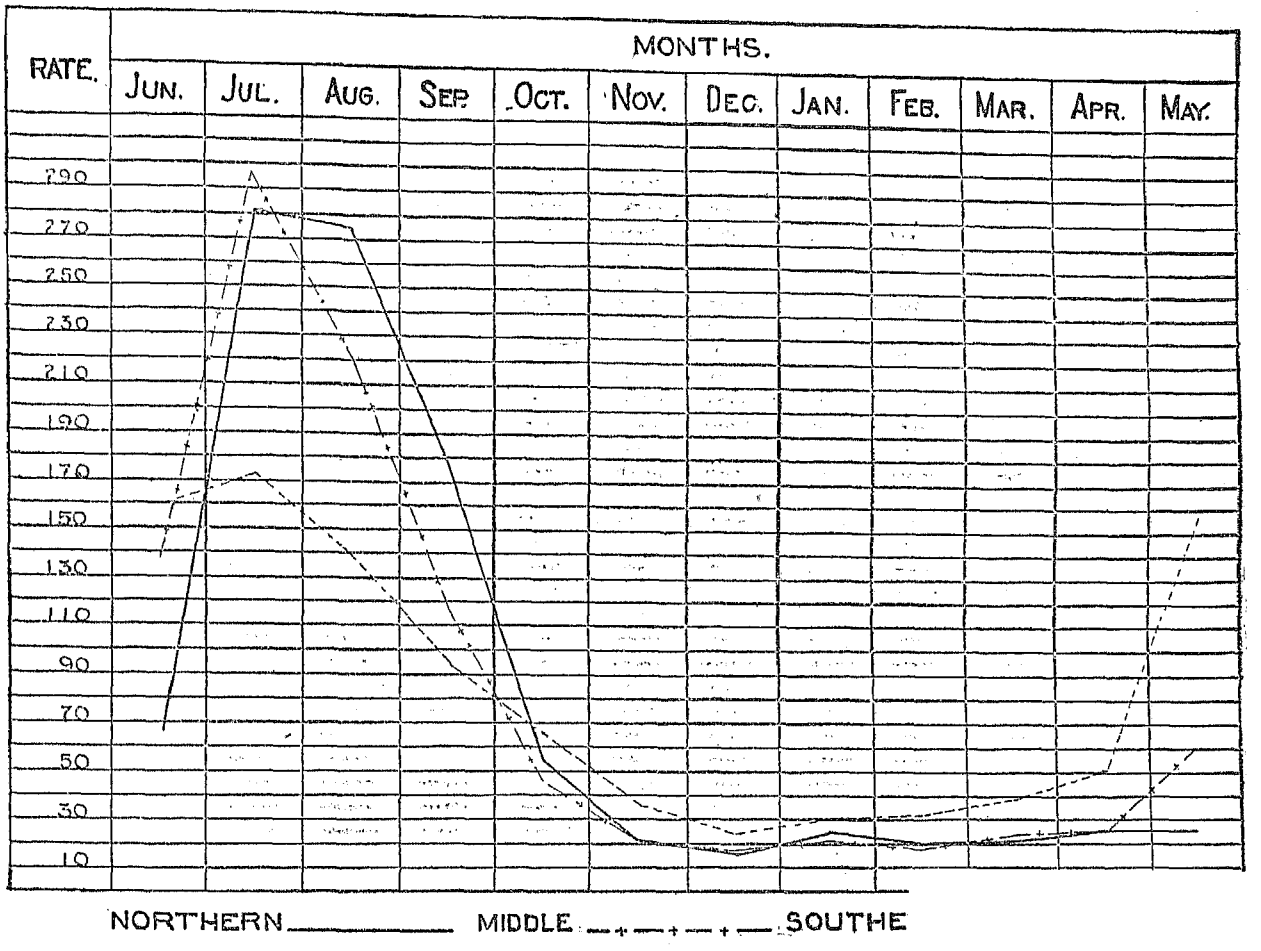


The following table shows, for three divisions of grand groups, namely, Northern, Middle, and Southern, the number of deaths from diarrheal diseases under 5 years of age in each month during the census year, and the proportion in each month per 1,000 deaths under 5 years from these diseases of which the month is known.

MONTHS.	NORTHERN REGION. GRAND GROUPS 1, 5, 7, 13, 17, AND 19.		MIDDLE REGION. GRAND GROUPS 2, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 18, 20, AND 21.		SOUTHERN REGION. GRAND GROUPS 3, 4, 9, 11, 12, AND 14.	
	Deaths.	Proportion.	Deaths.	Proportion.	Deaths.	Proportion.
June	1,009	66.00	3,892	137.24	1,779	159.22
July	4,295	280.96	8,423	297.00	1,926	172.38
August	4,199	274.68	6,146	216.71	1,552	138.91
September	2,673	174.85	3,300	116.38	1,054	94.33
October	823	53.84	1,298	45.77	742	66.41
November	318	20.80	587	20.70	399	35.71
December	237	15.50	491	17.31	284	25.42
January	369	24.14	595	20.98	339	30.34
February	313	20.47	537	18.94	349	31.24
March	326	21.33	660	23.27	420	37.59
April	360	23.55	722	25.46	575	51.46
May	365	23.88	1,760	59.94	1,754	156.99


CANADA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
IOWA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
MAINE
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
MAP OF
THE UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE
RELATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS
DUE TO
DIARRHEAL DISEASES
IN DIFFERENT STATE GROUPS
PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.
LEGEND.
UNDER 60 PER 1000.
60 TO 70 " "
70 " 80 " "
80 " 90 " "
90 " 100 " "
100 AND OVER " "

The relative proportion of deaths in each month in the several divisions, as given in the preceding table, is shown graphically in the following diagram:



It will be seen from the preceding table and diagram that in the Northern proportion of deaths due to diarrheal diseases in children under 5 years of age oc August, and the least in December; that the difference in the proportion of de winter was much greater in the Northern and Middle regions than in the Sout deaths due to these causes in May and June was much greater in the Southern groups. The greatest variation is seen in the North Atlantic grand groups of th per cent of all the deaths from these causes occurred in the month of July and Grand Group 4 of the Southern division, comprising the Gulf coast, the range cent in March.

MALARIAL FEVER.

Under the term "malarial fever" are included those deaths reported a congestive, and bilious fevers. A certain number of these were no doubt due is impossible to determine the proportion. Cases of death reported as due to under enteric fever.

The total number of deaths reported as due to malarial fever in the Unit was 18,594, of which 9,631 were of males and 8,963 were of females. In the deaths reported as due to this disease was, males, 1,913; females, 1,860; total, 3, per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from malarial fever during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	19.19	16.49	16.82	16.16	15.96	14.30	13.74	17.97	72.05	73.00	71.12
Cities	21.41	18.00	18.46	17.54	17.04	16.52	14.34	18.82	76.54	77.93	75.20
States	14.75	14.16	14.05	14.27	13.60	13.28	14.12	15.78	39.69	38.56	40.76
Cities	16.46	15.65	15.53	15.77	15.15	15.20	15.13	16.69	46.33	45.70	46.88
Rural	12.12	11.91	11.90	11.92	11.72	11.81	11.40	12.92	24.35	23.51	25.25
Cities in nonregistration states	25.98	20.31	21.25	19.34	19.95	19.36	12.53	21.23	84.94	86.49	83.49
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	18.80	16.84	.....	.....	16.50	15.16	13.89	17.53	57.45	.....	.....
Metropolitan district, 6 years	27.49	27.39	26.87	27.90	28.27	32.02	25.83	25.91	32.96	30.38	35.44

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from this disease was more than four times as high among the colored (72.05) as it was among the whites (16.49); that it was nearly the same among males (whites, 16.82; colored, 73.00) as it was among females (white, 16.16; colored, 71.12); and that among the whites it was higher among the foreign born (17.97) than it was among the natives (15.96). In the registration states it was higher in the cities (16.46) than it was in the rural districts (12.12), and was highest of all in the metropolitan district for the 6-year period (27.49).

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from malarial fever during the census year 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	14.75	16.46	12.12	14.61	16.30	12.11	14.88	16.62	12.14
Connecticut	25.59	32.22	20.88	23.81	33.40	17.03	27.34	31.00	24.70
Delaware	16.62	17.91	15.88	17.53	16.23	18.26	15.68	19.60	13.38
District of Columbia	42.54	42.54	.....	38.33	38.33	.....	46.35	46.35	.....
Massachusetts	5.14	4.67	6.68	5.88	5.31	7.72	4.43	4.06	5.66
New Hampshire	5.31	8.14	4.13	8.04	11.51	6.69	2.63	5.14	1.52
New Jersey	18.96	21.74	15.33	19.98	21.47	18.06	17.95	22.00	12.56
New York	15.89	17.87	12.60	15.59	17.68	12.31	16.19	18.04	13.09
Rhode Island	17.08	21.99	10.31	11.90	15.65	6.93	21.97	27.83	13.64
Vermont	4.21	.....	4.60	3.54	.....	3.85	4.91	.....	5.30

It will be seen from this table that in the rural districts the death rate from malarial fever was lowest in New Hampshire (4.13) and in Vermont (4.60), and was highest in Connecticut (20.88). In the cities it was highest in the District of Columbia (42.54) and in Connecticut (32.22), and lowest in Massachusetts (4.67) and in New Hampshire (8.14). In the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont it is probable that most of the cases of death reported as due to malarial fever were really due to typhoid fever, or else that the disease had been contracted elsewhere.

following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from malarial long the whites during the census year, per 100,000 of white population, with distinction of birthplaces ers:

AREAS.	United States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Scandinavia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
ration area	11.10	12.46	17.44	12.76	7.32	11.43	8.03	14.36	9.37	19.65	15.71	10.87
	12.49	13.59	18.42	13.51	7.67	11.77	9.06	12.55	10.75	17.83	16.67	10.40
	11.60	11.23	17.95	13.86	10.42	12.26	7.01	20.33	11.90	38.58	14.76	9.86
	14.24	12.17	19.28	15.32	12.26	13.02	7.61	18.52	14.21	35.45	15.71	9.01
	9.42	9.28	13.79	10.34	5.95	8.98	6.06	24.62	.....	69.11	9.95	14.65
registration states	8.71	17.48	14.16	7.91	.....	9.06	16.28	8.28	.....	7.95	22.08	13.55
,000 population and upward	13.99	13.76	20.28	16.60	6.72	10.33	12.96	8.89	8.18	19.07	13.95	10.37

,116 deaths from malarial fever in whites in the registration area during the census year, 770 were of mothers born in the United States, 464 children of mothers born in Ireland, 243 children of mothers Germany, 87 children of mothers born in England and Wales, 54 children of mothers born in Canada, en of mothers born in Scandinavia, 26 children of mothers born in Scotland, 22 children of mothers born 8 children of mothers born in Bohemia, 6 children of mothers born in France, and 3 children of mothers Hungary. Omitting the death rates from this cause for the children of mothers born in Hungary, , and France, in whom the number of deaths was too small to afford reliable ratios, it will be seen from e table that the highest death rate from malarial fever occurred in the children of mothers born in 17.44), and in Italy (15.71), and the lowest in the children of mothers born in the United States (11.10), nada (8.03).

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

AREAS.	Under 5 years.	Under 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 years and over.
Registration area	35.33	20.30	15.25	13.01	15.71	28.81
Males	35.87	20.24	15.99	14.05	16.55	28.92
Females	34.79	20.36	14.58	13.15	14.83	28.71
Cities	39.50	23.14	16.89	14.83	18.12	33.51
Males	40.72	23.50	17.95	15.66	18.83	33.39
Females	38.25	22.77	15.95	13.98	17.37	33.63
States	24.36	13.88	10.93	11.70	11.15	24.19
Males	24.67	13.72	10.33	12.34	10.53	24.31
Females	24.05	14.05	11.50	11.06	11.79	24.07
Cities	26.94	15.90	11.83	12.47	13.26	29.09
Males	28.57	16.52	10.90	13.30	11.56	28.81
Females	25.30	15.28	12.65	11.67	14.96	29.34
Rural	19.94	10.73	9.39	10.22	7.75	18.86
Males	18.04	9.42	9.42	10.56	8.87	19.62
Females	21.89	12.09	9.37	9.88	6.62	18.11
Cities in nonregistration states	50.35	29.42	21.51	16.95	22.76	38.19
Males	51.15	29.55	24.27	17.65	25.35	37.98
Females	49.53	29.29	19.00	16.18	19.83	38.39
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	33.60	20.14	14.39	13.45	16.54	32.38
Males	37.59	21.57	15.07	12.94	15.32	31.69
Females	29.53	18.71	13.79	13.99	17.87	33.05
Metropolitan district	37.40	21.27	12.54	16.15	14.98	36.71
Males	38.89	22.61	14.27	16.46	12.31	34.40
Females	35.89	19.92	11.04	15.84	17.79	38.94

be seen from this table that the highest death rate from malarial fever occurred in children under age; that in this age group it was a trifle higher among males (35.87) than among females (34.79); e registration states it was higher in the cities (26.94) than it was in the rural districts (19.94), in it was higher for females (21.89) than for males (18.04). It was highest of all in the cities of the ation states (50.35).

In the age group 45 years of age and over the death rate from this disease was about the same in males (28.92) as it was in females (28.71). In the registration states it was higher in the cities (29.09) than it was in the rural districts (18.86).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from malarial fever are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of six age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color, and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey, for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.		UNDER 15 YEARS.		15 TO 25 YEARS.		25 TO 35 YEARS.		35 TO 45 YEARS.		45 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	144	29.69	235	17.43	101	10.64	116	13.53	80	13.61	240	29.68
Colored	24	153.05	36	74.86	19	46.72	11	30.99	6	22.21	16	56.34
Birthplaces of mothers (white):												
United States	68	27.53	110	16.78	37	11.29	37	14.79	25	13.23	66	22.50
Ireland	24	36.35	49	22.61	35	14.28	47	20.67	21	14.19	88	43.47
Germany	26	32.41	36	14.92	13	6.17	15	7.34	16	11.98	39	21.55

This table indicates that for children under 5 years of age the death rate per 100,000 due to malarial fever was about five times as high among the colored (153.05) as it was among the whites (29.69), and that among the whites it was highest in the children of mothers born in Ireland (36.35), and lowest among the children of mothers born in the United States (27.53); that in all the age groups it was higher among the colored than among the whites, and among the whites it was higher among the children of mothers born in Ireland than in the children of mothers born in the United States or in Germany.

In the age group 45 years of age and over the death rate from this disease was, for the colored, 56.34; for the whites, 29.68; and among the whites, for the children of mothers born in Ireland, it was 43.47; for the children of mothers born in Germany, 21.55; and for the children of mothers born in the United States, 22.50.

For further details with regard to the rates from malarial fever in large cities, see Part II of this report page 85.

Out of 100,000 deaths from all causes in the United States during the census year, 2,123.76 were reported as due to malarial fever, the corresponding figures in 1880 having been 2,673, and in 1870, 2,374.

The number of deaths due to malarial fever in children under 15 years of age per 1,000 of all deaths from known causes occurring under 15 years of age in the United States was, for the whites, 16.72; for the colored, 58.28; and for the Indians, 15.69. In the registration area the corresponding proportion was 6.63 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the United States and for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to malarial fever during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
The United States	23.04	18.48	18.12	18.88	20.24	25.38	10.64	11.42	54.59	54.79	54.38
Registration area	9.89	8.72	8.41	9.06	8.48	8.98	6.46	9.36	25.02	24.07	26.03
Cities	10.31	8.91	8.56	9.30	8.64	8.78	6.18	9.55	25.62	24.67	26.64
States	7.66	7.42	7.02	7.86	7.21	7.74	6.51	8.03	14.64	13.50	15.84
Cities	7.48	7.19	6.68	7.75	6.82	7.65	6.15	8.03	14.79	13.51	16.10
Rural	8.06	7.94	7.77	8.11	7.92	7.83	8.25	8.01	13.99	13.33	14.71
Cities in nonregistration states	13.25	10.88	10.64	11.17	10.05	11.71	6.27	11.48	28.82	27.89	29.83
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	8.73	8.00	.....	.....	7.66	6.98	5.81	8.73	18.72	.....	.....
Metropolitan district, 6 years	11.02	11.00	10.07	12.05	10.53	11.76	9.72	11.97	12.22	10.41	14.25

The preceding table indicates that the proportion of deaths due to malarial fever to deaths from known causes was much greater in the United States as a whole (23.04) than it was in the registration area (9.89), and that in both areas it was much greater among the colored than among the whites.

In the United States as a whole the proportion was greater among the native born whites (20.24) than it was among the foreign born whites (11.42), and was much greater among the native born whites having both parents native (25.38) than among those of whom one or both parents were foreign born (10.64).

The following table shows, for the United States and for the registration area and some of its subdivisions the proportion of deaths due to malarial fever among the whites during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of birthplaces of mothers:

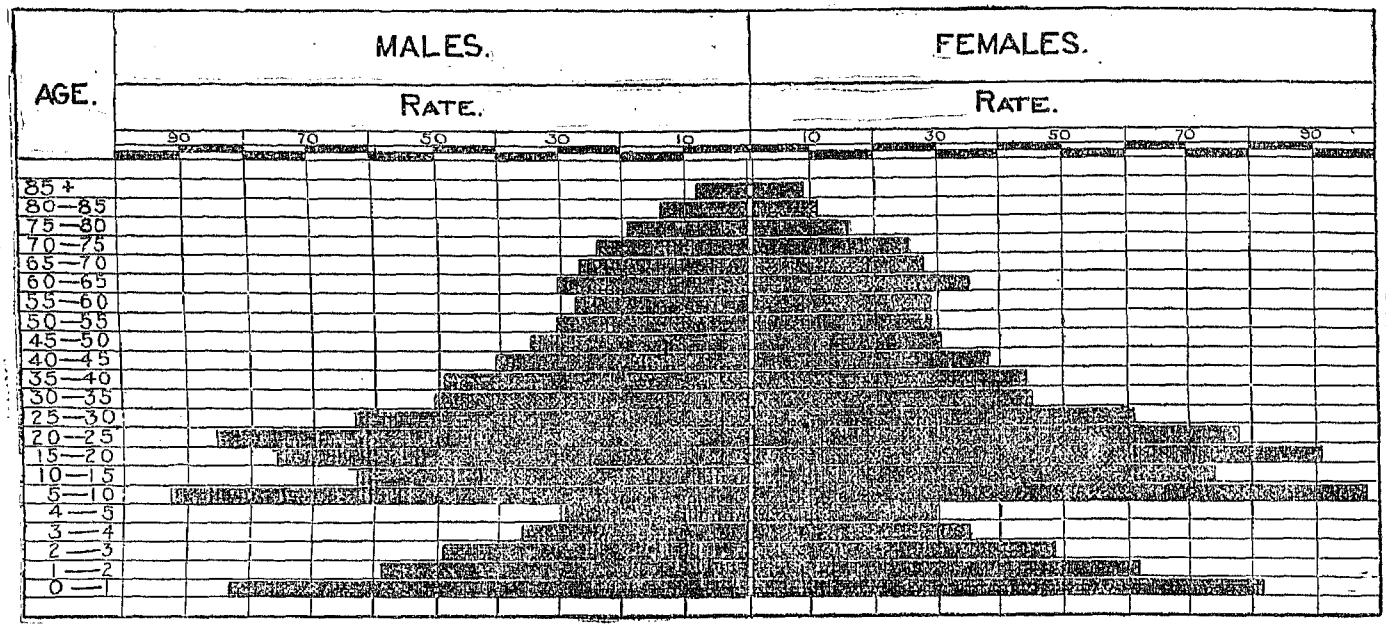
AREAS.	United States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Scandinavia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
The United States	23.02	10.16	9.39	8.72	16.75	10.96	8.40	9.77	4.51	10.59	8.17	15.12
Registration area	8.14	7.57	8.29	7.89	4.50	6.71	4.98	9.21	4.20	7.31	6.19	5.57
Cities	8.01	7.83	8.05	7.94	4.52	6.66	4.96	7.77	4.48	6.49	5.94	5.65
States	8.04	6.66	8.27	8.13	0.17	6.84	4.28	11.89	5.33	12.85	5.55	5.72
Cities	7.80	6.66	8.00	8.26	6.71	6.78	3.98	9.71	5.79	11.09	5.24	4.89
Rural	8.35	6.66	9.71	7.69	4.41	7.24	5.03	19.78	.....	62.50	10.53	13.59
Cities in nonregistration states	8.85	11.82	8.44	6.45	.....	6.44	11.81	5.89	.....	3.18	12.74	5.31
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.	7.42	7.67	7.89	8.77	3.68	5.55	6.19	5.09	3.57	6.64	4.76	4.78

This table indicates that in the United States, as a whole, the greatest proportion of deaths due to malarial fever to deaths from known causes among the whites occurred in the children of mothers born in the United States (23.02), and the least in the children of mothers born in Hungary (4.51).

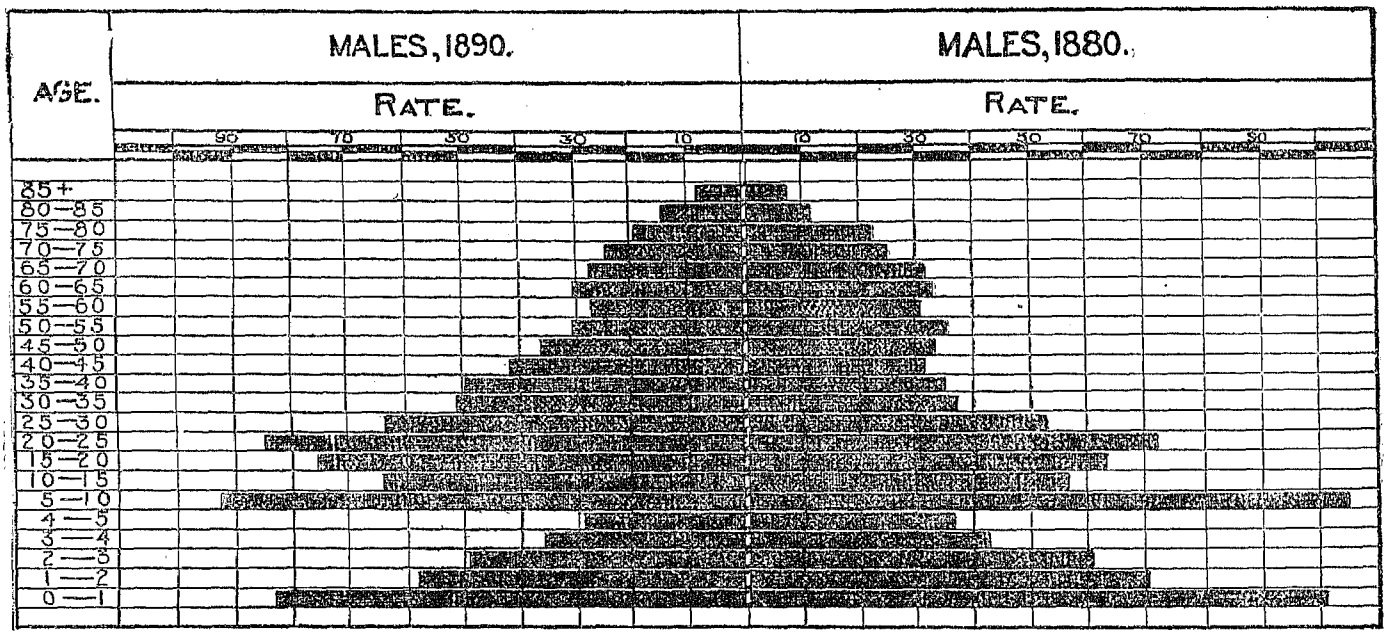
The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to malarial fever, at certain ages and groups of ages per 1,000 deaths at all ages from these causes, in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years	312.74	300.61	256.53	257.81	35 to 40 years	35.50	41.02	49.96	44.23
Under 1 year	101.60	97.05	83.34	82.48	40 to 45 years	31.97	29.63	41.04	37.68
1 year	70.22	68.63	58.05	62.06	45 to 50 years	33.93	30.63	36.00	30.58
2 years	60.80	55.78	49.54	48.40	50 to 55 years	35.99	31.34	30.33	28.55
3 years	42.86	43.94	36.32	35.32	55 to 60 years	30.40	23.38	27.71	28.55
4 years	37.27	35.27	20.29	20.56	60 to 65 years	33.44	30.03	30.23	35.09
5 to 10 years	105.91	116.30	92.80	98.05	65 to 70 years	31.58	24.49	27.19	27.53
10 to 15 years	56.00	67.42	63.92	74.58	70 to 75 years	25.60	27.11	24.77	25.16
15 to 20 years	62.96	72.76	76.83	91.05	75 to 80 years	22.65	22.57	19.10	16.59
20 to 25 years	72.08	65.20	85.55	77.63	80 to 85 years	11.57	13.91	14.17	11.96
25 to 30 years	52.27	52.30	63.82	60.59	85 to 90 years	4.61	5.74	5.98	5.64
30 to 35 years	37.85	42.43	51.33	45.13	90 to 95 years	1.57	2.22	1.68	2.14
					95 years and over	1.37	1.51	0.94	1.47

The comparative proportions of deaths of males and females in each age group from malarial fever during the census year are shown in the following diagram:

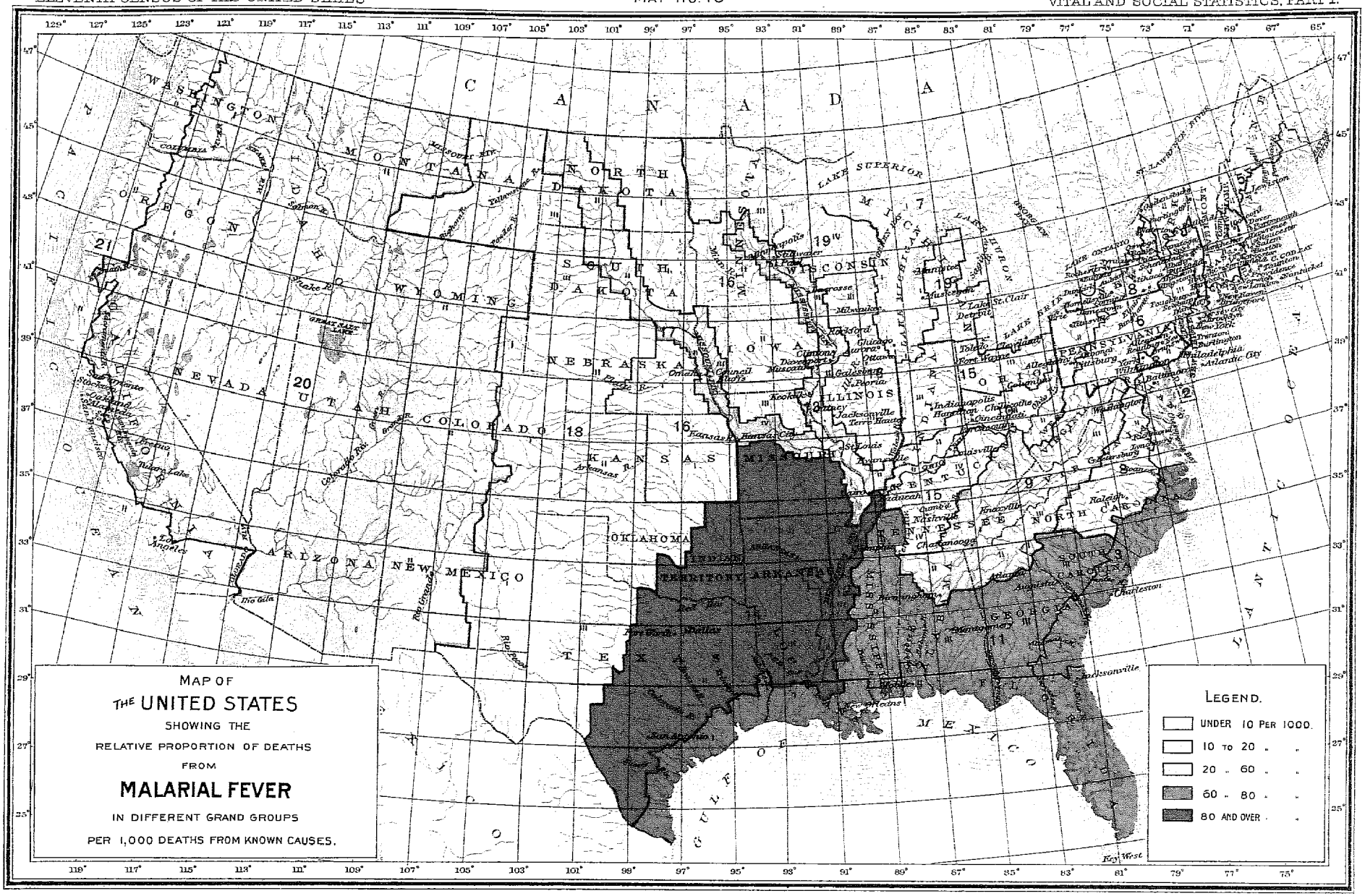


The comparative proportions of deaths of males in each age group from malarial fever in 1880 and in 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



It will be seen from the preceding table and diagrams that in 1890 a little over 25 per cent of all the deaths from malarial fever occurred in children under 5 years of age.

The average age at death of those dying from malarial fever in the United States in 1890 was 25.83 years. In the registration states it was 34.55. In 1880 in the United States it was 24 years.


MAP OF
THE UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE
RELATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS
FROM
MALARIAL FEVER
IN DIFFERENT GRAND GROUPS
PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.
LEGEND.
UNDER 10 PER 1000.
10 TO 20 " "
20 " 60 " "
60 " 80 " "
80 AND OVER " "
CANADA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
INDIAN TERRITORY
TEXAS
MINNESOTA
IOWA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
MEXICO
GULF OF MEXICO
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Key West

ollowing table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to malarial fever during the ar per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and color, of rural districts and cities, ildren of mothers born in Ireland and in Germany:

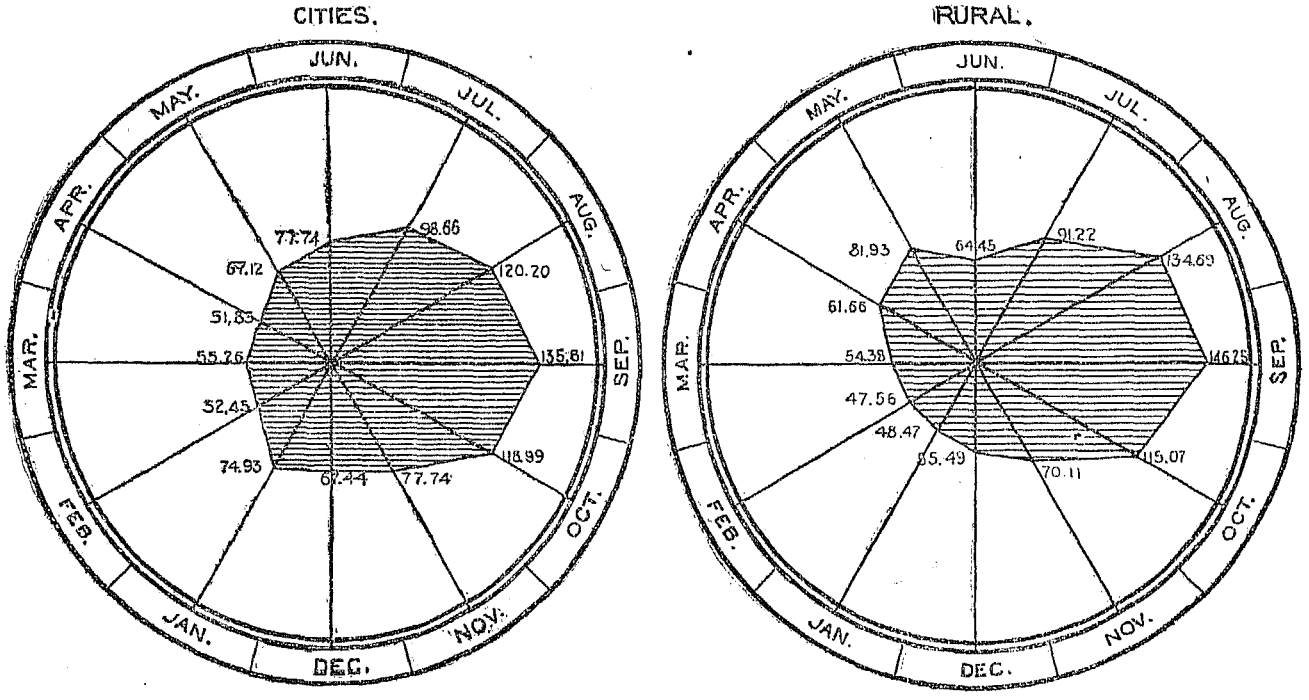
GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	MOTHERS BORN IN—	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Ireland.	Germany.
North Atlantic Coast region	4.89	5.20	5.02	4.45	4.68	4.91	3.86	5.27	5.03
Middle Atlantic Coast region	10.30	16.75	19.70	7.69	9.41	9.13	21.09	10.02	6.28
South Atlantic Coast region	65.00	69.53	80.08	40.41	38.25	61.57	67.18	87.63	59.32
Gulf Coast region	68.41	91.07	89.66	45.69	41.60	66.92	70.62	54.95	161.46
Northeastern hills and plateaus	4.81	4.93	4.46	4.95	5.09	4.77	11.36	7.88	3.66
Central Appalachian region	6.96	7.25	6.65	4.64	9.45	6.81	13.23	7.20	7.76
Region of the Great Northern Lakes	7.85	11.37	14.85	4.71	6.24	7.79	12.42	9.01	7.86
Interior plateau	10.90	14.88	16.91	6.22	6.38	8.23	30.28	6.46	6.26
Southern Central Appalachian region	22.04	22.35	22.78	16.51	19.38	20.73	26.58	.....	5.08
Ohio River belt	11.86	14.42	14.17	8.09	6.43	11.93	11.00	11.67	8.25
Southern Interior plateau	61.32	63.42	60.16	40.31	53.21	56.61	65.13	31.50	82.35
South Mississippi River belt	119.38	125.52	125.21	85.84	76.31	120.51	118.66	162.50	72.73
North Mississippi River belt	24.23	29.27	32.46	15.64	18.65	23.43	37.76	4.30	12.42
Southwest Central region	88.15	89.72	90.58	53.31	53.20	83.26	109.31	75.80	76.78
Central region, plains and prairies	18 74	19.93	19.24	9.94	15.02	17.07	27.05	17.06	13.02
Prairie region	16.21	16.08	17.11	4.43	7.25	15.75	38.96	12.28	11.71
Missouri River belt	20.12	19.29	22.65	14.84	23.03	19.82	22.36	7.60	18.18
Region of the Western plains	18.47	22.42	27.41	1.33	1.89	18.84	11.93	16.39	34.59
Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	11.99	10.61	13.57	.....	.....	12.21	2.67	6.69	10.75
Cordilleran region	21.72	19.10	27.61	7.87	7.72	21.29	26.90	5.12	16.42
Pacific Coast region	6.34	7.33	7.63	4.57	7.01	6.37	5.98	7.17	7.24

ographical distribution of deaths from malarial fever in the several grand groups is shown in map

be seen from the preceding table and the accompanying map that the proportion of deaths due to ver to deaths from known causes in the rural districts was greatest in the South Mississippi River uthwest Central region, and on the Gulf coast, and was least in the Northeastern hills and plateaus.
ographical distribution of deaths from malarial fever by state groups, per 1,000 deaths from known ch group, is shown in map No. 17.
lowing table shows, for the United States, the number of deaths from malarial fever in each month census year, and the proportion in each month per 1,000 deaths from this cause, with distinction of rural districts:

MONTHS.	DEATHS.			PROPORTION IN EACH MONTH PER 1,000 TOTAL DEATHS.		
	United States.	Cities.	Rural.	United States.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	18,594	3,203	15,391	.....	.....	.....
June	1,241	249	992	66.74	77.74	64.45
July	1,720	316	1,404	92.50	98.66	91.22
August	2,458	385	2,073	132.19	120.20	134.69
September	2,686	435	2,251	144.46	135.81	146.25
October	2,155	384	1,771	115.90	119.89	115.07
November	1,328	249	1,079	71.42	77.74	70.11
December	1,070	216	854	57.55	67.44	55.49
January	986	240	746	53.03	74.93	48.47
February	900	168	732	48.40	52.45	47.56
March	1,014	177	837	54.53	55.26	54.38
April	1,115	166	949	59.97	51.83	61.66
May	1,476	215	1,261	79.38	67.12	81.93
Unknown	445	3	442	23.93	0.94	28.72

The relative proportion of deaths from malarial fever in each month in the cities and in the rural districts, as indicated in the table above, and the difference in the proportion of deaths in the two areas are shown by the following diagram:



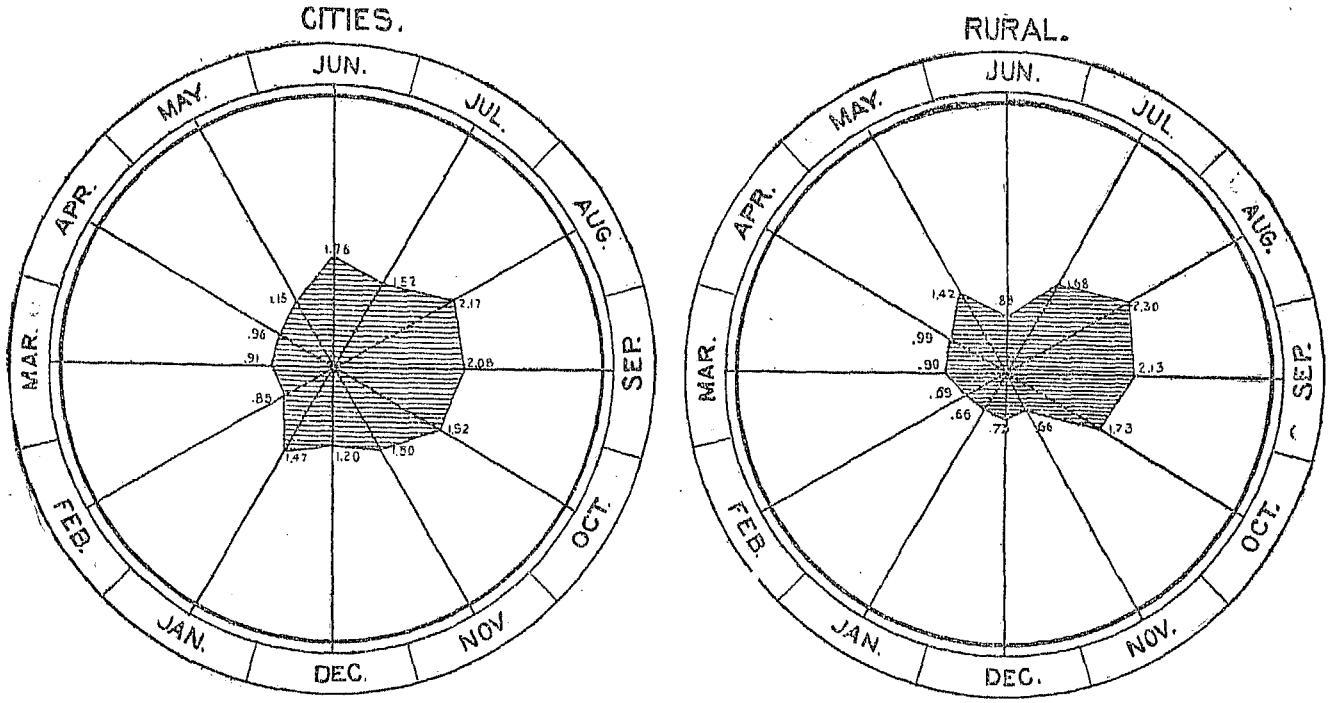
The preceding table and diagram indicate that the greatest proportion of deaths from this cause in the United States occurred in the months of August, September, and October; and the least proportion in January, February, and March.

The following table shows for the sum of Grand Groups 1, 2, and 5, which were mainly registration areas, the number of deaths from malarial fever in each month during the census year, and the death rates per 100,000 of population, with distinction of cities and of rural districts:

MONTHS.	DEATHS.			RATE.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
June	147	110	37	1.40	1.76	0.88
July	166	95	71	1.58	1.52	1.68
August	233	136	97	2.22	2.17	2.30
September	220	130	90	2.10	2.08	2.13
October	193	120	73	1.84	1.92	1.73
November	122	94	28	1.16	1.50	0.66
December	106	75	31	1.01	1.20	0.73
January	120	92	28	1.14	1.47	0.66
February	82	53	29	0.78	0.85	0.69
March	95	57	38	0.91	0.91	0.90
April	102	60	42	0.97	0.96	0.99
May	132	72	60	1.26	1.15	1.42

It will be seen from the preceding table that in the aggregate the highest death rates from malarial fever occurred in August and September and the lowest in February and March. All of the death rates were low, owing to the fact that the portion of the country to which they relate is that least affected by malarial fever.

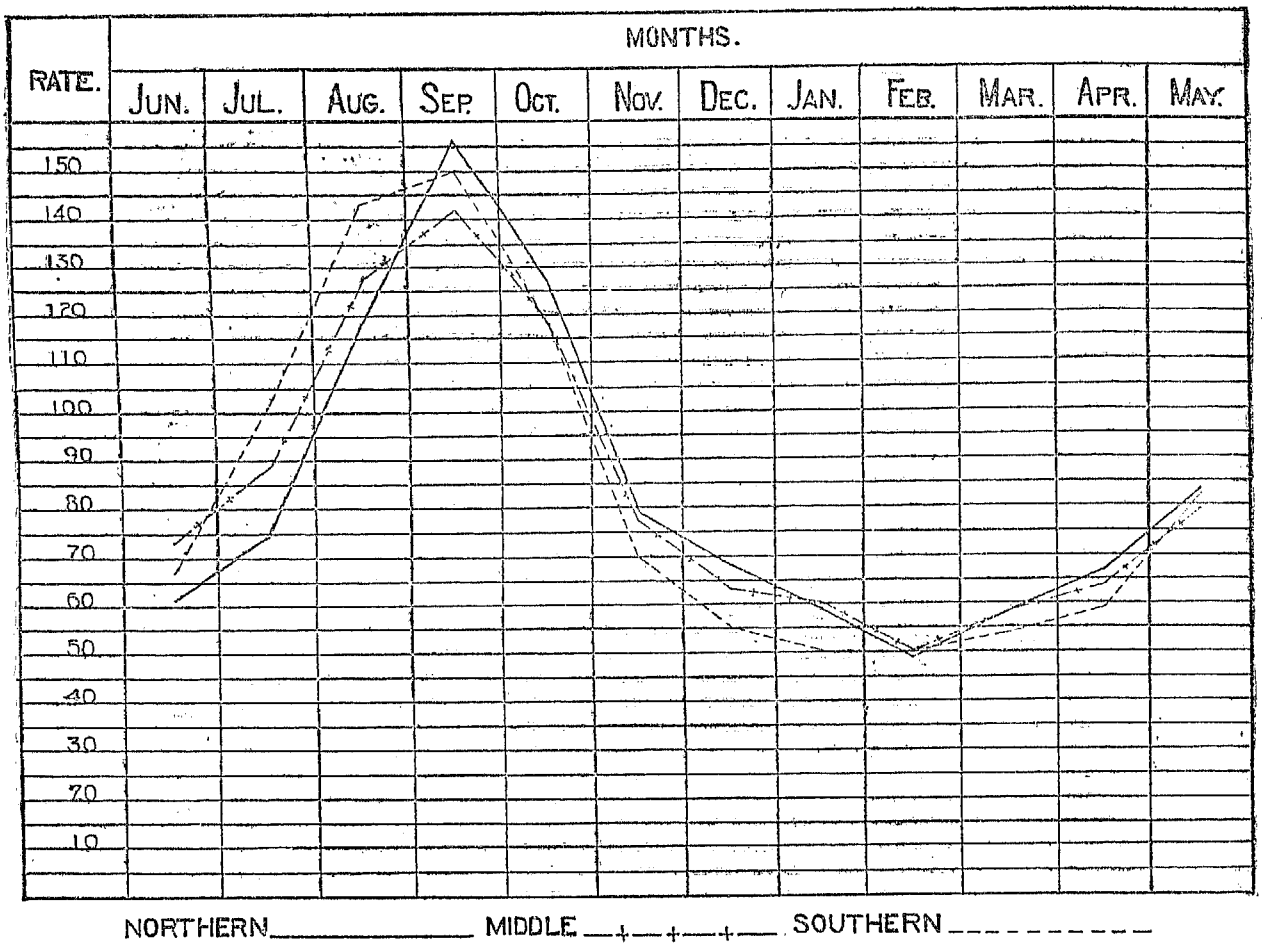
The death rates in each month, as given in the table above, and the relative magnitude of the rates in the cities and the rural districts are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows for three divisions of grand groups, namely, Northern, Middle, and Southern, the number of deaths from malarial fever in each month during the census year, and the proportion in each month per 1,000 deaths from this cause of which the month is known:

MONTHS.	NORTHERN REGION. GRAND GROUPS 1, 5, 7, 13, 17, AND 19.		MIDDLE REGION. GRAND GROUPS 2, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 18, 20, AND 21.		SOUTHERN REGION. GRAND GROUPS 3, 4, 9, 11, 12, AND 14.	
	Deaths.	Proportion.	Deaths.	Proportion.	Deaths.	Proportion.
June	134	61.30	406	73.10	701	67.35
July	163	74.57	493	88.76	1,064	102.22
August	261	119.40	707	127.30	1,490	143.15
September	341	155.99	788	141.88	1,557	149.58
October	277	126.72	656	118.11	1,222	117.40
November	173	79.14	427	76.88	728	69.94
December	149	68.16	350	63.02	571	54.86
January	128	58.55	335	60.32	523	50.24
February	107	48.95	277	49.87	516	49.57
March	126	57.64	321	57.80	567	54.47
April	146	66.79	354	63.74	615	59.08
May	181	82.80	440	79.22	855	82.14

The relative proportion of deaths in each month in the several divisions, as given in the table above, is shown graphically in the following diagram:



The preceding table and diagram indicate that in each division the greatest proportion of deaths in any single month from malarial fever occurred in the month of September, in which it ranged from 14 to 15 per cent, and the least in the month of February, in which it ranged from 4.4 to 5.2 per cent in the different grand groups.

Considering the supposed influence of high temperature on the development and production of the malarial poison, it is curious that the relative proportion of deaths from this disease in different months should be so nearly alike in the Northern, Middle, and Southern regions, as is indicated by the diagram.

MAP OF
THE UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE
RELATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS
DUE TO
MALARIAL FEVER
IN DIFFERENT STATE GROUPS
PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

LEGEND.

- UNDER 10 PER 1000.
- 10 TO 30 " "
- 30 " 50 " "
- 50 " 70 " "
- 70 AND OVER " "

ERYSIPELAS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to erysipelas in the United States during the census year was 2,663, of which 1,402 were of males and 1,261 were of females. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was, males, 558; females, 507; total, 1,065; giving a death rate of 5.42 per 100,000 of population.

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

AREAS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.			5 TO 15 YEARS.			15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 TO 65 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area	18.47	17.10	19.86	0.46	0.64	0.27	2.33	2.74	1.93	7.17	8.61	5.73	26.97	27.22	26.74
Cities	20.67	18.72	22.65	0.46	0.70	0.21	2.49	3.07	1.92	8.51	10.40	6.62	29.97	32.19	28.15
States	18.75	18.16	19.34	0.54	0.63	0.45	2.09	2.35	1.84	6.38	8.02	4.80	26.58	25.74	27.34
Cities	23.66	22.31	25.02	0.60	0.76	0.45	2.29	2.82	1.79	8.36	11.07	5.80	31.66	32.95	30.64
Rural	10.32	11.10	9.52	0.45	0.44	0.46	1.74	1.55	1.95	3.93	4.32	3.54	22.87	21.12	24.62
Cities in nonregistration states	18.08	15.65	20.58	0.33	0.66	.....	2.68	3.28	2.05	8.66	9.74	7.53	28.02	31.35	25.17
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.	24.16	20.95	27.43	0.49	0.87	0.11	2.54	3.26	1.81	9.21	11.63	6.76	31.19	32.67	29.97
Metropolitan district	36.30	33.96	38.66	0.64	0.96	0.32	2.90	3.47	2.35	9.27	10.62	7.93	40.06	33.86	45.23

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from this disease per 100,000 of population was highest in those under 5 years of age (18.47) and in those 65 years of age and over (26.97). In those under 5 years of age the death rate was slightly higher in females (19.86) than in males (17.10). In the registration states it was much higher in the cities (23.66) than in the rural districts (10.32), and it was highest of all in the metropolitan district (36.30). In persons from 15 to 45 years of age the death rate was higher among males (2.74) than in females (1.93), and the same was the case for those between 45 and 65 years of age (males, 8.64; females, 5.73). For those 65 years of age and over the death rate from this disease in the registration states was higher in the cities (31.66) than it was in the rural districts (22.87), but this difference is not proportionally so great as it is for those under 5 years of age.

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from erysipelas during the census year, 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	5.40	6.11	4.30	5.65	6.65	4.18	5.14	5.60	4.42
Connecticut	4.56	7.09	2.75	4.87	8.54	2.30	4.25	5.69	3.20
Delaware	2.97	1.63	3.74	3.51	3.25	3.65	2.41	.....	3.82
District of Columbia	3.04	3.04	.....	4.56	4.56	.....	1.66	1.66	.....
Massachusetts	4.24	3.97	5.15	4.50	4.83	3.47	4.00	3.16	6.79
New Hampshire	4.25	2.71	4.89	5.90	3.84	6.69	2.63	1.71	3.04
New Jersey	5.54	5.98	4.95	6.10	6.17	6.02	4.97	5.80	3.86
New York	6.12	7.58	3.75	6.28	7.82	3.87	5.96	7.35	3.63
Rhode Island	5.21	4.00	6.88	4.76	5.22	4.16	5.63	2.88	9.55
Vermont	5.72	3.53	5.92	4.13	7.38	3.85	7.36	.....	8.09

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from erysipelas was highest in New York (6.12), and lowest in Delaware (2.97).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from erysipelas are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths among the whites in each of five age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

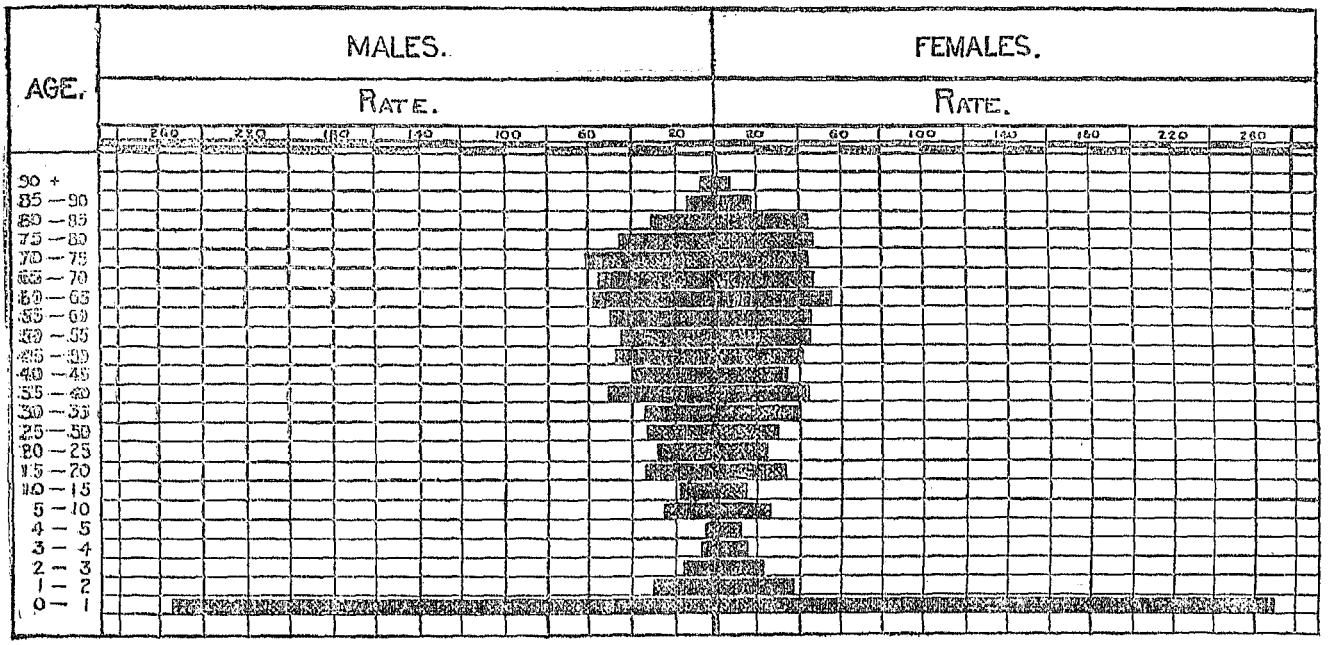
COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 TO 15 YEARS.		15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	152	31.34	7	0.81	67	2.80	58	8.88	60	38.55
Birthplaces of mothers (white):										
United States	55	22.27	4	0.98	8	1.04	9	4.01	20	20.00
Ireland	23	34.84	1	0.66	20	3.22	21	12.34	13	40.29
Germany	20	24.93	1	0.62	23	4.19	17	11.40	9	28.27
Italy	16	106.42	.....	.....	2	3.99	.....	.....	.....	.....

The number of deaths from erysipelas which occurred among the colored was so small that the death rates derived from them have no scientific value, and the same is the case for the majority of the subdivisions by birthplaces of mothers. Of the 152 deaths under 5 years of age in this group 55 were children of mothers born in the United States, 23 children of mothers born in Ireland, 20 children of mothers born in Germany, and 16 children of mothers born in Italy. It will be seen that in this age group the death rate from this disease was highest of all among the children of mothers born in Italy (106.42), and next to those among the children of mothers born in Ireland (34.84), being lowest of all among the children of mothers born in the United States (22.27). For those 65 years of age and over the death rate was highest among the children of mothers born in Ireland (40.29), and lowest among the children of mothers born in Germany (28.27).

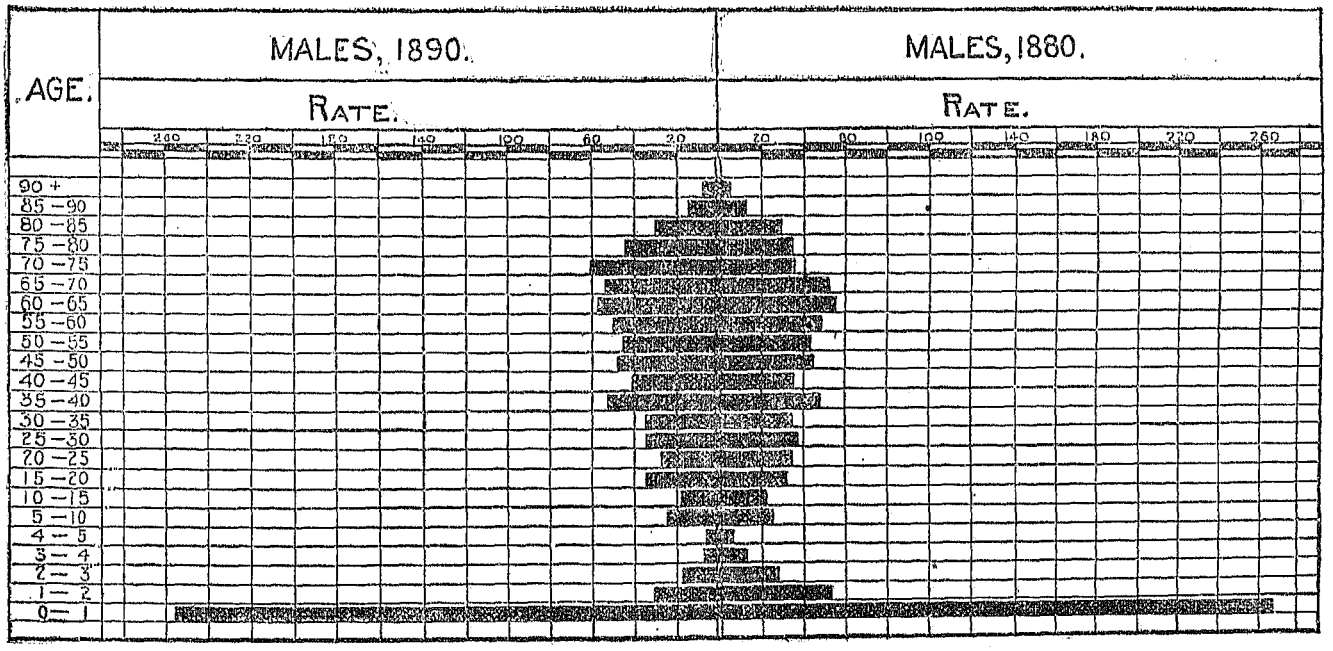
The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to erysipelas, at certain ages and groups of ages, per 1,000 deaths at all ages from this cause, in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years	371.01	404.38	317.04	357.09	35 to 40 years	48.32	41.83	52.48	43.23
Under 1 year	268.17	316.24	255.93	269.82	40 to 45 years	35.90	47.31	40.98	35.23
1 year	53.19	43.33	30.91	38.43	45 to 50 years	43.44	32.87	48.17	41.63
2 years	29.26	23.41	17.25	22.42	50 to 55 years	42.55	37.35	44.57	44.04
3 years	12.85	12.45	7.01	15.21	55 to 60 years	48.76	37.35	50.32	44.84
4 years	7.54	8.96	5.03	11.21	60 to 65 years	55.85	38.84	58.23	56.85
5 to 10 years	24.82	34.86	24.44	26.42	65 to 70 years	50.98	40.84	53.92	47.24
10 to 15 years	20.83	22.41	19.41	14.41	70 to 75 years	36.35	38.35	60.39	43.23
15 to 20 years	31.91	27.39	35.23	36.83	75 to 80 years	35.46	33.86	44.57	47.24
20 to 25 years	33.69	44.82	28.04	24.02	80 to 85 years	30.14	23.41	30.10	43.23
25 to 30 years	38.12	36.85	34.51	28.82	85 to 90 years	13.30	12.95	15.82	18.41
30 to 35 years	34.13	33.37	34.51	40.03	90 to 95 years	2.22	6.97	2.88	4.00
					95 years and over	2.22	3.98	4.31	3.20

The comparative proportions of deaths of males and females in each age group due to erysipelas during the census year are shown in the following diagram:



The comparative proportions of deaths of males in each age group due to erysipelas, in 1880 and in 1890, are shown in the following diagram:



It will be seen from the preceding table and diagrams that about one-third of the deaths from erysipelas occurred among children under 5 years of age.

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to erysipelas, during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and of rural districts and cities:

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	2.31	2.10	3.41	2.49	1.69
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	2.77	2.64	1.47	2.80	3.07
3. South Atlantic Coast region	2.28	2.08	2.96	1.62	1.69
4. Gulf Coast region	2.53	3.25	2.74	1.93	2.03
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	2.42	2.42	2.94	2.18	1.63
6. Central Appalachian region	3.07	2.76	3.36	2.45	3.96
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	2.40	2.92	3.22	2.18	2.26
8. Interior plateau	2.64	2.84	3.06	2.19	2.53
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	3.88	4.64	3.57	0.89	3.14
10. Ohio River belt	3.88	4.65	3.99	2.74	3.39
11. Southern Interior plateau	3.08	3.39	2.87	1.55	1.36
12. South Mississippi River belt	2.26	2.47	1.88	3.34	1.59
13. North Mississippi River belt	3.55	3.84	3.19	4.00	3.01
14. Southwest Central region	5.03	5.20	6.28	3.60	5.43
15. Central region, plains and prairies	4.30	4.09	4.73	3.31	3.75
16. Prairie region	3.60	3.64	3.86	3.54	1.04
17. Missouri River belt	3.41	4.16	2.77	3.15	3.21
18. Region of the Western plains	3.97	3.61	3.19	6.65	3.78
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	3.33	2.95	3.76	.....	.....
20. Cordilleran region	2.84	2.30	2.90	10.50	7.72
21. Pacific Coast region	2.07	3.21	1.73	1.80	1.35

This table indicates that the proportion of deaths due to erysipelas was greater in the Western part of the United States, and particularly in the Southwest Central region and on the Western plains, than in the Eastern part of the country.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The total number of deaths reported as due to venereal diseases in the United States during the census year was 1,619, of which 949 were of males and 670 of females. In 1880 the number thus reported was 1,217.

In the registration area in 1890 the number of deaths reported as due to these diseases was, males, 437; females, 345; total, 782, giving a death rate of 3.98 per 100,000 of population.

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

AREAS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area	2.40	2.52	2.28	2.41	3.38	1.47
Cities	2.84	3.09	2.60	3.15	4.52	1.85
States	1.62	1.56	1.68	1.80	2.46	1.17
Cities	2.10	2.23	1.99	2.69	3.86	1.61
Rural	0.78	0.46	1.11	0.83	1.01	0.66
Cities in nonregistration states	3.52	3.86	3.18	3.65	5.17	2.11
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	3.08	3.49	2.66	3.58	4.79	2.40
Metropolitan district	3.35	3.71	3.02	3.27	4.81	1.78

It will be seen from this table that in the age group 15 to 45 the death rate from venereal diseases was slightly higher among males (2.52) than it was among females (2.28); that it was decidedly higher in the cities than in the rural districts, and that it was highest of all in the cities of the nonregistration states. In the rural districts of the registration states it was higher among females (1.11) than it was among males (0.46).

In the age group 45 years of age and over, it was more than twice as high among males (3.38) as among females (1.47); and among males it was much higher in the cities of the registration states (3.86) than in the rural districts of the same states (1.01).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from venereal diseases are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of two age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color, and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	61	2.55	23	2.84
Colored	12	11.63	4	14.09
Birthplaces of mothers (white):				
United States	13	1.70	1	0.34
Ireland	26	4.19	8	3.95
Germany	6	1.09	7	3.87

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from these diseases was much higher among the colored than among the whites in each age group, and that among the whites it was highest in the children of mothers born in Ireland. In the age group 15 to 45 years, it was higher in the children of mothers born in the United States (1.70) than in the children of mothers born in Germany (1.09); while in the age group 45 years of age and over, it was very much higher in the children of mothers born in Germany (3.87) than in the children of mothers born in the United States (0.34).

The remarks made in connection with death rates from alcoholism apply with even greater force to death rates from venereal diseases, the majority of reports of deaths due to these causes coming from hospitals.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to venereal diseases, at certain ages and groups of ages, per 1,000 deaths at all ages from these causes, in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years	429.01	478.42	863.05	410.61	35 to 40 years	75.62	64.75	75.19	77.27
Under 1 year	334.88	366.91	314.72	350.00	40 to 45 years	52.47	43.17	68.74	74.24
1 year	58.64	61.15	25.78	40.91	45 to 50 years	61.73	35.97	63.37	40.91
2 years	26.23	16.19	11.82	10.61	50 to 55 years	57.19	35.97	46.19	28.79
3 years	7.72	23.38	6.44	9.09	55 to 60 years	29.32	16.19	35.45	13.64
4 years	1.54	10.79	4.30	.....	60 to 65 years	23.15	30.58	29.00	12.12
5 to 10 years	12.35	10.79	10.74	21.21	65 to 70 years	29.32	7.19	35.45	12.12
10 to 15 years	6.17	3.60	5.37	6.06	70 to 75 years	18.52	8.99	20.41	4.55
15 to 20 years	15.43	41.37	19.33	51.52	75 to 80 years	7.72	7.19	13.96	4.55
20 to 25 years	67.90	71.94	50.48	81.82	80 to 85 years	1.54	3.60	4.30	1.52
25 to 30 years	47.84	70.14	76.26	81.82	85 to 90 years	.....	.....	.....	1.52
30 to 35 years	63.27	66.55	81.63	75.76	90 to 95 years	1.54	1.80	1.07	.....
					95 years and over	.....	1.80	.....	.....

It will be seen from this table that about one-third of all the deaths reported as due to these diseases occur in infants under 1 year of age, being cases of congenital syphilis: that in 1890, for those above 5 years of age, the greatest proportion of deaths due to these diseases occurred among males in the age group 30 to 35 years, and among females in the age group 20 to 30 years.

ALCOHOLISM.

The total number of deaths reported as due to alcoholism in the United States during the year ending May 31, 1890, was 2,657, of which 2,254 were of males, and 403 of females. In 1880 the number thus reported was 1,592

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this cause was, males, 1,245; females, 342; total, 1,578, giving a death rate of 8.07 per 100,000 of population.

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

AREAS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area	9.10	13.78	4.45	17.22	28.92	5.90
Cities	10.68	16.10	5.34	21.72	36.13	7.94
States	9.80	14.89	4.87	14.35	24.39	4.83
Cities	13.52	20.51	6.94	20.49	34.45	7.77
Rural	3.31	5.46	1.11	7.68	13.92	1.50
Cities in nonregistration states	8.08	12.23	3.82	23.03	37.82	8.13
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	12.91	19.36	6.43	26.37	43.33	9.84
Metropolitan district	16.77	26.40	7.49	26.90	46.61	7.86

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from alcoholism was much higher among those 45 years of age and over (17.22) than it was among those from 15 to 45 years of age (9.10); that in the age group from 15 to 45, it was a little over three times as high among males (13.78) as among females (4.45); that among males it was much higher in the cities of the registration states (20.51) than it was in the rural districts of the same states (5.46); and that it was highest of all among males in the metropolitan district (26.40), and was lowest of all among females in the rural districts of the registration states (1.11).

The same general relations exist between the death rates in different areas and of different classes in those 45 years of age and over, the highest death rate in this age group being in males in the metropolitan district (46.61), and the lowest in females in the rural districts of the registration states (1.50).

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to alcoholism during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and of rural districts and cities:

GRAND GROUP.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	3.89	4.38	0.90	6.21	2.74
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	4.56	4.01	0.55	7.47	2.31
3. South Atlantic Coast region	1.82	2.70	.....	5.39	0.56
4. Gulf Coast region	4.23	7.84	0.23	4.72	3.30
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	2.72	3.63	0.51	4.75	3.26
6. Central Appalachian region	2.09	3.52	0.32	4.09	0.30
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	3.53	5.52	0.38	5.71	1.36
8. Interior plateau	2.88	4.14	0.31	5.24	1.41
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	1.31	2.06	0.12	4.91	0.52
10. Ohio River belt	2.98	4.33	0.35	5.92	1.69
11. Southern Interior plateau	1.85	3.67	0.10	.....	1.36
12. South Mississippi River belt	2.53	3.99	0.47	5.57	.....
13. North Mississippi River belt	2.82	3.40	0.53	4.12	3.01
14. Southwest Central region	1.88	3.01	0.05	8.65	2.17
15. Central region, plains, and prairies	2.19	4.09	0.22	3.31	0.68
16. Prairie region	2.00	3.66	0.20	1.77	.....
17. Missouri River belt	3.25	3.73	0.75	8.54	1.07
18. Region of the Western plains	4.17	4.38	.....	12.63	3.78
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	1.76	2.95	0.40	.....	.....
20. Cordilleran region	9.72	14.02	2.32	21.00	3.86
21. Pacific Coast region	7.04	15.12	1.04	7.95	4.85

The ratios given in this table are of little value, partly because, as explained above, the greater number of deaths due to alcoholism are not reported, and partly because the proportion of deaths due to this cause depends to a considerable extent on the number of adult males in a given locality.

This table indicates that the proportion of deaths due to this cause in the rural districts was comparatively large on the Pacific coast, in the Cordilleran region, and on the Gulf coast, and was comparatively small in the Appalachian region.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from alcoholism during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of color and sex:

AREAS.	AGGREGATE.			WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area	8.07	12.70	3.47	8.13	12.87	3.41	6.91	9.36	4.54
Cities	9.48	14.78	4.25	9.64	15.11	4.24	6.87	9.36	4.49
States	8.05	12.70	3.51	8.11	12.82	3.51	5.51	7.56	3.58
Cities	10.97	17.10	5.14	11.14	17.37	5.20	4.74	6.69	2.99
Rural	3.59	6.20	0.94	3.53	6.14	0.87	7.30	9.40	5.05
Cities in nonregistration states	8.10	12.70	3.40	8.16	12.95	3.25	7.47	10.07	4.92

This table indicates that the death rate from alcoholism was higher among the whites (8.13) than among the colored (6.91). It was highest of all among the white males in the cities in the registration states (17.37), and lowest of all among the white females in the rural districts of the registration states (0.87).

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from alcoholism during the census year 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	8.05	10.97	3.59	12.70	17.10	6.20	3.51	5.14	0.94
Connecticut	11.12	17.08	6.88	15.97	21.67	11.97	6.37	12.65	1.83
Delaware	2.37	1.63	2.80	2.34	.....	3.65	2.41	3.27	1.91
District of Columbia	12.59	12.59	.....	19.16	19.16	.....	6.62	6.62	.....
Massachusetts	7.28	7.93	5.15	10.76	11.22	9.26	4.00	4.85	1.13
New Hampshire	3.72	5.43	3.01	5.00	5.76	5.95	1.58	5.14	.....
New Jersey	6.44	8.43	3.83	10.82	14.07	6.65	2.07	2.99	0.97
New York	8.82	12.08	2.57	14.28	20.55	4.48	3.44	5.13	0.62
Rhode Island	10.42	11.50	8.94	16.66	18.77	13.86	4.51	4.80	4.09
Vermont	1.80	3.53	1.04	2.95	7.38	2.57	0.61	.....	0.67

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from alcoholism was highest in the District of Columbia (12.59), in Connecticut (11.12), and in Rhode Island (10.42); and lowest in Vermont (1.80), in Delaware (2.37), and in New Hampshire (3.72).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from alcoholism are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of two age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color, and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	336	16.12	207	25.60
Colored	7	6.78	2	7.04
Birthplaces of mothers (white):				
United States	46	6.00	31	10.57
England and Wales	16	13.83	9	19.19
Ireland	204	32.87	87	42.97
Scotland	9	23.89	11	76.56
Germany	52	9.48	33	18.23

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rate from alcoholism was much higher among the whites than among the colored in each age group. In the age group 15 to 45, among the whites, it was highest in the children of mothers born in Ireland (32.87), and lowest in the children of mothers born in the United States (6.00).

In the age group 45 years of age and over, it was highest in the children of mothers born in Scotland (76.56) and in the children of mothers born in Ireland (42.97), and lowest in the children of mothers born in the United States (10.57) and in Germany (18.23).

The following table shows the death rate from alcoholism per 100,000 of population in the registration states during the census year, with distinction of conjugal condition, sex, color, and general nativity:

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	Aggregate.		COLOR AND NATIVITY.							
			White.						Colored.	
			Total.		Native born.		Foreign born.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	8.61	1.10	8.73	1.09	6.43	0.61	19.00	3.12	3.76	1.34
Married	14.27	5.14	14.35	5.16	10.67	3.83	19.10	7.19	10.44	4.22
Widowed	47.87	8.79	47.84	8.90	31.99	3.01	66.68	16.02	48.92	5.78

This table indicates that the death rate from alcoholism was much higher among the widowed than among the married, and decidedly higher among the married than among the single, especially among females, but the greater part, if not all, of this difference is due to the relative proportion of persons of advanced age in the different classes.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to alcoholism during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity.

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	4.16	4.30	6.43	1.92	2.75	1.84	3.17	7.90	2.40	3.09	1.66
Cities	4.56	4.77	7.00	2.25	3.03	2.00	3.27	8.30	2.30	2.96	1.59
States	4.18	4.25	6.40	1.94	2.86	1.97	3.58	7.76	2.03	2.65	1.39
Cities	4.98	5.12	7.47	2.56	3.47	2.29	3.79	8.42	1.51	1.98	1.03
Rural	2.39	2.35	4.01	0.59	1.74	1.59	2.41	4.99	4.20	5.35	2.93
Cities in nonregistration states	4.13	4.37	6.48	1.88	2.55	0.98	1.32	8.14	2.53	3.25	1.76

This table indicates that in the registration area the proportion of deaths due to alcoholism to the total number of deaths from known causes was much greater among the white (4.30) than among the colored (2.40), and also much greater among the males (white, 6.43; colored, 3.09); than among the females (white, 1.92; colored, 1.66). Among the whites it was much greater among the foreign born (7.90) than among the natives (2.75), which is in part due to the different age distribution of the two groups of population. In the registration states it was decidedly greater in the cities (4.98) than in the rural districts (2.39). It was greatest of all among the foreign born whites in the cities in the registration states (8.42).

The data with regard to alcoholism as a cause of death are too defective and inaccurate to warrant any definite conclusions, but the above tables indicate that it caused a much higher death rate in the cities than it did in rural districts; in the large cities than in the smaller ones; in the whites than in the colored; and in persons whose mothers were born in Ireland than in persons whose mothers were born in Germany or in the United States. It must be remembered, however, that it is only from hospitals that even approximately correct reports are made with regard to persons dying from the effects of alcohol, and that the hospitals are for the most part confined to large cities.

following table shows the proportion of deaths due to alcoholism at certain ages and groups of ages, per aths at all ages, from this cause, in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	0.75	7.91	3.62	5.03	50 to 55 years	112.28	98.81	116.74	80.40
5 to 10 years	3.01	7.91	3.62	5.03	55 to 60 years	80.63	51.38	80.09	57.79
10 to 15 years	3.01	3.95	3.17	.....	60 to 65 years	81.39	55.34	72.40	45.23
15 to 20 years	6.78	7.91	2.26	10.05	65 to 70 years	50.40	19.76	44.80	27.64
20 to 25 years	30.90	51.38	26.24	57.79	70 to 75 years	28.64	19.76	27.60	15.08
25 to 30 years	65.56	110.67	78.73	115.58	75 to 80 years	13.56	27.67	10.41	5.03
30 to 35 years	103.24	114.62	113.12	145.73	80 to 85 years	6.03	7.91	4.98	2.51
35 to 40 years	154.48	146.25	132.58	153.27	85 to 90 years	0.75	.....	2.26	.....
40 to 45 years	134.89	106.72	142.53	160.80	90 to 95 years	1.51	.....	.....	.....
45 to 50 years	122.08	162.06	134.84	113.07	95 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....

ill be seen from this table that in each sex in 1890 the greatest proportion of deaths due to alcoholism among those from 40 to 45 years of age. In 1880 the greatest proportion occurred among those from years of age.

OLD AGE.

total number of deaths reported as due to old age in the United States during the census year was which 7,366 were of males and 9,225 were of females. In the registration area the number of deaths as due to this cause was, males, 3,683; females, 5,140; total, 8,823, giving a death rate per 100,000 of n of 44.88. In England and Wales the corresponding death rate in 1890 was 97.70.

phrase "death from old age" refers to deaths in persons 60 years of age and over, reported as due to , i. e., to no definite disease or accident, and therefore the so-called death rates to be arrived at are for lity, or group, proportionate to the number of persons 60 years of age and over living in the locality, ll account for the greater part of all the differences to be noted.

ollowing table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from old g the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and nativity:

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
tion area	44.88	44.93	38.01	51.82	33.71	60.05	6.71	75.82	43.88	28.94	58.34
	37.32	36.95	29.54	44.28	21.82	43.25	5.53	71.78	43.31	28.08	57.92
	52.02	52.38	45.51	59.11	43.70	66.54	6.77	77.47	36.75	21.20	48.62
	40.96	41.23	33.25	48.84	27.25	50.46	5.10	70.40	31.06	17.83	42.89
	68.92	69.26	63.48	75.13	63.63	78.83	11.28	90.74	49.91	37.61	63.12
gistration states	33.97	32.74	26.02	39.03	16.79	27.68	6.51	73.34	46.72	30.80	62.28
0 population and upward	32.47	32.18	.....	.....	15.95	31.01	4.69	65.12	38.23	.....	.....
istrict, 6 years	26.17	26.01	18.60	33.26	14.10	30.78	3.25	45.99	35.18	32.32	37.93

be seen from this table that the death rate from old age was slightly higher among the whites (44.93) g the colored (43.88); that it was much higher among females (white, 51.82; colored, 58.34) than it was es (white, 38.01; colored, 28.94); and that it was much higher among the foreign born whites (75.82) than ng the native born whites (33.71), which is due mainly to the much larger proportion of persons over f age in the latter group, which also accounts for the fact that the death rate from this cause among n whites having both parents native born (60.05) was nearly ten times as high as it was among native s one or both of whose parents were foreign born (6.71). In the registration states the death rate from as much higher in the rural districts (68.92) than it was in the cities (40.96), and it was lowest in the n district for the 6-year period (26.17).

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from old age during the census year 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	52.02	40.96	68.92	45.03	32.86	63.02	58.86	48.68	74.92
Connecticut	78.53	66.06	87.40	63.86	55.16	69.96	92.91	76.55	104.78
Delaware	24.93	3.26	37.36	18.70	3.25	27.39	31.36	3.27	47.80
District of Columbia	16.49	16.49	.....	13.69	13.69	.....	19.04	19.04	.....
Massachusetts	57.35	50.27	80.51	46.98	40.43	67.91	67.15	59.46	92.84
New Hampshire	93.75	60.63	107.51	85.76	53.72	98.18	101.60	66.89	117.04
New Jersey	30.80	24.67	38.81	26.64	20.23	34.86	34.94	29.02	42.83
New York	48.72	38.67	64.95	43.07	31.07	64.13	53.30	45.97	65.80
Rhode Island	62.81	55.98	72.19	46.42	34.42	62.37	78.32	75.82	81.87
Vermont	88.44	70.68	90.09	75.59	66.44	76.39	101.78	74.58	104.49

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from old age was highest in New Hampshire (93.75) and in Vermont (88.44), and lowest in the District of Columbia (16.49) and in Delaware (24.93); that it was much higher in the rural districts (63.92) than in the cities (40.96); and in the rural districts it was highest in New Hampshire (107.51), and lowest in Delaware (37.36). It was higher among females (58.86) than among males (45.03), and this excess occurred in every state. It was higher among the whites (52.38) than it was among the colored (36.75). The number of deaths attributed to this cause in New Hampshire and Vermont among the colored was so small that the rates derived therefrom have no value.

Of 7,130 deaths reported as due to old age among whites in the registration area during the census year, 2,488 were children of mothers born in the United States, 1,578 children of mothers born in Ireland, 695 children of mothers born in Germany, 290 children of mothers born in England and Wales, 162 children of mothers born in Canada, 114 children of mothers born in Scotland, 37 children of mothers born in France, and 21 children of mothers born in Scandinavia.

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

AREAS.	United States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Scandinavia.
Registration area	35.87	41.53	59.33	55.93	45.13	32.70	24.08	8.61
Cities	26.39	36.88	57.87	51.46	47.57	31.24	18.57	7.24
States	40.80	42.06	58.22	59.07	43.41	29.00	24.54	11.39
Cities	32.90	35.99	56.11	54.45	46.60	25.67	18.21	9.26
Rural	47.33	54.58	64.82	70.29	35.67	43.35	34.61	16.41
Cities in nonregistration states	12.22	39.33	66.55	42.19	49.20	39.32	20.35	5.79
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	22.17	37.51	58.23	47.44	49.28	29.81	12.09	8.15

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from old age in the registration area was highest in the children of mothers born in Ireland (59.33), in Scotland (55.93), and in France (45.13); and was lowest in the children of mothers born in Scandinavia (8.61), in Canada (24.08), and in Germany (32.70). In the rural districts of the registration states it was highest in the children of mothers born in Scotland (70.29), and was higher in the children of mothers born in the United States (47.33) than it was in the children of mothers born in Germany (43.35).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from old age ng the census year per 100,000 of population 60 years of age and over, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	60 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area	645.28	563.89	719.63
Cities	668.60	568.08	754.71
States	636.07	567.77	698.87
Cities	669.23	581.15	741.48
Rural	608.69	557.86	660.03
Cities in nonregistration states	667.91	554.27	770.03
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	633.97	517.60	734.04
Metropolitan district	587.30	481.85	678.33

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from old age was much higher among females (719.63) than ng males (563.89), and that in the registration states it was higher in the cities (669.23) than it was in the l districts (608.69), and it was lowest of all among males in the metropolitan district (481.85).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from old age are indicated in the following table ving the number of deaths and the death rates per 100,000 of population 60 years of age and over, with nction of color, and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New ey, for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	60 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.
White	1,449	545.59
Colored	56	668.90
Birthplaces of mothers (white):		
United States	440	408.66
England and Wales	80	514.73
Ireland	509	842.55
Scotland	30	636.00
France	14	580.91
Germany	217	372.39

This table indicates that the death rate from old age was higher among the colored (668.90) than among the es (545.59), and that among the whites it was more than twice as high among the children of mothers born in nd (842.55) as among the children of mothers born in the United States (408.66).

For further details with regard to death rates from old age in large cities see Part II of this report, page 137.

Out of each 100,000 deaths from all causes in the United States during the census year, 1,894.99 were rted as due to old age, the corresponding figure in 1880 having been 1,872, and, in 1870, 1,621. In England Wales the corresponding proportion in 1890 was 4,998.20.

The following table shows, for the United States and for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to old age during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native	One or both parents foreign.				
The United States	20.56	20.98	17.70	24.70	15.80	21.14	5.23	41.63	17.62	14.29	21.08
Registration area	23.13	23.75	18.99	29.06	17.91	35.21	3.15	39.50	15.24	9.54	21.35
Cities	17.97	18.29	13.69	23.49	10.69	22.98	2.38	36.41	14.50	8.99	20.52
States	27.01	27.46	22.72	32.50	23.16	38.77	3.13	39.39	13.55	8.47	18.89
Cities	18.60	18.94	14.30	24.00	12.26	25.38	2.07	33.85	9.92	5.28	14.73
Rural	45.80	46.15	41.44	51.15	43.00	52.26	8.16	61.86	28.67	21.33	36.76
Cities in nonregistration states	17.32	17.54	13.02	22.88	8.96	16.75	3.26	39.67	15.85	9.93	22.27
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	15.69	15.23	.....	.....	7.40	14.28	1.96	32.44	12.46	.....	.....
Metropolitan district, 6 years	10.50	10.45	6.97	14.37	5.25	11.30	1.22	21.25	13.04	11.08	15.25

This table indicates that the proportion of deaths due to old age was somewhat greater in the registration area (23.13) than it was in the United States (20.56); that in the United States it was greater among the whites (20.98) than among the colored (17.62); and greater among females (white, 24.70; colored, 21.08) than among males (white, 17.70; colored, 14.29). In the metropolitan district for the 6-year period it was only 10.50.

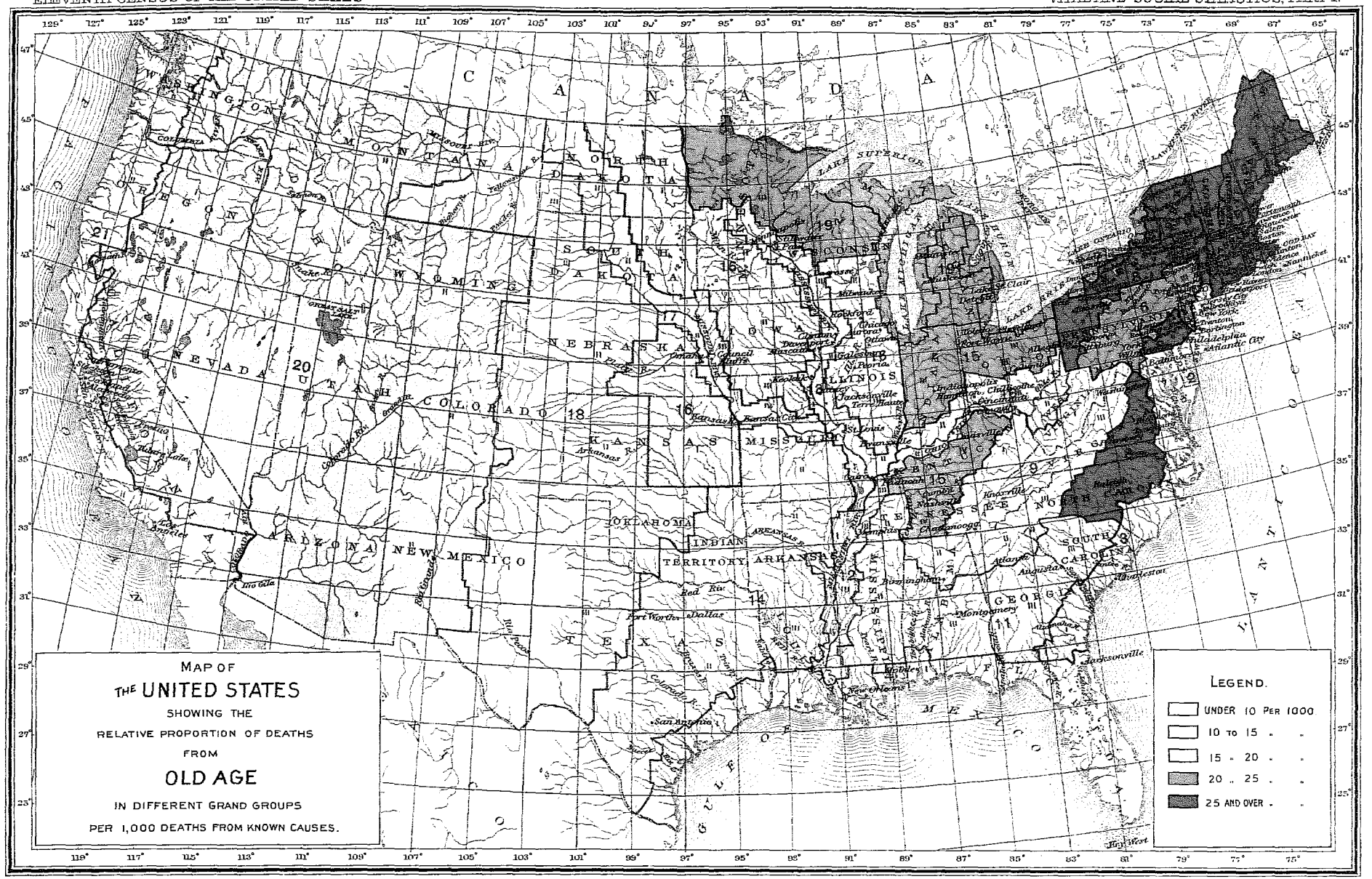
The following table shows, for the United States and for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to old age among the whites during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of birthplaces of mothers:

AREAS.	United States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Scandinavia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
The United States	16.78	27.94	30.55	35.04	31.50	23.77	14.43	15.88	3.38	18.15	2.81	15.12
Registration area	26.29	25.24	28.18	34.61	27.76	19.20	14.94	5.52	2.80	9.13	1.69	10.32
Cities	16.91	21.26	25.50	30.26	28.03	17.68	10.18	4.48	2.99	9.27	1.78	9.35
States	28.26	24.95	26.82	34.64	25.72	16.10	14.06	6.66	1.78	6.42	0.62	9.59
Cities	18.02	19.69	23.28	29.37	25.50	13.38	9.51	4.85	1.93	6.65	0.66	7.95
Rural	41.97	30.17	45.63	52.31	26.43	34.95	28.76	13.19	.....	.....	.....	25.24
Cities in nonregistration states	12.42	26.60	39.65	34.41	33.24	25.43	14.76	4.12	6.58	11.15	12.74	11.62
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	11.76	20.91	20.70	25.06	26.99	16.01	5.77	4.67	3.57	9.49	1.70	8.28

This table indicates that in the United States as a whole, as well as in the registration area, the greatest proportion of deaths due to old age occurred in the children of mothers born in Scotland, and the least in the children of mothers born in Italy.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to old age, at certain ages and groups of ages, per 1,000 deaths at all ages from this cause, in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
60 to 65 years	12.18	12.65	14.66	16.07
65 to 70 years	22.06	28.19	31.65	35.87
70 to 75 years	101.58	101.80	109.89	113.07
75 to 80 years	186.53	171.91	180.32	169.82
80 to 85 years	290.97	280.31	287.34	269.11
85 to 90 years	206.45	194.74	216.22	206.45
90 to 95 years	103.23	119.51	110.30	121.82
95 years and over	67.99	90.69	49.60	67.80


MAP OF
THE UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE
RELATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS
FROM
OLD AGE
IN DIFFERENT GRAND GROUPS
PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.
LEGEND.
UNDER 10 PER 1000
10 TO 15 " "
15 " 20 " "
20 " 25 " "
25 AND OVER " "
CANADA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
IOWA
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
INDIAN TERRITORY
ARKANSAS
TEXAS
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
TENNESSEE
KENTUCKY
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN

It will be seen from the preceding table that in both censuses and each sex the greatest proportion of deaths due to this cause occurred among persons between 80 and 85 years of age.

The average age at death of those dying from old age in the United States in 1890 was 82.26 years. In the registration states it was 83.03 years.

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to old age during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and color, of rural districts and cities, and of children of mothers born in Ireland and in Germany:

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	MOTHERS BORN IN—	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Ireland.	Germany.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	31.74	37.20	55.96	17.89	30.79	31.95	19.31	28.68	10.38
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	13.75	21.47	26.97	7.75	15.51	13.61	15.02	15.71	10.74
3. South Atlantic Coast region	10.42	14.53	19.23	17.78	34.87	17.54	20.61	51.55	.....
4. Gulf Coast region	13.40	17.60	17.80	3.22	14.97	9.91	18.58	54.95	15.63
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	45.40	45.82	57.82	26.91	38.68	45.47	34.09	47.28	29.30
6. Central Appalachian region	20.49	18.77	24.27	15.55	19.20	20.41	23.81	38.41	23.84
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	24.23	34.52	39.15	14.68	22.62	24.40	10.16	55.70	33.98
8. Interior plateau	25.00	28.47	32.36	14.55	26.30	25.85	19.31	37.47	27.06
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	13.49	12.55	16.06	4.91	9.95	13.77	12.53	40.91	35.53
10. Ohio River belt	18.25	14.66	22.23	12.86	24.55	17.90	22.01	42.13	21.16
11. Southern interior plateau	14.58	13.07	16.14	9.30	17.74	12.89	15.95	23.62	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	13.84	12.15	16.18	8.02	19.08	8.39	17.20	50.00	.....
13. North Mississippi River belt	15.95	18.75	25.41	8.00	11.28	16.38	8.58	42.32	26.57
14. Southwest Central region	8.78	7.57	9.77	10.81	14.12	7.41	14.70	29.15	20.78
15. Central region, plains and prairies	20.65	18.32	21.50	19.28	34.81	20.60	21.02	48.75	30.67
16. Prairie region	18.12	15.69	19.11	37.20	49.74	18.21	13.75	30.62	27.33
17. Missouri River belt	11.40	11.18	11.58	11.69	11.25	11.75	8.81	30.42	17.17
18. Region of the Western plains	7.20	6.70	6.37	4.65	15.11	6.94	11.93	21.86	15.72
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	24.61	22.87	26.58	.....	.....	24.30	37.43	40.16	29.41
20. Cordilleran region	16.96	13.54	21.05	18.37	42.47	16.29	25.05	17.93	19.70
21. Pacific Coast region	13.93	13.29	22.18	9.14	15.90	14.01	12.81	25.94	15.29

The geographical distribution of deaths from old age in the several grand groups is shown in map No. 18.

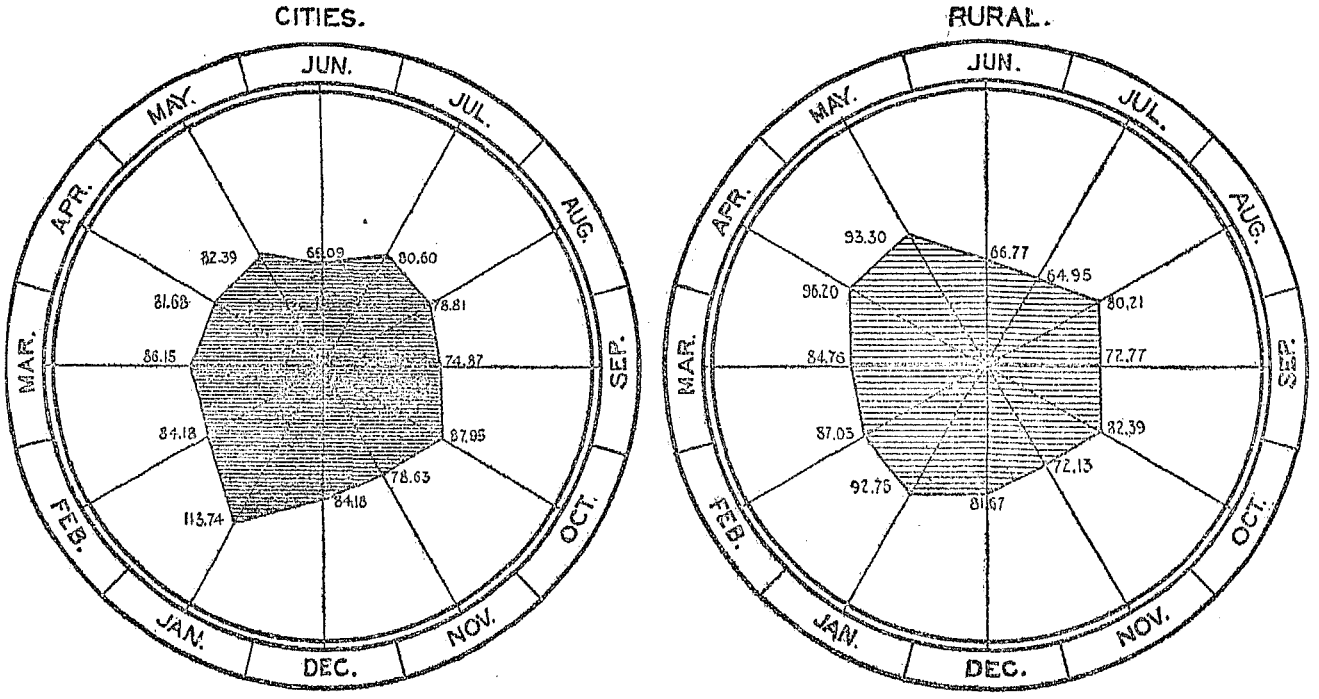
It will be seen from the preceding table and map that the proportion of deaths due to old age to deaths from known causes was greatest in the northeastern portion of the United States and least in the Western plains; that in all the grand groups, except the Cordilleran region, it was greater in the children of mothers born in Ireland than in the children of mothers born in Germany, this difference being especially well marked in the Southern regions. In the northern part of the United States it was greater among the whites than among the colored, but the reverse of this was the case in the Southern regions.

The following table shows, for the United States, the number of deaths from old age in each month during the census year, and the proportion in each month per 1,000 deaths from this cause, with distinction of cities and of rural districts:

MONTHS.	DEATHS.			PROPORTION IN EACH MONTH PER 1,000 TOTAL DEATHS.		
	United States.	Cities.	Rural.	United States.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	10,591	5,583	11,008	.....	.....	.....
June	1,104	369	735	66.54	66.09	66.77
July	1,165	450	715	70.22	80.60	64.95
August	1,323	440	883	79.74	78.81	80.21
September	1,219	418	801	73.47	74.87	72.77
October	1,398	491	907	84.26	87.95	82.39
November	1,233	439	794	74.32	78.63	72.13
December	1,369	470	899	82.51	84.18	81.67
January	1,656	635	1,021	99.81	113.74	92.75
February	1,428	470	958	86.07	84.18	87.03
March	1,414	481	933	85.23	86.15	84.76
April	1,515	456	1,059	91.31	81.68	96.20
May	1,487	460	1,027	89.63	82.39	93.30
Unknown	280	4	276	16.88	0.72	25.07

It will be seen from this table that the greatest proportion of deaths reported as due to old age occurred in January (99.81), April (91.31), May (89.63), and February (86.07); and the least in June (66.54), July (70.22), and September (73.47). The greatest proportion of all occurred in the cities in January (113.74), and the least in the rural districts in July (64.95).

The relative proportion of deaths due to old age in each month in the cities and in the rural districts, as indicated in the preceding table, and the difference in the proportion of deaths in the two areas are shown in the following diagram:

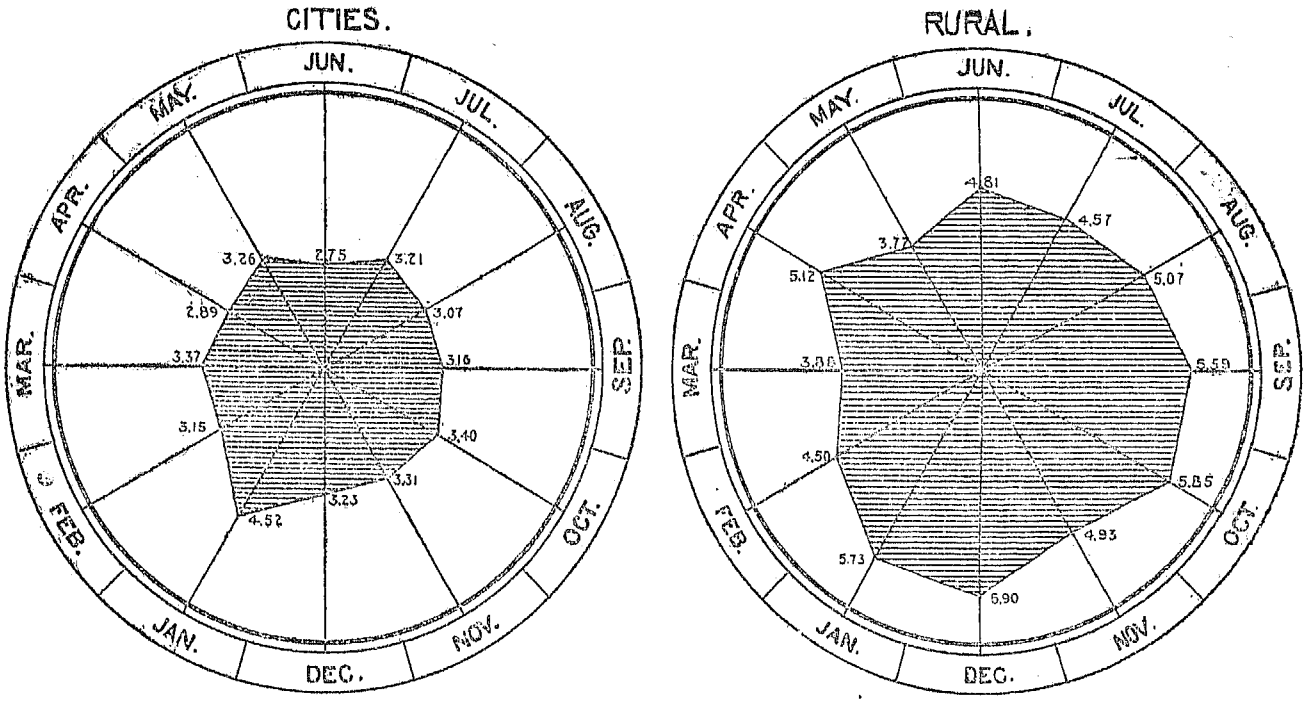


The following table shows, for the sum of Grand Groups 1, 2, and 5, which were mainly registration areas, the number of deaths from old age in each month during the census year and the death rates per 100,000 of population, with distinction of cities and of rural districts:

MONTHS.	DEATHS.			RATE.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
June	375	172	203	3.58	2.75	4.81
July	394	201	193	3.76	3.21	4.57
August	406	192	214	3.87	3.07	5.07
September	434	198	236	4.14	3.16	5.59
October	460	213	247	4.39	3.40	5.85
November	415	207	208	3.96	3.31	4.93
December	451	202	249	4.30	3.23	5.90
January	525	288	242	5.01	4.52	5.73
February	387	197	190	3.69	3.15	4.50
March	375	211	164	3.58	3.37	3.88
April	397	181	216	3.79	2.89	5.12
May	363	204	159	3.46	3.26	3.77

It will be seen from the preceding table that the highest death rate from old age occurred in January (5.01) and the lowest in May (3.46). In the rural districts the death rates from this cause were highest in December (5.90), in October (5.85), and in January (5.73); and were lowest in May (3.77) and in March (3.88).

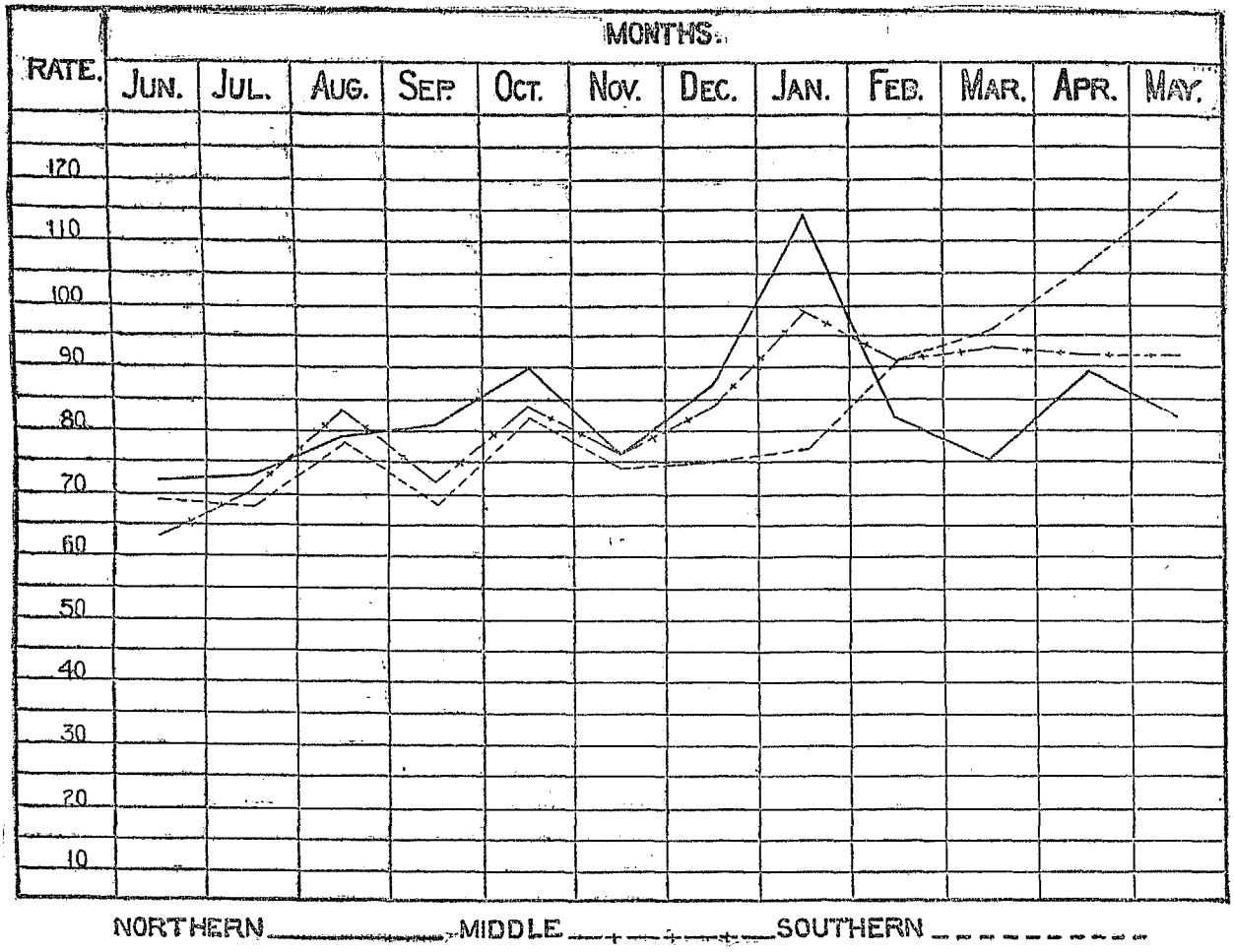
The death rates in each month, as given in the preceding table, and the relative magnitude of the rates in the cities and the rural districts, are shown graphically in the following diagram:



The following table shows, for three divisions of grand groups, namely, Northern, Middle, and Southern, the number of deaths from old age at 60 years and over, in each month during the census year, and the proportion in each month per 1,000 deaths at 60 years and over from this cause of which the month is known:

MONTHS.	NORTHERN REGION. GRAND GROUPS 1, 5, 7, 13, 17, AND 19.		MIDDL GRANI 2, 6, 8, 1 20,
	Deaths.	Proportion.	Deaths.
June	420	71.91	513
July	434	72.75	581
August	472	70.11	678
September	486	81.46	584
October	536	89.84	670
November	465	76.27	614
December	520	87.16	681
January	681	114.15	800
February	488	81.80	740
March	446	74.76	756
April	532	89.17	749
May	487	81.63	747

The relative proportion of deaths in each month in the several divisions, as given in the preceding table, is shown in the following diagram:



The gradual rise in the proportion of deaths from June, 1889, to May, 1890, as indicated by the preceding table and diagram, is not greater than that which would be fully accounted for by the greater omissions in the records in the periods of time most distant from the date of taking the census. The greatest proportion of deaths attributed to old age appears to have occurred in January in the Northern and Middle regions, and in April and May in the Southern region.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The census data do not enable us to determine accurately the mortality due to tuberculosis, not even in any part of the registration area, because in cases of death from tuberculosis of other parts of the body than the lungs the fact that the disease was tubercular is usually not stated.

Tuberculosis of the lungs, commonly known as consumption, is the cause of the great majority of the deaths produced by the bacillus of tubercle, but a considerable proportion of the deaths reported as due to scrofula and tabes, to hydrocephalus, to diseases of the bones and joints, to diarrhea, and to debility and atrophy are also caused by this bacillus.

In the United States, during the census year, the number of deaths reported as due to consumption was 102,199; to hydrocephalus, 4,338; to scrofula and tabes, 4,121; and to diseases of the bones and joints, 2,802; making a total of 113,460, of which 90 per cent were attributed to consumption. In the registration area the proportion was about the same, being 89.92 per cent.

In those European countries in which an attempt is made to report the total number of deaths due to tuberculosis the percentage of such deaths due to consumption ranges from 84 in Sweden to 97 in Austria, the mean being about 90 per cent, or the same as that given above for the United States, on the assumption that all cases reported as due to hydrocephalus, scrofula and tabes, and diseases of the bones and joints were due to tuberculosis. This assumption is not strictly correct, especially as regards the diseases of the bones and joints, but on the other hand a certain number of the deaths reported as due to diarrhea, atrophy, etc., were really due to tuberculosis, so that it is safe to say that the number of deaths due to tuberculosis was at least 12 per cent greater than the number attributed to consumption alone.

CONSUMPTION.

The total number of deaths reported as due to consumption in the United States during the census year was 102,199, of which 48,925 were of males and 53,274 were of females, being, as usual, the greatest number of deaths reported as due to any single cause. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this cause was, males, 25,119; females, 23,117; total, 48,236, being 245.36 deaths per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the corresponding death rates from this disease were, in England and Wales, 168.2; in Ireland, 215.7; in Scotland, 191.3; in Italy, 106.8; in Belgium, 178.9; and in Austria, 394.0.

During the 10 years 1880 to 1889 the death rates from consumption per 100,000 population were, in England and Wales, 174.9; in Ireland, 209.7; in Scotland, 201.7; in Norway, 138.9; in Prussia, 304.3; in Austria, 387.6; in Saxony, 238.4; in Massachusetts, 288.4; in Connecticut, 209.1; in Rhode Island, 239.8; and in New Jersey, 239.9.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from consumption during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	245.36	230.00	240.06	219.99	200.08	167.69	259.77	312.33	540.11	578.25	514.98
Cities	265.59	247.15	265.00	229.50	212.93	177.04	274.18	325.01	563.14	599.54	528.21
States	248.06	242.39	250.08	234.87	209.19	165.42	280.07	338.35	520.20	589.77	471.93
Cities	293.46	285.13	308.07	263.23	243.40	176.14	309.07	372.21	600.12	696.65	513.74
Rural	181.00	177.72	195.06	160.59	167.73	157.23	203.89	231.84	365.20	364.35	366.11
Cities in nonregistration states	239.85	209.73	224.04	195.08	184.66	178.97	193.82	273.53	552.85	573.74	532.42
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	268.81	252.85	.....	.....	213.32	190.30	266.84	333.07	583.49	.....	.....
Metropolitan district, 6 years	332.20	327.75	365.49	290.82	269.52	233.93	292.66	425.42	581.54	714.29	453.86

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from consumption was much higher among the colored (546.11) than among the whites (230.00); that it was higher among males (white, 240.06; colored, 578.25) than among females (white, 219.99; colored, 514.98), and that for the whites it was higher among the foreign born (312.33) than it was among the native born (200.08).

In the registration states the death rate from consumption (248.96) was a little higher than in the registration area as a whole (245.36), and in these states it was much higher in the cities (293.46) than it was in the rural districts (181.00). In the rural districts it was a little higher among females than among males.

The following table shows, for each of the registration states, and for their sum, the death rates from consumption during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of sex, of color, and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	248.96	293.46	181.00	257.73	318.03	188.63	240.39	270.66	193.58
Connecticut	233.57	272.61	205.77	245.71	301.42	206.67	221.65	244.85	204.88
Delaware	282.50	279.99	283.95	243.07	249.89	239.23	323.20	310.29	330.76
District of Columbia	358.95	358.95	.....	403.34	403.34	.....	318.69	318.69	.....
Massachusetts	267.13	279.39	227.04	265.24	276.14	230.36	268.93	282.42	223.79
New Hampshire	193.61	191.85	194.34	171.52	176.51	169.59	215.30	205.55	219.63
New Jersey	234.47	268.92	189.42	247.08	300.30	178.73	221.93	238.17	200.29
New York	247.66	306.63	152.33	264.34	343.17	141.17	231.22	271.54	163.80
Rhode Island	266.57	294.90	227.59	275.55	320.21	216.22	258.06	271.62	238.77
Vermont	198.84	243.85	194.66	155.32	221.45	149.57	244.03	264.42	242.00
White	242.39	285.13	177.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	229.06	265.13	203.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	244.88	234.40	251.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	245.00	245.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	262.66	274.20	225.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	193.43	192.25	193.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	228.06	264.46	179.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	244.18	301.63	151.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	261.35	290.55	221.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	198.84	245.30	194.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored	529.20	600.12	365.20	589.77	696.65	364.35	471.93	513.74	366.11
Connecticut	491.42	611.03	360.07	553.62	517.50	592.69	430.90	700.73	130.17
Delaware	467.87	599.19	419.28	400.14	428.38	390.33	538.33	761.04	450.45
District of Columbia	591.83	591.83	.....	685.76	685.76	.....	515.93	515.93	.....
Massachusetts	687.31	726.37	489.31	677.80	693.34	599.40	697.35	761.13	372.14
New Hampshire	289.80	.....	436.68	253.16	.....	375.94	338.98	.....	520.83
New Jersey	419.84	424.25	415.88	436.05	540.74	349.31	403.76	317.91	487.05
New York	526.38	662.51	217.00	658.11	857.60	236.21	394.84	476.19	195.77
Rhode Island	496.03	445.87	637.25	645.70	622.57	705.65	367.20	296.35	572.52
Vermont	199.20	.....	238.95	182.15	.....	216.92	219.78	.....	265.96

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from consumption was highest in the District of Columbia (358.95), which is mainly due to the large proportion of colored population in that area. Excluding this, the death rate from this disease was highest in Delaware (282.50) and in Massachusetts (267.13), and lowest in New Hampshire (193.61) and in Vermont (198.84). It was much higher in the cities (293.46) than in the rural districts (181.00). In the rural districts it was highest in Delaware (283.95), being higher than it was in the city of Wilmington (279.99); and was lowest in New York (152.33) and in New Jersey (189.42). It was higher among males (257.73) than among females (240.39), in the aggregate; but in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont it was higher among females than among males. It was more than twice as high among the colored (529.20) as among the whites (242.39), and among the colored was excessively high in the cities in Massachusetts (726.37). It was highest of all among the colored males in the cities in New York (857.60).

Of 34,317 deaths from consumption in whites in the registration area during the census year 8,514 were children of mothers born in the United States, 10,559 children of mothers born in Ireland, 4,663 children of mothers born in Germany, 1,446 children of mothers born in Canada, 1,266 children of mothers born in England and Wales, 517 children of mothers born in Scandinavia, 440 children of mothers born in Scotland, 293 children of mothers born in Italy, 167 children of mothers born in France, 110 children of mothers born in Bohemia, and 57 children of mothers born in Hungary.

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

AREAS.	United States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Scandinavia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
Registration area	122.76	181.28	396.97	215.87	203.70	219.40	214.92	212.07	178.10	270.21	209.21	245.8
Cities	124.58	191.79	431.38	237.37	220.98	229.24	239.32	218.12	193.49	275.08	230.10	261.5
States	135.21	185.72	415.47	227.25	213.56	247.82	216.33	239.90	198.40	437.21	209.95	188.63
Cities	152.91	202.19	462.75	260.36	245.25	271.01	246.49	266.16	222.70	467.89	234.71	201.13
Rural	120.57	151.74	267.50	146.79	136.75	147.62	168.31	177.81	73.24	138.22	84.56	119.28
Cities in nonregistration states	62.95	163.15	276.11	166.12	180.40	168.67	203.51	183.75	102.88	166.96	204.19	397.89
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	142.64	196.15	484.60	265.67	257.62	243.74	323.96	238.46	184.00	280.65	247.12	267.22

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from consumption among the whites in the registration area was highest among those whose mothers were born in Ireland (396.97), in Bohemia (270.21), and in Germany (219.40), and that it was lowest among those whose mothers were born in the United States (122.76). It was highest of all in the children of mothers born in Ireland living in cities of 100,000 population and upward (484.60), and in such cities it was also very high among the children of mothers born in Canada (323.96).

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

AREAS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 TO 65 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area	320.07	324.48	315.69	319.34	384.48	254.82	368.95	410.01	332.30
Cities	345.47	359.97	331.18	363.28	446.58	280.57	396.89	474.22	333.71
States	321.84	327.04	322.71	310.16	372.12	250.51	360.52	381.07	341.88
Cities	380.66	404.52	358.21	389.12	487.06	296.50	401.28	458.76	356.15
Rural	227.38	197.07	258.24	212.26	232.48	192.37	330.72	331.28	330.16
Cities in nonregistration states	313.19	320.90	305.26	336.52	406.09	263.23	391.85	491.16	306.96
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	347.92	373.46	322.31	368.43	487.22	288.27	427.52	518.88	352.63
Metropolitan district	419.25	477.21	363.33	481.57	615.82	347.80	519.73	629.31	427.82

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from consumption in persons 65 years of age and over (368.95) was higher than it was in persons from 15 to 45 (320.07), or from 45 to 65 years of age (319.34), in the registration area as a whole, but that in the cities in the registration states the death rate from this cause was higher among males from 45 to 65 years of age (487.06) than it was among males in the age group of 65 years of age and over (458.76). The highest death rates from this disease in each age group occurred in the metropolitan district, being 419.25 for those 15 to 45 years of age, 481.57 for those 45 to 65 years of age, and 519.73 for those 65 years of age and over.

The death rate from this disease was higher in males than in females in each age group for the registration area as a whole and in the cities, but in the rural districts of the registration states it was higher among females 15 to 45 years of age (258.24) than it was among males of the same age group (197.07).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from consumption are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of three age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color, and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	9,532	398.11	2,824	432.49	682	438.24
Colored	698	676.51	150	684.40	34	658.02
Birthplaces of mothers (white):						
United States	1,752	228.49	539	240.26	174	252.26
England and Wales	297	256.80	132	350.73	28	302.41
Ireland	3,912	630.45	1,108	651.09	243	753.07
Scotland	137	363.66	42	361.01	11	402.34
France	53	276.96	28	444.02	9	633.80
Germany	1,869	340.75	628	420.99	144	452.32
Canada	195	490.34	24	350.11	5	462.53
Scandinavia	133	406.06	25	497.22	4	597.01
Hungary	23	193.85	12	777.20	.....	.....
Bohemia	49	730.47	9	680.79	.....	.....
Italy	131	261.60	32	385.08	4	420.17

It will be seen from this table that in each age group the death rate was much higher among the colored than among the whites, the difference being greatest in the age group from 15 to 45, in which age group, however, the death rate of the children of mothers born in Bohemia (730.47) exceeded the death rate of the colored (676.51). In this age group the death rate of children of mothers born in Ireland (630.45) was more than twice as high as that of the children of mothers born in the United States (228.49). The death rate of the children of mothers born in Canada (490.34) and in Scandinavia (406.06) was also very high.

In the age group from 45 to 65 the highest death rates among the whites occurred in the children of mothers born in Hungary (777.20), in Bohemia (680.79), and in Ireland (651.09); and the lowest in the children of mothers born in the United States (240.26).

In the age group 65 years of age and over the death rates from this disease were highest in the children of mothers born in Ireland (753.07), in France (633.80), and in Scandinavia (597.01); and lowest in the children of mothers born in the United States (252.26).

For further details with regard to the death rates from consumption in large cities, see Part II of this report, page 96.

The following table shows the death rates from consumption in the registration area during the census year in each of certain age groups, with distinction of conjugal condition and of sex:

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	AGE PERIODS.							
	15 years and over.		15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.		65 years and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	330.44	282.07	314.84	277.50	595.42	312.66	660.54	484.35
Married	278.37	281.65	260.59	301.12	297.78	222.55	338.52	311.05
Widowed	591.48	305.63	803.72	427.58	628.51	251.97	415.38	293.85

It will be seen from this table that in the registration area the death rates from consumption in persons 15 years of age and over were higher among the single (males, 330.44; females, 282.07) than they were among the married (males, 278.37; females, 281.65); that among the single they were higher in males than in females; and among the married slightly higher in females than in males. The highest of all occurred among the widowed (males, 591.48; females, 305.63).

In the age group from 15 to 45 the death rate from this disease was higher among single males (314.84) than among married males (260.59), but was higher among married females (301.12) than among single females (277.50). It was highest of all among the widowed males of this age group (803.72).

In the age group from 45 to 65 it was much higher among the single males (595.42) than among the married males (297.78). It was highest of all among the widowed males (628.51). Among the females in this age group it was higher among the single (312.66) than among the married (222.55) or the widowed (251.97).

In the age group 65 years and over it was highest of all among the single males (660.54), being for single females, 484.35; for married males, 338.52; and for married females, 311.05.

The following table shows the death rates from consumption per 100,000 of population in the registration states during the census year, with distinction of conjugal condition, sex, color, and general nativity:

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	Aggregate.		COLOR AND NATIVITY.							
			White.						Colored.	
			Total.		Native born.		Foreign born.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	206.22	176.48	197.93	169.73	170.94	155.59	320.78	231.38	550.15	457.70
Married	281.00	289.14	275.12	284.70	229.72	268.46	338.56	303.86	555.43	497.77
Widowed	651.64	346.56	638.08	344.43	462.01	313.44	869.60	375.79	1,247.55	410.14

The much higher death rate from consumption among the widowed than among the married or single, indicated by this and the preceding table, is probably mainly due to the different proportions of persons 45 years of age and over in the three classes. The great difference in the death rates from this disease in males and females among the widowed, especially in the colored and foreign born, is noteworthy.

Out of each 100,000 deaths from all causes in the United States during the census year, 11,673 are reported as due to consumption, which is somewhat less than the corresponding figures for 1880 (12,059) or for 1870 (14,199). In England and Wales the corresponding proportion for 1890 was 8,602; in 1880, 9,141. During the 10 years 1880 to 1889 the corresponding proportions were: England and Wales, 9,090; Ireland, 11,580; Scotland, 10,470; Prussia, 12,226; Austria, 12,600; Norway, 8,207; Massachusetts, 15,130; Connecticut, 12,450; Rhode Island, 11,370; and New Jersey, 13,130.

The following table shows, for the United States and for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to consumption during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity.

AREA.	Aggregate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
The United States	126.62	119.96	108.68	131.45	111.41	111.27	117.79	151.10	176.82	158.68	195.69
Registration area	126.48	121.57	110.05	123.37	106.31	98.32	122.13	162.72	189.62	190.68	188.49
Cities	127.89	122.33	122.83	121.76	104.29	94.07	118.22	165.33	188.52	189.79	187.15
States	129.27	127.07	124.84	129.49	110.86	96.39	129.45	172.04	195.17	206.40	183.88
Cities	133.29	131.01	132.52	129.36	109.50	88.58	125.69	179.00	191.66	206.34	176.43
Rural	120.29	118.44	107.75	129.77	113.34	104.24	147.52	143.79	209.79	206.67	213.24
Cities in nonregistration states	122.20	112.36	112.11	112.66	98.56	108.31	97.04	147.95	187.59	185.00	190.39
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	124.90	120.08	.....	.....	99.03	87.63	111.54	165.92	190.14	.....	.....
Metropolitan district, 6 years	133.24	131.65	137.01	125.60	100.43	85.88	110.13	190.57	215.55	244.85	182.50

The preceding table indicates that the proportion of deaths due to consumption to deaths from known causes was very nearly the same in the United States as a whole as it was in the registration area; that it was greater in the United States as a whole among the colored (176.82) than it was among the whites (119.36); and that it was greater among females (whites, 131.45; colored, 195.69) than it was among males (whites, 108.68; colored, 158.68). It should be borne in mind, however, that the absolute death rate of males from this disease was higher than that of females in the registration area as shown in the first table given for this disease. The proportion was greater among the foreign born whites (151.10) than among the native born whites (111.41), and greater among the native born whites having one or both parents foreign (117.79) than among those having both parents native born (111.27). For the colored the proportion was greater in the registration states (195.17) than in the United States as a whole (176.82).

The following table shows for the United States, and for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to consumption among the whites during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of birthplaces of mothers.

AREA.	United States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Scandinavia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
The United States	106.47	104.20	182.17	124.13	122.41	121.81	131.77	140.66	80.05	97.83	83.21	116.63
Registration area	89.98	110.18	188.57	133.58	125.28	123.81	133.39	135.98	79.72	100.46	82.42	126.05
Cities	79.85	110.55	188.61	139.56	130.20	129.75	131.17	135.05	80.60	100.09	82.02	127.05
States	93.67	110.15	191.42	133.26	126.54	138.34	131.92	140.28	83.81	145.61	78.99	109.41
Cities	83.77	110.61	192.01	140.43	134.23	141.24	128.80	139.56	90.73	146.34	78.33	109.28
Rural	106.91	108.89	188.30	109.23	101.32	119.02	139.83	142.86	66.67	125.00	89.47	110.68
Cities in nonregistration states	63.99	110.34	164.50	135.48	121.88	109.09	147.64	130.67	40.05	66.88	117.83	155.99
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	75.68	109.36	188.43	140.35	141.10	130.94	154.64	136.61	80.21	97.72	84.27	123.05

This table indicates that in the United States as a whole, as well as in the registration area, the greatest proportion of deaths due to consumption among the whites occurred among the children of mothers born in Ireland; and the least among the children of mothers born in Hungary, in Italy, in Bohemia, and in England and Wales.

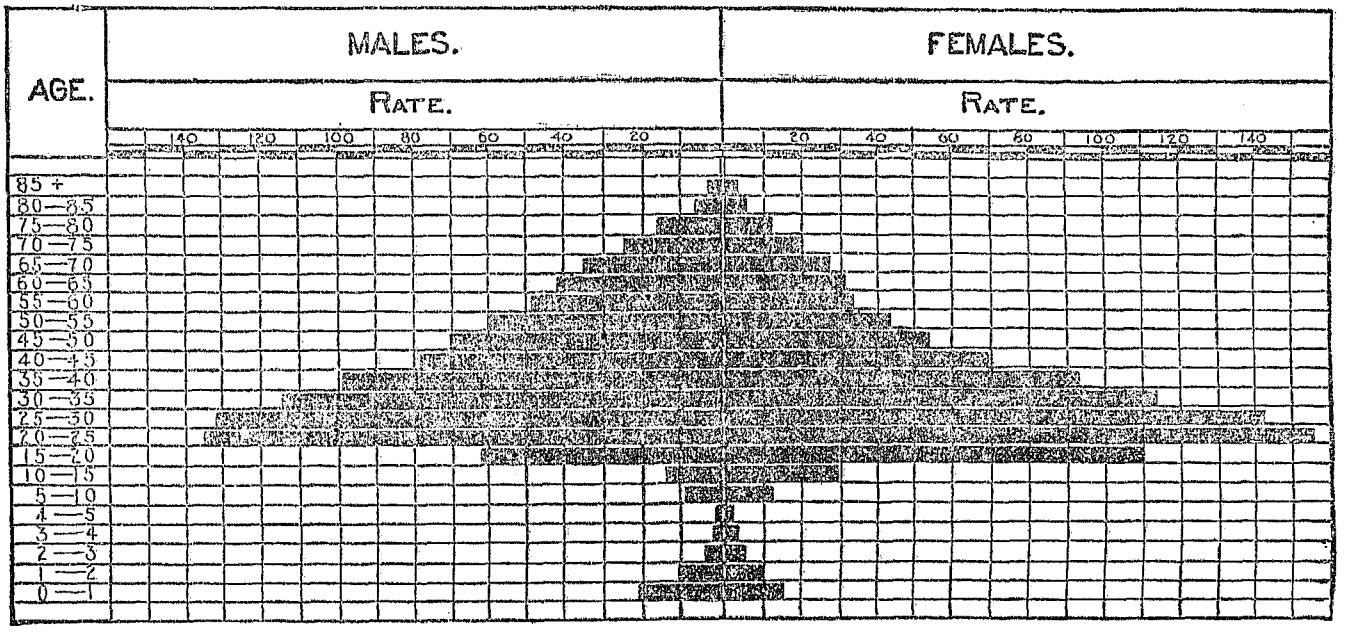
The proportion of deaths due to consumption in persons from 15 to 45 years of age per 1,000 of all deaths from known causes occurring in this age group was, for the whites, 293.49; for the colored, 342.62; for the Chinese, 431.65; and for the Indians, 507.19. The proportion of deaths due to consumption in persons 45 years of age and over per 1,000 of all deaths from known causes occurring in this age group was, for the whites, 99.01; for the colored, 135.74; for Chinese, 186.15; and for the Indians, 313.04.

These figures indicate that the mortality from this disease was highest among the Indians and Chinese, and lowest among the whites.

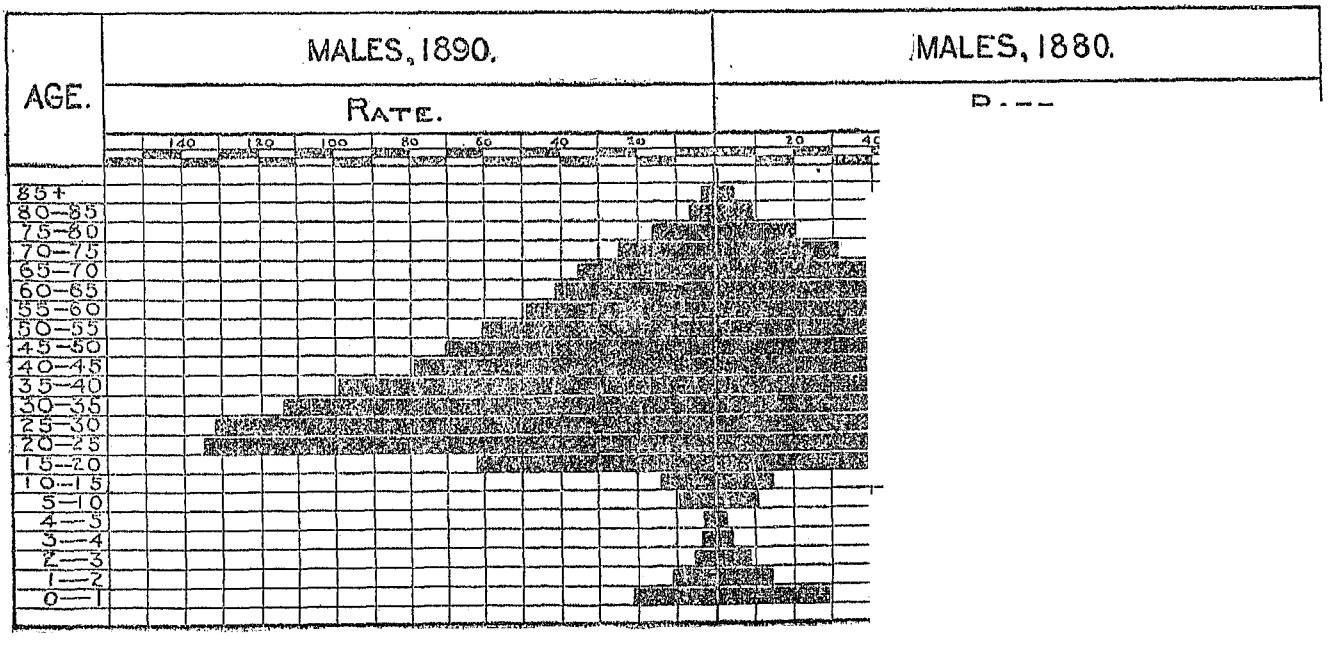
The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to consumption at certain ages and groups of ages per 1,000 deaths, at all ages, from this cause, in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years	61.00	44.46	43.62	38.08	35 to 40 years	93.47	90.18	99.18	93.85
Under 1 year	29.86	19.28	21.19	16.06	40 to 45 years	76.26	67.85	78.26	69.61
1 year	14.76	11.23	10.51	9.69	45 to 50 years	68.72	51.87	70.89	54.99
2 years	8.73	6.96	5.79	5.61	50 to 55 years	61.53	41.91	60.05	43.24
3 years	4.69	4.11	3.33	3.79	55 to 60 years	51.16	30.28	48.01	33.36
4 years	2.98	2.87	2.79	2.92	60 to 65 years	49.08	32.26	42.94	31.27
5 to 10 years	11.08	12.66	9.81	12.08	65 to 70 years	40.40	27.67	35.36	27.16
10 to 15 years	14.46	26.18	14.88	29.04	70 to 75 years	31.54	22.31	24.89	20.23
15 to 20 years	59.74	107.03	62.49	110.31	75 to 80 years	20.81	16.04	16.26	12.23
20 to 25 years	131.73	167.92	135.93	156.16	80 to 85 years	9.05	8.03	7.08	6.24
25 to 30 years	118.74	142.15	132.31	142.98	85 to 90 years	3.08	2.79	2.38	2.60
30 to 35 years	97.01	107.21	114.59	114.75	90 to 95 years	0.87	0.87	0.70	0.55
					95 years and over	0.30	0.34	0.37	0.36

The comparative proportions of deaths of males and females in each age group due to consumption are shown graphically in the following diagram:



The comparative proportions of deaths of males in each age group due to consumption, in 1880 and 1890, are shown in the following diagram:



The preceding table and diagram show that at both periods the greatest proportion of deaths due to consumption occurred in the age group from 15 to 45 years of age, although the highest mortality in proportion to population occurred, as has been shown above, in persons 45 years of age and over.

The average age at death of those reported as dying of consumption in the United States during the census year was 35.50 years; in 1880 it was 37 years; in the registration states in 1890 it was 35.97 years.

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to consumption during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and color, of rural districts and cities, and of children of mothers born in Ireland and in Germany.

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	MOTHERS BORN IN—	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Ireland.	Germany.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	134.07	128.54	145.61	129.46	136.04	132.58	221.04	199.23	131.95
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	126.38	126.03	148.78	129.27	118.02	121.54	171.03	182.78	134.34
3. South Atlantic Coast region	130.45	108.97	139.66	140.09	154.11	91.30	155.35	159.79	118.04
4. Gulf Coast region	107.72	85.13	103.81	124.84	121.77	97.31	123.21	98.90	104.17
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	124.08	108.45	137.55	115.55	137.42	123.33	250.00	191.95	95.24
6. Central Appalachian region	104.85	84.74	127.51	100.11	112.77	102.15	223.54	141.29	110.31
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	98.26	100.72	136.08	82.37	94.21	96.31	252.82	154.78	105.75
8. Interior plateau	119.80	103.21	144.52	115.44	118.46	110.89	184.45	156.48	113.17
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	134.23	99.71	169.77	112.90	167.63	115.64	198.62	145.45	116.75
10. Ohio River belt	148.75	126.47	192.26	127.13	138.60	141.49	227.51	160.15	141.16
11. Southern Interior plateau	116.24	93.72	137.51	120.93	150.07	82.33	143.66	110.24	105.88
12. South Mississippi River belt	115.49	96.66	123.09	157.19	162.16	104.43	122.51	87.50	127.27
13. North Mississippi River belt	105.31	98.23	129.59	95.77	90.41	100.82	181.92	163.56	88.65
14. Southwest Central region	91.44	73.85	106.00	143.37	132.46	85.23	118.33	130.94	72.27
15. Central region, plains and prairies	156.03	125.70	188.16	139.76	172.35	145.20	239.57	191.35	136.74
16. Prairie region	119.65	93.63	145.94	93.89	139.00	116.03	252.10	165.74	98.73
17. Missouri River belt	111.35	105.66	141.17	80.49	98.55	92.73	252.03	148.29	104.04
18. Region of the Western plains	95.61	90.46	98.15	117.02	76.49	86.80	254.47	153.01	78.62
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	120.41	103.05	140.17	.....	.....	115.53	323.53	171.35	98.98
20. Cordilleran region	93.25	89.22	92.30	181.10	111.97	84.53	198.52	102.43	77.18
21. Pacific Coast region	164.97	154.18	157.02	196.45	133.69	154.02	311.70	178.26	164.92

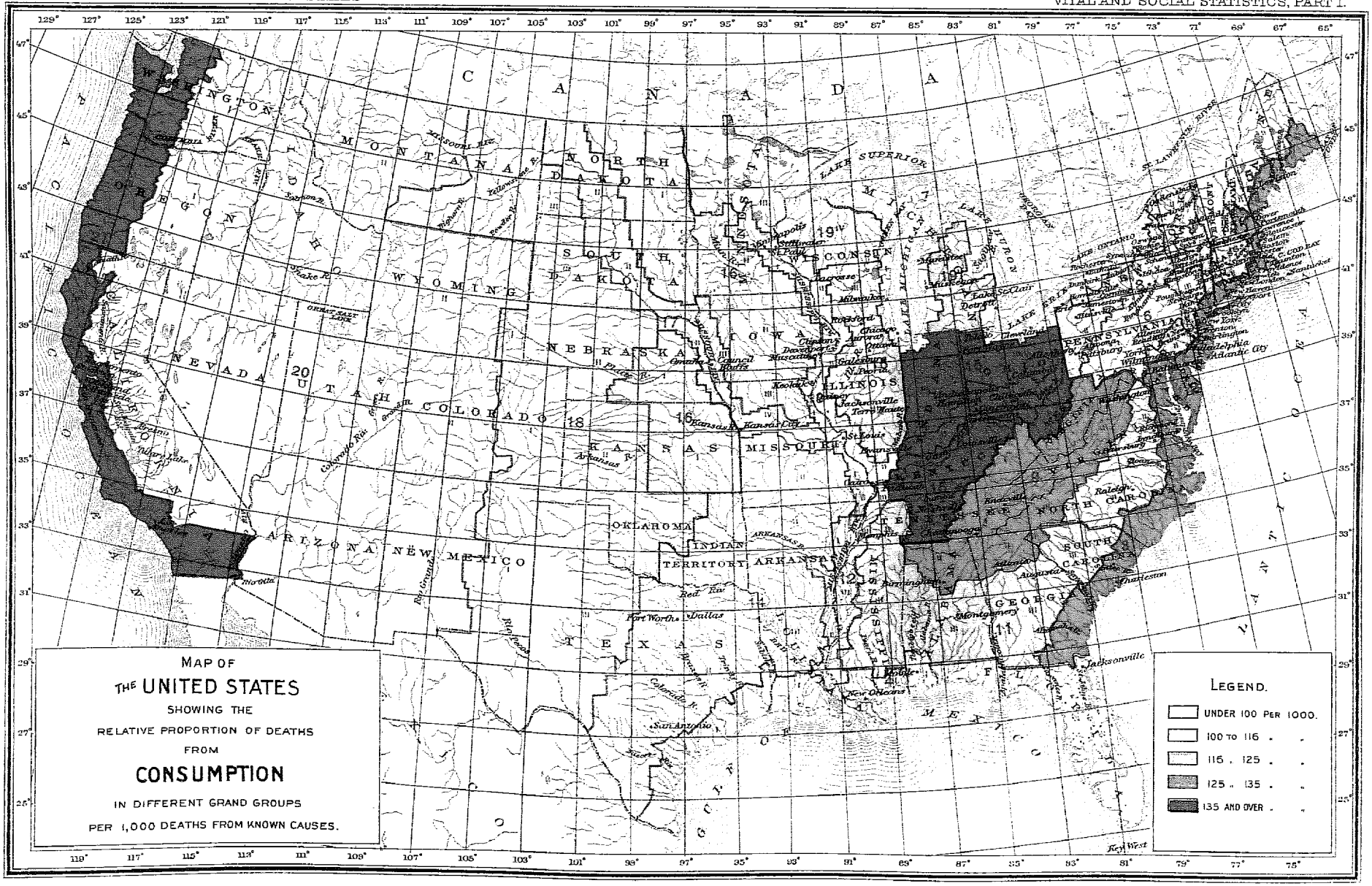
The geographical distribution of deaths in the several grand groups, indicated by the table given above, is shown in map No. 19.

On comparing this table and map with the corresponding ones given for the Tenth Census (Tenth Census Reports, vol. xii, plate lx) it will be seen that the relative distribution of the deaths from this disease was much the same in 1890 as it was in 1880, but that the proportion in the northeastern area was less in 1890 than in 1880, while the reverse was the case in the south.

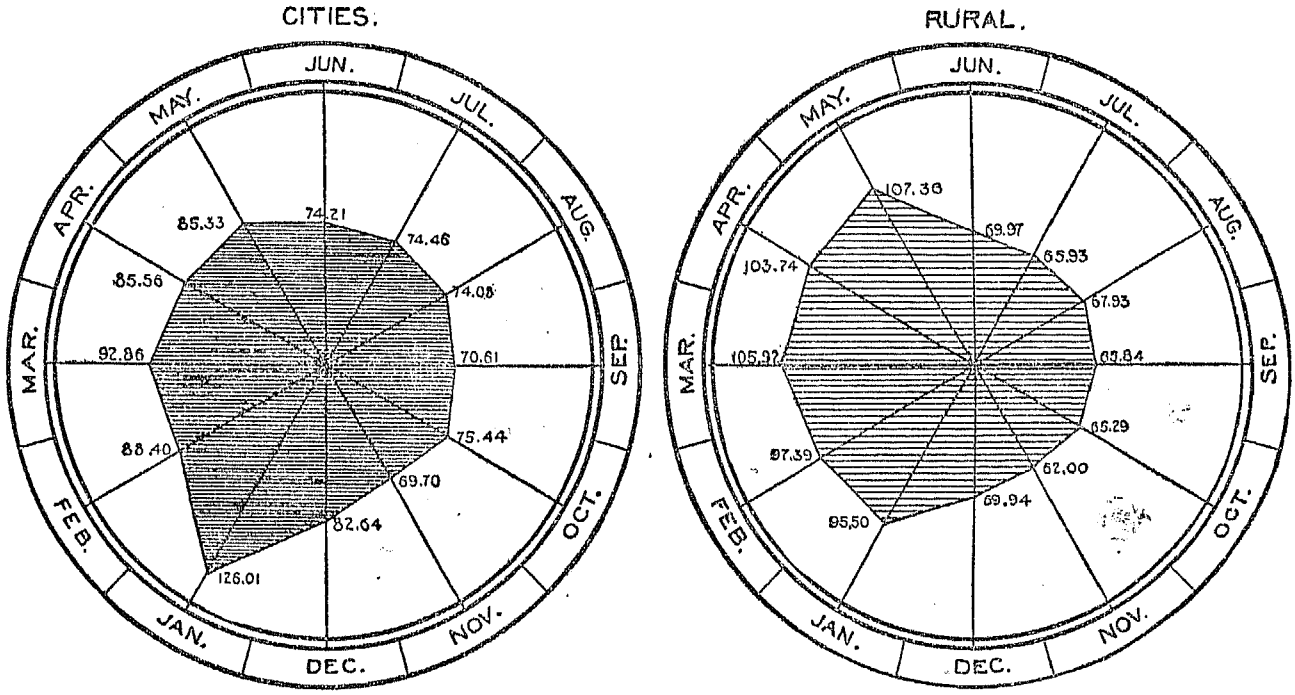
The geographical distribution of deaths from consumption by state groups, per 1,000 deaths from known causes in each group, is shown in map No. 20.

The following table shows, for the United States, the number of deaths from consumption in each month during the census year, and the proportion in each month per 1,000 deaths from this cause, with distinction of cities and of rural districts:

MONTHS.	DEATHS.			PROPORTION IN EACH MONTH PER 1,000 TOTAL DEATHS.		
	United States.	Cities.	Rural.	United States.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	102,199	39,727	62,472	.....	.....	.....
June	7,319	2,948	4,371	71.62	74.21	69.97
July	7,077	2,958	4,119	69.25	74.46	65.93
August	7,187	2,943	4,244	70.32	74.08	67.93
September	6,918	2,805	4,113	67.69	70.61	65.84
October	7,076	2,907	4,079	69.24	75.44	65.29
November	6,642	2,769	3,873	64.99	69.70	62.00
December	7,652	3,283	4,369	74.87	82.64	69.94
January	10,972	5,006	5,966	107.36	126.01	95.50
February	9,596	3,512	6,084	93.90	88.40	97.39
March	10,306	3,689	6,617	100.84	92.86	105.92
April	9,880	3,399	6,481	96.67	85.56	103.74
May	10,097	3,390	6,707	98.80	85.33	107.36
Unknown	1,477	23	1,449	14.45	0.70	23.19


MAP OF
THE UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE
RELATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS
FROM
CONSUMPTION
IN DIFFERENT GRAND GROUPS
PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.
LEGEND.
UNDER 100 PER 1000.
100 TO 116 . .
116 . 125 . .
125 . 135 . .
135 AND OVER . .
CANADA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
INDIAN TERRITORY
TEXAS
MINNESOTA
IOWA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
MAINE
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
NEW JERSEY
MARYLAND
DELAWARE
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
MEXICO
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Columbia R.
Snake R.
Yellowstone R.
Missouri R.
Platte R.
Arkansas R.
Red R.
Colorado R.
Rio Grande
Mississippi R.
Ohio R.
Tennessee R.
Cumberland R.
Hudson R.
St. Lawrence River
Portland
Boston
Providence
Hartford
New York
Philadelphia
Atlantic City
Baltimore
Washington
Richmond
Raleigh
Charleston
Savannah
Jacksonville
Key West
Montgomery
Atlanta
New Orleans
Mobile
Galveston
San Antonio
Dallas
Fort Worth
Austin
Memphis
Nashville
Louisville
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Detroit
Buffalo
Toronto
Chicago
Milwaukee
St. Paul
Minneapolis
Duluth
Omaha
Kansas City
St. Louis
Denver
Salt Lake City
Portland
San Francisco
Los Angeles
San Diego

The relative proportion of deaths from consumption in each month in the cities and in the rural districts, as indicated in the preceding table, and the difference in the proportion of deaths in the two areas, are shown in the following diagram:

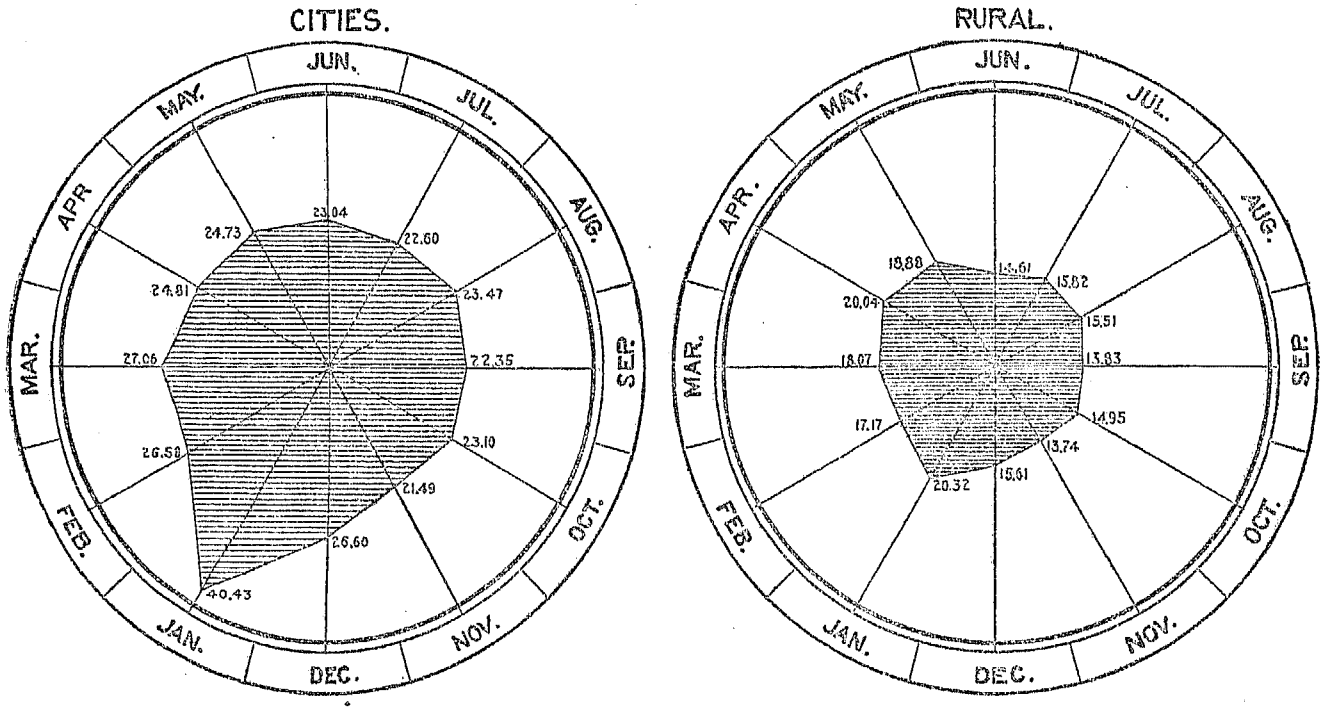


The preceding table and diagram indicate that the greatest proportion of deaths from this disease occurred in the months from January to May, but it must be remembered that the data for the earlier months in the census year were much more incomplete than those for the later months.

The following table shows, for the sum of Grand Groups 1, 2, and 5, which were mainly registration areas, the number of deaths from consumption in each month during the census year and the death rates per 100,000 of population, with distinction of cities and of rural districts:

MONTHS.	DEATHS.			RATE.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
June	2,059	1,442	617	19.64	23.04	14.61
July	2,083	1,415	668	19.87	22.60	15.82
August	2,124	1,469	655	20.26	23.47	15.51
September	1,983	1,399	584	18.92	22.35	13.83
October	2,077	1,446	631	19.82	23.10	14.95
November	1,925	1,345	580	18.37	21.49	13.74
December	2,324	1,665	659	22.17	26.60	15.61
January	3,389	2,531	858	32.33	40.43	20.32
February	2,389	1,664	725	22.79	26.58	17.17
March	2,457	1,694	763	23.44	27.06	18.07
April	2,389	1,553	846	22.89	24.81	20.04
May	2,345	1,548	797	22.37	24.73	18.88

The death rates in each month, as given in the preceding table, and the relative magnitude of the rates in the cities and the rural districts, are shown graphically in the following diagram:



It will be seen from this table and diagram that the heaviest death rate from consumption occurred in the month of January and the lightest in the month of November, both in the cities and in the rural districts. It is probable that the epidemic of influenza which prevailed in January, 1890, had some effect in increasing the number of deaths of persons affected with consumption.

For further details with regard to death rates from consumption in large cities, see Part II of this report, page 96.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of males from consumption per 100,000 males engaged in each specified occupation and class of occupations:

OCCUPATIONS.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
All occupations	240.65	270.66	363.60	161.15	204.45
A.—Professional	197.81	219.04	244.56	162.44	170.36
Architects, artists, and teachers of art, etc	233.71	309.57	287.96	425.31	137.68
Clergymen	185.10	153.61	204.33	108.66	238.40
Dentists	180.73	240.70	320.41	69.01	115.51
Engineers and surveyors	67.76	89.98	66.19	181.09	42.54
Journalists	360.31	416.60	420.34	402.25	310.56
Lawyers	173.83	200.14	214.92	162.84	144.25
Musicians and teachers of music	284.98	341.37	360.00	222.39	219.96
Physicians and surgeons	181.36	189.88	217.71	141.16	170.48
Professors, authors, and literary and scientific persons	337.31	260.32	286.53	168.07	455.06
Teachers	169.17	159.31	185.56	135.36	101.60
B.—Clerical and official	211.66	279.91	296.13	211.79	137.96
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks and copyists	275.84	371.74	381.30	322.65	173.25
Bankers, brokers, and officials of companies	40.04	50.61	49.93	52.36	25.21
Collectors, auctioneers, and agents	125.48	151.90	173.01	73.64	101.85
C.—Mercantile and trading	176.44	205.53	230.72	122.54	140.77
Apothecaries, pharmacists, etc	259.83	391.87	430.42	203.36	130.90
Commercial travelers and salesmen	127.89	144.99	154.76	103.37	109.53
Merchants and dealers	187.54	208.36	237.01	127.83	160.41
Hucksters and peddlers	215.85	287.47	346.74	45.02	124.34
Wine and liquor dealers (retail)	274.40	312.67	335.33	.....	195.09
D.—Entertainment	306.95	357.85	424.00	164.65	248.68
Hotel and boarding house keepers	202.31	233.08	325.79	158.10	137.68
Saloon and restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc	332.70	399.59	441.39	172.44	266.25

DEATH RATE, FROM CONSUMPTION, OF MALES IN EACH OCCUPATION—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
E.—Personal service	280.98	343.80	387.00	152.48	212.32
Barbers and hairdressers	348.20	409.19	433.04	311.25	284.01
Janitors and sextons	225.18	286.94	272.02	.....	210.56
Launderers	365.85	573.98	645 26	97.94	217.79
Policemen, watchmen, and detectives	204.06	262.58	304.50	47.37	141.15
Soldiers, sailors, and marines	372.61	481.22	008.09	110.55	209.64
F.—Laborers and servants	388.14	484.94	565.43	326.08	293.29
Laborers	424.09	519.24	621.53	344.91	329.43
Servants	285.34	408.98	485.02	143.10	177.56
G.—Manufacturing and mechanical industries	267.57	313.64	361.47	197.12	200.98
Artificial flower and paper box makers	444.35	441.28	502.36	143.88	458.72
Bakers and confectioners	291.37	369.37	389.47	228.12	208.23
Blacksmiths	280.66	284.75	351.67	192.31	159.45
Bleachers, dyers, and scourers	211.83	196.00	222.72	136.12	242.26
Bookbinders	407.35	483.41	517.12	.....	307.22
Boot and shoe makers	318.47	348.27	357.93	320.64	235.24
Brass founders and coppersmiths	338.98	374.84	426.84	209.21	263.39
Brewers, distillers, and rectifiers	271.17	326.70	298.01	576.37	233.24
Brick and tile makers, and terra cotta workers	56.41	25.80	35.50	21.80	103.74
Butchers	259.18	318.85	372.95	157.25	193.98
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	332.71	457.10	497.34	226.01	222.23
Carpenters and joiners	205.67	238.85	267.56	190.14	162.91
Cigar makers and tobacco workers	454.55	612.79	669.09	047.67	311.25
Clock and watch repairers, jewelers, etc	957.47	1,159.76	1,411.69	517.72	534.35
Compositors, printers, and pressmen	343.50	401.04	412.17	314.82	281.18
Coopers	310.95	381.15	446.43	229.89	249.64
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	238.07	274.06	331.37	106.48	197.20
Glass blowers and glass workers	346.50	421.10	458.32	317.84	264.89
Gunsmiths, locksmiths, and bell hangers	339.61	371.24	502.33	79.81	287.12
Harness and saddle makers, trunk makers, etc	285.26	326.64	392.38	167.55	238.73
Hat and cap makers	643.07	660.95	787.54	220.47	537.86
Iron and steel workers	188.47	230.67	256.93	163.00	153.49
Leather curriers, dressers, finishers, and tanners	185.04	203.19	233.94	91.70	146.66
Machinists	225.50	287.41	330.37	180.15	144.20
Marble and stone cutters	398.73	425.81	691.00	159.27	.....
Masons (brick and stone)					
Mill and factory operatives (textiles)					
Millers (flour and grist)					
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers					
Paper hangers					
Photographers					
Plasterers and whitewashers					
Plumbers, and gas and steam fitters					
Potters					
Tailors					
Tinners and tinware makers					
Wheelwrights					
H.—Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations					
Boatmen and canalmen					
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, drivers, etc					
Farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers					
Fishermen and oystermen					
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers					
Livery stable keepers and hostlers					
Lumbermen and raftsmen					
Miners					
Quarrymen					
Sailors					
Steam railroad employés					
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers					
Telegraph and telephone operators					

This table shows that in the registration area the averag
males engaged in the specified occupations was 249.65. It was
the clerical and official class (211.66), the mercantile and tradin
and transportation and other outdoor occupations (168.04);
highest in the laboring and servant class (388.14).

Taking the principal occupations included in those classes in which the number of persons engaged and the number of deaths among the same in the registration area are sufficient to give reliable results, the death rate from this cause was highest among sailors (613.40), cigar makers and tobacco workers (454.55), laborers (424.09), marble and stone cutters (398.73), and saloon keepers (332.70); and lowest among steam railroad employés (110.12), commercial travelers and salesmen (127.89), farmers and farm laborers (128.02), merchants and dealers (187.54), carpenters and joiners (205.67), mill and factory operatives (textiles, 223.52), and machinists (225.50).

The death rates for the whole registration area, so far as the relation of occupation is concerned, are probably too low, owing to the deficiency of the return of occupation of decedents in the cities in the nonregistration states in which the death rate from consumption among males in all occupations reported was 204.45 per 100,000, while in the cities of the registration states it was 363.60. A very considerable part of this difference is due to the locality of the cities, but the return of occupation of decedents was decidedly less complete than in the registration states.

Of the principal occupations in the registration states the highest death rate of males from consumption occurred among laborers in the cities, being 621.53 per 100,000, and the lowest rate occurred among farmers and farm laborers in the rural districts, being 106.26 per 100,000.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate of females from consumption per 100,000 females engaged in each specified occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
All occupations	221.41	273.62	284.38	247.47	146.30
Musicians	54.63	62.17	90.47	.....	43.97
Teachers	130.31	131.39	167.61	94.38	128.24
Accountants	103.03	130.40	127.32	151.35	69.00
Laundresses	123.45	142.45	162.21	20.10	112.52
Nurses	153.52	120.67	130.55	68.31	201.12
Servants	302.76	383.02	408.72	330.50	190.04
Mill and factory operatives	189.01	211.28	224.80	180.72	101.13
Milliners, dressmakers, etc.	115.21	140.03	134.36	158.79	84.66

It will be seen from the above table that the death rate from consumption among females engaged in the selected occupations in the registration area was 221.41 per 100,000, being highest in the registration cities of the registration states (284.38), and lowest in the registration cities of the nonregistration states (146.30). In each area the death rate of females from consumption was less than the corresponding death rate for males having specified occupations, except in the rural part of the registration states, in which the death rate from consumption was 247.47 for females and 161.15 for males.

In the registration states the highest death rate from consumption among females occurred among servants, being 383.02 per 100,000. The death rates of females in all other specified occupations in this area were below the average rate from this cause, those of mill and factory operatives being 211.28, of milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, etc., 140.03, and of accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists, 130.40. In every occupation specified above for the registration states the death rates of females from consumption were less than the corresponding rates for males.

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

OCCUPATIONS.	United States.	Registration area	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.	Remainder of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
All occupations	171.60	203.29	202.13	231.70	143.70	205.73	152.27
A.—Professional	157.84	146.48	139.51	152.45	108.66	159.75	165.20
Architects, artists and teachers of art, etc.	272.03	248.76	250.00	243.70	275.86	245.28	350.00
Clergymen	119.12	104.07	84.21	102.74	64.75	140.13	126.04
Dentists	142.13	178.57	189.66	243.90	53.82	153.85	115.04
Engineers and surveyors	137.61	151.79	160.00	120.69	294.12	135.14	122.64
Journalists	243.04	251.57	247.52	243.90	263.16	258.62	232.76
Lawyers	123.08	116.15	113.04	113.64	111.11	121.36	128.65
Musicians and teachers of music	238.89	219.01	213.84	216.78	187.50	228.02	279.66
Physicians and surgeons	112.47	95.45	88.10	103.85	62.50	108.33	121.07
Professors, authors, and literary and scientific persons	102.10	123.97	78.65	81.08	66.67	250.00	234.38
Teachers	260.32	172.62	153.85	144.93	166.67	215.69	286.45
B.—Clerical and official	260.60	275.09	285.49	288.75	267.75	254.77	228.31
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists	308.01	319.56	333.33	332.36	339.39	291.88	277.57
Bankers, brokers, and officials of companies	99.69	108.81	108.77	107.32	112.50	108.91	86.47
Collectors, auctioneers, and agents	157.57	149.87	141.96	151.36	92.11	161.90	169.63
C.—Mercantile and trading	167.76	167.45	167.74	179.26	119.94	166.92	168.21
Apothecaries, pharmacists, etc.	219.65	209.02	242.04	243.90	235.29	140.43	220.09
Commercial travelers and salesmen	245.78	249.69	250.00	254.36	225.35	249.25	240.14
Merchants and dealers	146.66	145.07	142.17	152.78	104.40	150.25	148.80
Hucksters and peddlers	182.57	187.90	203.76	223.40	54.05	152.78	165.52
Wine and liquor dealers (retail)	169.90	173.41	181.10	186.99	.....	152.17	151.52
D.—Entertainment	205.55	234.72	246.23	267.39	154.36	217.95	169.00
Hotel and boarding house keepers	120.03	145.39	156.10	173.91	133.33	116.88	101.93
Saloon and restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc.	236.43	258.49	277.50	287.59	186.44	234.54	203.39
E.—Personal service	200.44	225.01	223.42	234.35	140.67	227.80	183.82
Barbers and hairdressers	317.48	307.09	320.39	318.73	378.38	281.82	333.33
Janitors and sextons	159.01	160.00	138.16	160.31	.....	205.48	155.17
Launderers	423.08	479.17	511.36	556.96	111.11	428.57	210.53
Policemen, watchmen, and detectives	146.34	156.20	161.90	170.16	62.50	145.92	107.78
Soldiers, sailors, and marines	144.56	206.19	212.33	223.08	125.00	187.50	118.90
F.—Laborers and servants	201.84	212.76	214.72	224.82	186.10	209.65	189.09
Laborers	195.86	205.28	205.59	214.14	183.14	204.79	185.07
Servants	285.92	305.81	316.50	322.01	263.16	285.08	257.08
G.—Manufacturing and mechanical industries	211.25	235.05	241.97	257.62	190.34	220.80	172.85
Artificial flower and paper box makers	402.99	385.96	409.09	404.76	500.00	307.69	500.00
Bakers and confectioners	229.45	248.83	253.66	254.64	242.42	240.17	159.09
Blacksmiths	158.66	180.36	182.81	209.15	138.69	174.85	143.15
Bleachers, dyers, and scourers	212.12	214.95	181.82	196.43	142.86	300.00	200.00
Bookbinders	364.96	370.60	333.33	340.40	.....	482.76	333.33
Boot and shoe makers	190.05	209.89	228.05	234.48	213.66	157.89	147.91
Brass founders and coppersmiths	381.82	387.10	405.41	402.06	428.57	340.91	300.00
Brewers, distillers, and rectifiers	203.45	226.13	222.22	195.65	571.43	230.00	153.85
Brick and tile makers and terra cotta workers	167.49	178.22	135.14	95.20	187.50	203.13	156.86
Butchers	184.08	197.90	213.66	224.27	160.00	174.76	160.27
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	248.04	274.25	298.74	312.06	194.44	238.53	186.96
Carpenters and joiners	165.43	174.56	173.35	191.06	141.94	176.89	157.34
Cigar makers and tobacco workers	356.90	366.67	376.59	371.51	428.57	350.21	331.98
Clock and watch repairers, jewelers, etc.	262.87	301.51	322.48	330.77	276.60	280.77	157.53
Compositors, printers, and pressmen	362.38	383.58	361.95	363.17	350.00	422.59	309.96
Coopers	165.30	183.77	177.42	190.48	135.59	192.98	140.57
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	172.63	187.93	202.00	218.23	120.48	169.31	148.08
Glass blowers and glass workers	372.73	406.45	444.44	477.61	347.83	353.85	292.31
Gunsmiths, locksmiths, and bell hangers	171.97	241.76	211.27	233.33	90.91	350.00	75.76
Harness and saddle makers, trunk makers, etc.	250.96	265.06	245.40	261.54	181.82	302.33	238.10
Hat and cap makers	335.33	341.85	339.35	345.24	280.00	361.11	238.10
Iron and steel workers	219.56	222.22	235.47	243.45	207.79	207.67	215.46
Leather curriers, dressers, finishers, and tanners	174.02	180.33	198.07	205.56	148.15	142.86	155.34
Machinists	235.48	244.78	252.08	262.05	217.14	226.26	209.03
Marble and stone cutters	314.86	327.66	314.45	344.20	207.79	367.52	287.04
Masons (brick and stone)	172.92	197.44	197.18	217.62	138.61	197.94	142.25
Mill and factory operatives (textiles)	259.70	274.20	279.63	277.78	284.31	252.75	179.59
Millers (flour and grist)	123.48	167.63	154.47	204.55	126.58	200.00	107.66
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	243.64	245.26	250.73	270.61	177.27	232.51	239.94
Paper hangers	265.31	263.16	371.43	419.35	.....	170.73	272.73
Photographers	302.01	292.68	250.00	264.71	222.22	366.67	313.43
Plasterers and whitewashers	240.74	259.26	306.45	299.15	428.57	210.08	222.22
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	282.81	296.21	336.92	343.51	235.29	198.28	170.21
Potters	245.28	338.98	341.46	324.32	500.00	333.33	127.66
Tailors	189.89	199.55	202.98	211.46	126.44	193.21	161.57
Tinners and tinware makers	260.79	297.99	307.69	314.81	282.61	283.69	190.22
Wheelwrights	149.83	191.18	176.47	192.98	155.56	235.29	112.58

PROPORTION OF DEATHS, DUE TO CONSUMPTION, OF MALES IN EACH OCCUPATION—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	United States.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.	Remainder of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
H.—Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations	137.54	140.97	133.44	180.26	104.72	169.28	136.85
Boatmen and canalmen	140.50	159.09	149.43	175.00	92.59	195.65	111.89
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, drivers, etc	211.83	235.32	230.73	259.05	182.43	207.84	158.06
Farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers	135.21	101.82	98.64	101.79	98.15	135.75	139.55
Fishermen and oystermen	184.01	234.38	211.92	255.56	147.54	317.07	156.07
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers	137.60	165.24	158.88	185.84	94.74	179.31	103.45
Livery stable keepers and hostlers	241.59	275.69	298.25	295.15	310.34	219.30	188.24
Lumbermen and raftsmen	121.89	113.92	69.77	71.43	68.97	166.67	123.84
Miners	92.11	96.77	80.00	86.96	76.92	104.05	91.71
Quarrymen	177.66	194.44	209.68	303.03	103.45	109.00	168.00
Sailors	174.00	182.33	164.50	158.54	173.15	214.66	154.02
Steam railroad employés	108.16	133.29	139.29	155.11	98.59	126.17	93.52
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	113.68	159.09	50.00	90.91	.....	250.00	109.83
Telegraph and telephone operators	341.85	355.93	387.50	400.00	360.00	289.47	333.33

This table shows that in the United States as a whole the proportion of deaths of males due to consumption per 1,000 from all causes was 171.60. The proportion was below the average for the professional class (157.84), the mercantile and trading class (167.76), and the class engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations (137.54); and was above the average for all other classes, being highest in the clerical and official class (260.60).

In the registration states the proportion of deaths due to consumption per 1,000 deaths from all causes among males engaged in the specified occupations was 202.13; it was below the average for those in the mercantile and trading class (167.74), in which it was almost identical with the proportion for the United States as a whole; and for those engaged in agriculture, transportation and other outdoor occupations (133.44); and was above the average in all other classes. The greatest proportion in this area, as in the United States, occurred in the clerical and official class (285.49).

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

OCCUPATIONS.	United States.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.	Remainder of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
All occupations	233.56	239.49	239.72	265.63	188.44	238.88	230.79
Musicians	369.86	250.00	260.87	315.79	.....	230.77	409.09
Teachers	350.04	301.84	302.79	345.07	247.71	300.00	369.66
Accountants	366.91	391.81	412.28	400.00	500.00	350.88	327.10
Laundresses	219.81	216.46	212.50	224.22	58.62	219.44	274.80
Nurses	144.85	133.13	108.11	134.92	50.85	166.07	154.43
Servants	220.92	214.37	210.67	237.09	163.28	225.57	224.02
Mill and factory operatives	391.60	404.73	399.21	398.23	402.01	456.79	329.61
Milliners, dressmakers, etc	321.83	324.59	317.28	318.53	313.83	340.56	344.17

It will be seen from this table that there was very little variation in the proportion of deaths due to consumption per 1,000 deaths from all causes among females engaged in all selected occupations in the different areas. The average proportion of deaths due to this cause among females in selected occupations in the United States was 233.56. In the registration area the proportion was 239.49, and in the nonregistration area it was 230.79. The greatest proportion of deaths among females due to this cause in the United States occurred among mill and factory operatives (391.60), musicians and teachers of music (369.86), and accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists (366.91); and the least proportion among nurses and midwives (144.85) and servants (220.92).

MAP OF
THE UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE
RELATIVE PROPORTION OF DEATHS
DUE TO
CONSUMPTION
IN DIFFERENT STATE GROUPS
PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM KNOWN CAUSES.

LEGEND.

- UNDER 75 PER 1000.
- 75 TO 100 " "
- 100 " 125 " "
- 125 " 150 " "
- 150 " 175 " "
- 175 AND OVER " "

SCROFULA AND TABES.

The total number of deaths reported as due to scrofula and tabes in the United States during the census year was 4,121, of which 2,071 were of males and 2,050 of females. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to these diseases was, males, 651; females, 658; total, 1,309, giving a death rate of 6.66 per 100,000 of population.

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

AREAS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.			5 TO 15 YEARS.			15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area	31.84	33.20	30.45	3.32	3.31	3.33	3.36	2.99	3.72	5.52	5.56	5.48
Cities	36.64	38.20	35.05	3.58	3.73	3.43	3.57	3.20	3.95	5.09	5.07	4.24
States	28.07	27.58	28.58	2.44	2.42	2.46	2.41	1.97	2.83	4.92	4.35	5.45
Cities	30.24	30.09	37.40	2.41	2.72	2.11	2.31	1.79	2.81	3.53	4.02	3.08
Rural	14.07	14.80	13.32	2.48	1.99	2.99	2.57	2.28	2.87	6.43	4.70	8.14
Cities in nonregistration states	30.99	40.87	33.02	4.60	4.61	4.58	4.73	4.43	5.04	6.73	7.02	5.53
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	35.77	36.65	34.67	2.49	2.50	2.49	3.15	2.77	3.54	4.09	4.66	3.53
Metropolitan district	28.05	28.48	27.61	0.80	1.28	0.32	1.48	1.89	1.56	2.78	1.48	3.93

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate from these causes occurred in children under 5 years of age, and that in this group it was a little higher for males (33.20) than for females (30.45), and more than twice as high in the cities of the registration states (36.24) as in the rural districts of the same states (14.07). In children from 5 to 15 years of age the death rate from these diseases in males (3.31) was about the same as for females (3.33), and the death rate in the rural districts (2.48) was about the same as in the cities in the registration states (2.41). In the age group 45 years of age and over the death rate in the rural districts (6.43) was decidedly higher than it was in the cities of the registration states (3.53).

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from scrofula and tabes during the census year 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	5.44	6.00	4.57	5.00	5.85	3.96	5.78	6.15	5.19
Connecticut	6.30	6.44	6.19	6.49	8.54	5.06	6.11	4.43	7.32
Delaware	2.37	3.26	1.87	3.51	3.25	3.65	1.21	3.27	.....
District of Columbia	12.59	12.59	.....	11.86	11.86	.....	13.24	13.24	.....
Massachusetts	7.28	7.58	6.30	6.99	7.24	6.17	7.56	7.90	6.42
New Hampshire	7.97	6.53	8.65	6.97	7.07	6.69	8.95	5.14	10.64
New Jersey	5.33	6.23	4.15	4.86	5.92	3.49	5.80	6.53	4.83
New York	4.15	4.56	3.49	3.80	4.40	2.75	4.50	4.66	4.25
Rhode Island	8.39	9.50	6.83	6.55	7.30	5.54	10.14	11.52	8.19
Vermont	5.41	4.14	4.60	6.50	14.76	5.78	4.29	13.56	3.37

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate from scrofula and tabes occurred in the District of Columbia (12.59), which was due mainly to the large proportion of colored population in that area. Excluding this, the death rate from these diseases was highest in Rhode Island (8.39), and lowest in Delaware (2.37). In the rural districts, it was highest in New Hampshire (8.65). It was nearly the same among males (5.09) as among females (5.78).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from scrofula and tabes are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of four age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color, and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the State of New Jersey for the census year.

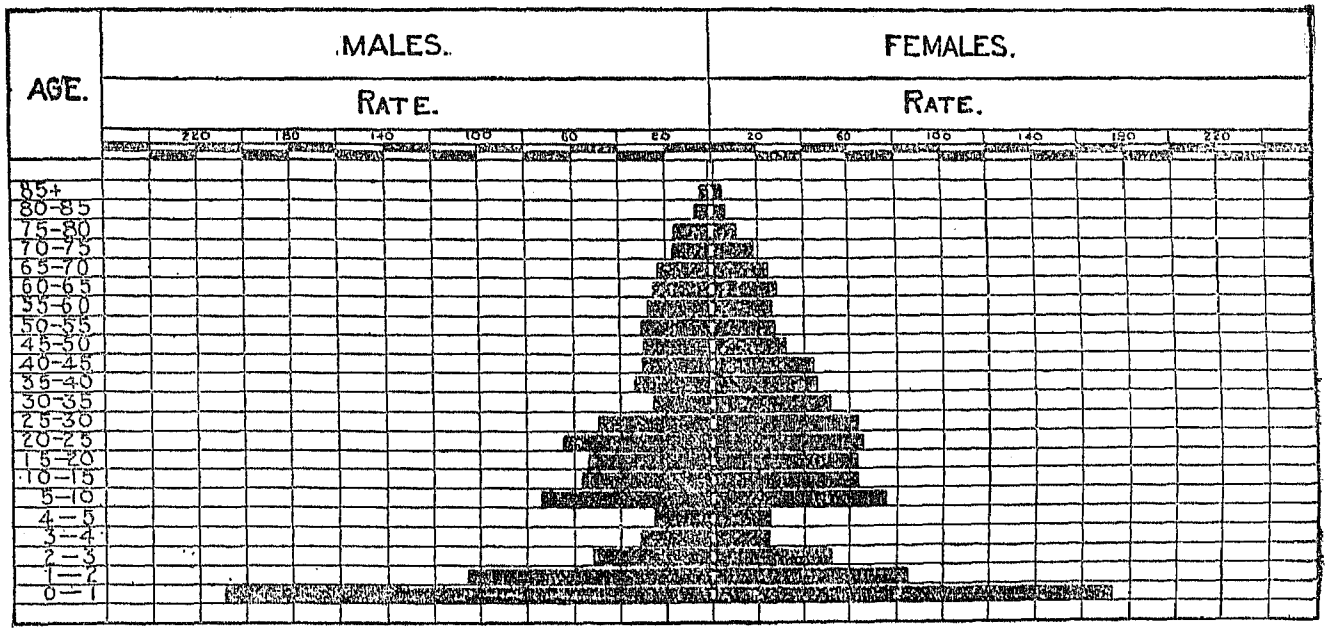
COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 TO 15 YEARS.		15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	148	30.52	11	1.27	53	2.21	28	3.46
Colored	28	178.56	7	21.60	5	4.85	1	3.52
Birthplaces of mothers (white):								
United States	74	29.96	7	1.71	19	2.48	12	4.09
Ireland	20	30.29	1	0.66	11	1.77	7	3.46
Germany	26	32.41	.....	.....	9	1.64	.....	.....
Italy	7	46.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

It will be seen from this table that in children under 5 years of age the death rate from scrofula and tabes was nearly six times as high among the colored (178.56) as among the whites (30.52), and this difference was still greater among the age group from 5 to 15 (colored, 21.60; whites, 1.27). Among the whites, in children under 5 years of age the death rate was highest in the children of mothers born in Italy (46.56) and lowest in the children of mothers born in the United States (29.96).

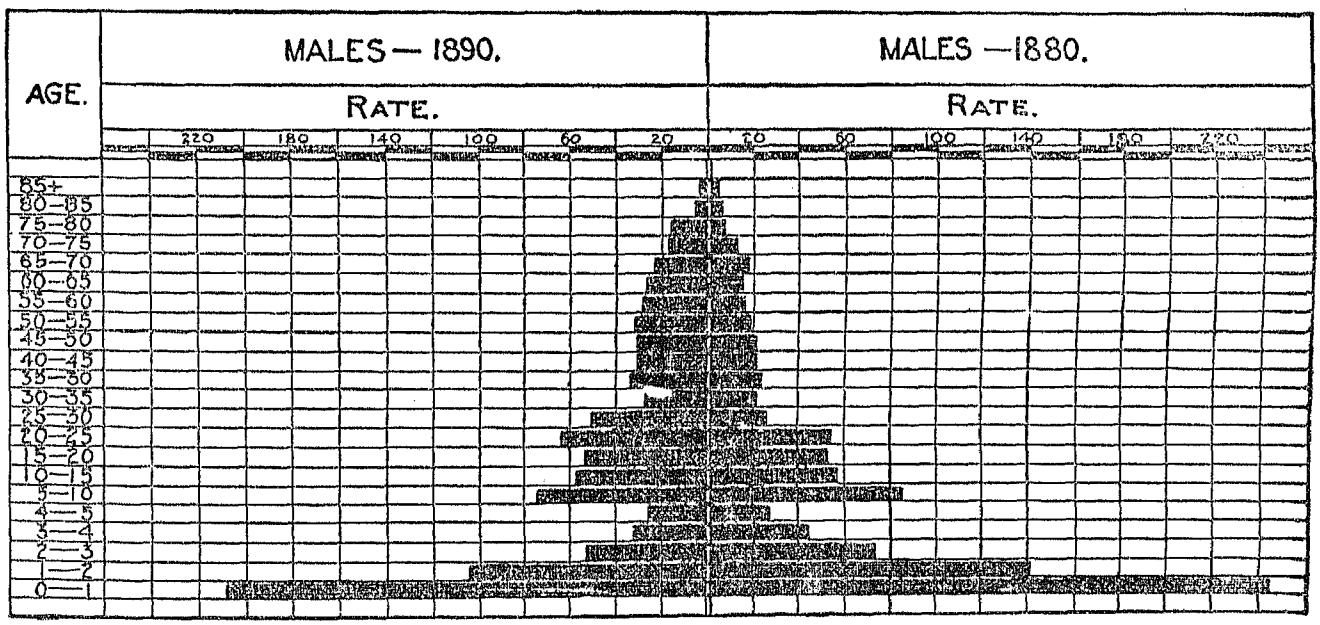
The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to scrofula and tabes, at certain ages and groups of ages, per 1,000 deaths at all ages from these causes, in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years	531.39	493.15	425.17	356.27	35 to 40 years	23.59	29.03	34.99	44.72
Under 1 year	246.30	230.24	209.91	173.96	40 to 45 years	21.19	22.18	30.61	42.26
1 year	140.34	124.19	104.47	84.03	45 to 50 years	21.19	23.79	30.13	32.43
2 years	73.97	74.19	52.96	52.58	50 to 55 years	19.99	21.37	31.10	27.03
3 years	43.58	37.50	32.07	22.11	55 to 60 years	15.99	20.97	28.67	26.04
4 years	27.19	27.02	25.75	23.59	60 to 65 years	15.59	13.71	24.30	28.50
5 to 10 years	85.97	81.85	73.86	76.66	65 to 70 years	18.79	14.92	22.84	23.10
10 to 15 years	57.98	66.53	58.31	62.41	70 to 75 years	13.59	13.71	17.98	18.18
15 to 20 years	53.18	53.23	54.42	62.41	75 to 80 years	6.80	6.85	17.01	10.81
20 to 25 years	54.38	56.83	63.65	65.85	80 to 85 years	6.40	6.45	6.32	5.41
25 to 30 years	26.79	39.52	49.56	62.90	85 to 90 years	2.80	2.42	2.43	3.44
30 to 35 years	23.19	33.06	27.21	51.11	90 to 95 years	0.80	0.40	1.46	0.49
					95 years and over	0.40	.....	.....	.....

The comparative proportions of deaths of males and females in each age group due to scrofula and tabes during the census year are shown graphically in the following diagram:



The comparative proportions of deaths of males in each age group due to scrofula and tabes in 1880 and in 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



The irregularity of these diagrams indicates the uncertainty and small value of the ratios in the table to which they correspond.

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to scrofula and tabes during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and of rural districts and cities:

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	3.94	3.74	5.62	3.03	4.13
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	2.47	3.12	3.50	2.21	2.35
3. South Atlantic Coast region	8.12	8.09	5.92	10.24	11.81
4. Gulf Coast region	2.75	2.10	3.42	3.43	2.03
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	3.83	3.73	4.06	4.05	2.44
6. Central Appalachian region	2.98	3.59	2.72	1.91	2.44
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	3.22	2.84	5.01	2.42	3.53
8. Interior plateau	5.06	5.31	7.81	3.69	3.73
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	11.76	11.63	12.60	9.37	8.38
10. Ohio River belt	7.02	8.81	8.24	4.05	4.40
11. Southern Interior plateau	8.17	8.06	8.62	1.55	4.09
12. South Mississippi River belt	5.16	5.32	4.45	6.69	6.36
13. North Mississippi River belt	4.09	4.06	5.06	3.76	3.46
14. Southwest Central region	4.82	5.20	4.38	4.32	5.43
15. Central region, plains and prairies	8.89	8.97	9.30	6.33	7.85
16. Prairie region	3.72	3.27	4.26	4.43	2.07
17. Missouri River belt	5.62	6.36	6.29	3.60	4.82
18. Region of the Western plains	4.80	6.19	6.05	1.99	.....
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	4.33	4.24	4.43	.....	.....
20. Cordilleran region	4.05	4.11	4.25	.....	3.86
21. Pacific Coast region	3.79	4.35	4.51	3.05	3.77

It will be seen from this table that the proportion of deaths due to scrofula and tabes to deaths from known causes was greatest in the south and west, which is probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that these diseases are more prevalent among the colored than among the whites.

HYDROCEPHALUS.

The great majority of the deaths reported as due to hydrocephalus were probably due to tubercular meningitis. The total number thus reported in the United States during the census year was 4,338, of which 2,468 were of males and 1,870 of females. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was, males, 1,724; females, 1,309; total, 3,033, giving a death rate of 15.43 per 100,000 of population.

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

AREAS.	UNDER 1 YEAR.			UNDER 5 YEARS.			5 TO 15 YEARS.			15 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area	315.12	370.02	258.11	125.07	141.41	108.39	8.54	9.07	8.00	1.42	1.70	1.15
Cities	343.02	409.32	275.03	138.65	158.22	118.73	9.83	10.98	8.69	1.59	2.01	1.19
States	377.13	442.33	310.16	149.79	169.75	129.48	9.62	9.43	9.83	1.43	1.76	1.11
Cities	470.20	564.01	374.18	193.50	222.81	163.88	13.13	13.76	12.50	1.78	2.44	1.17
Rural	203.68	216.66	190.25	74.82	79.55	69.95	4.39	3.09	5.74	0.89	0.77	1.01
Cities in nonregistration states	231.77	274.23	188.15	91.24	102.76	79.44	6.96	8.56	5.37	1.41	1.62	1.20
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	379.06	462.20	295.66	152.32	174.87	129.84	10.36	11.73	8.99	1.67	1.95	1.39
Metropolitan district	579.83	696.75	459.61	227.68	266.73	188.31	12.03	13.11	10.94	2.17	3.00	1.36

It will be seen from the preceding table that the highest death rate from hydrocephalus occurred in children under 1 year of age (315.12), and that the rate for those 15 years of age and over (1.42) was insignificant. In infants under 1 year of age the death rate from this cause was higher in males (370.62) than in females (258.11), and in the registration states it was more than twice as high in the cities (470.20) as in the rural districts (203.68). It was highest of all in the metropolitan district (579.83).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from hydrocephalus are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of four age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color, and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 1 YEAR.		UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 TO 15 YEARS.		15 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	593	566.29	1,091	224.97	109	12.63	72	2.25
Colored	24	669.46	41	261.46	8	24.69	4	3.04
Birthplaces of mothers (white):								
United States	301	571.79	533	215.78	48	11.74	12	1.13
England and Wales	15	412.31	29	169.92	.....	.....	5	3.08
Ireland	84	588.11	108	254.45	25	16.59	18	2.19
Germany	98	585.77	158	196.95	22	13.67	17	2.33
Italy	15	405.84	35	232.79	2	11.90	3	5.66

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from this disease in children under 5 years of age was higher among the colored (261.46) than among the whites (224.97), and that among the whites it was highest in the children of mothers born in Ireland (254.45) and the children of mothers born in Italy (232.79); and lowest in the children of mothers born in England and Wales (169.92) and the children of mothers born in Germany (196.95), the rate for the children of mothers born in the United States being 215.78 per 100,000 of population under 5 years of age.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to hydrocephalus, at certain ages and groups of ages, per 1,000 deaths at all ages from this cause in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years	868.56	851.28	816.04	807.96	45 to 50 years	3.35	4.10	4.48	2.60
Under 1 year	458.35	431.28	444.04	410.97	50 to 55 years	3.35	1.54	3.26	3.77
1 year	220.38	230.41	216.52	213.02	55 to 60 years	2.93	2.05	3.26	2.60
2 years	104.23	98.97	75.70	91.98	60 to 65 years	2.93	2.56	2.85	1.08
3 years	50.65	57.44	50.06	45.19	65 to 70 years	1.67	2.05	2.85	1.61
4 years	25.95	27.18	29.71	46.80	70 to 75 years	3.77	1.54	3.26	1.08
5 to 10 years	56.51	72.82	80.59	95.75	75 to 80 years	2.09	2.56	2.04	0.54
10 to 15 years	18.84	17.95	21.16	27.43	80 to 85 years	1.67	1.54	0.41	1.08
15 to 20 years	7.53	8.72	14.25	12.91	85 to 90 years	.....	0.51	0.41	0.54
20 to 25 years	5.44	8.21	12.62	13.45	90 to 95 years	0.42	0.51	.....	.....
25 to 30 years	5.44	5.64	12.62	8.07	95 years and over	.....	0.51	.....	.....
30 to 35 years	4.60	7.18	5.20	6.46	15 to 45 years	33.90	38.47	59.44	53.80
35 to 40 years	6.70	5.13	7.33	9.68	45 to 65 years	12.56	10.25	13.85	10.23
40 to 45 years	4.19	3.59	7.33	3.23	65 years and over	9.63	9.22	8.97	4.65

It will be seen from this table that about 80 per cent of all the cases of deaths from hydrocephalus which occurred in 1890 were among children under 5 years of age, the proportion being somewhat less than in 1880, when it was about 86 per cent.

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to hydrocephalus during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and of rural districts and cities:

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	10.70	7.48	8.12	12.76	11.64
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	9.71	5.69	5.52	11.76	9.41
3. South Atlantic Coast region	2.05	3.11	0.63	2.16	2.81
4. Gulf Coast region	2.47	2.87	0.91	3.43	2.54
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	5.78	5.03	4.07	9.70	4.89
6. Central Appalachian region	4.39	4.07	4.16	5.73	5.18
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	4.92	2.92	3.50	6.13	5.29
8. Interior plateau	3.93	2.51	2.22	6.29	4.39
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	2.65	2.46	2.73	1.78	4.71
10. Ohio River belt	5.52	3.92	4.43	7.66	8.47
11. Southern Interior plateau	1.39	1.62	1.25	.....	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt	1.99	1.33	2.34	2.23	4.77
13. North Mississippi River belt	5.68	4.28	3.83	8.36	6.92
14. Southwest Central region	2.87	3.38	2.11	4.32	4.34
15. Central region, plains and prairies	3.52	3.56	2.82	7.23	4.44
16. Prairie region	3.17	3.75	2.44	3.54	5.18
17. Missouri River belt	3.88	3.07	3.02	6.29	4.82
18. Region of the Western plains	3.86	3.61	2.87	5.32	5.67
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	3.58	3.30	3.89	.....	.....
20. Cordilleran region	3.05	2.66	3.48	5.25	3.86
21. Pacific Coast region	4.45	4.12	5.20	4.57	4.04

It will be seen from this table that the greatest proportion of deaths due to hydrocephalus occurred in the North Atlantic Coast region, both in the rural districts and in the cities, and next to this in the Middle Atlantic Coast region.

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from hydrocephalus during the census year 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	17.46	23.45	8.30	19.95	27.77	8.39	15.02	19.34	8.20
Connecticut	14.20	18.37	11.24	14.88	21.67	10.13	13.54	15.18	12.35
Delaware	3.56	.....	5.60	2.34	.....	3.65	4.82	.....	7.65
District of Columbia	14.76	14.76	.....	18.25	18.25	.....	11.59	11.59	.....
Massachusetts	22.56	26.01	11.26	25.10	29.33	11.58	20.15	22.91	10.94
New Hampshire	10.62	10.86	10.53	8.04	5.76	8.93	13.16	15.42	12.16
New Jersey	21.32	24.67	16.93	24.00	27.14	19.96	18.64	22.25	13.85
New York	16.42	23.83	4.45	19.72	29.53	4.39	13.17	18.36	4.51
Rhode Island	20.55	22.99	17.19	22.02	26.08	16.63	19.16	20.16	17.74
Vermont	5.72	14.14	4.93	5.91	22.15	4.49	5.52	6.78	5.39

This table shows that the death rates from hydrocephalus were much higher in the cities than in the rural districts in the aggregate, and in every state except Delaware. The rate was highest in Massachusetts (22.56), New Jersey (21.32), and Rhode Island (20.55); and lowest in Delaware (3.56), Vermont (5.72), and New Hampshire (10.62).

CANCER AND TUMOR.

The total number of deaths reported as due to cancer in the United States during the census year was 18,536, of which 6,958 were of males and 11,578 were of females. The total number of deaths reported as due to tumor was 2,448. As it is impossible from the census data to distinguish the cases of tumor from those of cancer, they will be considered together in the first part of the following discussion, the total of deaths attributed to the two in the United States being 20,984. In the registration states the number of deaths reported as due to cancer was, males, 3,255; females, 6,155; and to tumors, males, 459; females, 568, making a total of 10,437 cases, giving a death rate from this cause of 53.09 per 100,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate per 100,000 of population from cancer in England and Wales was 67.5, in Ireland 45.7, in Scotland 60.6, in Italy 42.8, in Austria 52.8, and in Prussia 43.1.

During the 10 years 1880 to 1889 the death rates from cancer, per 100,000 population, were in England and Wales 57.5, in Ireland 39.5, in Scotland 57.0, in Norway 49.9, in Prussia 35.9, in Austria 42.9, in Saxony 73.2, in Massachusetts 54.2, in Connecticut 42.6, in Rhode Island 52.0, and in New Jersey 39.0.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from cancer and tumor during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREAS.	Aggregate.	WHITES.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	53.09	53.93	38.83	68.96	39.60	58.62	17.85	93.34	36.65	19.15	53.60
Cities	52.18	53.11	38.45	67.61	34.52	55.80	17.28	95.90	37.12	18.25	55.22
States	56.29	56.77	38.98	74.19	45.62	62.08	18.80	89.00	35.65	19.06	50.77
Cities	56.49	57.01	38.20	74.87	40.03	62.45	18.34	92.43	37.38	15.60	56.86
Rural	55.99	56.42	39.99	73.12	52.40	61.79	20.06	78.21	31.65	28.21	35.35
Cities in nonregistration states	48.20	49.27	38.61	60.20	29.41	41.42	14.86	99.82	37.05	18.06	54.75
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	52.99	53.60	.....	.....	31.12	52.32	17.41	99.23	41.01	.....	.....
Metropolitan district, 6 years	53.35	53.54	36.35	70.34	29.25	50.92	15.16	94.27	42.78	26.50	58.44

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from cancer and tumor was much higher among the whites (53.93) than among the colored (36.65); that it was much higher among females (whites, 68.96; colored, 53.60) than it was among males (whites, 38.83; colored, 19.15), and that the difference between the death rates of the colored and the whites was much greater in males than it was in females. The death rate from these diseases was much higher among the foreign born whites (93.34) than it was among the native born whites (39.60), which is mainly due to the much greater proportion of persons of advanced age in the foreign born population; among the native born whites having both parents native it was much higher (58.62) than it was among those having one or both parents foreign born (17.85). In the registration states the death rate from these diseases was slightly higher in the cities (56.49) than it was in the rural districts (55.99). In the cities of 100,000 population and upward it was slightly below the average for the registration area (52.99). The comparatively small difference in the death rates in the cities and in the rural districts is probably more than accounted for by the fact that many persons suffering from these diseases go from the rural districts to the large cities to have the benefit of the advice of distinguished surgeons and of hospital treatment.

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from cancer and tumor during the census year 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	56.29	56.49	55.99	38.54	37.71	39.77	73.64	74.38	72.48
Connecticut	55.21	52.52	57.12	34.91	32.83	36.36	75.12	71.49	77.75
Delaware	35.02	39.07	32.69	26.88	29.21	25.57	43.42	48.99	40.15
District of Columbia	49.91	49.91	.....	29.20	29.20	.....	68.70	68.70	.....
Massachusetts	66.86	63.16	78.99	44.22	39.83	58.27	88.25	84.96	99.25
New Hampshire	69.58	51.58	77.06	43.42	24.04	50.58	95.28	75.37	104.12
New Jersey	47.55	48.36	46.48	31.91	30.60	33.59	63.11	65.77	59.57
New York	53.12	56.05	48.38	37.56	39.45	34.60	68.46	72.00	62.53
Rhode Island	63.10	62.98	63.26	43.45	42.76	44.35	81.70	81.58	81.87
Vermont	75.81	53.01	77.93	57.29	44.29	58.42	95.04	61.02	98.42

The comparative death rates due to cancer and tumor in the different counties of the registration states per 100,000 of population are shown in map No. 21.

It will be seen from the preceding table that in the registration states the death rate from cancer and tumor was highest in Vermont (75.81) and in New Hampshire (69.58), and was lowest in Delaware (35.02) and in the District of Columbia (49.91). It was higher in the rural districts than in the cities in all the states, except Delaware, New Jersey, and New York. The highest death rate of all from these causes was among females in the rural districts in New Hampshire (104.12). The number of deaths from these diseases among the colored in the individual states were for the most part too few to make the ratios derivable therefrom of any value, but it is noteworthy that the death rate from these diseases among the colored was much higher in the District of Columbia than it was in Delaware.

Of the 8,018 deaths from cancer and tumor in the whites in the registration area during the census year 2,826 were children of mothers born in the United States, 1,552 children of mothers born in Ireland, 1,176 children of mothers born in Germany, 396 children of mothers born in England and Wales, 196 children of mothers born in Canada, 132 children of mothers born in Scotland, 86 children of mothers born in Scandinavia, 62 children of mothers born in France, 42 children of mothers born in Italy, 23 children of mothers born in Bohemia, and 12 children of mothers born in Hungary.

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

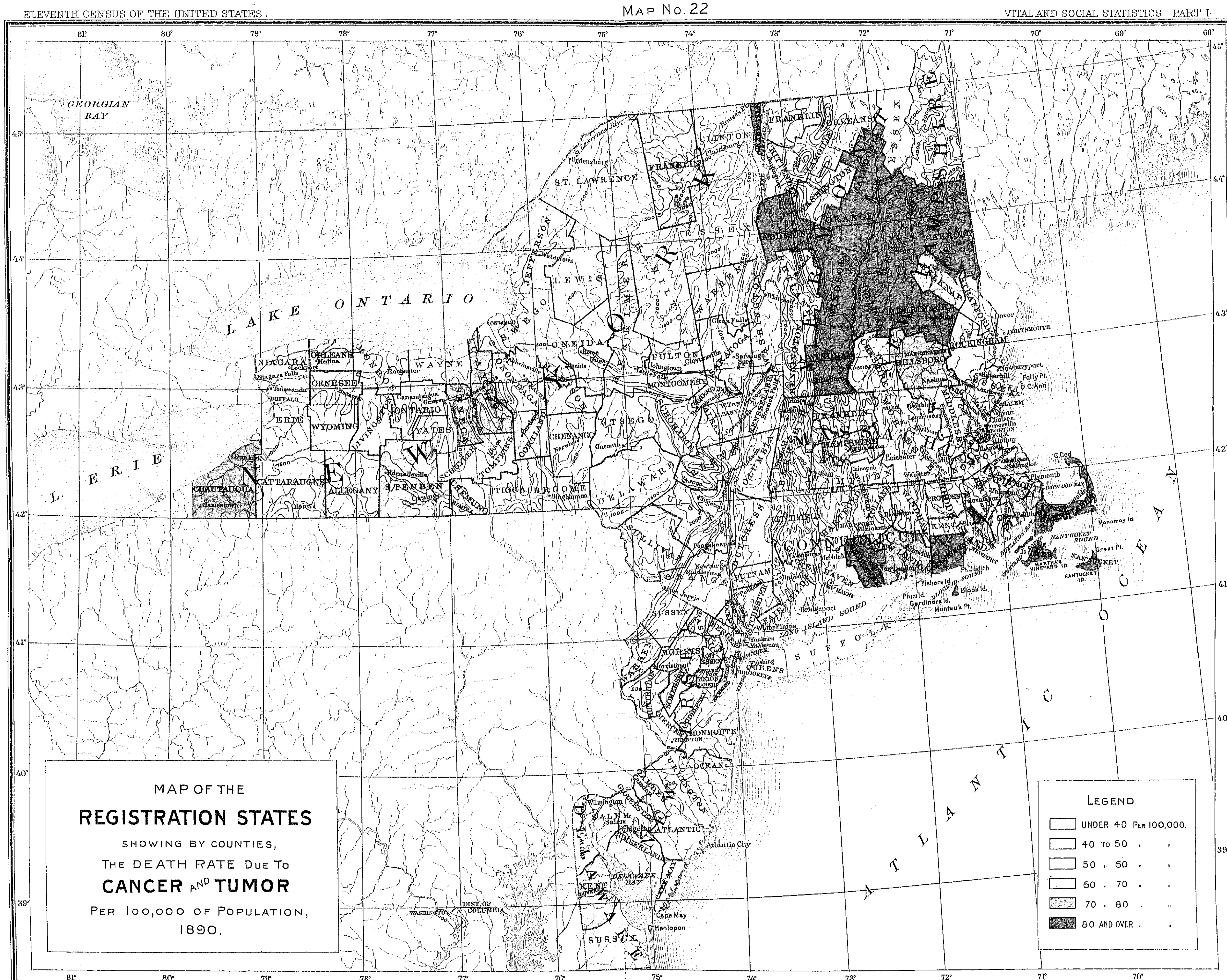
AREAS.	United States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Scandinavia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
Registration area	40.75	56.70	58.35	64.76	75.62	55.33	29.13	35.28	37.49	56.50	29.99	41.63
Cities	30.73	54.74	60.67	63.19	70.59	56.97	28.75	38.60	43.00	58.58	34.18	43.68
States	45.17	55.61	58.52	60.28	81.61	58.06	28.88	27.65	27.78	45.01	27.88	37.55
Cities	49.02	52.40	61.38	62.96	76.03	61.47	28.26	32.40	33.17	49.62	32.41	39.78
Rural	41.98	62.22	49.60	53.75	95.13	43.35	29.85	16.41	.....	.....	4.97	25.11
Cities in nonregistration states	19.50	61.18	57.20	84.38	61.50	50.46	31.21	43.04	73.49	63.60	44.15	52.49
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	39.33	57.47	65.40	83.02	78.41	59.83	37.15	39.25	44.98	57.22	35.87	43.21

It will be seen from this table that among the whites the death rate in the registration area was highest among those whose mothers were born in France (75.62), in Scotland (64.76), and in Ireland (58.35); and that it was lowest among those with mothers born in Canada (29.13), in Italy (29.99), and in Scandinavia (35.28). It was comparatively low in the children of mothers born in the United States (40.75), and in this class it was especially low in cities of nonregistration states (19.50).

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

AREAS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.			5 TO 15 YEARS.			15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 TO 65 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area	5.04	5.93	4.13	1.55	1.60	1.50	21.36	12.65	30.00	171.32	118.48	223.64	367.89	317.12	413.20
Cities	5.33	6.28	4.35	1.79	1.90	1.68	23.04	13.82	32.12	186.77	132.64	240.53	404.64	355.89	444.46
States	4.84	5.82	3.83	1.08	1.08	1.09	20.70	11.12	29.98	164.17	105.61	220.55	364.66	308.92	414.07
Cities	5.33	6.53	4.12	1.28	1.36	1.21	23.83	12.70	34.29	188.80	123.54	253.51	427.60	370.30	472.59
Rural	3.99	4.63	3.33	0.79	0.66	0.92	15.24	8.47	22.15	133.65	83.82	182.68	317.62	269.58	365.97
Cities in nonregistration states	5.32	6.07	4.55	2.23	2.37	2.10	22.32	14.80	30.04	184.63	141.60	229.66	378.28	340.11	410.90
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	5.38	6.55	4.19	2.06	2.28	1.84	23.98	14.82	33.17	200.46	147.98	253.67	425.77	379.63	463.58
Metropolitan district	4.67	6.02	3.31	1.44	1.60	1.29	24.17	13.90	34.08	212.85	148.65	276.83	411.88	370.21	446.66

It will be seen from this table that the death rates steadily increased with advancing age, being for each 100,000 of those 65 years of age and over, 367.89; for those from 45 to 65 years, 171.32; for those from 15 to 45 years, 21.36; and for those between 5 and 15 years, 1.55. For those under 5 years of age the death rate (5.04) was higher than for those between 5 and 15 years of age, and it was also higher among males (5.93) than among females (4.13). The excessive proportion of deaths in females did not begin until after the age of 15.


MAP OF THE
REGISTRATION STATES
SHOWING BY COUNTIES,
THE DEATH RATE DUE TO
CANCER AND TUMOR
PER 100,000 OF POPULATION,
1890.
LEGEND.
UNDER 40 PER 100,000.
40 TO 50 " "
50 " 60 " "
60 " 70 " "
70 " 80 " "
80 AND OVER " "
LAKE ONTARIO
L. ERIE
GEORGIAN BAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN