

## SECTION XIII.

### OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

The data available for studying the influence of occupation upon the death rate in various localities or from different causes consist of the returns made by the enumerators showing the occupations of the living population, and the registration record of deaths which show, to a certain extent only, the occupations of decedents. They are not fully comparable because the enumerators made their returns of occupations in accordance with certain definite instructions concerning the manner of stating occupations, while the physicians or others reporting deaths in the registration areas stated occupations according to their individual understanding, and entirely without uniformity.

In some of the registration areas but little attention is given to the returns of the occupations of decedents, and in others it is not required at all. (See section I, concerning registration returns.)

For these reasons the subject can be discussed only in general terms, and death rates can be given only for such individual occupations as are not subject to particular rules or fine distinctions concerning the classification. Most of the distinctive occupations, including all the more important ones, are, however, generally stated in simple terms that leave no doubt as to the kind of work done, and for these the data are sufficient for fairly accurate death rates.

The general tables giving the statistics of deaths in relation to occupation are the following:

Table 2, Part I, shows, for the United States, the registration area, and its subdivisions, and the nonregistration area the number of deaths of males engaged in each occupation and class of occupations, by color, age, and birthplaces of mothers.

Table 5, Part I, gives the same information for females.

Table 3, Part I, shows, for the United States, the registration area and its subdivisions, and the nonregistration area, the number of deaths at the specified ages of white males engaged in each occupation and class of occupations.

Table 6, Part I, gives the same information for white females.

Table 4, Part I, shows, for the United States, the registration area and its subdivisions, and the nonregistra-

tion area, the number of deaths at the specified ages of colored males engaged in each occupation and class of occupations.

Table 7, Part I, gives the same information for colored females.

Table 8, Part I, shows, for the United States, the registration area and its subdivisions, and the nonregistration area, the number of deaths from each specified disease and class of diseases of males engaged in each occupation and class of occupations.

Table 11, Part I, gives the same information for females.

Table 9, Part I, shows, for the United States, the registration area and its subdivisions, and the nonregistration area, the number of deaths from each specified disease and class of diseases of white males engaged in each occupation and class of occupations.

Table 12, Part I, gives the same information for white females.

Table 10, Part I, shows, for the United States, the registration area and its subdivisions, and the nonregistration area, the number of deaths from each specified disease and class of diseases of colored males engaged in each occupation and class of occupations.

Table 13, Part I, gives the same information for colored females.

The classification of occupations used in the present statistics is the same as that employed in the Eleventh Census (1890), except that it includes all reported occupations, whereas in 1890 it included only certain specified occupations. Those not comprehended in the statistics given in 1890 are included in the general title "All other" occupations, or "Other occupations" of the particular classes to which they belong. They are comparatively few in number.

Of 360,739 males 10 years of age and over dying in the United States during the census year, 278,147, or 77.1 per cent, were reported as having a gainful occupation. Of females 10 years of age and over there were 324,075 deaths, and 45,491, or 14 per cent, were reported as having a gainful occupation.

In the registration area, as a whole, there were 181,084 deaths reported of males 10 years of age and over, and 136,917, or 75.6 per cent, were engaged in gainful occu-

pations. For the females 10 years of age and over the total number of deaths in this area was 162,969, and of these 21,984, or 13.5 per cent, were engaged in gainful occupations.

The following discussion relates only to occupations in the registration states,<sup>1</sup> as the population data relating to occupations in the other areas could not be supplied in time to complete the analysis within the period fixed by Congress for publication of the census reports.

In these states the number of deaths during the census year of males 10 years of age and over was 104,511, and 83,815, or 80.2 per cent, were reported as having gainful occupations. Of females 10 years of age and over there were 99,510 deaths, and of this number 13,203, or 13.3 per cent, were reported as engaged in gainful occupations.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the population, deaths, and death rates during the census year, by occupations and classes of occupations, in comparison with 1890:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY OCCUPATIONS.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population.	Deaths.	DEATH RATE.	
			1900	1890
MALES.				
All occupations .....	5,575,745	83,815	15.0	13.8
Professional.....	203,104	3,109	15.3	15.7
Architects, artists, and teachers of art, etc .....	19,587	229	11.7	12.4
Clergymen .....	23,485	553	23.5	18.2
Engineers and surveyors .....	36,539	300	8.2	5.6
Journalists .....	9,021	135	15.0	16.8
Lawyers .....	28,597	493	17.2	17.7
Musicians and teachers of music .....	16,008	243	15.2	16.0
Physicians and surgeons .....	29,622	589	19.9	21.6
Teachers (school) .....	20,135	246	12.2	10.4
Others of this class .....	20,110	321	16.0	.....
Clerical and official .....	424,781	5,716	13.5	9.8
Bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	278,137	3,788	13.6	11.2
Bankers, brokers, and officials of com- panies .....	43,430	514	11.8	4.7
Collectors, auctioneers, and agents.....	73,958	972	13.1	10.7
Others of this class .....	29,256	442	15.1	.....
Mercantile and trading .....	493,994	6,000	12.1	12.3
Apothecaries, pharmacists, etc .....	14,728	270	18.3	16.2
Commercial travelers.....	25,989	147	5.7	5.8
Merchants and dealers .....	228,899	3,764	16.4	14.7
Hucksters and peddlers .....	33,482	401	12.0	14.1
Others of this class .....	190,896	1,418	7.4	.....
Public entertainment.....	87,888	1,350	15.4	14.5
Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	19,969	445	22.3	14.9
Saloon keepers, liquor dealers, bar- tenders, and restaurant keepers .....	67,919	905	13.3	14.4
Personal service, police, and military .....	149,164	1,931	12.9	15.4
Barbers and hairdressers .....	40,007	416	10.4	12.5
Janitors and sextons.....	19,493	324	16.6	17.2
Policemen, watchmen, and detectives.....	43,145	665	15.4	16.2
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States .....	14,851	180	12.1	22.7
Others of this class.....	31,668	346	10.9	.....

<sup>1</sup> Connecticut, District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY OCCUPATIONS—Con.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population.	Deaths.	DEATH RATE.	
			1900	1890
Laboring and servant.....	800,983	16,158	20.2	22.6
Laborers (not agricultural).....	719,647	14,895	20.7	25.3
Servants.....	81,336	1,263	15.5	12.9
Manufacturing and mechanical industry.....	1,796,928	24,769	13.8	13.0
Bakers and confectioners.....	39,181	483	12.3	14.6
Blacksmiths.....	56,840	1,041	18.3	15.6
Boot and shoe makers.....	96,602	909	9.4	15.3
Brewers, distillers, and rectifiers.....	5,840	115	19.7	14.7
Butchers.....	38,228	614	16.1	14.9
Cabinetmakers and upholsterers.....	24,787	446	18.0	15.3
Carpenters and joiners.....	180,110	3,090	17.2	13.8
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers.....	25,581	479	18.7	16.3
Compositors, printers, and pressmen.....	54,374	658	12.1	11.1
Coopers.....	11,020	262	23.8	21.5
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).....	71,388	1,119	15.7	13.6
Glass blowers and glass workers.....	10,219	110	10.8	9.5
Hat and cap makers.....	12,763	228	17.9	19.5
Iron and steel workers.....	69,851	748	10.7	9.8
Leather makers.....	16,697	206	12.3	10.3
Leather workers.....	12,320	216	17.5	13.3
Machinists.....	116,918	1,222	10.5	11.4
Marble and stone cutters.....	26,272	392	14.9	13.8
Masons (brick and stone).....	55,117	1,097	19.9	15.6
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	150,783	1,332	8.8	8.1
Millers (flour and grist).....	6,044	161	26.6	17.3
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	108,992	1,769	16.2	13.0
Plasterers and whitewashers.....	8,603	146	17.0	17.3
Plumbers, and gas and steam fitters.....	48,634	442	9.1	9.7
Tailors.....	83,856	961	11.8	16.5
Tinners and tinware makers.....	19,708	285	14.5	12.2
Others of this class.....	446,140	6,208	13.9	.....
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor.....	1,528,241	24,196	15.8	12.1
Boatmen and canalmen.....	8,178	154	18.8	20.1
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	185,552	2,044	11.0	12.1
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers.....	958,778	16,899	17.6	11.9
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers.....	94,296	591	17.2	14.8
Livery stable keepers and hostlers.....	32,529	395	12.1	12.0
Lumbermen and raftsmen.....	13,078	216	16.5	13.1
Miners and quarrymen.....	38,890	373	9.6	7.8
Sailors, pilots, fishermen, and oystermen.....	47,747	1,321	27.7	22.0
Steam railroad employees.....	129,472	1,395	10.8	9.0
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers.....	966	31	32.1	19.4
Others of this class.....	78,765	777	9.9	.....
All other occupations.....	90,662	586	6.5	.....
<b>FEMALES.</b>				
All occupations.....	1,587,874	13,203	8.3	10.5
Musicians and teachers of music.....	16,566	83	5.0	2.4
Teachers in schools.....	91,964	541	5.9	4.3
Stenographers and typewriters.....	33,780	92	2.7	1.8
Bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	72,713	409	5.6	3.2
Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	19,755	90	4.5	3.5
Laundresses.....	59,300	302	5.1	6.7
Nurses and midwives.....	41,912	397	9.5	11.2
Servants.....	408,801	6,920	17.1	18.2
Artificial flower and paper box makers.....	12,624	17	1.3	3.5
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers.....	12,838	52	4.1	3.4
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	162,392	644	4.0	5.3
Milliners.....	29,122	171	5.9	4.4
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	195,176	1,021	5.2	.....
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	7,801	42	5.4	4.1
All other occupations.....	428,180	2,423	5.7	.....

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## OCCUPATIONS OF MALES.

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

## POPULATION AND DEATHS, BY AGES.

POPULATION AND DEATHS; CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER.					PER CENT.			
	All ages.	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over.	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over.
<b>POPULATION.</b>									
All occupations.....	5,575,745	1,259,471	2,680,241	1,282,259	283,810	22.6	48.1	23.0	5.1
Professional.....	203,104	32,144	112,568	47,125	10,615	15.8	55.4	23.2	5.2
Clerical and official.....	424,781	126,397	194,476	82,989	17,600	29.8	45.8	19.5	4.1
Mercantile and trading.....	493,994	102,500	252,877	116,506	18,200	20.7	51.2	23.6	3.7
Public entertainment.....	87,888	10,599	53,417	21,245	2,471	12.1	60.8	24.2	2.8
Personal service, police, and military.....	149,164	26,396	79,127	37,015	5,949	17.7	53.0	24.8	4.0
Laboring and servant.....	800,983	207,579	386,253	164,833	30,101	25.9	48.2	20.6	3.8
Manufacturing and mechanical industry.....	1,796,928	407,398	859,543	398,684	69,608	22.7	50.1	22.2	3.9
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor.....	1,528,241	311,977	609,231	401,461	127,053	20.4	43.8	26.3	8.3
All other occupations.....	90,662	34,481	32,749	12,401	1,713	38.0	36.1	13.7	1.9
<b>DEATHS.</b>									
All occupations.....	83,815	6,486	23,541	25,532	27,888	7.7	28.1	30.5	33.3
Professional.....	3,109	153	857	974	1,121	4.9	27.6	31.3	36.1
Clerical and official.....	5,716	906	2,165	1,652	984	15.9	37.9	28.9	17.2
Mercantile and trading.....	6,000	266	1,700	2,320	1,707	4.4	28.3	33.7	23.6
Public entertainment.....	1,350	55	621	506	168	4.1	46.0	37.5	12.4
Personal service, police, and military.....	1,931	156	649	785	381	8.1	33.6	33.1	19.7
Laboring and servant.....	16,158	1,606	5,332	5,253	3,812	9.9	33.3	32.5	23.6
Manufacturing and mechanical industry.....	24,769	1,805	7,514	8,039	7,339	7.3	30.3	32.5	29.6
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor.....	24,196	1,432	4,441	5,895	12,281	5.9	13.4	24.4	50.8
All other occupations.....	586	107	212	158	95	18.3	36.2	27.0	16.2

The following table shows, for the registration states, the percentage of males engaged in each class of occupations, in the aggregate, and for each of the age groups given in the preceding table:

## PER CENT OF POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.

CLASSES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 years and over.
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional.....	3.6	2.6	4.2	3.7	3.8
Clerical and official.....	7.6	10.0	7.2	6.5	6.2
Mercantile and trading.....	8.9	8.2	9.4	9.1	6.4
Public entertainment.....	1.6	0.8	2.0	1.6	0.9
Personal service, police and military..	2.7	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.1
Laboring and servant.....	14.4	16.5	14.4	12.8	10.6
Manufacturing and mechanical industry.....	32.2	32.3	33.6	31.1	24.6
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor.....	27.4	24.8	25.0	31.3	44.8
All other occupations.....	1.6	2.7	1.2	1.0	0.6

The age distribution of the population engaged in the different occupations has a great influence upon the comparative death rates, and this distribution is shown for both population and deaths in the tables given for

each occupation in detail in the analysis following. In the tables given for the classes of occupations, comparisons are made with the totals for all occupations, and in those for each individual occupation, with the total of the class to which it belongs.

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

## DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES.

CLASSES.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 years and over.
All occupations.....	15.0	5.1	8.8	19.9	98.4
Professional.....	15.3	4.8	7.6	20.7	105.6
Clerical and official.....	13.5	7.2	11.1	19.9	55.9
Mercantile and trading.....	12.1	2.6	6.7	19.9	93.8
Public entertainment.....	15.4	5.2	11.6	23.8	68.0
Personal service, police, and military..	12.9	5.9	8.2	19.9	64.0
Laboring and servant.....	20.2	7.7	13.9	31.9	126.6
Manufacturing and mechanical industry.....	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor.....	15.8	4.6	6.6	14.7	96.7
All other occupations.....	6.5	3.1	6.5	12.7	55.5

## VITAL STATISTICS.

As shown by the preceding table the death rate of males 10 years of age and over reported as engaged in gainful occupations during the census year was 15 per 1,000. This represents the average death rate for all classes of occupations.

Considering the specific classes of occupations, it will be seen that the highest death rates occurred in the laboring and servant class (20.2); the class engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other out-door pursuits (15.8), and the public entertainment class (15.4). The lowest rates were those of the mercantile and trading class (12.1); the personal service, police, and military class (12.9), and the clerical and official class (13.5). The death rates of laborers and servants were highest at each age.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the deaths of occupied males from certain diseases and classes of diseases during the census year, and the death rates per 100,000 of population in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths, 1900.	DEATH RATE.	
		1900	1890
Malarial fever.....	261	4.7	11.7
Typhoid fever.....	1,962	35.2	40.3
Rheumatism.....	409	7.3	9.1
Consumption.....	13,197	236.7	279.7
Diabetes.....	719	12.9	7.0
Diseases of nervous system.....	10,569	189.6	159.0
Heart disease.....	9,484	170.1	131.9
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	1,023	18.3	.....
Pneumonia.....	8,592	154.1	237.3
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	2,372	42.5	
Diseases of liver.....	1,610	29.4	25.4
Other diseases, digestive system.....	3,323	59.6	41.1
Diseases of urinary system.....	8,031	144.0	100.6
Diseases of bones and joints.....	203	3.6	2.8
Suicide.....	1,124	20.2	15.6
Other accidents and injuries.....	6,312	113.2	102.8
Cancer.....	3,181	57.1	.....

This table shows that the diseases causing the highest mortality in occupied males were consumption (236.7), pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory system (196.6), diseases of the nervous system (189.6), and heart disease (170.1). These diseases also caused the highest rates in 1890, but the rate for consumption shows a decrease of about 18 per cent, and that for diseases of the respiratory system of about 21 per cent, as compared with the rates from these diseases in 1890. On the other hand the death rates for the other principal diseases, such as diseases of the nervous system, heart disease, and diseases of the urinary system, were correspondingly higher than in 1890.

## PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

The total number of males engaged in occupations included in this class, in the registration states, was 203,104, or 3.6 per cent of the total males having gainful occupations. The number of deaths in this class was

3,109, or 3.7 per cent of all deaths of occupied males in this area, and the death rate was 15.3 per 1,000. In 1890 the death rate in this class was 15.7.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males in professional occupations at all ages, and in each of 4 age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	203,104	32,144	112,568	47,125	10,615
Per cent at each age.....	.....	15.8	55.4	23.2	5.2
Deaths.....	3,109	153	857	974	1,121
Per cent at each age.....	.....	4.9	27.6	31.3	36.1
Death rate.....	15.3	4.8	7.6	20.7	105.6
Average rate in all classes..	15.0	5.1	8.8	19.9	98.4

The preceding table shows that a majority (55.4 per cent) of males having professional occupations were between 25 and 45 years of age, and that in this age group the death rate of males in this class (7.6) was less than the average rate for all occupied males (8.8). At 15 to 24 years the death rate for this class (4.8) was also less than the average rate of all classes (5.1). Above 45 years the rates for this class were higher than the average rates for all classes.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of males in professional occupations during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	14	6.9
Typhoid fever.....	77	37.9
Rheumatism.....	15	7.4
Consumption.....	370	182.2
Diabetes.....	45	22.2
Diseases of nervous system.....	535	263.4
Heart disease.....	359	176.8
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	51	25.1
Pneumonia.....	292	143.8
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	88	43.3
Diseases of liver.....	59	29.0
Other diseases, digestive system.....	132	65.0
Diseases of urinary system.....	342	168.4
Diseases of bones and joints.....	10	4.9
Suicide.....	33	16.2
Other accidents and injuries.....	124	61.1
Cancer.....	105	51.7

This table shows that the highest death rates of males in professional occupations were due to diseases of the nervous system (263.4), consumption (182.2), heart disease (176.8), and diseases of the urinary system (168.4). The rate from diseases of the nervous system in this class was much higher than the average rate from these diseases in all classes (189.6), while that from con-

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sumption was much below the average rate for all classes (236.7).

The death rates of males in this class from pneumonia, diseases of the liver, consumption, suicide and other accidents and injuries, and cancer were lower than the average rates from these causes in all classes, but for all other specified causes they were higher than the average.

The following table shows the comparative death rates of males in each occupation in this class, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

DEATH RATES IN EACH OCCUPATION, BY AGES.

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Professional .....	15.3	4.8	7.6	20.7	105.6
Architects, artists, and teachers of art, etc .....	11.7	3.3	6.8	20.0	98.9
Clergymen .....	23.5	5.1	6.2	20.8	123.4
Engineers and surveyors .....	8.2	4.2	6.2	14.1	86.5
Journalists .....	15.0	5.3	6.7	29.2	99.4
Lawyers .....	17.2	4.2	6.9	20.1	94.7
Musicians and teachers of music .....	15.2	9.3	11.3	18.5	95.0
Physicians and surgeons .....	19.9	6.1	8.7	21.4	113.7
Teachers (school) .....	12.2	4.5	7.0	21.6	97.4
Others of this class .....	16.0	3.8	10.0	24.1	99.0

This table shows that in this class of occupations the highest death rates were those for clergymen (23.5), physicians and surgeons (19.9), and lawyers (17.2). The lowest rates were those for engineers and surveyors (8.2), architects, artists, and teachers of art, etc. (11.7), and school teachers (12.2).

## ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND TEACHERS OF ART, ETC.

This title includes architects, artists, teachers of art, designers, draftsmen, sculptors, and inventors.

The number of architects, artists, and teachers of art reported in the registration states was 19,587. The number of deaths in these occupations during the census year was 229, and the death rate was 11.7 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population, by age groups, were as follows: At 15 to 24 years, 3.3; at 25 to 44 years, 6.8; at 45 to 64 years, 20; and at 65 years and over, 98.9.

The death rate for architects, artists, and teachers of art from consumption (188.9) was slightly higher than the average rate in the professional class (182.2), but the rates were considerably below the average of this class from diseases of the nervous system (architects, artists, and teachers of art, 188.9; professional class, 263.4), pneumonia (architects, artists, and teachers of art, 102.1; professional class, 143.8), and diseases of the urinary organs (architects, artists, and teachers of art, 56.2; professional class, 168.4).

## CLERGYMEN.

The number of clergymen reported in the registration states was 23,485, and the number of deaths of clergymen during the census year was 553, the death rate being 23.5 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 18.2.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of clergymen at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	23,485	584	12,170	8,209	2,463
Per cent at each age .....		2.5	51.8	35.0	10.5
Deaths .....	553	3	75	171	304
Per cent at each age .....		0.5	13.6	30.9	55.0
Death rate .....	23.5	5.1	6.2	20.8	123.4
Average rate in this class ...	15.3	4.8	7.6	20.7	105.6

This table shows that more than 45 per cent of the clergymen in the registration states were over 45 years of age, and that the greatest number of deaths occurred in the age group 65 years and over, or in 10.5 per cent of the population, the death rate in this age group 123.4 per 1,000. The total death rate of clergymen (23.5) was very much higher than the average death rate in the professional class (15.3).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of clergymen during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....	4	17.0
Typhoid fever .....	11	46.8
Rheumatism .....		
Consumption .....	29	123.5
Diabetes .....	8	34.1
Diseases of nervous system .....	103	438.6
Heart disease .....	64	272.5
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	13	55.4
Pneumonia .....	60	255.5
Other diseases, respiratory system .....	20	85.2
Diseases of liver .....	5	21.3
Other diseases, digestive system .....	25	106.5
Diseases of urinary system .....	77	327.9
Diseases of bones and joints .....	1	4.3
Suicide .....	2	8.5
Other accidents and injuries .....	12	51.1
Cancer .....	24	102.2

This table shows that the highest death rates among clergymen occurred from diseases of the nervous system (438.6), diseases of the urinary system (327.9), heart disease (272.5), and pneumonia (255.5). In comparison

with the average death rates of males in the professional class, the death rates of clergymen from all of these causes were excessively high. The rate from consumption (123.5) was, however, much less than the average rate from this disease in the professional class (182.2). The rate from cancer (102.2) was nearly twice the average rate from this cause in the professional class (51.7), which is partly accounted for by the large number of clergymen of advanced ages.

#### ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.

This title includes those engaged in civil, mechanical, mining, electrical, and other engineering professions, surveyors, and electricians.

The number of engineers and surveyors reported in the registration states was 36,539. The number of deaths of engineers and surveyors during the census year was 300, and the death rate was 8.2 per 1,000 of population. In 1890 the death rate was 5.6. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: At 15 to 24 years, 4.2; at 25 to 44 years, 6.2; at 45 to 64 years, 14.1; and at 65 years and over, 86.5.

The death rates of engineers and surveyors, per 100,000 of population, were above the average of the professional class from accidents and injuries exclusive of suicide (engineers and surveyors, 84.8; professional class, 61.1), suicide (engineers and surveyors, 21.9; professional class, 16.2), and typhoid fever (engineers and surveyors, 43.8; professional, 37.9). From all other causes the death rates of engineers and surveyors were considerably below the average for that class.

#### JOURNALISTS.

The number of journalists, reported in the registration, states was 9,021. The number of deaths of journalists in the same area during the census year was 135, and the death rate was 15 per 1,000. By age groups the death rates were as follows: At 15 to 24 years, 5.3; at 25 to 44 years, 6.7; at 45 to 64 years, 29.2; and at 65 years and over, 99.4.

The death rate of journalists, per 100,000 of population, from diseases of the urinary organs (232.8) was higher than the average in the professional class (168.4), as was also the rate from consumption (journalists, 188.4; professional class, 182.2), while the rate from diseases of the nervous system was below the average (journalists, 221.7; professional class, 263.4).

#### LAWYERS.

The total number of lawyers reported in the registration states was 28,597. The number of deaths of lawyers during the census year was 493, and the death rate was 17.2 per 1,000. In 1890 the death rate was 17.7.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of lawyers at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population

and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	28,597	2,156	15,543	8,696	2,128
Per cent at each age .....		7.5	54.4	30.4	7.4
Deaths .....	493	9	107	175	201
Per cent at each age .....		1.8	21.7	35.5	40.8
Death rate.....	17.2	4.2	6.9	20.1	94.7
Average rate in this class .....	15.3	4.8	7.6	20.7	105.6

It will be seen from this table that over 60 per cent of the lawyers reported in the registration states were under 45 years of age, 54.4 per cent being between 25 and 45 years. In this age group the death rate (6.9) was somewhat less than the average rate at this age in the professional class. At 15 to 24 years, and at 45 to 64 years, the rates were about the same as the average rate for the professional class, but at 65 years of age and over the rate was considerably less than the average rate in this class.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of lawyers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	3	10.5
Typhoid fever.....	9	31.5
Rheumatism .....	3	10.5
Consumption .....	40	139.9
Diabetes.....	9	31.5
Diseases of nervous system.....	102	356.7
Heart disease.....	67	234.3
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	12	42.0
Pneumonia.....	38	132.9
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	13	45.5
Diseases of liver.....	13	45.5
Other diseases, digestive system.....	25	87.4
Diseases of urinary system .....	56	195.8
Diseases of bones and joints.....	2	7.0
Suicide .....	4	14.0
Other accidents and injuries.....	16	55.9
Cancer .....	15	52.5

This table shows that the highest death rate among lawyers occurred from diseases of the nervous system (356.7). This rate was very much higher than the average rate from these diseases in the professional class (263.4). The rate from heart disease (234.3) was also very high, and was much higher than the average rate in the professional class (176.8).

The death rate of lawyers from consumption (139.9) was much below the average rate from this disease in the professional class (182.2), and the rate from pneumonia (132.9) was also less than the average rate from this disease (143.8).

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## MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

The number of musicians and teachers of music reported in the registration states was 16,008. The number of deaths of musicians and teachers of music during the census year was 243, and the death rate was 15.2 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: At 15 to 24 years, 9.3; at 25 to 44 years, 11.3; at 45 to 64 years, 18.5; and at 65 years and over, 95.

The death rate of musicians and teachers of music from consumption (349.8) was nearly twice as high as the average in the professional class (182.2); the rate was also above the average from heart disease (musicians and teachers of music, 187.4; professional class, 176.8), while the rates were below the average for the professional class from diseases of the nervous system (musicians and teachers of music, 187.4; professional class, 263.4); and diseases of the urinary organs (musicians and teachers of music, 149.9; professional class, 168.4).

## PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The total number of physicians and surgeons reported in the registration states was 29,622. The number of deaths of physicians and surgeons during the census year was 589, and the death rate was 19.9 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 21.6.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of physicians and surgeons at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	29,622	1,488	17,236	8,688	2,187
Per cent at each age .....		5.0	58.2	29.3	7.2
Deaths .....	589	9	150	186	243
Per cent at each age .....		1.5	25.5	31.6	41.3
Death rate .....	19.9	6.1	8.7	21.4	113.7
Average rate in this class ...	15.3	4.8	7.6	20.7	105.6

The preceding table shows that the death rate of physicians and surgeons (19.9) was higher than the average death rate in the professional class (15.3), and that the rates were slightly higher than the average in each age group.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of physicians and surgeons during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

## DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....	1	3.4
Typhoid fever .....	10	33.8
Rheumatism .....	3	10.1
Consumption .....	50	168.8
Diabetes .....	5	16.9
Diseases of nervous system .....	120	405.1
Heart disease .....	64	216.1
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	9	30.4
Pneumonia .....	53	178.9
Other diseases, respiratory system .....	19	64.1
Diseases of liver .....	11	37.1
Other diseases, digestive system .....	27	91.1
Diseases of urinary system .....	69	232.9
Diseases of bones and joints .....	2	6.8
Suicide .....	7	23.6
Other accidents and injuries .....	14	47.3
Cancer .....	20	67.6

The highest death rates among physicians and surgeons occurred from diseases of the nervous system (405.1), diseases of the urinary system (232.9), heart disease (216.1), and pneumonia (178.9); and the rates from these diseases were very much higher than the average rates in the professional class. The rate from consumption (168.8) was considerably lower than the average rate in the professional class (182.2).

## SCHOOL TEACHERS.

This title includes professors and teachers in schools and colleges, and private tutors and instructors.

The number of male teachers reported in the registration states was 20,135. The number of deaths of teachers in the same area during the census year was 246, and the death rate was 12.2 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: At 15 to 24 years, 4.5; at 25 to 44 years, 7; at 45 to 64 years, 21.6; and at 65 years and over, 97.4.

The death rate of teachers from pneumonia (144) was slightly higher than the average for the professional class (143.8), but was below the average from consumption (teachers, 144; professional class, 182.2), and diseases of the nervous system (teachers, 203.6; professional class, 263.4).

## CLERICAL AND OFFICIAL CLASS.

The total number of males engaged in occupations included in this class in the registration states was 424,781, or 7.6 per cent of the total males having gainful occupations. The number of deaths in this class during the census year was 5,716, or 6.8 per cent of the whole number of deaths of occupied males in this area, and the death rate was 13.5 per 1,000. In 1890 the death rate in this class was 9.8.



## VITAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males in clerical and official occupations at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	424,781	126,397	194,476	82,989	17,600
Per cent at each age.....		29.8	45.8	19.5	4.1
Deaths .....	5,716	906	2,165	1,652	984
Per cent at each age.....		15.9	37.9	28.9	17.2
Death rate.....	13.5	7.2	11.1	19.9	55.9
Average rate in all classes...	15.0	5.1	8.8	19.9	98.4

It will be seen from this table that the death rate in this class (13.5) was slightly lower than the average rate for all occupied males (15). This class contains a larger percentage of males in the age group 15 to 24 years than any other class (29.8), and in this age group the death rate (7.2) was higher than the average rate at this age for all classes (5.1). At 25 to 44 years the death rate of this class (11.1) was also higher than the average rate (8.8). At 45 to 64 years the rate was exactly the same as the average rate (19.9), but at 65 years of age and over the rate for this class (55.9) was very much less than the average rate (98.4).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of males in clerical and official occupations during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	16	3.8
Typhoid fever.....	105	46.6
Rheumatism.....	32	7.5
Consumption.....	1,292	304.2
Diabetes.....	77	18.1
Diseases of nervous system.....	654	154.0
Heart disease.....	572	134.7
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	82	19.3
Pneumonia.....	589	138.7
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	123	29.0
Diseases of liver.....	133	31.3
Other diseases, digestive system.....	267	62.9
Diseases of urinary system.....	586	138.0
Diseases of bones and joints.....	15	3.5
Suicide.....	104	24.5
Other accidents and injuries.....	235	55.3
Cancer.....	160	37.7

The greatest mortality in this class was caused by consumption. The death rate from this disease (304.2) was much higher than the average rate for all classes (236.7). The death rates in this class were also above the average from typhoid fever, rheumatism, diabetes,

diseases of the liver, and suicide. They were below the average from diseases of the nervous system, heart disease, pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the urinary system, and cancer.

The following table shows the comparative death rates of males in each occupation in this class, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

DEATH RATES IN EACH OCCUPATION, BY AGES.

OCCUPATION.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Clerical and official .....	13.5	7.2	11.1	19.9	55.9
Bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	13.6	7.7	13.3	25.2	90.1
Bankers, brokers, and officials of companies.....	11.8	2.9	5.1	14.5	28.0
Collectors, auctioneers, and agents.....	13.1	3.4	7.5	15.8	60.3
Others of this class .....	15.1	3.9	9.2	19.2	71.3

Of the individual occupations included in this class, the death rate of bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists (13.6) was slightly above the average rate in this class (13.5), but the rates of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies (11.8) and of collectors, auctioneers, and agents (13.1) were below the average. The highest rates at each age occurred among bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.

## BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, AND COPYISTS.

This title includes accountants, bookkeepers, copyists, Government clerks, and all others in ordinary clerical positions, but not stenographers and typewriters.

The total number of bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists reported in the registration states was 278,137. The number of deaths of bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists during the census year was 3,788, and the death rate was 13.6 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 11.2.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	278,137	109,562	126,371	85,078	4,163
Per cent at each age.....		39.4	45.4	12.6	1.5
Deaths .....	3,788	847	1,679	883	375
Per cent at each age.....		22.4	44.3	23.3	9.9
Death rate.....	13.6	7.7	13.8	25.2	90.1
Average rate in this class ...	13.5	7.2	11.1	19.9	55.9



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It will be seen from the preceding table that over 80 per cent of the bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists in the registration states were under 45 years of age, and that the death rates were higher than the average rates for the clerical and official class in every age group.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	12	4.3
Typhoid fever.....	141	50.7
Rheumatism.....	21	7.6
Consumption.....	1,107	398.0
Diabetes.....	44	15.8
Diseases of nervous system.....	347	124.8
Heart disease.....	332	119.4
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	38	13.7
Pneumonia.....	403	144.9
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	79	28.4
Diseases of liver.....	78	28.0
Other diseases, digestive system.....	181	65.1
Diseases of urinary system.....	334	120.1
Diseases of bones and joints.....	5	1.8
Suicide.....	59	21.2
Other accidents and injuries.....	159	57.2
Cancer.....	78	28.0

The highest death rate among bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists occurred from consumption (398), and the rate from this disease was much higher than the average rate in this class (304.2). The rates from heart disease (119.4), diseases of the nervous system (124.8), and diseases of the urinary system (120.1) were lower than the average rates in this class, but the rate from pneumonia (144.9) was slightly higher than the average (138.7).

## BANKERS, BROKERS, AND OFFICIALS OF COMPANIES.

This title includes bankers and bank officials, commercial and stock brokers, superintendents and other officials of insurance, trust, trade, transportation, and other companies, proprietors and managers, and all others in similar positions of responsibility, as distinguished from ordinary clerical work.

The number of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies reported in the registration states was 43,430. The number of deaths of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies during the census year was 514, and the death rate was 11.8 per 1,000.

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

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	43,430	2,453	19,065	15,001	6,830
Per cent at each age.....		5.6	43.9	34.5	15.7
Deaths.....	514	7	98	217	191
Per cent at each age.....		1.4	19.1	42.2	37.2
Death rate.....	11.8	2.9	5.1	14.5	28.0
Average rate in this class...	13.5	7.2	11.1	19.9	55.9

The preceding table shows that the death rates of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies were lower, in the aggregate, and in each age group, than the average rates in this class. Over 50 per cent of the bankers, brokers, and officials of companies in the registration states were more than 45 years of age, and the highest number of deaths occurred in the age group 45 to 64 years, in which the death rate (14.5) was less than the average rate for the class (19.9). At 65 years of age and over, the rate (28) was only about half as high as the average rate in this class (55.9).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of bankers, brokers, and officials of companies during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population.

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	1	2.3
Typhoid fever.....	16	36.8
Rheumatism.....	2	4.6
Consumption.....	40	92.1
Diabetes.....	9	20.7
Diseases of nervous system.....	84	193.4
Heart disease.....	60	138.2
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	20	46.1
Pneumonia.....	50	115.1
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	12	27.6
Diseases of liver.....	13	29.9
Other diseases, digestive system.....	25	57.6
Diseases of urinary system.....	76	175.0
Diseases of bones and joints.....	4	9.2
Suicide.....	9	20.7
Other accidents and injuries.....	21	48.4
Cancer.....	18	41.4

The highest death rate of bankers, brokers, etc., occurred from diseases of the nervous system (193.4), and this was considerably higher than the average rate from these diseases in the clerical and official class (154). The rates from heart disease (138.2), and other diseases of the circulatory system (46.1), and diseases of the urinary organs (175) were higher than the average rates in this class, but the rate from consumption (92.1) was less than one-third of the average rate in this class (304.2).

## COLLECTORS, AUCTIONEERS, AND AGENTS.

This title includes collectors, auctioneers, and claim, commission, real estate, insurance, and other agents.

The number of collectors, auctioneers, and agents reported in the registration states was 73,958. The number of deaths of collectors, auctioneers, and agents during the census year was 972, and the death rate was 13.1 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 10.7.

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

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	73,958	8,466	36,711	23,763	4,826
Per cent at each age .....		11.4	49.6	32.1	6.5
Deaths .....	972	29	274	376	201
Per cent at each age .....		3.0	28.2	38.7	29.9
Death rate.....	13.1	3.4	7.5	15.8	60.3
Average rate in this class ...	13.5	7.2	11.1	19.9	55.9

This table shows that about 50 per cent of the collectors, auctioneers, and agents reported in the registration states were between 25 and 45 years of age, and that in this age group the death rate of males in these occupations (7.5) was much lower than the average rate in this class (11.1). The rate at 45 to 64 years was also lower than the average rate in this class, but at 65 years of age and over, it was somewhat higher than the average.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of collectors, auctioneers, and agents during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	2	2.7
Typhoid fever.....	28	37.9
Rheumatism .....	7	9.5
Consumption .....	97	131.2
Diabetes.....	16	21.6
Diseases of nervous system .....	162	219.0
Heart disease.....	138	179.8
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	17	23.0
Pneumonia.....	84	113.6
Other diseases, respiratory system .....	23	31.1
Diseases of liver.....	28	37.9
Other diseases, digestive system.....	43	58.1
Diseases of urinary system .....	108	146.0
Diseases of bones and joints.....	4	5.4
Suicide .....	32	43.3
Other accidents and injuries.....	38	51.4
Cancer.....	43	58.1

The causes of death among collectors, auctioneers, and agents, for which the death rates were higher than the average rates in this class, were diseases of the

nervous system, heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the liver, diseases of the urinary organs, suicide, and cancer. The rates from typhoid fever, consumption, and pneumonia were less than the average rates in this class.

## MERCANTILE AND TRADING CLASS.

The total number of males engaged in occupations included in this class in the registration states was 493,994, or 8.9 per cent of the total males having gainful occupations. The number of deaths in this class during the census year was 6,000, or 7.2 per cent of the whole number of deaths of occupied males in this area, and the death rate was 12.1 per 1,000. In 1890 the death rate in this class was 12.3.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males engaged in mercantile and trading pursuits, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	493,994	102,500	252,877	116,506	18,200
Per cent at each age .....		20.7	51.2	23.6	3.7
Deaths .....	6,000	266	1,700	2,320	1,707
Per cent at each age .....		4.4	28.3	38.7	28.5
Death rate .....	12.1	2.6	6.7	19.9	93.8
Average rate in all classes ..	15.0	5.1	8.8	19.9	98.4

The preceding table shows that the death rate in this class (12.1) was less than the average rate in all classes (15), and that the rates were less at each age except at 45 to 64 years, in which age group the rate was exactly the same as the average rate (19.9).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of males in mercantile and trading occupations during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population.

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	17	3.4
Typhoid fever .....	140	28.3
Rheumatism .....	27	5.5
Consumption .....	819	165.8
Diabetes.....	96	19.4
Diseases of nervous system .....	847	171.5
Heart disease.....	719	145.5
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	114	23.1
Pneumonia.....	659	133.4
Other diseases, respiratory system .....	166	33.6
Diseases of liver .....	155	31.4
Other diseases, digestive system.....	269	54.5
Diseases of urinary system .....	696	140.9
Diseases of bones and joints.....	11	2.2
Suicide .....	100	20.2
Other accidents and injuries .....	227	46.0
Cancer .....	257	52.0

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This table shows that the highest death rates in this class were caused by diseases of the nervous system (171.5), consumption (165.8), heart disease (145.5), and diseases of the urinary organs (140.9), but the rates from these causes were generally much less than the average rates in all classes. The only diseases for which death rates in this class were above the average were diabetes and diseases of the liver.

The following table shows the comparative death rates of males in each occupation in this class, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

DEATH RATES IN EACH OCCUPATION BY AGES.

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Mercantile and trading .....	12.1	2.6	6.7	19.9	98.8
Apothecaries, pharmacists, etc. ....	18.3	11.7	11.8	29.2	104.8
Commercial travelers .....	5.7	1.1	3.8	9.1	32.2
Merchants and dealers .....	16.4	4.2	6.7	20.4	104.8
Hucksters and peddlers .....	12.0	4.0	8.6	19.6	57.9
Others of this class .....	7.4	1.7	6.5	20.6	69.9

The very low death rate of commercial travelers as given in the preceding table (5.7) indicates that probably this occupation was not reported with sufficient accuracy by the physicians in making their returns. It is evident that this rate does not represent the mortality in this class, and this affects to some extent the average rate for the class as a whole, in the aggregate, and for each group. At 25 to 44 years the death rate was highest among the apothecaries, pharmacists, etc. (11.8), being nearly twice as high as the rate for general merchants and dealers (6.7), but at 65 years of age and over the death rate of general merchants and dealers (104.8) was about the same as that of apothecaries, pharmacists, etc. (104.3).

## APOTHECARIES, PHARMACISTS, ETC.

This title includes apothecaries, pharmacists, druggists, and dealers in drugs, chemicals, and medicines.

The number of apothecaries, pharmacists, etc., reported in the registration states was 14,728. The number of deaths of apothecaries, pharmacists, etc., during the census year was 270, and the death rate was 18.3. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: At 15 to 24 years, 11.7; at 25 to 44 years, 11.8; at 45 to 64 years, 29.2; and at 65 years and over, 104.3.

The death rates of apothecaries, pharmacists, etc., per 100,000 of population, were very much higher than the average for the mercantile and trading class from the following causes: Consumption (305.5), diseases

of the nervous system (271.6), pneumonia (230.9), and diseases of the urinary organs (237.6).

## COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS AND SALESMEN.

The number of commercial travelers reported in the registration states was 25,989. The number of deaths of commercial travelers in the same area during the census year was 147, and the death rate was 5.7 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: At 15 to 24 years, 1.1; at 25 to 44 years, 3.8; at 45 to 64 years, 9.1; and at 65 years and over, 32.2.

The death rate of commercial travelers per 100,000 of population was highest from diseases of the nervous system (92.3), which was very much less than the average for the mercantile and trading class (171.5). The death rate of commercial travelers from the causes specified were generally much below the average rates in this class.

## MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

This title includes all wholesale and retail merchants, storekeepers, and dealers, except retail wine and liquor dealers. The number of merchants and dealers reported in the registration states was 228,899. The number of deaths of merchants and dealers during the census year was 3,764, and the death rate was 16.4 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 14.7.

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

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	228,899	20,046	121,114	73,149	13,154
Per cent at each age .....		9.0	52.9	32.0	5.7
Deaths .....	3,764	87	807	1,489	1,378
Per cent at each age .....		2.3	21.4	39.6	36.6
Death rate .....	16.4	4.2	6.7	20.4	104.8
Average rate in this class ...	12.1	2.6	6.7	19.9	98.8

This table shows that the death rate of merchants and dealers (16.4) was considerably higher than the average death rate in the mercantile and trading class (12.1), and that the rates were higher at each age except at 25 to 44 years, in which the rate was exactly the same as the average rate in this class (6.7).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of merchants and dealers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

## DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	13	5.7
Typhoid fever.....	77	33.6
Rheumatism.....	18	7.9
Consumption.....	375	163.8
Diabetes.....	71	31.0
Diseases of nervous system.....	573	250.3
Heart disease.....	492	214.9
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	74	32.3
Pneumonia.....	382	166.9
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	114	49.8
Diseases of liver.....	97	42.4
Other diseases, digestive system.....	180	78.6
Diseases of urinary system.....	469	204.9
Diseases of bones and joints.....	7	3.1
Suicide.....	56	24.5
Other accidents and injuries.....	109	47.6
Cancer.....	186	81.3

The highest death rates among merchants and dealers occurred from diseases of the nervous system (250.3), heart disease (214.9), and diseases of the urinary organs (204.9), and these rates were very much higher than the average rates from the same diseases in this class. The rate from suicide (24.5) was somewhat higher than the average rate in this class (20.2), and that from cancer (81.3) was very high, the average rate from this cause in the mercantile and trading class being 52.

## HUCKSTERS AND PEDDLERS.

The number of hucksters and peddlers reported in the registration states was 33,482. The number of deaths of hucksters and peddlers during the census year was 401, and the death rate was 12 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 14.1.

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

## POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	33,482	7,260	16,623	7,664	1,364
Per cent at each age.....		21.7	49.6	22.9	4.1
Deaths.....	401	29	143	150	79
Per cent at each age.....		7.2	35.7	37.4	19.7
Death rate.....	12.0	4.0	8.6	19.6	57.9
Average rate in this class.....	12.1	2.6	6.7	19.9	93.8

This table shows that the death rate of hucksters and peddlers (12) was about the same as the average rate in the mercantile and trading class (12.1). Over 70 per cent of the hucksters and peddlers reported in the registration states were under 45 years of age, and at these ages the death rates of hucksters and peddlers were higher than the average rates in the mercantile and

trading class. Above 45 years the death rates of hucksters and peddlers were lower than the average rates.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of hucksters and peddlers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

## DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....		
Typhoid fever.....	5	14.9
Rheumatism.....		
Consumption.....	84	250.9
Diabetes.....	2	6.0
Diseases of nervous system.....	43	128.4
Heart disease.....	45	134.4
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	3	9.0
Pneumonia.....	36	107.5
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	12	35.8
Diseases of liver.....	9	26.9
Other diseases, digestive system.....	17	50.8
Diseases of urinary system.....	40	119.5
Diseases of bones and joints.....		
Suicide.....	5	14.9
Other accidents and injuries.....	22	65.7
Cancer.....	21	62.7

The death rate of hucksters and peddlers from consumption (250.9) was much higher than the average rate from this disease in the mercantile and trading class (165.8), but the rates from the other specified causes were generally much lower than the average rates in this class.

## PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT CLASS.

The total number of males engaged in occupations included in this class in the registration states was 87,888, or 1.6 per cent of the total males having gainful occupations. The number of deaths in this class during the census year was 1,350, or 1.6 per cent of the whole number of deaths of occupied males in this area, and the death rate was 15.4 per 1,000. In 1890 the death rate in this class was 14.5.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males in this class at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population.

## POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	87,888	10,599	53,417	21,245	2,471
Per cent at each age.....		12.1	60.8	24.2	2.8
Deaths.....	1,350	55	621	506	168
Per cent at each age.....		4.1	46.0	37.5	12.4
Death rate.....	15.4	5.2	11.6	23.8	68.0
Average rate in all classes.....	15.0	5.1	8.8	19.9	98.4

## OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

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The preceding table shows that the death rate in this class (15.4) was slightly higher than the average rate in all classes (15). The rates in this class were considerably above the average at 25 to 44 years, and at 45 to 64 years, but were below the average at 65 years of age and over. For those 15 to 24 years, the rate (5.2) was about the same as the average rate (5.1).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of males in this class during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	3	3.4
Typhoid fever.....	24	27.3
Rheumatism.....	9	10.2
Consumption.....	266	268.5
Diabetes.....	11	15.9
Diseases of nervous system.....	169	192.3
Heart disease.....	126	143.4
Other diseases circulatory system.....	18	20.5
Pneumonia.....	146	166.1
Other diseases respiratory system.....	25	28.4
Diseases of liver.....	98	111.5
Other diseases digestive system.....	64	72.8
Diseases of urinary system.....	152	172.9
Diseases of bones and joints.....	2	2.3
Suicide.....	21	23.9
Other accidents and injuries.....	57	64.9
Cancer.....	31	35.3

In this class the death rates from rheumatism (10.2), consumption (268.5), diabetes (15.9), diseases of the nervous system (192.3), pneumonia (166.1), diseases of the liver (111.5), and other diseases of the digestive system (72.8), diseases of the urinary organs (172.9), and suicide (23.9) were all higher than the average rates from these causes in all classes. The rate from diseases of the digestive system (184.3) was excessively high, being more than twice the average rate from these diseases in all classes (89).

The following table shows the comparative death rates of males in each occupation in this class, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

DEATH RATES IN EACH OCCUPATION, BY AGES.

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Public entertainment.....	15.4	5.2	11.6	23.8	68.0
Hotel and boarding house keepers....	22.3	11.2	11.1	25.8	82.1
Saloon keepers, liquor dealers, bartenders, and restaurant keepers.....	18.3	4.9	11.7	22.6	47.5

This table shows that the death rate of hotel and boarding house keepers (22.3) was much higher than that of saloon keepers, liquor dealers, etc. (13.3), and that it was higher in each age group except at 25 to 44

years, in which group the death rate of saloon keepers, liquor dealers, etc. (11.7) was slightly higher than that of hotel and boarding house keepers (11.1).

## HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS.

The number of hotel and boarding house keepers reported in the registration states was 19,969. The number of deaths of hotel and boarding house keepers during the census year was 445, and the death rate was 22.3 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 14.9.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of hotel and boarding house keepers at all ages and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	19,969	535	9,809	8,140	1,461
Per cent at each age.....		2.7	49.1	40.8	7.3
Deaths.....	445	6	109	210	120
Per cent at each age.....		1.3	24.5	47.2	27.0
Death rate.....	22.3	11.2	11.1	25.8	82.1
Average rate in this class....	15.4	5.2	11.6	23.8	68.0

This table shows that the death rate of hotel and boarding house keepers (22.3) was much higher than the average rate in this class (15.4). About 50 per cent of the persons reported in these occupations in the registration states were between 25 and 45 years of age, and in this age group the death rate of hotel and boarding house keepers (11.1) was slightly lower than the average rate in this class (11.6). About 40 per cent were between 45 and 65 years of age, and in this age group the death rate (25.8) was higher than the average rate in this class (23.8).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of hotel and boarding house keepers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....		
Typhoid fever.....	7	35.1
Rheumatism.....	5	25.0
Consumption.....	42	210.3
Diabetes.....	5	25.0
Diseases of nervous system.....	68	340.5
Heart disease.....	64	320.5
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	10	50.1
Pneumonia.....	43	215.3
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	8	40.1
Diseases of the liver.....	19	95.1
Other diseases, digestive system.....	23	115.2
Diseases of the urinary system.....	66	330.5
Diseases of bones and joints.....	1	5.0
Suicide.....	7	35.1
Other accidents and injuries.....	15	75.1
Cancer.....	12	60.1

The death rates of hotel and boarding-house keepers from diseases of the nervous system (340.5), heart disease (320.5), pneumonia (215.3), and diseases of the urinary system (330.5) were all very high, being much higher than the average rates from these diseases in this class. The rate from consumption (210.3) was much less than the average rate in this class (268.5), but for the other specified diseases the death rates of hotel and boarding-house keepers were generally higher than the average rates in this class.

#### SALOON AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS.

This title includes saloon keepers, bartenders, retail wine and liquor dealers, restaurant keepers, and keepers of billiard saloons, and bowling alleys.

The number of males engaged in these occupations in the registration states was 67,919, and the number of deaths during the census year was 905, the death rate per 1,000 being 13.3. In 1890 the rate was 14.4.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of saloon and restaurant keepers at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	67,919	10,064	43,608	13,105	1,010
Per cent at each age .....		14.8	64.2	19.3	1.5
Deaths .....	905	49	512	296	48
Per cent at each age .....		5.4	56.6	32.7	5.3
Death rate .....	13.3	4.9	11.7	22.6	47.5
Average rate in this class ...	15.4	5.2	11.6	23.8	63.0

This table shows that the death rate of saloon and restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc. (13.3), was lower than the average rate in this class (15.4). Nearly 80 per cent of the persons reported in these occupations in the registration states were under 45 years of age, and in the age group 25 to 44 the rate was higher than the average rates in this class. In the age groups above 45 years the rates were lower than the average rates.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of saloon and restaurant keepers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....	3	4.4
Typhoid fever .....	17	25.0
Rheumatism .....	4	5.9
Consumption .....	194	285.6
Diabetes .....	9	13.3
Diseases of nervous system .....	101	148.7

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Heart disease .....	62	91.3
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	8	11.8
Pneumonia .....	103	151.7
Other diseases, respiratory system .....	17	25.0
Diseases of liver .....	79	116.3
Other diseases, digestive system .....	41	60.4
Diseases of urinary system .....	86	126.6
Diseases of bones and joints .....	1	1.5
Suicide .....	14	20.6
Other accidents and injuries .....	42	61.8
Cancer .....	19	28.0

The highest death rates of saloon and restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc., were due to consumption (285.6), pneumonia (151.7), and diseases of the nervous system (148.7). The rates from consumption (285.6) and diseases of the liver (116.3) were also higher than the average rates from these diseases in this class, but the rates from the other specified causes were generally much lower than the average in this class.

#### PERSONAL SERVICE, POLICE, AND MILITARY CLASS.

The total number of males engaged in occupations included in this class, in the registration states, was 149,164, or 2.7 per cent of the total males having gainful occupations. The number of deaths in this class during the census year was 1,931, or 2.3 per cent of the whole number of deaths of the occupied males in this area, and the death rate was 12.9 per 1,000. In 1890 the death rate in this class was 15.4.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males in this class at all ages and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	149,164	26,896	79,127	37,015	5,949
Per cent at each age .....		17.7	58.0	24.8	4.0
Deaths .....	1,931	156	649	735	381
Per cent at each age .....		2.1	33.6	38.1	19.7
Death rate .....	12.9	5.9	8.2	19.9	64.0
Average rate in all classes ...	15.0	5.1	8.8	19.9	98.4

This table shows that the death rate in this class (12.9) was less than the average in all classes (15), and that the rate was lower at 25 to 44 years (8.2) than the average rate at this age (8.8), also at 65 years and over, in which age group the rate in this class (64) was much less than the average rate (98.4). At 15 to 24 years, the death rate in this class (5.9) was slightly higher than the average rate (5.1), and at 45 to 64 years it was exactly the same as the average rate in all classes (19.9).

## OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

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The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of males in this class during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	13	8.7
Typhoid fever.....	57	38.2
Rheumatism.....	10	6.7
Consumption.....	380	254.8
Diabetes.....	13	8.7
Diseases of nervous system.....	216	144.8
Heart disease.....	188	126.0
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	26	17.4
Pneumonia.....	221	148.2
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	47	31.5
Diseases of liver.....	42	28.2
Other diseases, digestive system.....	72	48.3
Diseases of urinary system.....	217	145.5
Diseases of bones and joints.....	4	2.7
Suicide.....	41	27.5
Other accidents and injuries.....	125	83.8
Cancer.....	64	42.9

The death rates in this class from consumption (254.8), typhoid fever (38.2), malarial fever (8.7), diseases of the urinary system (145.5), and suicide (27.5) were higher than the average rates from these diseases in all classes, but the rates due to all other specified causes were lower than the average rates.

The following table shows the comparative death rates of males in each occupation in this class, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

DEATH RATES IN EACH OCCUPATION, BY AGES.

OCCUPATION.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Personal service, police, and military.....	12.9	5.9	8.2	19.9	64.0
Barbers and hairdressers.....	10.4	5.7	8.7	19.5	90.9
Janitors and sextons.....	16.6	2.8	9.1	20.3	43.9
Policemen, watchmen, and detectives.....	15.4	2.0	7.2	19.4	65.6
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States).....	12.1	6.5	9.5	32.2	198.6
Others of this class.....	10.9	7.3	8.0	18.3	68.8

This table shows that of the individual occupations included in this class, the death rates were above the average for the class (12.9) among janitors and sextons (16.6) and policemen, watchmen, and detectives (15.4). The lowest rate in this class was that of barbers and hairdressers (10.4).

## BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.

The number of barbers and hairdressers reported in the registration states was 40,007, and the number of deaths of barbers and hairdressers during the census

year was 416, the death rate per 1,000 being 10.4. In 1890 the rate was 12.5.

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

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	40,007	10,103	28,390	5,687	462
Per cent at each age.....		25.3	58.5	14.2	1.2
Deaths.....	416	58	203	111	42
Per cent at each age.....		13.9	48.8	26.7	10.1
Death rate.....	10.4	5.7	8.7	19.5	90.9
Average rate in this class....	12.9	5.9	8.2	19.9	64.0

This table shows that the death rate of barbers and hairdressers in the registration states (10.4) was lower than the average rate in this class (12.9). Over 80 per cent of the barbers and hairdressers in this area were under 45 years of age, 58.5 per cent being between 25 and 45 years. The highest number of deaths occurred in this age group, and the death rate (8.7) was slightly higher than the average rate in this class (8.2). At 15 to 24 years, and at 45 to 64 years, the death rates of barbers and hairdressers were lower than the average rates in this class, but at 65 years of age and over, the rate was considerably higher than the average.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of barbers and hairdressers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	1	2.5
Typhoid fever.....	16	40.0
Rheumatism.....	1	2.5
Consumption.....	184	334.9
Diabetes.....	2	5.0
Diseases of nervous system.....	30	75.0
Heart disease.....	41	102.5
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	7	17.5
Pneumonia.....	81	77.5
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	12	30.0
Diseases of liver.....	18	32.5
Other diseases, digestive system.....	16	40.0
Diseases of urinary system.....	36	90.0
Diseases of bones and joints.....	1	2.5
Suicide.....	12	30.0
Other accidents and injuries.....	13	45.0
Cancer.....	11	27.5

The highest death rate among barbers and hairdressers was due to consumption (334.9) and this was very much higher than the average rate from this disease in this class (254.8). The rates from typhoid fever, dis-



eases of the circulatory system other than heart disease, diseases of the liver, and suicide, were all higher than the average rates in this class, but the rates due to the other specified causes were generally much lower than the average.

#### JANITORS AND SEXTONS.

The number of janitors and sextons reported in the registration states was 19,493, and the number of deaths of janitors and sextons during the census year was 324, the death rate per 1,000 being 16.6. In 1890 the rate was 17.2.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of janitors and sextons at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	19,493	1,480	8,170	7,885	1,957
Per cent at each age .....		7.3	41.9	40.5	10.0
Deaths .....	324	4	74	160	86
Per cent at each age .....		1.2	22.8	49.4	26.5
Death rate.....	16.6	2.8	9.1	20.3	48.9
Average rate in this class...	12.9	5.9	8.2	19.9	64.0

This table shows that the death rate of janitors and sextons in the registration states (16.6) was considerably higher than the average rate in this class (12.9), and that the rates were higher in the age groups 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 years, which included over 80 per cent of the janitors and sextons reported. At 15 to 24 years of age and at 65 years and over the death rates of janitors and sextons were lower than the average rates in this class.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of janitors and sextons during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	1	5.1
Typhoid fever.....	5	25.7
Rheumatism .....		
Consumption .....	49	251.4
Diabetes.....		
Diseases of nervous system .....	37	189.8
Heart disease.....	30	153.9
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	5	25.7
Pneumonia.....	62	318.1
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	8	41.0
Diseases of liver .....	2	10.3
Other diseases, digestive system.....	16	82.1
Diseases of urinary system .....	47	241.1
Diseases of bones and joints.....		
Suicide .....	8	41.0
Other accidents and injuries.....	13	66.7
Cancer .....	13	66.7

The death rate of janitors and sextons from pneumonia (318.1) was excessively high, being more than twice the average rate in this class (148.2). The rate from diseases of the urinary organs (241.1) was also very much higher than the average rate in this class (145.5). The rate from consumption (251.4) was slightly lower than the average rate in this class (254.8).

#### POLICEMEN, WATCHMEN, AND DETECTIVES.

The number of policemen, watchmen, and detectives reported in the registration states was 43,145, and the number of deaths during the census year was 665, the death rate being 15.4 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 16.2.

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

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	43,145	1,534	22,160	16,665	2,715
Per cent at each age.....		3.6	51.4	38.6	6.3
Deaths.....	665	3	160	323	178
Per cent at each age.....		0.5	24.1	48.6	26.8
Death rate.....	15.4	2.0	7.2	19.4	65.6
Average rate in this class....	12.9	5.9	8.2	19.9	64.0

This table shows that the death rate of policemen, watchmen, and detectives was higher than the average rate in this class (12.9), but that the rates were lower in each of the age groups up to 65 years. At 65 years and over, the death rate of policemen, watchmen, and detectives (65.6) was slightly higher than the average rate in this class (64). The greatest number of deaths of policemen, watchmen, and detectives occurred between the ages of 45 and 65 years, and in this age group the rate (19.4) was about the same as the average rate in this class (19.9).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of policemen, watchmen, and detectives during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	2	4.6
Typhoid fever.....	9	20.9
Rheumatism .....	6	13.9
Consumption .....	59	136.7
Diabetes.....	4	9.3
Diseases of nervous system.....	105	243.4
Heart disease.....	77	178.5
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	10	23.2
Pneumonia.....	75	173.8
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	17	39.4

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## DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Diseases of liver .....	17	39.4
Other diseases, digestive system .....	28	53.3
Diseases of urinary system .....	94	217.9
Diseases of bones and joints .....		
Suicide .....	13	30.1
Other accidents and injuries .....	60	139.1
Cancer .....	26	60.3

The highest death rates of policemen, watchmen, and detectives were due to diseases of the nervous system (243.4), diseases of the urinary system (217.9), heart disease (178.5), and pneumonia (173.8), and the rates from these diseases were all much higher than the average rates in this class. The rate from accidents and injuries other than suicide (139.1) was very much higher than the average rate (83.8) and the rates from suicide, cancer, rheumatism, diseases of the liver, and other diseases of the digestive system were also higher than the average rates in this class, but the rate due to consumption (136.7) was very much lower than the average rate in this class (254.8).

## SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES (UNITED STATES SERVICE).

The number of soldiers, sailors, and marines reported in the registration states was 14,851; the number of deaths of soldiers, sailors, and marines during the census year was 180; and the death rate was 12.1 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: At 15 to 24 years, 6.5; at 25 to 44 years, 9.5; at 45 to 64 years, 32.2; and at 65 years and over, 198.6.

The death rates of soldiers, sailors, and marines per 100,000 of population were above the average for the class, from accidents and injuries exclusive of suicide (141.4) and typhoid fever (80.8). The death rates from other causes were generally below the class average.

## LABORING AND SERVANT CLASS.

The total number of males engaged in occupations included in this class in the registration states was 800,983, or 14.4 per cent of the total males having gainful occupations. The number of deaths in this class during the census year was 16,158, or 19.3 per cent of the whole number of deaths of occupied males in this area, and the death rate was 20.2 per 1,000. In 1890 the death rate in this class was 22.6.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males in this class at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages

during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

## POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	800,983	207,579	386,253	164,833	30,101
Per cent at each age .....	25.9	48.2	20.6	3.8	
Deaths .....	16,158	1,606	5,382	5,253	3,812
Per cent at each age .....	9.9	33.3	32.5	23.6	
Death rate .....	20.2	7.7	13.9	31.9	126.6
Average rate in all classes ..	15.0	5.1	8.8	19.9	98.4

The preceding table shows that about 75 per cent of the population in the laboring and servant class were under 45 years of age. The death rate of this class (20.2) was much higher than the average rate of all classes (15), and the rates were higher in each age group than the average rates at the same ages in all classes.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of males in this class during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

## DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....	43	5.4
Typhoid fever .....	409	51.1
Rheumatism .....	53	6.6
Consumption .....	3,018	376.8
Diabetes .....	63	7.9
Diseases of nervous system .....	1,601	199.9
Heart disease .....	1,642	192.5
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	128	16.0
Pneumonia .....	1,996	249.2
Other diseases, respiratory system .....	513	64.0
Diseases of liver .....	256	32.0
Other diseases, digestive system .....	626	78.2
Diseases of urinary system .....	1,340	167.3
Diseases of bones and joints .....	48	6.0
Suicide .....	165	20.6
Other accidents and injuries .....	1,764	220.2
Cancer .....	533	66.5

In comparison with the average death rates from the specified causes, the death rates of laborers and servants from consumption (376.8) was very much higher than the average rate (236.7), and the rate from pneumonia (249.2) was also much higher than the average rate from this disease (154.1). The only diseases in which the death rates of this class were lower than the average rate were rheumatism, diabetes, and diseases of the circulatory system other than heart disease.

The following table shows the comparative death rates of males in each occupation in this class, at all

ages, and in each of four age groups, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

DEATH RATES IN EACH OCCUPATION, BY AGES.

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Laboring and servant.....	20.2	7.7	13.9	31.9	126.6
Laborers (not agricultural).....	20.7	8.0	14.0	31.6	127.3
Servants.....	15.5	6.0	13.5	36.0	110.7

The preceding table shows that the death rates of laborers were higher than those of servants at each age, except at 45 to 64 years, in which group the death rate of servants (36) was considerably higher than that of laborers (31.6).

## LABORERS.

This title includes all persons reported as laborers, excepting agricultural laborers.

The number of laborers reported in the registration states was 719,647, and the number of deaths of laborers during the census year was 14,895, the death rate per 1,000 being 20.7. In 1890 the rate was 25.3.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of laborers (not agricultural) at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	719,647	184,404	341,503	154,081	28,963
Per cent at each age.....		25.6	47.5	21.4	4.0
Deaths.....	14,895	1,467	4,776	4,866	3,686
Per cent at each age.....		9.8	32.1	32.7	24.7
Death rate.....	20.7	8.0	14.0	31.6	127.3
Average rate in this class....	20.2	7.7	13.9	31.9	126.6

This table shows that the death rates of laborers (not agricultural) in the aggregate and at each age were higher than the rates for the laboring and servant class, but the average rates for this class are determined largely by the deaths of the laborers themselves, as they represent the great majority in this class. In comparison with the total death rate of males in all occupations, it will be seen that the death rate of laborers (20.7) was much higher than the average death rate of all occupied males (15). At 15 to 24 years the death rate of laborers (8) was 2.9 per 1,000 higher than the average rate of all males at these ages (5.1); at 25 to 44 years, the average death rate of all occupied males was 8.8, and that of laborers was 14. At 45 to 64 years, the average death rate of all occupied males was 19.9, and that of laborers was 31.6; and at 65 years of age

and over, the death rate of all occupied males was 98.4, and that of laborers was 127.3.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of laborers (not agricultural) during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	39	5.4
Typhoid fever.....	373	51.8
Rheumatism.....	50	6.9
Consumption.....	2,668	370.7
Diabetes.....	57	7.9
Diseases of nervous system.....	1,507	209.4
Heart disease.....	1,423	197.7
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	115	16.0
Pneumonia.....	1,840	255.7
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	488	67.8
Diseases of liver.....	235	32.7
Other diseases, digestive system.....	576	80.0
Diseases of urinary system.....	1,201	166.9
Diseases of bones and joints.....	45	6.3
Suicide.....	163	21.3
Other accidents and injuries.....	1,692	235.1
Cancer.....	497	69.1

The death rates of laborers were higher than those of all occupied males from each of the causes specified in the preceding table, except rheumatism, diabetes, and diseases of the circulatory system other than heart disease. The death rate of laborers from consumption (370.7) was excessively high, the average rate from this disease in all occupied males being 236.7. The rate from pneumonia (255.7) was also very much higher than the average rate from this disease in all occupied males (154.1), and the rate from accidents and injuries other than suicide (235.1) was more than twice the average rate from these causes in all occupied males (113.2).

## SERVANTS.

The number of servants reported in the registration states was 81,336, and the number of deaths of servants during the census year was 1,263, the death rate being 15.5 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 12.6.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of servants, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	81,336	23,175	44,745	10,752	1,138
Per cent at each age.....		28.5	55.0	13.2	1.4
Deaths.....	1,263	139	606	387	126
Per cent at each age.....		11.0	48.0	30.6	10.0
Death rate.....	15.5	6.0	13.5	36.0	110.7
Average rate in this class....	20.2	7.7	13.9	31.9	126.6

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This table shows that the death rate of servants (15.5) was less than the death rate of laborers (20.7), but was slightly higher than the average death rate in all occupied males (15). Over 80 per cent of the male servants reported in the registration states were under 45 years of age. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the age group 25 to 44 years, and in this age group the death rate of servants (13.5) was nearly as high as that of laborers (14) and was very much higher than the average rate of all occupied males at these ages (8.8).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of servants during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	4	4.9
Typhoid fever.....	36	44.3
Rheumatism.....	3	3.7
Consumption.....	350	430.3
Diabetes.....	6	7.4
Diseases of nervous system.....	94	115.6
Heart disease.....	119	146.3
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	13	16.0
Pneumonia.....	156	191.8
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	25	30.7
Diseases of liver.....	21	25.8
Other diseases, digestive system.....	50	61.5
Diseases of urinary system.....	139	170.9
Diseases of bones and joints.....	3	3.7
Suicide.....	12	14.8
Other accidents and injuries.....	72	88.5
Cancer.....	36	44.3

The high death rates of servants, as compared with the average rates for all occupied males, was largely due to the excessive death rates from consumption, pneumonia, and diseases of the urinary organs. The death rate of servants from consumption (430.3) was nearly twice the average rate from this disease in all occupied males (236.7). The rates from diseases of the nervous system (115.6) and heart disease (146.3) were very much below the average rates from these diseases in all occupied males.

## MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY CLASS.

The total number of males engaged in occupations included in this class in the registration states was 1,796,928, or 32.2 per cent of the total males having gainful occupations. The number of deaths in this class during the census year was 24,769, or 29.6 per cent of the whole number of deaths of occupied males in this area, and the death rate was 13.8 per 1,000. In 1890 the death rate in this class was 13.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males in this class at all ages, and in each

of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	1,796,928	407,398	899,543	398,684	69,608
Per cent at each age.....		22.7	50.1	22.2	3.9
Deaths.....	24,769	1,805	7,514	8,039	7,339
Per cent at each age.....		7.3	30.3	32.5	29.6
Death rate.....	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4
Average rate in all classes.....	15.0	5.1	8.8	19.9	98.4

This table shows that the death rate of males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits (13.8) was less than the average rate of males in all classes of occupations (15), and that the rates were lower in each age group up to 45 years. Above the age of 45 years the rates in this class were higher than the average rates of all classes.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of males in this class during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	84	4.7
Typhoid fever.....	529	29.4
Rheumatism.....	128	6.8
Consumption.....	4,710	262.1
Diabetes.....	202	11.2
Diseases of nervous system.....	3,102	172.6
Heart disease.....	2,696	150.0
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	295	16.4
Pneumonia.....	2,496	138.9
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	760	42.3
Diseases of liver.....	479	26.7
Other diseases, digestive system.....	877	48.8
Diseases of urinary system.....	2,419	134.6
Diseases of bones and joints.....	57	3.2
Suicide.....	366	20.4
Other accidents and injuries.....	1,589	88.4
Cancer.....	957	53.3

The death rate from consumption in this class (262.1) was higher than the average rate from this disease in all classes (236.7), but the rates from all other causes, except suicide, were less than the average rates, being comparatively low from diseases of the nervous system, heart disease, pneumonia, and diseases of the urinary system. The rate from suicide (20.4) was about the same as the average rate from this cause in all classes (20.2).

The following table shows the comparative death rates of males in each occupation in this class, at all ages, and

in each of four age groups, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

DEATH RATES IN EACH OCCUPATION, BY AGES.

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Manufacturing and mechanical industry.....	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4
Bakers and confectioners.....	12.3	4.5	7.9	23.4	105.8
Blacksmiths.....	18.3	3.8	7.6	20.0	134.3
Boot and shoe makers.....	9.4	2.7	3.4	11.2	77.9
Brewers, distillers, and rectifiers.....	19.7	1.8	12.2	32.4	138.9
Butchers.....	16.1	5.5	10.4	29.5	133.6
Cabinetmakers and upholsterers.....	18.0	4.6	10.5	19.8	109.6
Carpenters and joiners.....	17.2	4.2	6.8	16.4	98.9
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers.....	18.7	5.9	14.6	31.0	120.6
Compositors, printers, and pressmen.....	12.1	5.0	12.3	20.0	108.8
Coopers.....	23.8	3.2	9.6	23.9	152.1
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).....	15.7	6.4	10.2	23.1	107.2
Glass blowers and glass workers.....	10.8	4.6	10.9	21.8	82.3
Hat and cap makers.....	17.9	5.4	13.1	32.9	173.1
Iron and steel workers.....	10.7	3.2	7.8	22.0	100.4
Leathermakers.....	12.3	3.5	7.8	19.7	94.2
Leather workers.....	17.5	3.4	7.5	23.7	94.6
Machinists.....	10.5	3.9	6.6	20.3	92.1
Marble and stone cutters.....	14.9	3.4	9.3	24.7	122.9
Masons (brick and stone).....	19.9	5.3	9.1	21.8	112.0
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	8.8	4.1	7.6	18.2	119.9
Millers (flour and grist).....	26.6	5.8	10.5	15.6	164.9
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	16.2	5.3	11.3	24.3	97.8
Plasterers and whitewashers.....	17.0	7.8	10.7	23.5	88.4
Plumbers, and gas and steam fitters.....	9.1	4.6	10.4	16.6	84.6
Tailors.....	11.8	2.6	5.6	19.9	113.6
Tinners and tinware makers.....	14.5	5.0	9.6	22.5	112.0
Others of this class.....	13.9	5.1	8.4	20.3	108.0

Considering the individual occupations included in this class, the preceding table shows that the highest death rates occurred among millers (26.6), coopers (23.8), and brick and stone masons (19.9); and the lowest rates among boot and shoe makers (9.4), plumbers, and gas and steam fitters (9.1), and mill and factory operatives (8.8).

The variations in the death rates at the different ages are largely due to differences in the ages of the population employed in the respective occupations, and the percentage of population at each age, as shown in the small tables given for the individual occupations following, and the differences should be taken into consideration in comparing the rates in this class.

## BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

The number of bakers and confectioners reported in the registration states was 39,181, and the number of deaths of bakers and confectioners during the census year was 483, the death rate being 12.3 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 14.6.

The following table shows, for the registration states,

the number of bakers and confectioners at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	39,181	9,200	21,566	7,106	992
Per cent at each age.....		23.5	55.0	18.1	2.5
Deaths.....	483	41	170	166	105
Per cent at each age.....		8.5	35.2	34.4	21.7
Death rate.....	12.3	4.5	7.9	23.4	105.8
Average rate in this class.....	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of bakers and confectioners (12.3) was lower than the average rate in this class (13.8). More than 75 per cent of the bakers and confectioners reported in the registration states were under 45 years of age, and in the age group 25 to 44 years the death rate of bakers and confectioners was lower than the average rate, but in the other age groups the rates were slightly higher than the average rates in this class.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of bakers and confectioners during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....		
Typhoid fever.....	11	35.7
Rheumatism.....	1	2.6
Consumption.....	98	250.1
Diabetes.....	5	12.8
Diseases of nervous system.....	63	160.8
Heart disease.....	40	102.1
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	4	10.2
Pneumonia.....	46	117.4
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	15	38.3
Diseases of liver.....	18	45.9
Other diseases, digestive system.....	23	58.7
Diseases of urinary system.....	57	145.5
Diseases of bones and joints.....	3	7.7
Suicide.....	6	15.3
Other accidents and injuries.....	24	61.3
Cancer.....	20	51.0

The highest death rates of bakers and confectioners were due to consumption (250.1), diseases of the urinary organs (145.5), diseases of the nervous system (160.8), and pneumonia (117.4), but the rates due to all of these diseases except diseases of the urinary organs were lower than the average rates in this class. The rates from diseases of the liver (45.9) and other diseases of the digestive system (58.7) were much higher than the average rates from these diseases in this class.

## BLACKSMITHS.

This title includes blacksmiths and horseshoers and their apprentices and helpers. The number of blacksmiths reported in the registration states was 56,840, and the number of deaths of blacksmiths during the census year was 1,041, the death rate being 18.3 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 15.6.

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

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	56,840	8,207	28,677	16,338	3,424
Per cent at each age .....		14.4	50.5	28.7	6.0
Deaths .....	1,041	31	219	327	460
Per cent at each age .....		3.0	21.0	31.4	44.2
Death rate .....	18.3	3.8	7.6	20.0	134.3
Average rate in this class....	18.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of blacksmiths (18.3) was much higher than the average death rate of males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries (13.8). About 50 per cent of the blacksmiths reported in the registration states were between 25 and 45 years of age, and in this age group the death rate of blacksmiths (7.6) was less than the average rate in this class. It was also less at 15 to 24 years, and at 45 to 64 years, but at 65 years of age and over, in which group the highest number of deaths occurred, the death rate of blacksmiths (134.3) was much higher than the average rate in this class (105.4).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of blacksmiths during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population.

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	2	8.5
Typhoid fever.....	24	42.2
Rheumatism.....	5	8.8
Consumption.....	121	212.9
Diabetes.....	7	12.3
Diseases of nervous system.....	170	299.1
Heart disease.....	108	190.0
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	14	24.6
Pneumonia.....	96	168.9
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	38	58.1
Diseases of liver.....	21	36.9
Other diseases, digestive system.....	36	63.3
Diseases of urinary system.....	108	190.0
Diseases of bones and joints.....	1	1.8
Suicide.....	19	33.4
Other accidents and injuries.....	57	100.3
Cancer.....	61	107.3

The death rate of blacksmiths from the causes specified in the preceding table were all higher than the average rates in this class except those from malarial fever, diseases of the bones and joints, and consumption. The death rate of blacksmiths from suicide (33.4) was much higher than the average rate in this class (20.4), and that from other accidents and injuries (100.3) was also higher than the average rate (88.4). The rate from cancer (107.3) was excessively high, being more than twice the average rate in this class (53.3).

## BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

The number of boot and shoe makers reported in the registration states was 96,662, and the number of deaths of boot and shoe makers during the census year was 909, the death rate being 9.4 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 15.3.

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

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	96,662	22,650	45,140	22,101	5,740
Per cent at each age .....		23.4	46.7	22.9	5.9
Deaths .....	909	62	163	247	447
Per cent at each age .....		6.8	16.8	27.2	49.2
Death rate .....	9.4	2.7	3.4	11.2	77.9
Average rate in this class....	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of boot and shoe makers (9.4) was much less than the average rate in this class (13.8), and was lower than the average rate in each age group. About one-half of the deaths occurred in the age group 65 years of age and over, or in less than 6 per cent of the population engaged in this occupation. At this age the death rate (77.9) was considerably lower than the average rate in this class (105.4).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of boot and shoe makers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	6	6.2
Typhoid fever.....	9	9.3
Rheumatism.....	7	7.2
Consumption.....	131	135.5
Diabetes.....	6	6.2
Diseases of nervous system.....	145	150.0
Heart disease.....	141	145.9
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	7	7.2
Pneumonia.....	92	95.2
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	24	24.8
Diseases of liver.....	14	14.5
Other diseases, digestive system.....	28	29.0

## VITAL STATISTICS.

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Diseases of urinary system .....	76	78.6
Diseases of bones and joints .....	1	1.0
Suicide .....	11	11.4
Other accidents and injuries .....	32	33.1
Cancer .....	33	34.1

The highest death rate among boot and shoe makers occurred from diseases of the nervous system (150), but this rate was much lower than the average rate from these diseases in this class (172.6). The rate from heart disease and dropsy (145.9) was a little lower than the average rate in this class (150), but for all other specified causes, excepting rheumatism and malarial fever, the death rates of boot and shoe makers were much below the average rates.

## BREWERS, DISTILLERS, AND RECTIFIERS.

The number of brewers, distillers, and rectifiers reported in the registration states was 5,840. The number of deaths of brewers, distillers, and rectifiers during the census year was 115, and the death rate was 19.7 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: At 15 to 24 years, 1.8; at 25 to 44 years, 12.2; at 45 to 64 years, 32.4; and at 65 years and over, 138.9.

The death rates of brewers, distillers, and rectifiers per 100,000 of population were generally above the average of the class engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the highest being from diseases of the nervous system (brewers, distillers, and rectifiers 274; class average 172.6), diseases of the urinary organs (brewers, distillers, and rectifiers 256.8; class average 134.6), and heart disease (brewers, distillers, and rectifiers 222.6; class average 150). The rate from consumption (brewers, distillers, and rectifiers 256.8; class average 262.1) was slightly below the average for the class.

## BUTCHERS.

The number of butchers reported in the registration states was 38,228, and the number of deaths of butchers during the census year was 614, the death rate being 16.1 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 14.9.

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

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	38,228	8,400	21,251	7,332	978
Per cent at each age .....		22.0	55.6	19.2	2.5
Deaths .....	614	46	222	216	130
Per cent at each age .....		7.5	36.2	35.2	21.2
Death rate .....	16.1	5.5	10.4	29.5	133.6
Average rate in this class ...	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of butchers (16.1) was higher than the average rate in this class (13.8), and that the rates were higher in each age group. Over 70 per cent of the butchers in the registration states were under 45 years of age, and the greatest number of deaths of butchers occurred in the age group 25 to 44 years, in which the death rate of butchers was 10.4, and the average rate for the class was 8.4.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of butchers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....	1	2.6
Typhoid fever .....	16	41.9
Rheumatism .....	6	15.7
Consumption .....	110	287.7
Diabetes .....	3	7.8
Diseases of nervous system .....	88	230.2
Heart disease .....	68	177.9
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	5	13.1
Pneumonia .....	66	172.6
Other diseases, respiratory system .....	15	39.2
Diseases of liver .....	19	49.7
Other diseases, digestive system .....	36	94.2
Diseases of urinary system .....	52	136.0
Diseases of bones and joints .....	3	7.8
Suicide .....	8	20.9
Other accidents and injuries .....	31	81.1
Cancer .....	17	44.5

The highest death rates of butchers occurred from consumption (287.7), diseases of the nervous system (230.2), heart disease (177.9), pneumonia (172.6), and diseases of the urinary system (136), and in all of these the death rates were higher than the average rates in this class. The rates from malarial fever, diabetes, diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia, accidents and injuries other than suicide, and cancer were all lower than the average rates in this class.

## CABINETMAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

The number of cabinetmakers and upholsterers reported in the registration states was 24,787, and the number of deaths of cabinetmakers and upholsterers during the census year was 446, the death rate being 18 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 15.3.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of cabinetmakers and upholsterers at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	24,787	4,135	12,239	6,825	1,496
Per cent at each age .....		16.7	49.4	27.5	6.0
Deaths .....	446	19	128	185	164
Per cent at each age .....		4.3	28.7	30.3	36.8
Death rate .....	18.0	4.6	10.5	19.8	109.6
Average rate in this class .....	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4



## OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

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This table shows that the death rate of cabinetmakers and upholsterers (18) was much higher than the average rate in this class (13.8), and that it was higher in each age group except at 45 to 64 years of age, in which the death rate of cabinetmakers and upholsterers (19.8) was less than the average rate in this class (20.2). The greatest number of deaths of cabinetmakers and upholsterers occurred in the age group 65 years and over, and in this group the death rate (109.6) was but slightly higher than the average rate in this class (105.4).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of cabinetmakers and upholsterers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....	2	8.1
Typhoid fever .....	14	56.5
Rheumatism .....	2	8.1
Consumption .....	89	359.1
Diabetes .....	5	20.2
Diseases of nervous system .....	55	221.9
Heart disease .....	40	161.4
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	5	20.2
Pneumonia .....	43	173.6
Other diseases, respiratory system .....	20	80.7
Diseases of liver .....	9	36.3
Other diseases, digestive system .....	18	72.6
Diseases of urinary system .....	39	157.3
Diseases of bones and joints .....		
Suicide .....	10	40.3
Other accidents and injuries .....	16	64.5
Cancer .....	18	72.6

The death rate of cabinetmakers and upholsterers from consumption (359.1) was excessively high, the average rate from this disease in this class being 262.1. The rate from suicide (40.3) was nearly twice the average rate in this class (20.4), and that from cancer (72.6) was very much higher than the average rate (53.3). The death rates of cabinetmakers and upholsterers were higher from all of the causes specified except accidents and injuries other than suicide.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

The number of carpenters and joiners reported in the registration states was 180,110, and the number of deaths of carpenters and joiners during the census year was 3,090, the death rate being 17.2 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 13.8.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of carpenters and joiners, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both

population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	180,110	17,249	86,439	61,691	14,280
Per cent at each age .....		9.6	48.0	34.3	7.9
Deaths .....	3,090	72	592	1,011	1,412
Per cent at each age .....		2.3	19.2	32.7	45.7
Death rate .....	17.2	4.2	6.8	16.4	98.9
Average rate in this class .....	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of carpenters and joiners (17.2) was higher than the average rate in this class (13.8). The greatest number of deaths of carpenters and joiners occurred in the age group 65 years and over, and in this age group the death rate of carpenters and joiners (98.9) was slightly less than the average rate at this age (105.4). The rates were lower than the average rates for all of the age groups specified, but were somewhat higher than the average for those under 15 years and those of unknown age, which are not shown in the table.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of carpenters and joiners during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....	14	7.8
Typhoid fever .....	43	23.9
Rheumatism .....	10	5.6
Consumption .....	416	231.0
Diabetes .....	15	8.3
Diseases of nervous system .....	442	245.4
Heart disease .....	403	223.8
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	49	27.2
Pneumonia .....	263	146.0
Other diseases, respiratory system .....	82	46.5
Diseases of liver .....	47	26.1
Other diseases, digestive system .....	98	54.4
Diseases of urinary system .....	313	173.8
Diseases of bones and joints .....	11	6.1
Suicide .....	36	20.0
Other accidents and injuries .....	213	118.3
Cancer .....	140	77.7

The death rate of carpenters and joiners from consumption (231) was less than the average rate in this class (262.1), but the rates from diseases of the nervous system (245.4), heart disease (223.8), and diseases of the urinary organs were much higher than the average rates from these diseases, and the rate from accidents and injuries other than suicide (118.3) was also very much

higher than the average rate from these causes (88.4). The rates from typhoid fever, rheumatism, diabetes, diseases of the liver, and suicide were less than the average rates from these causes in this class.

#### CIGARMAKERS AND TOBACCO WORKERS.

The number of cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported in the registration states was 25,581, and the number of deaths of cigarmakers and tobacco workers during the census year was 479, the death rate being 18.7 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 16.3.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of cigarmakers and tobacco workers at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	25,581	5,810	13,226	5,554	655
Per cent at each age .....		22.7	51.7	21.7	2.6
Deaths .....	479	84	193	172	79
Per cent at each age .....		7.1	40.3	35.9	16.5
Death rate .....	18.7	5.9	14.6	31.0	120.6
Average rate in this class .....	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of cigarmakers and tobacco workers (18.7) was much higher than the average rate in this class (13.8). Over 70 per cent of the cigarmakers and tobacco workers in the registration states were under 45 years of age. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the age group 25 to 44 years, and in this age group the death rate of cigarmakers and tobacco workers (14.6) was nearly twice the average rate in this class (8.4).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of cigarmakers and tobacco workers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....		
Typhoid fever .....	9	35.2
Rheumatism .....	4	15.6
Consumption .....	122	476.9
Diabetes .....	4	15.6
Diseases of nervous system .....	46	179.8
Heart disease .....	45	175.9
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	7	27.4
Pneumonia .....	55	215.0
Other diseases, respiratory system .....	25	97.7
Diseases of liver .....	13	50.8
Other diseases, digestive system .....	12	46.9
Diseases of urinary system .....	43	168.1
Diseases of bones and joints .....	3	11.7
Suicide .....	17	66.5
Other accidents and injuries .....	18	70.4
Cancer .....	19	74.8

The death rates of cigar makers and tobacco workers were higher from all of the specified causes except diseases of the digestive system other than diseases of the liver, and accidents and injuries other than suicide. The rate from suicide (66.5) was more than three times the average rate in this class (20.4), and the rate from cancer (74.8) was also much higher than the average rate in this class (53.3). The rate from consumption (476.9) was excessively high, the average rate in this class being 262.1.

#### COMPOSITORS, PRINTERS, AND PRESSMEN.

The number of compositors, printers, and pressmen reported in the registration states was 54,374, and the number of deaths of compositors, printers, and pressmen during the census year was 658, the death rate being 12.1 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 11.1.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of compositors, printers, and pressmen at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	54,374	18,632	27,102	7,098	818
Per cent at each age .....		34.3	49.8	13.1	1.5
Deaths .....	658	94	333	142	89
Per cent at each age .....		14.3	50.6	21.6	13.5
Death rate .....	12.1	5.0	12.3	20.0	105.8
Average rate in this class .....	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of compositors, printers, and pressmen (12.1) was less than the average rate in this class (13.8). About 75 per cent of the compositors, printers, and pressmen in the registration states were under 45 years of age. Below this age the rates were higher than the average rates in this class. At 45 to 64 years, the rate was slightly lower than the average rate, but at 65 years of age and over it was slightly higher than the average.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of compositors, printers, and pressmen during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....	2	3.7
Typhoid fever .....	13	23.9
Rheumatism .....	5	9.2
Consumption .....	237	435.9
Diabetes .....	2	3.7
Diseases of nervous system .....	71	130.6
Heart disease .....	51	93.8
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	10	18.4

## OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

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DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Pneumonia.....	63	115.9
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	21	38.6
Diseases of liver.....	12	22.1
Other diseases, digestive system.....	23	42.3
Diseases of urinary system.....	51	93.8
Diseases of bones and joints.....	2	3.7
Suicide.....	10	18.4
Other accidents and injuries.....	27	49.7
Cancer.....	12	22.1

The death rates of compositors, printers, and pressmen were less than the average rates in this class from all of the specified causes except rheumatism, consumption, and diseases of the bones and joints. The gross death rate of males in these occupations is raised materially by the excessive death rate from consumption (435.9), which is very much higher than the average rate in this class (262.1), and nearly twice the average death rate from this disease of males in all occupations (236.7).

## COOPERS.

The number of coopers reported in the registration states was 11,020, the number of deaths of coopers for the same area during the census year being 262, and the death rate 23.8 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population, by age groups, were as follows: at 15 to 24 years, 3.2; at 25 to 44 years, 9.6; at 45 to 64 years, 23.9; and at 65 years and over 152.1.

The death rates of coopers were generally above the average of the manufacturing and mechanical industry class, the highest being from diseases of the urinary organs (coopers 308.5; class average 134.6), consumption (coopers 299.5; class average 262.1), and diseases of the nervous system (coopers 290.4; class average 172.6).

## ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN (NOT LOCOMOTIVE).

The number of engineers and firemen (not locomotive) reported in the registration states was 71,388, and the number of deaths of engineers and firemen (not locomotive) during the census year was 1,119, the death rate being 15.7 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 13.6.

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

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	71,388	8,025	42,047	18,675	1,865
Per cent at each age.....		11.2	59.7	26.2	2.6
Deaths.....	1,119	51	434	431	200
Per cent at each age.....		4.6	38.8	38.5	17.9
Death rate.....	15.7	6.4	10.2	23.1	107.2
Average rate in this class...	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of engineers and firemen (not including locomotive engineers and firemen) was 15.7, which was slightly higher than the average rate in this class (13.8). About 60 per cent of the engineers and firemen were between 25 and 45 years of age, and in this age group the death rate was 10.2 per 1,000, and the average rate in this class was 8.4. The death rates of engineers and firemen in the other age groups were proportionately higher than the average rates in this class.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of engineers and firemen (not locomotive) during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	4	5.6
Typhoid fever.....	30	42.0
Rheumatism.....	10	14.0
Consumption.....	164	229.7
Diabetes.....	7	9.8
Diseases of nervous system.....	149	208.7
Heart disease.....	129	180.7
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	12	16.8
Pneumonia.....	127	177.9
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	25	35.0
Diseases of liver.....	20	28.0
Other diseases, digestive system.....	37	51.8
Diseases of urinary system.....	119	166.7
Diseases of bones and joints.....	2	2.8
Suicide.....	13	18.2
Other accidents and injuries.....	131	183.5
Cancer.....	34	47.6

The death rate of engineers and firemen was highest from consumption (229.7), but this rate was lower than the average rate from this disease in this class (262.1). The rates were higher than the average in this class from diseases of the nervous system (208.7), heart disease (180.7), pneumonia (177.9), and diseases of the urinary system (166.7). The rate from accidents and injuries other than suicide (183.5) was more than twice the average rate from these causes in this class.

## GLASS BLOWERS AND GLASS WORKERS.

The number of glass blowers and glass workers reported in the registration states was 10,219, the number of deaths of glass blowers and glass workers in the same area during the census year being 110, and the death rate 10.8 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: at 15 to 24 years, 4.6; at 25 to 44 years, 10.9; at 45 to 64 years, 21.8; and at 65 years and over, 82.3.

The death rates of the glass blowers and glass workers per 100,000 of population were above the average of the manufacturing and mechanical industry class, from consumption and accidents and injuries exclusive of suicide, and were generally below the class average in the other specified causes.

## HAT AND CAP MAKERS.

The number of hat and cap makers reported in the registration states was 12,763, the number of deaths of hat and cap makers in the same area during the census year being 228, and the death rate 17.9 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: at 15 to 24 years, 5.4; at 25 to 44 years, 13.1; at 45 to 64 years, 32.9; and at 65 years and over, 173.1.

The death rates of hat and cap makers were generally above the average of the manufacturing and mechanical industry class, being highest from consumption, heart disease, and pneumonia. The rate from diseases of the nervous system was below the average.

## IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

The number of iron and steel workers reported in the registration states was 69,851, and the number of deaths of iron and steel workers during the census year was 748, the death rate being 10.7 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 9.8.

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

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	69,851	18,158	38,145	11,654	1,835
Per cent at each age.....		26.0	54.6	16.7	1.9
Deaths .....	748	59	206	256	134
Per cent at each age.....		7.9	39.6	34.2	17.9
Death rate.....	10.7	3.2	7.8	22.0	100.4
Average rate in this class....	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of iron and steel workers (10.7) was less than the average rate in this class (13.8), and that the rates were lower at each age except in the age group 45 to 64 years, in which the death rate of iron and steel workers (22) was somewhat higher than the average rate in this class (20.2).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of iron and steel workers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	6	8.6
Typhoid fever.....	29	41.5
Rheumatism .....	2	2.9
Consumption.....	165	236.2

## DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Diabetes.....	2	2.9
Diseases of nervous system.....	64	91.6
Heart disease.....	71	101.6
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	3	4.3
Pneumonia.....	127	181.8
Other diseases, respiratory system .....	30	42.9
Diseases of liver.....	11	15.7
Other diseases, digestive system.....	21	30.1
Diseases of urinary system .....	54	77.3
Diseases of bones and joints.....	2	2.9
Suicide.....	10	14.3
Other accidents and injuries.....	55	78.7
Cancer .....	22	31.5

The highest death rate among iron and steel workers occurred from consumption (236.2), but this was less than the average rate from this disease in this class (262.1). The rates from malarial fever (8.6), typhoid fever (41.5), pneumonia (181.8), and other diseases of the respiratory system (42.9) were higher than the average rates from the same diseases in this class, but the rates from all other causes were lower than the average.

## LEATHER MAKERS.

This title includes leather carriers, dressers, finishers, and tanners.

The number of leather makers reported in the registration states was 16,697, the number of deaths of leather makers in the same area during the census year being 206, and the death rate 12.3 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: at 15 to 24 years, 3.5; at 25 to 44 years, 7.8; at 45 to 64 years, 19.7; and at 65 years and over, 94.2.

The death rate of leather makers was highest from consumption (311.4), which was considerably higher than the average in this class (262.1). In most of the other specified causes the death rates of leather makers were below the class average, the greatest difference being in the rate for diseases of the nervous system (leather makers, 101.8; class average, 172.6).

## LEATHER WORKERS.

This title includes harness and saddle makers and repairers, trunk, valise, leather case and pocketbook makers.

The number of leather workers reported in the registration states was 12,320, the number of deaths of leather workers in the same area during the census year being 216, and the death rate 17.5 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: at 15 to 24 years, 3.4; at 25 to 44 years, 7.5; at 45 to 64 years, 23.7; and at 65 years and over, 94.6.

The death rates of leather workers were above the average of the manufacturing and mechanical industry

class from diseases of the nervous system (leather workers, 267.9; class average, 172.6), diseases of the urinary organs (leather workers, 227.3; class average, 134.6), and heart disease (leather workers, 211; class average, 150), while from consumption (leather workers, 227.3; class average, 262.1), and pneumonia (leather workers, 97.4; class average, 138.9) the rates were below the average for the class.

## MACHINISTS.

The number of machinists reported in the registration states was 116,918, and the number of deaths of machinists during the census year was 1,222, the death rate being 10.5 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 11.4.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of machinists at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	116,918	33,398	58,788	21,278	2,963
Per cent at each age .....		28.6	50.2	18.2	2.5
Deaths .....	1,222	129	386	432	273
Per cent at each age .....		10.6	31.6	35.4	22.3
Death rate .....	10.5	3.9	6.6	20.3	92.1
Average rate in this class ...	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of machinists, in the registration states (10.5), was less than the average rate in this class (13.8), and that the rates were lower than the average in each age group, except between 45 and 65 years. In this age group the death rate of machinists (20.3) was about the same as the average rate in this class. More than 75 per cent of the machinists in the registration states were under 45 years of age.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of machinists during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....	5	4.3
Typhoid fever .....	41	35.1
Rheumatism .....	5	4.3
Consumption .....	229	195.9
Diabetes .....	6	5.1
Diseases of nervous system .....	145	124.0
Heart disease .....	121	103.5
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	12	10.3
Pneumonia .....	129	110.3
Other diseases, respiratory system .....	37	31.6
Diseases of liver .....	21	18.0
Other diseases, digestive system .....	52	44.6
Diseases of urinary system .....	115	98.4
Diseases of bones and joints .....	4	3.4
Suicide .....	17	14.5
Other accidents and injuries .....	33	71.0
Cancer .....	61	52.2

The death rates of machinists from all of the specified causes were lower than the average rates in this class, excepting those from typhoid fever (machinists, 35.1; average, 29.4), and diseases of the bones and joints (machinists, 3.4; average, 3.2). The death rate of machinists from consumption (195.9) was much below the average rate in this class (262.1).

## MARBLE AND STONE CUTTERS.

The number of marble and stone cutters reported in the registration states was 26,272, and the number of deaths of marble and stone cutters during the census year was 392, the death rate being 14.9 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 13.8.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of marble and stone cutters at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	26,272	3,875	15,336	6,271	659
Per cent at each age .....		14.7	58.4	23.9	2.5
Deaths .....	392	13	148	155	81
Per cent at each age .....		3.3	36.5	39.5	20.7
Death rate .....	14.9	3.4	9.3	24.7	122.9
Average rate in this class ...	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of marble and stone cutters (14.9) was higher than the average rate in this class (13.8), and that the rates were higher at each age except in the age group 15 to 24 years. The greatest number of deaths of marble and stone cutters occurred in the age group 45 to 64 years, and in this age group the death rate was 24.7, the average rate for this class being 20.2.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of marble and stone cutters during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....		
Typhoid fever .....	4	15.2
Rheumatism .....	8	11.4
Consumption .....	142	540.5
Diabetes .....		
Diseases of nervous system .....	29	110.4
Heart disease .....	42	159.9
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	1	3.8
Pneumonia .....	36	137.0
Other diseases, respiratory system .....	17	61.7
Diseases of liver .....	5	19.0
Other diseases, digestive system .....	8	30.5
Diseases of urinary system .....	22	83.7
Diseases of bones and joints .....		
Suicide .....	2	7.6
Other accidents and injuries .....	26	99.0
Cancer .....	12	45.7

The death rate of marble and stone cutters is very materially increased by the excessive death rate from consumption (540.5), which was more than twice the average rate in this class (262.1). The rates from heart disease (159.9), and from diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia (64.7) were higher than the average rates in this class, as was also the rate due to accidents and injuries other than suicide (99). For all other specified causes the death rates of marble and stone cutters were generally lower than the average rates.

#### MASONS (BRICK AND STONE).

The number of brick and stone masons reported in the registration states was 55,117, and the number of deaths of brick and stone masons during the census year was 1,097, the death rate being 19.9. In 1890 the rate was 15.6.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of brick and stone masons at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	55,117	6,081	27,025	18,075	3,760
Per cent at each age .....		11.0	49.0	32.8	6.8
Deaths .....	1,097	32	245	394	421
Per cent at each age .....		2.9	22.3	35.9	33.4
Death rate .....	19.9	5.3	9.1	21.8	112.0
Average rate in this class ...	18.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of brick and stone masons (19.9) was much higher than the average rate in this class and that the rates were higher in each age group. It will be seen that 60 per cent of the brick and stone masons reported in the registration states were under 45 years of age, 32.8 per cent being between 45 and 65 years, and 6.8 per cent 65 years of age and over. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the highest age group (65 years and over). In this age group the death rate of brick and stone masons (112) was higher than the average rate, which was 105.4.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of brick and stone masons during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....	3	5.4
Typhoid fever .....	17	30.8
Rheumatism .....	3	5.4
Consumption .....	162	293.9

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Diabetes .....	10	18.1
Diseases of nervous system .....	125	226.8
Heart disease .....	128	232.2
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	13	23.6
Pneumonia .....	127	230.4
Other diseases, respiratory system .....	50	90.7
Diseases of liver .....	27	49.0
Other diseases, digestive system .....	25	45.4
Diseases of urinary system .....	101	183.2
Diseases of bones and joints .....	4	7.3
Suicide .....	17	30.8
Other accidents and injuries .....	87	157.8
Cancer .....	54	98.0

The death rate of brick and stone masons from rheumatism (5.4) was less than the average rate in this class (6.8), and the rate from diseases of the digestive system other than diseases of the liver (45.4) was also slightly less than the average rate in this class (48.8). For all other specified causes the death rates of brick and stone masons were higher than the average rates in this class, being particularly high from diseases of the nervous system (226.8), heart disease (232.2), pneumonia (230.4) and other diseases of the respiratory system (90.7), and diseases of the urinary system (183.2). The rate from accidents and injuries other than suicide (157.8) was excessively high, the average rate from this cause in this class being (88.4). The rate from cancer (98) was also very much higher than the average rate in this class (53.3).

#### MILL AND FACTORY OPERATIVES (TEXTILES).

The number of mill and factory operatives (textiles) reported in the registration states was 150,783, and the number of deaths of mill and factory operatives (textiles) during the census year was 1,332, the death rate being 8.8. In 1890 the rate was 8.1.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of mill and factory operatives (textiles) at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	150,783	58,004	64,965	18,969	1,935
Per cent at each age .....		38.5	43.1	12.6	1.3
Deaths .....	1,332	238	494	346	232
Per cent at each age .....		17.9	37.1	26.0	17.4
Death rate .....	8.8	4.1	7.6	18.2	119.9
Average rate in this class ...	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of mill and factory operatives (8.8) was very much less than the average

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rate in this class (13.8), which is largely due to the fact that the persons in these occupations were generally of younger ages, over 80 per cent being under 45 years of age. The death rates were lower than the average rates in each age group except at 65 years of age and over, in which group the rate (119.9) was higher than the average rate in this class.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of mill and factory operatives (textiles) during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	5	3.3
Typhoid fever.....	55	36.5
Rheumatism.....	7	4.6
Consumption.....	313	207.6
Diabetes.....	6	4.0
Diseases of nervous system.....	127	84.2
Heart disease.....	137	90.9
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	10	6.6
Pneumonia.....	122	80.9
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	40	26.5
Diseases of liver.....	31	20.6
Other diseases, digestive system.....	55	36.5
Diseases of urinary system.....	86	57.0
Diseases of bones and joints.....	4	2.7
Suicide.....	18	11.9
Other accidents and injuries.....	114	75.6
Cancer.....	52	34.5

The death rate of mill and factory operatives from typhoid fever (36.5) was higher than the average rate in this class (29.4), but the rates from all other specified causes were very much lower than the average rates, particularly those due to consumption, diseases of the nervous system, heart disease, pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the digestive system, and diseases of the urinary organs.

## MILLERS (FLOUR AND GRIST).

The number of millers reported in the registration states was 6,044, the number of deaths of millers in the same area during the census year being 161, and the death rate 26.6 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: at 15 to 24 years, 5.8; at 25 to 44 years, 10.5; at 45 to 64 years, 15.6; and at 65 years and over, 164.9.

The death rates of millers from the specified causes, per 100,000 of population, were generally higher than the average in this class, the highest being from diseases of the nervous system (millers, 380.5; class average, 172.6) and pneumonia (millers, 297.8; class average, 138.9). The death rate from consumption (millers, 198.5; class average, 262.1) was below the average for the class.

## PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, AND VARNISHERS.

The number of painters, glaziers, and varnishers reported in the registration states was 108,992, and the number of deaths of painters, glaziers, and varnishers during the census year was 1,769, the death rate being 16.2 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 13.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of painters, glaziers, and varnishers at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	108,992	20,054	58,306	26,491	3,681
Per cent at each age.....		18.4	53.5	24.3	3.3
Deaths.....	1,769	107	660	645	355
Per cent at each age.....		6.0	37.3	36.5	20.1
Death rate.....	16.2	5.3	11.3	24.3	97.8
Average rate in this class.....	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of painters, glaziers, and varnishers (16.2) was higher than the average rate in this class (13.8), and that the rates were higher in each age group up to 65 years. At 65 years of age and over, the death rate (97.8) was lower than the average rate in this class (105.4). Over 70 per cent of the painters, glaziers, and varnishers reported in the registration states were under 45 years of age. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the age group 25 to 44 years, and in this group the death rate of painters, glaziers, and varnishers was 11.3, and the average rate was 8.4.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of painters, glaziers, and varnishers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	6	5.6
Typhoid fever.....	39	35.8
Rheumatism.....	4	3.7
Consumption.....	318	319.3
Diabetes.....	11	10.1
Diseases of nervous system.....	233	213.8
Heart disease.....	185	169.7
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	30	27.5
Pneumonia.....	168	154.1
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	40	36.7
Diseases of liver.....	31	28.4
Other diseases, digestive system.....	62	56.9
Diseases of urinary system.....	109	182.6
Diseases of bones and joints.....	2	1.8
Suicide.....	18	16.5
Other accidents and injuries.....	140	128.4
Cancer.....	49	45.0



The highest death rates among painters, glaziers, and varnishers occurred from consumption (319.3), diseases of the nervous system (213.8), diseases of the urinary organs (182.6), heart disease (169.7), pneumonia (154.1), and accidents and injuries other than suicide (128.4), the rates from all of these causes being considerably above the average rates in this class. The rates from rheumatism, diabetes, suicide, and cancer were lower than the average.

#### PLASTERERS AND WHITEWASHERS.

The number of plasterers and whitewashers reported in the registration states was 8,603, the number of deaths of plasterers and whitewashers in the same area during the census year being 146, and the death rate 17 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: at 15 to 24 years, 7.8; at 25 to 44 years, 10.7; at 45 to 64 years, 23.5; and at 65 years and over, 88.4.

The death rates of plasterers and whitewashers were greatly above the average in this class, being highest from consumption, pneumonia, and diseases of the urinary organs.

#### PLUMBERS, AND GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

The number of plumbers, and gas and steam fitters reported in the registration states was 48,634, and the number of deaths of plumbers, and gas and steam fitters during the census year was 442, the death rate being 9.1 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 9.7.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of plumbers, and gas and steam fitters at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	48,634	17,838	24,818	5,180	463
Per cent at each age.....		36.7	51.0	10.7	1.0
Deaths .....	442	82	257	86	16
Per cent at each age.....		18.6	58.1	19.5	3.6
Death rate.....	9.1	4.6	10.4	16.6	34.6
Average rate in this class..	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of plumbers, and gas and steam fitters (9.1) was much lower than the average rate in this class (13.8). More than 87 per cent of the plumbers, and gas and steam fitters reported in the registration states were under 45 years of age, 51 per cent being in the age group 25 to 44 years, and in this group the death rate of plumbers, and gas and steam fitters (10.4) was higher than the average rate in this class, but in the age groups above 45 the rates were lower than the average.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of plumbers and gas and steam fitters during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	3	6.2
Typhoid fever.....	10	20.6
Rheumatism .....	2	4.1
Consumption .....	143	294.0
Diabetes .....	3	6.2
Diseases of nervous system.....	44	90.5
Heart disease.....	29	59.6
Other diseases, circulatory system.....		
Pneumonia.....	55	113.1
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	5	10.3
Diseases of liver.....	7	14.4
Other diseases, digestive system.....	13	26.7
Diseases of urinary system.....	43	88.4
Diseases of bones and joints.....		
Suicide.....	5	10.3
Other accidents and injuries.....	37	76.1
Cancer .....	4	8.2

The death rate of plumbers, and gas and steam fitters from consumption (294) was higher than the average rate in this class (262.1), and the rate from malarial fever (6.2) was also higher than the average rate (4.7), but the rates due to all other specified causes were generally much lower than the average.

#### TAILORS.

The number of tailors reported in the registration states was 83,856, and the number of deaths of tailors during the census year was 991, the death rate being 11.8 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 16.5.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of tailors at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	83,856	18,540	46,391	14,751	3,397
Per cent at each age.....		22.1	55.3	17.6	4.1
Deaths .....	991	49	250	298	386
Per cent at each age.....		4.9	26.2	29.6	39.0
Death rate.....	11.8	2.6	5.6	19.9	113.6
Average rate in this class...	13.8	4.4	8.4	20.2	105.4

This table shows that the death rate of tailors (11.8) was less than the average rate in this class, and that the rates were lower in each age group up to 65 years. The greatest number of deaths of tailors occurred in the age group 65 years of age and over, and in this age

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group the death rate of tailors (113.6) was higher than the average rate in this class (105.4).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of tailors during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	1	1.2
Typhoid fever.....	12	14.3
Rheumatism.....	9	10.7
Consumption.....	183	218.2
Diabetes.....	12	14.3
Diseases of nervous system.....	120	143.1
Heart disease.....	108	128.8
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	21	25.0
Pneumonia.....	95	113.3
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	39	46.5
Diseases of liver.....	11	13.1
Other diseases, digestive system.....	38	45.3
Diseases of urinary system.....	116	138.3
Diseases of bones and joints.....		
Suicide.....	24	28.6
Other accidents and injuries.....	43	51.3
Cancer.....	49	58.4

The death rates of tailors from consumption (218.2), pneumonia (113.3), diseases of the nervous system (143.1), and heart disease (128.8) were lower than the average rates in this class, but the death rates due to rheumatism (10.7), diabetes (14.3), diseases of the urinary organs (138.3), suicide (28.6), and cancer (58.4) were all higher than the average rates from these causes.

## TINNERS AND TINWARE MAKERS.

The number of tanners and tinware makers reported in the registration states was 19,708, the number of deaths of tanners and tinware makers in the same area during the census year being 285, and the death rate 14.5 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: At 15 to 24 years, 5; at 25 to 44 years, 9.6; at 45 to 64 years, 22.5; and at 65 years and over, 112.

The death rates of tanners and tinware makers per 100,000 of population were above the average of the manufacturing and mechanical industry class from consumption (tanners and tinware makers, 365.3; class average, 262.1) and diseases of the nervous system (tanners and tinware makers, 177.6; class average, 172.6), while from heart disease (tanners and tinware makers, 126.9; class average, 150) and diseases of the urinary organs (tanners and tinware makers, 131.9; class average, 134.6) the death rates were below the average for the class.

## AGRICULTURE, TRANSPORTATION, AND OTHER OUTDOOR CLASS.

The total number of males engaged in occupations included in this class in the registration states was 1,528,241, or 27.4 per cent of the total males having

gainful occupations. The number of deaths in this class during the census year was 24,196, or 28.9 per cent of the whole number of deaths of occupied males in this area, and the death rate was 15.8 per 1,000. In 1890 the death rate in this class was 12.1.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of males in this class, at all ages, and in each of four age groups the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	1,528,241	311,977	669,231	401,461	127,058
Per cent at each age.....		20.4	43.8	26.3	8.3
Deaths.....	24,196	1,432	4,441	5,895	12,281
Per cent at each age.....		5.9	18.4	24.4	50.8
Death rate.....	15.8	4.6	6.6	14.7	96.7
Average rate in all classes.....	15.0	5.1	8.8	19.9	98.4

The preceding table shows that the death rate in this class (15.8) was about the same as the average rate in all classes (15). By age periods, the death rates in this class were slightly lower than the average rates in all classes, for the ages shown in the table, which do not include those under 15 years and those of unknown age, in which the rates in this class were slightly higher than the average.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of males in this class during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	69	4.5
Typhoid fever.....	501	32.8
Rheumatism.....	133	9.0
Consumption.....	2,250	147.2
Diabetes.....	204	13.3
Diseases of nervous system.....	3,382	221.3
Heart disease.....	3,226	211.1
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	302	19.8
Pneumonia.....	2,139	140.0
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	634	41.5
Diseases of liver.....	399	26.1
Other diseases, digestive system.....	992	64.9
Diseases of urinary system.....	2,228	145.5
Diseases of bones and joints.....	55	3.6
Suicide.....	291	19.0
Other accidents and injuries.....	2,133	139.6
Cancer.....	1,058	69.2

The preceding table shows that the highest death rates in this class were due to diseases of the nervous system (221.3) and heart disease (211.1). In both of these the rates were considerably higher than the average rates from these diseases in all classes. The death rate from diseases of the urinary system (145.5) was

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also higher than the average rate from these diseases in all classes (144), and the rate from accidents and injuries other than suicide (139.6) was much higher in this class than the average in all classes (113.2), owing to the number of hazardous occupations included under this title. The death rate from consumption (147.2) was very much less than the average death rate from this disease (236.7), and the rate from pneumonia (140) was also considerably less than the average rate in all classes (154.1).

The following table shows the comparative death rates of males in each occupation in this class, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

DEATH RATES IN EACH OCCUPATION, BY AGES.

OCCUPATION.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor .....	15.8	4.6	6.6	14.7	96.7
Boatmen and canalmen .....	18.8	12.1	10.4	21.6	101.6
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc. ....	11.0	4.7	9.9	16.7	75.3
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers..	17.6	3.7	4.6	13.2	96.8
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers .....	17.2	3.9	7.3	18.2	71.0
Livery stable keepers and hostlers ....	12.1	3.2	9.1	19.9	68.6
Lumbermen and raftsmen .....	16.5	6.6	8.7	24.2	163.7
Miners and quarrymen .....	9.6	5.4	7.8	13.1	116.6
Sailors, pilots, fishermen, and oystermen .....	27.7	12.0	14.0	31.3	163.9
Steam railroad employees .....	10.8	8.9	7.9	15.7	65.0
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers....	32.1	.....	20.6	32.9	148.1
Others of this class .....	9.9	4.3	6.6	14.8	108.9

The number of deaths of stock raisers, herders, and drovers was so small that the high death rate in this occupation (32.1) has no special significance. Of the other individual occupations included in this class, the death rates were highest for sailors, pilots, fishermen, and oystermen (27.7) and boatmen and canalmen (18.8), and were lowest among miners and quarrymen (9.6) and steam railroad employees (10.8). The age distribution and the death rates from certain causes are given below for the individual occupations.

## BOATMEN AND CANALMEN.

The number of boatmen and canalmen reported in the registration states was 8,178, the number of deaths of boatmen and canalmen in the same area during the census year being 154, and the death rate 18.8 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: At 15 to 24 years, 12.1; at 25 to 44 years, 10.4; at 45 to 64 years, 21.6; and at 65 years and over, 101.6.

The death rates of boatmen and canalmen per 100,000 of population were above the average of the agriculture,

transportation, and other outdoor class, from accidents and injuries exclusive of suicide (boatmen and canalmen 403.5; agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor 139.6), and consumption (boatmen and canalmen 256.8; agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor 147.2), but were below the average from pneumonia (boatmen and canalmen 110.1; agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor 140), and diseases of the urinary organs (boatmen and canalmen 134.5; agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor 145.5).

## DRAYMEN, HACKMEN, TEAMSTERS, ETC.

The number of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., reported in the registration states was 185,552, and the number of deaths of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., during the census year was 2,044, the death rate being 11 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 12.1.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	185,552	46,167	101,504	32,741	3,572
Per cent at each age.....		24.9	54.7	17.6	1.9
Deaths .....	2,044	217	1,005	548	269
Per cent at each age.....		10.6	49.2	26.8	13.2
Death rate.....	11.0	4.7	9.9	16.7	75.3
Average rate in this class....	15.8	4.6	6.6	14.7	96.7

This table shows that the death rate of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc. (11), was less than the average rate in this class (15.8), but 76 per cent of the deaths in these occupations occurred between 25 and 65 years of age, and at these ages the death rates of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., were higher than the average rates. At 15 to 24 years the rate was about the same as the average rate, but at 65 years of age and over it was very much less than the average.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	3	1.6
Typhoid fever.....	59	31.8
Rheumatism .....	8	4.3
Consumption .....	485	261.4
Diabetes.....	11	5.9
Diseases of nervous system .....	166	89.5

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## DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rates.
Heart disease.....	177	95.4
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	13	7.0
Pneumonia.....	274	147.7
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	42	22.6
Diseases of liver.....	33	17.8
Other diseases, digestive system.....	62	33.4
Diseases of urinary system.....	167	90.0
Diseases of bones and joints.....	7	3.8
Suicide.....	30	16.2
Other accidents and injuries.....	248	133.7
Cancer.....	42	22.6

The death rate of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., from consumption (261.4) was very much higher than the average rate in this class (147.2), and the rate due to pneumonia (147.7) was somewhat higher than the average rate (140), but for the other specified causes the death rates of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., were generally very much below the average.

## FARMERS, PLANTERS, AND FARM LABORERS.

The number of farmers, planters, and farm laborers reported in the registration states was 958,778, and the number of deaths of farmers, planters, and farm laborers during the census year was 16,899, the death rate being 17.6 per 1,000. In 1890 the death rate was 11.9. The addition of Maine and Michigan, with their large proportions of rural territory, to the registration states since 1890 is probably accountable for the differences in the death rates in these occupations.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of farmers, planters, and farm laborers at all ages and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rate per 1,000 of population:

## POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	958,778	192,361	354,473	287,673	109,951
Per cent at each age.....		20.1	37.0	30.0	11.5
Deaths.....	16,899	715	1,639	3,797	10,642
Per cent at each age.....		4.2	9.7	22.5	63.0
Death rate.....	17.6	3.7	4.6	13.2	96.8
Average rate in this class....	15.8	4.6	6.6	14.7	96.7

This table shows that the death rate of farmers, planters, and farm laborers (17.6) was higher than the average rate in the agricultural and outdoor class (15.8), which is largely due to the number in these occupations under 15 and over 65 years of age. It will be seen that 63 per cent of the deaths occurred at ages above 65 years, or in 11.5 per cent of the population. In this age group the death rate of farmers, planters, and farm laborers (96.8) was a little higher than the average rate in this class (96.7). In the other age groups specified the rates were lower than the average.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of farmers, planters, and farm laborers, during the census year, from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

## DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	51	5.3
Typhoid fever.....	293	30.6
Rheumatism.....	111	11.6
Consumption.....	1,071	111.7
Diabetes.....	158	16.5
Diseases of nervous system.....	2,595	270.7
Heart disease.....	2,520	262.8
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	236	24.6
Pneumonia.....	1,430	149.1
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	469	48.9
Diseases of liver.....	306	31.9
Other diseases, digestive system.....	773	80.6
Diseases of urinary system.....	1,635	170.5
Diseases of bones and joints.....	37	3.9
Suicide.....	201	21.0
Other accidents and injuries.....	808	84.3
Cancer.....	841	87.7

The death rate of farmers, planters, and farm laborers from typhoid fever (30.6) was lower than the average rate from this disease (32.8). The rate from consumption (111.7) was much lower than the average rate (147.2), and that due to accidents and injuries other than suicide (84.3) was also very much lower than the average rate from this cause (139.6). For all other of the specified causes the death rates of males in these occupations were higher than the average rates. This is particularly the case with the death rates due to cancer (87.7), diseases of the urinary organs (170.5), diseases of the nervous system (270.7), and heart disease (262.8).

## GARDENERS, FLORISTS, NURSERYMEN, AND VINEGROWERS.

The number of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vinegrowers reported in the registration states was 34,296, and the number of deaths of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vinegrowers during the census year was 591, the death rate being 17.2 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 14.8.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vinegrowers at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

## POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	34,296	4,911	14,605	10,665	3,804
Per cent at each age.....		14.3	42.6	31.1	11.1
Deaths.....	591	19	107	194	270
Per cent at each age.....		3.2	18.1	32.8	45.7
Death rate.....	17.2	3.9	7.3	18.2	71.0
Average rate in this class....	15.8	4.6	6.6	14.7	96.7

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This table shows that the death rate of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vinegrowers (17.2) was higher than the average rate in this class (15.8) and was about the same as the death rate of farmers, planters, and farm laborers (17.6). The death rates of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers at 15 to 24 years and at 65 years and over were lower than the average rates at these ages, but between 25 and 65 years the rates were higher than the average.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vine growers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	1	2.9
Typhoid fever.....	8	23.3
Rheumatism.....	6	17.5
Consumption.....	64	186.6
Diabetes.....	7	20.4
Diseases of nervous system.....	99	288.7
Heart disease.....	80	233.3
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	8	23.3
Pneumonia.....	59	172.0
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	20	58.3
Diseases of liver.....	9	26.2
Other diseases, digestive system.....	19	55.4
Diseases of urinary system.....	55	160.4
Diseases of bones and joints.....		
Suicide.....	5	14.6
Other accidents and injuries.....	34	99.1
Cancer.....	25	72.9

The highest death rates among gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and vinegrowers were due to diseases of the nervous system (288.7) and heart disease (233.3), both being much higher than the average rates from these diseases. The rate due to consumption (186.6) was also higher than the average rate in this class (147.2). The rates due to malarial fever (2.9), typhoid fever (23.3), diseases of the digestive system other than diseases of the liver (55.4), suicide (14.6), and accidents and injuries other than suicide (99.1), were lower than the average rates from these causes, but for all other specified causes the rates were higher than the average.

LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS AND HOSTLERS.

The number of livery stable keepers and hostlers reported in the registration states was 32,529, and the number of deaths of livery stable keepers and hostlers during the census year was 395, the death rate being 12.1 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 12.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of livery stable keepers and hostlers at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per

cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	32,529	6,877	16,995	7,450	976
Per cent at each age.....		21.1	52.2	22.9	3.0
Deaths.....	395	22	155	148	67
Per cent at each age.....		5.6	39.2	37.5	17.0
Death rate.....	12.1	3.2	9.1	19.9	68.6
Average rate in this class....	15.8	4.6	6.6	14.7	96.7

This table shows that the death rate of livery stable keepers and hostlers (12.1) was less than the average rate in this class (15.8), and that the rates were less than the average at 15 to 24 years and at 65 years and over. Between the ages of 25 and 65 the death rates of males in these occupations were higher than the average.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of livery stable keepers and hostlers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....		
Typhoid fever.....	11	33.8
Rheumatism.....	2	6.1
Consumption.....	87	267.5
Diabetes.....	4	12.3
Diseases of nervous system.....	47	144.5
Heart disease.....	47	144.5
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	3	9.2
Pneumonia.....	35	107.6
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	11	33.8
Diseases of liver.....	6	18.4
Other diseases, digestive system.....	12	36.9
Diseases of urinary system.....	35	107.6
Diseases of bones and joints.....	2	6.1
Suicide.....	7	21.5
Other accidents and injuries.....	18	55.3
Cancer.....	15	46.1

The highest death rate among livery stable keepers and hostlers was due to consumption (267.5), and this was very much higher than the average rate in this class (147.2). The death rates of males in these occupations were also above the average rates from typhoid fever (33.8), diseases of the bones and joints (6.1), and suicide (21.5). The rates from all other specified causes were less than the average rates, being particularly low from diseases of the nervous system, heart disease, pneumonia, and diseases of the urinary organs.

LUMBERMEN AND RAFTSMEN.

The number of lumbermen and raftsmen reported in the registration states was 13,078, the number of deaths of lumbermen and raftsmen in the same area during

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the census year being 216, and the death rate 16.5 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: At 15 to 24 years, 6.6; at 25 to 44 years, 8.7; at 45 to 64 years, 24.2; and at 65 years and over, 163.7.

The death rates of lumbermen and raftsmen per 100,000 of population were above the average of the agricultural, transportation, and other outdoor class, from accidents and injuries exclusive of suicide (lumbermen and raftsmen, 351.7; agricultural, transportation, and other outdoor class, 139.6), diseases of the urinary organs (lumbermen and raftsmen, 221.7; agricultural, transportation, and other outdoor class, 145.5), diseases of the nervous system (lumbermen and raftsmen, 260; agricultural, transportation, and other outdoor class, 221.3), and were below the average from heart disease (lumbermen and raftsmen, 137.6; agricultural, transportation, and other outdoor class, 211.1), consumption (lumbermen and raftsmen, 107.1; agricultural, transportation, and other outdoor class, 147.2), and pneumonia (lumbermen and raftsmen, 122.3; agricultural, transportation, and other outdoor class, 140).

## MINERS AND QUARRYMEN.

The number of miners and quarrymen reported in the registration states was 38,890, and the number of deaths of miners and quarrymen during the census year was 373, the death rate being 9.6 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 7.8.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of miners and quarrymen at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	38,890	9,606	22,215	6,196	566
Per cent at each age.....		24.7	57.1	15.9	1.5
Deaths.....	373	52	173	81	66
Per cent at each age.....		13.9	46.4	21.7	17.7
Death rate.....	9.6	5.4	7.8	13.1	116.6
Average rate in this class....	15.8	4.6	6.6	14.7	96.7

This table shows that the death rate of miners and quarrymen (9.6) was much less than the average rate in this class (15.8). Over 80 per cent of the miners and quarrymen reported in the registration states were under 45 years; about 25 per cent being 15 to 24 years, and about 57 per cent 25 to 44 years of age. At 15 to 24 years the death rate of miners and quarrymen (5.4) was higher than the average rate at this age (4.6), and at 25 to 44 years the rate (7.8) was also higher than the average rate at this age (6.6).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of miners and quarrymen during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....		
Typhoid fever.....	15	38.6
Rheumatism.....		
Consumption.....	47	120.9
Diabetes.....		
Diseases of nervous system.....	15	38.6
Heart disease.....	22	56.6
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	5	12.9
Pneumonia.....	30	77.1
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	10	25.7
Diseases of liver.....	2	5.1
Other diseases, digestive system.....	15	38.6
Diseases of urinary system.....	19	48.9
Diseases of bones and joints.....	2	5.1
Suicide.....	1	2.6
Other accidents and injuries.....	147	378.0
Cancer.....	18	33.4

The death rate of miners and quarrymen from accidents and injuries other than suicide was excessively high, being 378 per 100,000, while the average rate in this class was 139.6. The rate due to typhoid fever (38.6) was slightly higher than the average rate in this class (32.8), but the rates due to all other specified causes were generally very much lower than the average rates, being particularly low from diseases of the nervous system, heart disease, pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory system.

## SAILORS, PILOTS, FISHERMEN, AND OYSTERMEN.

The number of sailors, pilots, fishermen, and oystermen reported in the registration states was 47,747, and the number of deaths of sailors, pilots, fishermen, and oystermen during the census year was 1,321, the death rate being 27.7 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 22.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of sailors, pilots, fishermen, and oystermen at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	47,747	8,315	22,928	13,087	2,965
Per cent at each age.....		17.4	48.0	27.4	6.2
Deaths.....	1,321	100	320	409	486
Per cent at each age.....		7.6	24.2	31.0	36.8
Death rate.....	27.7	12.0	14.0	31.3	163.9
Average rate in this class....	15.8	4.6	6.6	14.7	96.7

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This table shows that the death rate of sailors, pilots, fishermen, and oystermen (27.7) was very much higher than the average rate in this class (15.8), and that the rates were higher than the average in each age group. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the age group 65 years and over, or in about 6 per cent of the population. In this age group the death rate of sailors, pilots, fishermen, and oystermen was 163.9, and the average rate in this class was 96.7.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of sailors, pilots, fishermen, and oystermen during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	6	12.6
Typhoid fever.....	32	67.0
Rheumatism.....	3	6.3
Consumption.....	159	333.0
Diabetes.....	8	16.8
Diseases of nervous system.....	177	370.7
Heart disease.....	151	316.3
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	19	39.3
Pneumonia.....	122	255.5
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	26	54.5
Diseases of liver.....	15	31.4
Other diseases, digestive system.....	33	69.1
Diseases of urinary system.....	119	249.2
Diseases of bones and joints.....	2	4.2
Suicide.....	19	39.6
Other accidents and injuries.....	176	368.6
Cancer.....	54	113.1

The death rate of sailors, pilots, fishermen, and oystermen from rheumatism (6.3) was lower than the average rate in this class (9), but the rates from all other specified causes were generally very much higher than the average. The rates due to consumption, diseases of the nervous system, heart disease, pneumonia, diseases of the urinary organs, suicide, cancer, accidents and injuries other than suicide, and malarial fever were all excessively high.

STEAM RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

This title includes engineers and firemen, switchmen, conductors, section hands, and all other railroad employees except clerks, telegraph operators, and officials.

The number of steam railroad employees reported in the registration states was 129,472, and the number of deaths of steam railroad employees during the census year was 1,395, the death rate being 10.8 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 9.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of steam railroad employees at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of

both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	129,472	22,045	79,210	24,971	2,476
Per cent at each age.....		17.0	61.2	19.3	1.9
Deaths.....	1,395	197	628	392	161
Per cent at each age.....		14.1	45.0	28.1	11.5
Death rate.....	10.8	8.9	7.9	15.7	65.0
Average rate in this class.....	15.8	4.6	6.6	14.7	96.7

This table shows that the death rate of steam railroad employees (10.8) was much less than the average rate in this class (15.8). The death rates of males in these occupations, however, were higher than the average in each age group up to 65 years. Over 60 per cent of the persons reported in these occupations in the registration states were between 25 and 45 years of age, and the greatest number of deaths occurred also in this age group, the death rate being 7.9. The average rate for the class at these ages was 6.6.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of steam railroad employees during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	3	2.3
Typhoid fever.....	46	35.5
Rheumatism.....	3	2.3
Consumption.....	168	129.8
Diabetes.....	8	6.2
Diseases of nervous system.....	124	95.8
Heart disease.....	115	88.8
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	13	10.0
Pneumonia.....	78	60.2
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	25	19.3
Diseases of liver.....	11	8.5
Other diseases, digestive system.....	37	28.6
Diseases of urinary system.....	84	64.9
Diseases of bones and joints.....	3	2.3
Suicide.....	11	8.5
Other accidents and injuries.....	581	410.1
Cancer.....	40	30.9

The general death rate of steam railroad employees is raised greatly by the excessive death rate due to accidents and injuries other than suicide (410.1), the average rate in this class being 139.6, and the average rate from similar causes among all occupied males being 113.2. The rate due to typhoid fever (35.5) was slightly higher than the average rate in this class, but the rates due to all other specified causes were very much lower than the average, particularly those due to diseases of the nervous system, heart disease, pneumonia, diseases of the liver, rheumatism, and diabetes.



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## STOCK RAISERS, HERDERS, AND DROVERS.

The number of stock raisers, herders, and drovers reported in the registration states was 966, the number of deaths of stock raisers, herders, and drovers in the same area being 31, and the death rate 32.1 per 1,000

of population. The death rates per 1,000 of population by age groups were as follows: At 25 to 44 years, 20.6; at 45 to 64 years, 32.9; at 65 years and over, 148.1.

The number of persons and deaths in these occupations was so small that the rates have no significance.

## OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES.

The number of females reported as engaged in gainful occupations in the registration states was 1,587,874, and the number of deaths during the census year was 13,203, giving a death rate of 8.3 per 1,000. The death rate of females in the registration states from the selected occupations compiled in 1890 was 10.5 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of females reported as engaged in certain principal occupations, in the aggregate, and in each of four age groups, with the deaths of females in the same occupations during the census year, and the percentage of both population and deaths in each age group:

### POPULATION AND DEATHS, BY AGES.

POPULATION AND DEATHS, OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER.					PER CENT.			
	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
<b>POPULATION.</b>									
All occupations.....	1,587,874	725,291	601,200	187,957	33,771	45.7	37.9	11.8	2.1
Musicians and teachers of music .....	16,566	6,263	8,454	1,684	108	37.8	51.0	10.2	0.7
Teachers in schools.....	91,964	36,765	46,776	7,595	526	40.0	50.9	8.3	0.6
Stenographers and typewriters.....	33,780	21,798	11,430	882	15	64.5	33.8	1.1	.....
Bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	72,713	38,550	29,490	3,566	281	53.0	40.6	4.9	0.3
Hotel and boarding house keepers .....	19,755	895	8,255	9,354	1,726	2.0	41.8	47.4	8.7
Laundresses .....	59,300	11,604	27,996	16,342	2,289	19.6	47.2	28.4	3.9
Nurses and midwives .....	41,912	9,097	19,562	10,950	2,188	21.7	46.7	26.1	5.1
Servants.....	403,801	201,533	147,934	36,748	5,776	49.9	36.6	9.1	1.4
Artificial flower and paper box makers.....	12,624	8,605	3,049	293	17	68.2	24.2	2.3	0.1
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers .....	12,838	7,756	3,699	655	32	60.4	28.8	5.1	0.2
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	162,392	94,544	51,174	7,639	458	58.2	31.5	4.7	0.3
Milliners .....	29,122	15,050	10,892	2,373	237	51.7	37.4	8.1	0.8
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	195,176	75,832	86,538	26,330	3,292	38.9	44.3	13.5	1.7
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	7,801	5,585	2,049	155	7	71.0	26.3	2.0	0.1
All other occupations.....	428,130	191,964	143,902	63,391	16,919	44.8	33.6	14.8	4.0
<b>DEATHS.</b>									
All occupations.....	13,203	2,456	4,301	3,425	2,948	18.6	32.6	25.9	22.3
Musicians and teachers of music .....	83	18	30	25	4	21.7	43.4	30.1	4.8
Teachers in schools.....	541	140	236	106	57	25.9	43.6	19.6	10.5
Stenographers and typewriters.....	92	41	47	4	.....	44.6	51.1	4.3	.....
Bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	409	154	186	51	17	37.7	45.5	12.5	4.2
Hotel and boarding house keepers .....	89	2	17	43	27	2.2	19.1	48.3	30.3
Laundresses .....	302	24	105	121	52	7.9	34.8	40.1	17.2
Nurses and midwives .....	397	41	92	122	140	10.8	23.2	30.7	35.3
Servants.....	6,920	1,062	2,097	1,961	1,763	15.3	30.3	28.3	25.5
Artificial flower and paper box makers.....	17	6	9	1	.....	35.3	52.9	5.9	.....
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers .....	52	23	19	9	.....	44.2	36.5	17.3	.....
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	644	268	236	92	39	41.6	36.6	14.3	6.1
Milliners .....	171	34	62	44	31	19.9	36.3	25.7	18.1
Dressmakers and seamstresses .....	1,021	161	419	268	163	15.8	41.0	26.2	16.5
Telegraph and telephone operators .....	42	28	12	1	1	66.7	23.6	2.4	2.4
All other occupations .....	2,428	454	728	577	649	13.7	30.0	23.8	26.8

The following table shows the percentage of females engaged in each specified occupation, in the aggregate, and for each of the age groups given in the preceding table:

PER CENT OF POPULATION IN EACH OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION.	AGES.				
	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Musicians and teachers of music.....	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.3
Teachers in schools.....	5.8	5.1	7.8	4.0	1.6
Stenographers and typewriters.....	2.1	3.0	1.9	0.2	.....
Bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	4.6	5.3	4.9	1.9	0.7
Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	1.3	0.1	1.4	5.0	5.1
Laundresses.....	3.7	1.6	4.7	9.0	6.8
Nurses and midwives.....	2.6	1.2	3.3	5.8	6.3
Servants.....	25.4	27.8	24.6	19.5	17.1
Artificial flower and paper-box makers.....	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers.....	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	10.2	13.0	8.5	4.1	1.4
Milliners.....	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.3	0.7
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	12.3	10.4	14.4	14.0	9.7
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	.....
All other occupations.....	27.0	26.4	23.9	33.7	50.1

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of occupied females at all ages and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	1,587,874	725,291	601,200	187,957	33,771
Per cent at each age.....	.....	45.7	37.9	11.8	2.1
Deaths.....	13,208	2,456	4,301	3,425	2,948
Per cent at each age.....	.....	18.6	32.6	25.9	22.3
Death rate.....	8.3	3.4	7.2	18.2	87.3

This table shows that 45.7 per cent of the occupied females in the registration states were between 15 and 25 years of age, and in this age group the death rate of females was 3.4 per 1,000. The death rate of occupied males at the same ages was 5.1.

In the age group 25 to 44 years the percentage of occupied females was 37.9, and the death rate was 7.2. For males in this age group the rate was 8.8. The largest number of deaths of occupied females occurred in this age group.

At 45 to 64 years the percentage of occupied females was 11.8, and the death rate was 18.2 per 1,000, the corresponding rate for males being 19.9 per 1,000.

In the age group 65 years and over the death rate of females was 87.3, and that of males was 98.4.

The low death rate of females engaged in gainful occupations (8.3), as compared with that of occupied males (15), is largely due to the fact that a much larger number of occupied females are comparatively young,

the percentage of females between 15 and 24 years of age being 45.7, and that of males 22.6. The large number of females engaged in housekeeping for their own families, without any fixed compensation, is not included among those having gainful occupations.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the deaths of occupied females from certain diseases and classes of diseases during the census year, and the death rates per 100,000 of population, in comparison with 1890:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths, 1900.	RATE.	
		1900	1890
Malarial fever.....	48	3.0	9.3
Typhoid fever.....	386	24.3	35.7
Rheumatism.....	80	5.0	6.5
Consumption.....	2,744	172.8	251.2
Diabetes.....	107	6.7	3.9
Diseases of nervous system.....	1,408	88.7	114.9
Heart disease.....	1,344	84.6	99.7
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	123	7.7	.....
Pneumonia.....	1,203	75.8	.....
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	421	26.5	152.9
Diseases of liver.....	159	10.0	15.4
Other diseases, digestive system.....	732	46.1	41.7
Diseases of urinary system.....	948	59.7	51.4
Diseases of bones and joints.....	22	1.4	2.4
Suicide.....	110	6.9	4.1
Other accidents and injuries.....	389	24.5	24.2
Cancer.....	789	49.7	.....

It will be seen from this table that the death rates of occupied females from the specified diseases were generally lower than the rates for the same diseases in 1890, particularly those due to consumption, heart disease, diseases of the nervous system, and diseases of the respiratory system.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the death rates of females in all occupations, and in each specified occupation, at all ages and in each of four age groups, per 1,000 of corresponding population:

DEATH RATES IN EACH OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION.	AGE.				
	All ages.	15 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
All occupations.....	8.3	3.4	7.2	18.2	87.3
Musicians and teachers of music.....	5.0	2.9	4.3	14.8	37.0
Teachers in schools.....	5.9	3.8	5.0	14.0	108.4
Stenographers and typewriters.....	2.7	1.9	4.1	10.5	.....
Bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	5.6	4.0	6.3	14.3	73.6
Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	4.5	5.1	2.1	4.6	15.6
Laundresses.....	5.1	2.1	3.8	7.2	22.7
Nurses and midwives.....	9.5	4.5	4.7	11.1	65.5
Servants.....	17.1	5.3	14.2	53.4	305.2
Artificial flower and paper box makers.....	1.3	0.7	3.0	3.4	.....
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers.....	4.1	3.0	5.1	13.7	.....
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	4.0	2.8	4.6	12.0	85.2
Milliners.....	5.9	2.3	5.7	18.5	130.8
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	5.2	2.1	4.8	10.2	51.0
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	5.4	5.1	5.9	6.5	142.9
All other occupations.....	5.7	2.4	5.1	9.1	38.4

## OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

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This table shows that in the aggregate and also in each age group the death rates of female servants were very much the highest. The average death rate of females in all occupations is greatly increased by the excessive death rate of servants, as these constitute a large proportion of the total number of occupied females.

Excluding servants, the highest rates among females in specific occupations were those of nurses and midwives (9.5), school-teachers (5.9), milliners (5.9), and bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists (5.6). The rates from the principal occupations were lowest for mill and factory operatives (4), cigarmakers and tobacco workers (4.1), and hotel and boarding house keepers (4.5). There was but little difference in the death rates of females in the other occupations.

## SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

The number of female school-teachers reported in the registration states was 91,964, and the number of deaths of school-teachers during the census year was 541, the death rate being 5.9 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 4.3.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of school-teachers at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	91,964	36,765	46,776	7,695	526
Per cent at each age.....		40.0	50.9	8.3	0.6
Deaths.....	541	140	236	106	57
Per cent at each age.....		25.9	48.6	19.6	10.5
Death rate.....	5.9	3.8	5.0	14.0	108.4
Average rate in all occupations.....	8.3	3.4	7.2	18.2	87.8

This table shows that 40 per cent of the female school-teachers were between 15 and 25 years of age, and in this age group the death rate (3.8) was slightly higher than the rate for all females (3.4). The greatest number of school-teachers was between 25 and 45 years of age, 50.9 per cent of the total number being in this age group, in which the death rate (5) was considerably lower than the average rate (7.2).

At 45 to 64 years the death rate of school-teachers (14) was much lower than the average rate at these ages (18.2), but at 65 years and over the rate (108.4) was much higher than the average rate (87.3).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of school-teachers during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....	4	4.3
Typhoid fever .....	34	37.0
Rheumatism .....	2	2.2
Consumption .....	116	126.1
Diabetes.....	9	9.8
Diseases of nervous system .....	52	56.5
Heart disease.....	29	31.5
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	4	4.3
Pneumonia.....	44	47.8
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	13	14.1
Diseases of liver .....	4	4.3
Other diseases, digestive system.....	38	41.3
Diseases of urinary system .....	29	31.5
Diseases of bones and joints.....	2	2.2
Suicide .....	5	5.4
Other accidents and injuries .....	22	23.9
Cancer .....	44	47.8

The highest death rates of female school-teachers were due to consumption (126.1), diseases of the nervous system (56.5), and pneumonia and cancer, from each of which the rate was 47.8. The death rates of school-teachers from these diseases were, however, lower than the average rates from the same diseases of all occupied females.

The death rates from malarial fever, typhoid fever, diabetes, and diseases of the bones and joints were higher than the average rates from these diseases, but the rates for all other specified causes were lower than the average.

## BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, AND COPYISTS.

The number of female bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists reported in the registration states was 72,713, and the number of deaths of bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists during the census year was 409, the death rate being 5.6 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 3.2.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of female bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	72,713	38,550	29,490	3,566	231
Per cent at each age .....		53.0	40.6	4.9	.8
Deaths .....	409	154	186	51	17
Per cent at each age .....		37.7	45.5	12.5	4.2
Death rate.....	5.6	4.0	6.3	14.3	73.6
Average rate in all occupations.....	8.3	3.4	7.2	18.2	87.8

## VITAL STATISTICS.

It will be seen from this table that 53 per cent of the female bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists in the registration states were between 15 and 25 years of age, and that in this age group the death rate of bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists was higher than the average rate of all occupied females. Above 25 years the rates were lower than the average.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of female bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	8	4.1
Typhoid fever.....	20	27.5
Rheumatism.....	3	4.1
Consumption.....	144	198.0
Diabetes.....	2	2.8
Diseases of nervous system.....	17	23.4
Heart disease.....	36	49.5
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	4	5.5
Pneumonia.....	41	56.4
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	6	8.3
Diseases of liver.....	3	4.1
Other diseases, digestive system.....	28	38.5
Diseases of urinary system.....	18	24.8
Diseases of bones and joints.....	1	1.4
Suicide.....	4	5.5
Other accidents and injuries.....	11	15.1
Cancer.....	11	15.1

The death rate of female bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists from consumption (198) was considerably higher than the average rate from this disease in all occupied females (172.8), and the rates due to malarial fever (4.1) and typhoid fever (27.5) were slightly higher than the average rates, but those due to the other specified causes were lower than the average rates.

## LAUNDRESSES.

The number of laundresses reported in the registration states was 59,300, and the number of deaths of laundresses during the census year was 302, the death rate being 5.1 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 6.7.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of laundresses at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	59,300	11,604	27,996	16,842	2,289
Per cent at each age.....		19.6	47.2	28.4	3.9
Deaths.....	302	24	105	121	52
Per cent at each age.....		7.9	34.8	40.1	17.2
Death rate.....	5.1	2.1	3.8	7.2	22.7
Average rate in all occupations.....	8.3	3.4	7.2	18.2	87.3

This table shows that the death rates of laundresses (5.1) was considerably lower than the average rate for all occupied females (8.3), and that the rates were lower than the average in each age group. Over 75 per cent of the laundresses reported in the registration states were between 25 and 65 years of age, 28.4 per cent being in the age group 45 to 64 years, and in this age group the death rate of laundresses (7.2) was very much lower than the average rate at these ages (18.2).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of laundresses during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....		
Typhoid fever.....	4	6.7
Rheumatism.....	2	3.4
Consumption.....	56	94.4
Diabetes.....	1	1.7
Diseases of nervous system.....	38	64.1
Heart disease.....	41	69.1
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	6	10.1
Pneumonia.....	24	40.5
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	9	15.2
Diseases of liver.....	5	8.4
Other diseases, digestive system.....	17	28.7
Diseases of urinary system.....	22	37.1
Diseases of bones and joints.....	2	3.4
Suicide.....		
Other accidents and injuries.....	9	15.2
Cancer.....	15	25.8

The highest death rates of laundresses were due to consumption (94.4), heart disease (69.1), and diseases of the nervous system (64.1), but the rates from these diseases were all much lower than the average rates of all occupied females. The death rate from diseases of the circulatory system other than heart disease (10.1) was the only rate that was higher than the average.

## NURSES AND MIDWIVES.

The number of nurses and midwives reported in the registration states was 41,912, and the number of deaths of nurses and midwives during the census year was 397, the death rate being 9.5 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 11.2.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of nurses and midwives at all ages and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	41,912	9,097	19,562	10,950	2,188
Per cent at each age.....		21.7	46.7	26.1	5.1
Deaths.....	397	41	92	122	140
Per cent at each age.....		10.3	23.2	30.7	35.3
Death rate.....	9.5	4.5	4.7	11.1	65.5
Average rate in all occupations.....	8.3	3.4	7.2	18.2	87.3

## OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

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This table shows that the death rate of nurses and midwives at 15 to 24 years (4.5) was higher than the average rate of all occupied females (3.4), and that the rates at ages above 25 years were lower than the average. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the age group 65 years and over, and in this age group the death rate of nurses and midwives was 65.5 while the average rate was 87.3.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of nurses and midwives during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

## \* DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....		
Typhoid fever.....	20	47.7
Rheumatism.....	3	7.2
Consumption.....	42	100.2
Diabetes.....	3	7.2
Diseases of nervous system.....	46	109.8
Heart disease.....	50	119.3
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	3	7.2
Pneumonia.....	39	93.1
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	12	28.6
Diseases of liver.....	8	19.1
Other diseases, digestive system.....	29	69.2
Diseases of urinary system.....	31	74.0
Diseases of bones and joints.....	1	2.4
Suicide.....	3	7.2
Other accidents and injuries.....	5	11.9
Cancer.....	44	105.0

The highest death rates of nurses and midwives were due to heart disease (119.3), diseases of the nervous system (109.8), and cancer (105), and the rates from these diseases were much higher than the average rates for all occupied females. The death rate from cancer in particular was excessively high, being more than twice the average rate (49.7).

The death rate due to consumption (100.2) was much lower than the average rate from this disease (172.8).

## SERVANTS.

The number of female servants reported in the registration states was 403,801, and the number of deaths of female servants during the census year was 6,920, the death rate being 17.1 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 18.2.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of female servants at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both popu-

lation and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

## POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population.....	403,801	201,533	147,934	36,748	5,776
Per cent at each age.....		49.9	36.6	9.1	1.4
Deaths.....	6,920	1,062	2,097	1,961	1,763
Per cent at each age.....		15.3	30.3	28.3	25.5
Death rate.....	17.1	5.3	14.2	53.4	305.2
Average rate in all occupations.....	8.3	3.4	7.2	18.2	87.3

This table shows that the death rates of female servants, in the aggregate and at the different ages, were excessively high, in comparison with the average rates for all occupied females.

About 50 per cent of the female servants were between 15 and 25 years of age, and in this age group there was the least difference in the rates, that of servants being 5.3 and the average rate being 3.4. At 25 to 44 years the rate (14.2) was about twice the average rate (7.2). At 45 to 64 years the death rates of servants (53.4) was nearly three times the average rate (18.2) and at 65 years and over it was nearly four times the average (servants, 305.2; average, 87.3).

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of female servants during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

## DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever.....	23	6.9
Typhoid fever.....	142	35.2
Rheumatism.....	45	11.1
Consumption.....	1,291	319.7
Diabetes.....	57	14.1
Diseases of nervous system.....	768	190.2
Heart disease.....	767	189.9
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	61	15.1
Pneumonia.....	651	161.2
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	248	61.4
Diseases of liver.....	79	19.6
Other diseases, digestive system.....	334	82.7
Diseases of urinary system.....	554	137.2
Diseases of bones and joints.....	12	3.0
Suicide.....	61	15.1
Other accidents and injuries.....	199	49.3
Cancer.....	402	99.6

The death rates of female servants from all of the causes specified were higher, and generally very much higher than the average rates.

The highest death rates were due to consumption

## VITAL STATISTICS.

(319.7), diseases of the nervous system (190.2), heart disease (189.9), pneumonia (161.2), diseases of the urinary organs (137.2), and cancer (99.6), the rates from all of these diseases being excessively high, and very much higher than the average rates from the same diseases in all occupied females.

## MILL AND FACTORY OPERATIVES (TEXTILES).

The number of female mill and factory operatives (textiles) reported in the registration states was 162,392, and the number of deaths of female mill and factory operatives (textiles) during the census year was 644, the death rate being 4 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 5.3.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of female mill and factory operatives (textiles) at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	162,392	94,544	51,174	7,689	458
Per cent at each age .....		58.2	31.5	4.7	0.3
Deaths .....	644	268	236	92	39
Per cent at each age .....		41.6	36.6	14.3	6.1
Death rate .....	4.0	2.8	4.6	12.0	85.2
Average rate in all occupations .....	8.3	3.4	7.2	18.2	87.3

This table shows that the death rates of female mill and factory operatives were lower in every age group than the average rates for all occupied females.

Over 58 per cent of the female mill and factory operatives were between 15 and 25 years of age, and the greatest number of deaths also occurred at these ages, the death rate being 2.8 per 1,000. The average rate at these ages was 3.4.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of female mill and factory operatives (textiles) during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....	8	1.8
Typhoid fever .....	44	27.1
Rheumatism .....	7	4.3
Consumption .....	284	144.1
Diabetes .....	4	2.5
Diseases of nervous system .....	42	25.9
Heart disease .....	43	26.5
Other diseases, circulatory system .....	4	2.5
Pneumonia .....	57	35.1
Other diseases respiratory system .....	19	11.7
Diseases of liver .....	4	2.5
Other diseases, digestive system .....	85	21.6

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Diseases of urinary system .....	26	16.0
Diseases of bones and joints .....		
Suicide .....	10	6.2
Other accidents and injuries .....	20	12.3
Cancer .....	16	9.9

The death rate of female mill and factory operatives from typhoid fever (27.1) was higher than the average rate from this disease in all occupied females (24.3), but the rates due to the other specified causes were lower than the average rates, being particularly low from diseases of the nervous system, heart disease, diseases of the liver, and diseases of the urinary organs.

## DRESSMAKERS AND SEAMSTRESSES.

The number of dressmakers and seamstresses reported in the registration states was 195,176, and the number of deaths of dressmakers and seamstresses during the census year was 1,021, the death rate being 5.2 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of dressmakers and seamstresses, at all ages, and in each of four age groups, the deaths at corresponding ages during the census year, with the per cent of both population and deaths at each age, and the death rates per 1,000 of population:

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY AGES.

POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES.	All ages.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	65 and over.
Population .....	195,176	75,832	86,538	26,830	3,292
Per cent at each age .....		38.9	44.3	13.5	1.7
Deaths .....	1,021	161	419	268	168
Per cent at each age .....		15.8	41.0	26.2	16.5
Death rate .....	5.2	2.1	4.8	10.2	51.0
Average rate in all occupations .....	8.3	3.4	7.2	18.2	87.3

This table shows that the death rates of dressmakers and seamstresses were lower than the average rates for all occupied females, in the aggregate, and in each age group. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the age group 25 to 44 years, which also included the largest percentage of population. In this age group the death rate was 4.8 and the average rate was 7.2.

The following table shows, for the registration states, the number of deaths of dressmakers and seamstresses during the census year from certain specified causes, and the death rates per 100,000 of population:

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Malarial fever .....	3	1.5
Typhoid fever .....	23	11.8
Rheumatism .....		
Consumption .....	254	130.1

## OCCUPATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS.

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DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Diabetes.....	8	4.1
Diseases of nervous system.....	102	52.3
Heart disease.....	98	50.2
Other diseases, circulatory system.....	7	3.6
Pneumonia.....	94	48.2
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	35	17.9
Diseases of liver.....	12	6.1
Other diseases, digestive system.....	65	33.3
Diseases of urinary system.....	61	31.3
Diseases of bones and joints.....		
Suicide.....	7	3.6
Other accidents and injuries.....	20	10.2
Cancer.....	75	38.4

The highest death rates among dressmakers and seamstresses were due to consumption (130.1), diseases of the nervous system (52.3), and heart disease (50.2), but the rates from these diseases were much lower than the average rates for all occupied females.

## ARTIFICIAL FLOWER AND PAPER BOX MAKERS.

The number of female artificial flower and paper box makers reported in the registration states was 12,624. Of this number 8,605, or 68.2 per cent, were between 15 and 25 years of age, and 3,049, or 24.2 per cent, were between 25 and 45 years of age.

The total number of deaths reported in these occupations was only 17, and the death rates have no significance.

## CIGARMAKERS AND TOBACCO WORKERS.

The number of female cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported in the registration states was 12,838, and the number of deaths of female cigarmakers and tobacco workers during the census year was 52, the death rate being 4.1 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 3.4.

The number of deaths in these occupations was too small to afford comparative death rates of any value.

## HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS.

The number of female hotel and boarding house keepers reported in the registration states was 19,755, and the number of deaths of female hotel and boarding house keepers during the census year was 89, the death rate being 4.5 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 3.5.

The number of deaths in the different age groups and from the different causes was so small that the rates have no significance.

## MILLINERS.

The number of milliners reported in the registration states was 29,122, and the number of deaths of milliners during the census year was 171, the death rate being 5.9 per 1,000.

Of the total number of deaths of milliners, 34 occurred at 15 to 24 years, and in this age group the death rate (2.3) was less than the average rate for all occupied females (3.4). There were 62 deaths at 25 to 44 years of age, the death rate being 5.7, which was also less

than the average rate at these ages (7.2). At 45 to 64 years, there were 44 deaths, and the death rate in this age group (15.2) was above the average rate (18.2). In the age group 65 years and over there were 31 deaths, and the death rate (130.8) was much higher than the average rate at these ages (87.3).

The number of deaths from the different causes was so small as to have no special significance.

## MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

The number of female musicians and teachers of music reported in the registration states was 16,566, and the number of deaths of musicians and teachers of music during the census year was 83, the death rate being 5 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 2.4.

By age periods the death rates of female musicians and teachers of music were as follows: At 15 to 24 years, 2.9; at 25 to 44 years, 4.3; at 45 to 64 years, 14.8; and at 65 years and over, 37. These rates were all lower than the average rates of all occupied females at the same ages.

The number of deaths of female musicians and teachers of music from the different causes was so small that the rates have no significance.

## STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.

The number of female stenographers and typewriters reported in the registration states was 33,780, of which number 21,798, or 64.5 per cent, were between 15 and 25 years of age, and 11,430, or 33.8 per cent, were between 25 and 45 years of age. The total number of deaths of female stenographers and typewriters during the census year was 92, and the death rate per 1,000 was 2.7. The number of deaths among female stenographers and typewriters was too small to afford rates of any value.

## TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

The number of female telegraph and telephone operators reported in the registration states was 7,801, and the number of deaths of female telegraph and telephone operators during the census year was 42, the death rate being 5.4 per 1,000. In 1890 the rate was 4.1.

More than 97 per cent of the females in these occupations were under 45 years of age, 71 per cent being between 15 and 25 years, and 26.3 per cent being between 25 and 45 years. In the age group 15 to 24 years the death rate of female telegraph and telephone operators (5.1) was higher than the average rate of all occupied females (3.4). At 25 to 44 years the rate (5.9) was lower than the average (7.2). There were but two deaths of females in these occupations at ages above 45 years.

The death rates of female telegraph and telephone operators from typhoid fever (51.3), consumption (205.1), pneumonia (76.9), and accidents and injuries other than suicide (38.5) were higher than the average rates from these causes, but the rates from all other causes were lower than the average rates.