

**Suicides in New York City : during the eleven years ending Dec. 31, 1880, showing the sex, age, color, nativity, means used for self-destruction, and the season of the year when committed, together with a comparison of the deaths by suicide in two hundred and forty-seven American and foreign cities, in the year 1880, obtained from official sources, and the proportion of suicides to the population of New York City from the year 1804 to 1880, inclusive / by John T. Nagle.**

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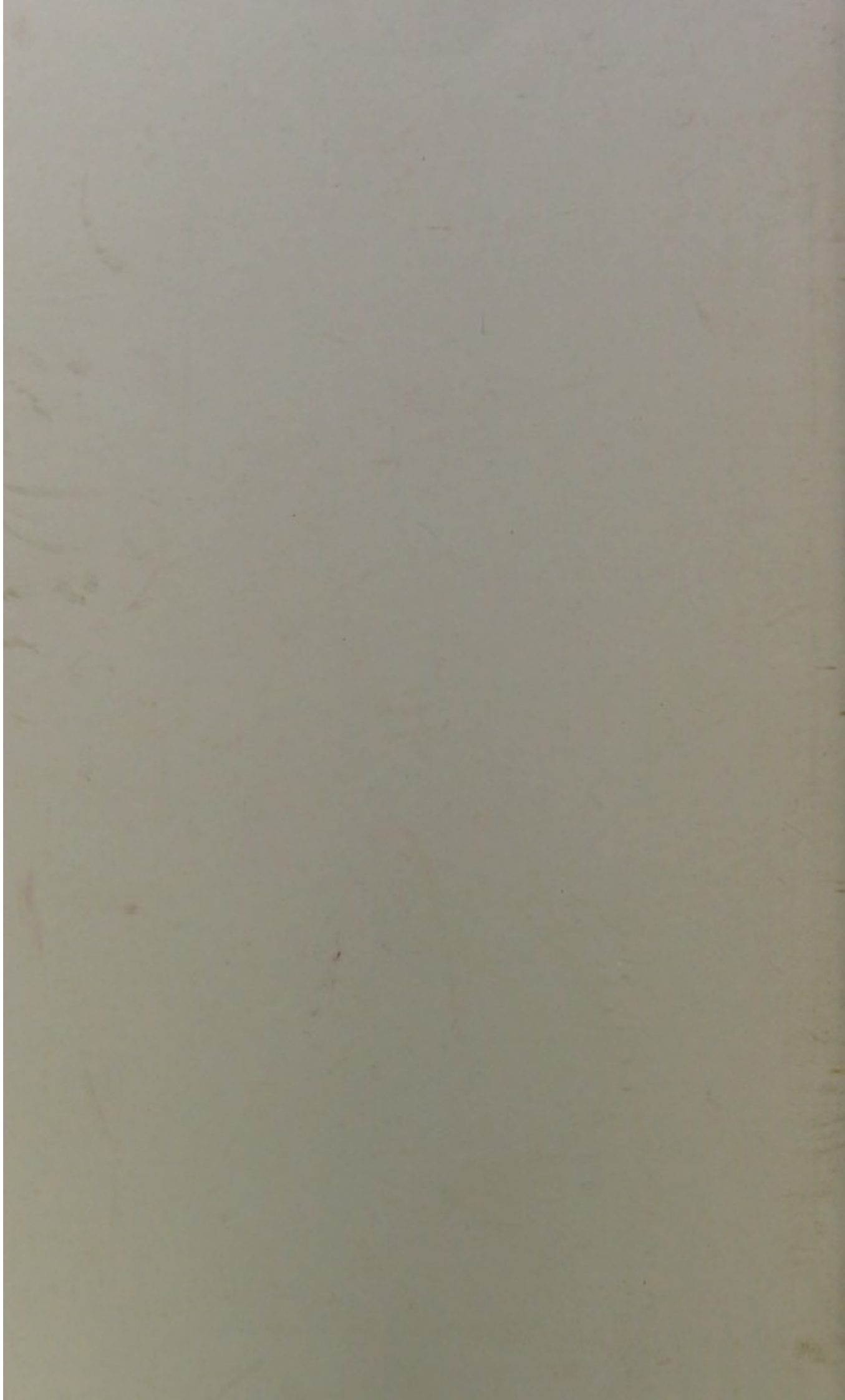
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# SUICIDES IN NEW YORK CITY:

DURING THE ELEVEN YEARS ENDING DEC. 31, 1880,

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SHOWING THE SEX, AGE, COLOR, NATIVITY, MEANS USED FOR  
SELF-DESTRUCTION, AND THE SEASON OF THE  
YEAR WHEN COMMITTED;

TOGETHER WITH

A COMPARISON OF THE DEATHS BY SUICIDE IN TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-  
SEVEN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CITIES, IN THE YEAR 1880, OBTAINED  
FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES, AND THE PROPORTION OF SUICIDES  
TO THE POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY FROM  
THE YEAR 1804 TO 1880, INCLUSIVE.

BY

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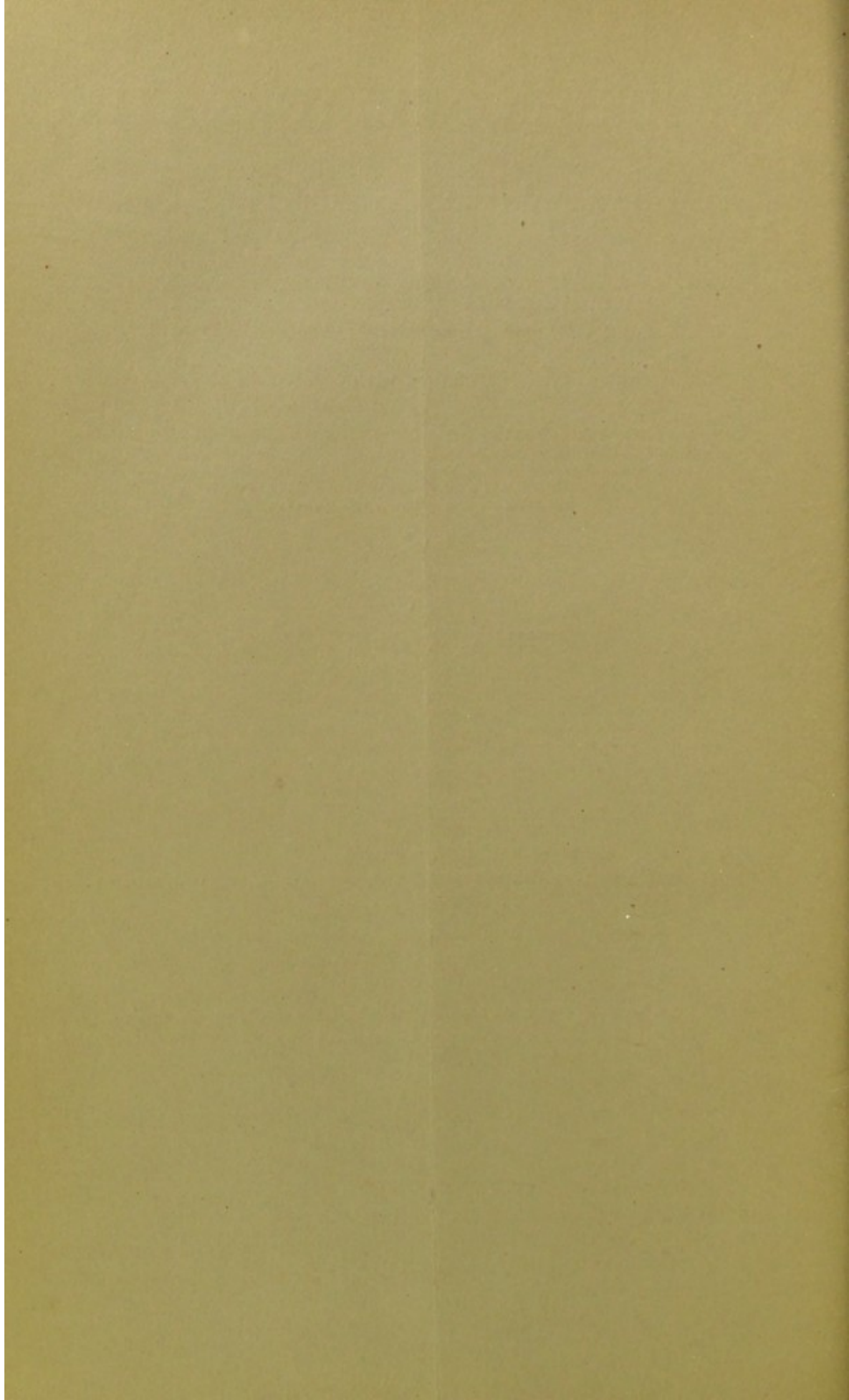
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## SUICIDES IN NEW YORK CITY,

*During the Eleven Years ending December 31, 1880, showing the Sex, Age, Color, Nativity, Means used for Self-destruction, and the Season of the Year when committed, together with a Comparison of the Deaths by Suicide in Two Hundred and Forty-seven American and Foreign Cities in the year 1880, obtained from Official Sources, and the Proportion of Suicides to the Population of New York City from the year 1804 to 1880, inclusive.*

By JOHN T. NAGLE, M. D.,

*New York, N. Y.*

ALTHOUGH the word suicide is defined as "the act of taking one's life committed by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind," and although it is asserted that in a legal sense "the taking of one's life as the result of an insane delusion or impulse is not suicide," it may be necessary to explain to those who view the accompanying tables, that this interpretation is not strictly adhered to in them, and that the tables of suicide include all deaths of persons who have taken their own lives, unless such deaths were clearly proven to be accidental. This, I think, is the popular understanding of the word suicide, although it may not be an accurate one. Some of the cases that are tabulated as deaths by suicide may not appear clearly as such, and may not have been intentional, yet the fact that there was a knowledge that the action would be attended by danger to life induces me to place them among the suicidal deaths. I may mention as an instance of the uncertainty of classification the two deaths from abortion. It is reasonable to suppose that the two women who used instruments for the purpose of producing abortion did not intend to kill themselves, and that their deaths were accidental. Yet the well-known risk that attended the operation, and the bungling manner in which it was performed, producing death almost instantly thereafter, justify their inclusion among the suicides.

It is very difficult in a majority of cases of self-destruction to determine whether there was an insane impulse or delusion prompting it. In fact, there is no apparent cause for the commission of this act assigned or ascertained in a number of cases; nor is any mental or physical ailment apparent or noticed prior to the death of the person. In a majority of the cases, however, the causes of the suicide can be traced to abnormal physical or mental conditions, disappointments of various kinds, intemperance, business reverses, family differences, etc.

If we may form an opinion from the occupations of the decedents who

died by their own hands, the great majority of them were in the humble walks of life, and consequently possessed the education of their class.

There seems to be a diversity of opinion in regard to the causes or motives which impel people to commit suicide. Some writers attribute it to a certain kind of climate, others assert that in the fall of the year suicides are most prevalent in this country, others think that persons of certain religious beliefs rarely commit suicide, others think that no sane person would commit suicide, and others state that the natives of certain countries rarely commit suicide by certain means. All these statements do not appear to be well verified, or borne out by the statistics herewith submitted of self-murder in New York City. It is, however, reasonable to believe that some of the causes assigned have more influence upon the natives of one country than of another. This is possibly due to national habits and customs. There is no apparent reason why the Germans, who as a class are wealthier and more prosperous than the Irish, should so largely exceed the latter in suicides, unless it be the Teutonic national temperament. The Irish show a lesser number of suicides in proportion to their population than any of the other foreign born inhabitants of this city. Whether this be due to temperament, or to their habitual struggles with adversity and the vicissitudes of life in their own country, is problematical. In my opinion, the temperament, national characteristics, peculiarities, and customs of people have more influence on the causes of suicide than religion has. Home-sickness, which is stated as a probable cause by a writer on this subject, can hardly be admitted as a reason for self-murder by Germans or Irishmen, as there are not probably more than nine cities in Germany with larger German populations, and but one city in Ireland with a larger Irish population, than the city of New York. There can be no reason, consequently, why the natives of these countries should not feel as much at home in this city as they would elsewhere.

It is important to notice the disproportion between suicides of males and suicides of females. The number of males who committed suicide during the past eleven years was 1,193, while the number of females was but 328. The statistics show that suicide was much more prevalent among males than among females, and that during this period the proportion of suicides among males was 3.64 to every one among females, notwithstanding the female population is larger than the male.

The figures giving the proportion of suicidal deaths to the total population of this city since the year 1804 do not show that there was any epidemic of suicide in this city within this period, although some writers claim that there have been epidemics of suicide in foreign countries. The highest yearly rate of suicide in New York city during the past seventy-seven years was in 1805, when there was one suicide to every 3,017 inhabitants, and the lowest proportionate number was in 1864, when there was one suicide to 23,827 inhabitants. In 1874 the suicides were one in every 5,515 inhabitants. This was the largest proportion of suicides to the population since the year 1834, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the yearly comparison for the period stated:—

*Table Showing the Proportion of Suicides in New York City to the Estimated or Enumerated Population since the Year 1804.*

In 1804 there was one suicide in every 7,486 of the population.  
 In 1805 there was one suicide in every 3,017 of the population.  
 In 1806 there was one suicide in every 5,468 of the population.  
 In 1807 there was one suicide in every 5,351 of the population.  
 In 1808 there was one suicide in every 11,150 of the population.  
 In 1809 there was one suicide in every 15,461 of the population.  
 In 1810 there was one suicide in every 12,046 of the population.  
 In 1811 there was one suicide in every 11,012 of the population.  
 In 1812 there was one suicide in every 20,367 of the population.  
 In 1813 there was one suicide in every 9,507 of the population.  
 In 1814 there was one suicide in every 17,884 of the population.  
 In 1815 there was one suicide in every 22,007 of the population.  
 In 1816 there was one suicide in every 7,518 of the population.  
 In 1817 there was one suicide in every 6,417 of the population.  
 In 1818 there was one suicide in every 4,926 of the population.  
 In 1819 there was one suicide in every 4,480 of the population.  
 In 1820 there was one suicide in every 8,247 of the population.  
 In 1821 there was one suicide in every 8,224 of the population.  
 In 1822 there was one suicide in every 10,729 of the population.  
 In 1823 there was one suicide in every 8,127 of the population.  
 In 1824 there was one suicide in every 8,171 of the population.  
 In 1825 there was one suicide in every 11,653 of the population.  
 In 1826 there was one suicide in every 5,898 of the population.  
 In 1827 there was one suicide in every 7,779 of the population.  
 In 1828 there was one suicide in every 5,838 of the population.  
 In 1829 there was one suicide in every 5,899 of the population.  
 In 1830 there was one suicide in every 6,986 of the population.  
 In 1831 there was one suicide in every 9,287 of the population.  
 In 1832 there was one suicide in every 7,745 of the population.  
 In 1833 there was one suicide in every 7,854 of the population.  
 In 1834 there was one suicide in every 3,474 of the population.  
 In 1835 there was one suicide in every 8,884 of the population.  
 In 1836 there was one suicide in every 8,141 of the population.  
 In 1837 there was one suicide in every 6,659 of the population.  
 In 1838 there was one suicide in every 6,760 of the population.  
 In 1839 there was one suicide in every 6,704 of the population.  
 In 1840 there was one suicide in every 11,168 of the population.  
 In 1841 there was one suicide in every 9,794 of the population.  
 In 1842 there was one suicide in every 10,705 of the population.  
 In 1843 there was one suicide in every 19,135 of the population.  
 In 1844 there were no suicides stated.  
 In 1845 there was one suicide in every 20,706 of the population.  
 In 1846 there was one suicide in every 21,720 of the population.  
 In 1847 there was one suicide in every 14,209 of the population.  
 In 1848 there was one suicide in every 13,970 of the population.  
 In 1849 there was one suicide in every 14,150 of the population.  
 In 1850 there was one suicide in every 16,630 of the population.  
 In 1851 there was one suicide in every 16,040 of the population.  
 In 1852 there was one suicide in every 15,437 of the population.  
 In 1853 there was one suicide in every 10,803 of the population.  
 In 1854 there was one suicide in every 10,759 of the population.  
 In 1855 there was one suicide in every 10,509 of the population.  
 In 1856 there was one suicide in every 11,200 of the population.



In 1857 there was one suicide in every 10,059 of the population.  
 In 1858 there was one suicide in every 10,054 of the population.  
 In 1859 there was one suicide in every 13,997 of the population.  
 In 1860 there was one suicide in every 12,994 of the population.  
 In 1861 there was one suicide in every 18,599 of the population.  
 In 1862 there was one suicide in every 19,333 of the population.  
 In 1863 there was one suicide in every 17,233 of the population.  
 In 1864 there was one suicide in every 23,827 of the population.  
 In 1865 there was one suicide in every 20,746 of the population.  
 In 1866 there was one suicide in every 16,391 of the population.  
 In 1867 there was one suicide in every 10,454 of the population.  
 In 1868 there was one suicide in every 9,319 of the population.  
 In 1869 there was one suicide in every 9,095 of the population.  
 In 1870 there was one suicide in every 9,329 of the population.  
 In 1871 there was one suicide in every 8,374 of the population.  
 In 1872 there was one suicide in every 6,716 of the population.  
 In 1873 there was one suicide in every 8,303 of the population.  
 In 1874 there was one suicide in every 5,515 of the population.  
 In 1875 there was one suicide in every 6,721 of the population.  
 In 1876 there was one suicide in every 7,037 of the population.  
 In 1877 there was one suicide in every 7,225 of the population.  
 In 1878 there was one suicide in every 7,629 of the population.  
 In 1879 there was one suicide in every 9,381 of the population.  
 In 1880 there was one suicide in every 7,938 of the population.

The table showing the ages of suicides for the past eleven years presents some interesting features. It shows that during this period there were twelve suicides of boys and three of girls, whose ages ranged from ten to fifteen years, and that one man and two women aged from eighty to eighty-five committed suicide.

The oldest person who committed suicide during this period was a woman of German birth, aged ninety-one years and four months, for eleven years a resident of this city, who took her own life by severing the vessels of her arm with a razor. The greatest number of suicides among males were between the ages of thirty-five and forty years; among females between the ages of thirty and thirty-five years. The accompanying table will show the age and sex of suicides for each of the past eleven years.

SUICIDES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Age and Sex of Suicides in New York City during the Eleven Years ending December 31, 1880.

Years.	Between 10 and 15 years.		Between 15 and 20 years.		From 20 to 25 years.		From 25 to 30 years.		From 30 to 35 years.		From 35 to 40 years.		From 40 to 45 years.		From 45 to 50 years.		From 50 to 55 years.		From 55 to 60 years.		From 60 to 65 years.		From 65 to 70 years.		From 70 to 75 years.		From 75 to 80 years.		From 80 to 85 years.		From 85 to 90 years.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1870 . . . . .			1		5	2	12	4	5	4	15	2	7	1	11	4	7	2	4	1	7	1	4	4									79	22
1871 . . . . .			2	1	13	4	12	4	11	5	10	4	7		9	4	6	2	8		3		2	2						1		85	29	
1872 . . . . .			5	2	12	4	9	7	22	5	13	4	12	3	12	2	10	4	6	1	2		6	6								111	33	
1873 . . . . .			1	2	7	5	15	2	12	9	13	4	14	2	4	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1		1 <sup>1</sup>	82	36	
1874 . . . . .			3	1	8	8	15	5	14	4	28	6	20	2	18	3	15	6	6	1	8	2	2	2	2	1			1		140	40		
1875 . . . . .			5	2	7	8	10	2	15	4	17	3	18	3	14	3	14	1	16		1	2	1	2	3	2	1					123	32	
1876 . . . . .			3	2	5	2	8	2	16	6	15	6	13	6	8	3	9	6	16	3	7	1	5	1	5	1					114	36		
1877 . . . . .			18	3	18	1	16	5	18	5	10	5	9	2	10	3	6	1	7		3		5	5								123	25	
1878 . . . . .				3	8	3	14	1	12	2	17	3	10	3	10	2	19	3	15	1	5	1	5	2				1	2			116	26	
1879 . . . . .			7		10	1	15	3	18	1	10	3	9	4	8	2	10	1	4		3	1	3	3								100	17	
1880 . . . . .			11	3	11	6	10	4	17	6	20	4	11	2	15	3	5	1	7	1	6	1	1	1	1	2						120	32	
Total . . . . .	12	3	56	19	104	44	136	39	160	51	168	44	130	28	119	34	114	27	91	9	47	11	38	9	12	4	5	3	1	2		1	1193 <sup>1</sup>	328

<sup>1</sup> Total whites, 1,518; colored, 3; males, 1,193; females, 328. <sup>2</sup> Including one Chinaman, who poisoned himself with opium. Two colored males leaped from heights, and one colored female poisoned herself.

There is nothing to indicate that the climate of this city has any influence upon suicide. The deaths from this cause vary yearly in regard to frequency. In one year they are most numerous in the first quarter; in another year they are most numerous in the second quarter; while in other years their number may be greatest in the third or fourth quarter.

The summary of deaths from this cause in the past eleven years is as follows:—

First Quarter . . . . .	341
Second Quarter . . . . .	417
Third Quarter . . . . .	412
Fourth Quarter . . . . .	351

The second quarter, therefore, shows the highest, and the first quarter the lowest number of suicides. During these eleven years, however, there were but seventy-six more deaths in the highest than in the lowest quarter.

*Mortality from Suicides by Quarters in New York City during each Year for the past Eleven Years, showing the Sex and Condition by Years for the same Period.*

Year.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total for Year.	Sex.		Condition stated.		
						Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
1870 . . . . .	23	22	33	23	101	79	22	26	49	13
1871 . . . . .	22	29	33	30	114	85	29	42	53	11
1872 . . . . .	33	34	45	27	144	111	33	50	69	17
1873 . . . . .	29	33	28	28	118	82	36	38	59	13
1874 . . . . .	55	28	52	45	180	140	40	55	88	15
1875 . . . . .	30	56	41	28	155	123	32	21	74	10
1876 . . . . .	33	46	41	30	150	114	36	31	86	16
1877 . . . . .	23	44	38	43	148	123	25	51	70	10
1878 . . . . .	33	29	41	39	142	116	26	42	83	9
1879 . . . . .	29	40	23	25	117	100	17	40	51	11
1880 . . . . .	26	56	37	33	152	120	32	34	77	12
Total Suicides . . . . .	341	417	412	351	1,521	1,193	328	430	759	137

The means used for self-destruction during the above period are shown for years and quarters in the subjoined table. There are very slight discrepancies in a few of the totals in this table when compared with the table giving the causes by nationalities in detail. These discrepancies are occasioned by a double means of suicide, such as shooting or stabbing one's self, and jumping from windows, etc., etc. Such double means appear as single in the table.

SUICIDES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Deaths by Suicide in New York City during the Eleven Years ending December 31st, 1880, by Years and Quarters.

Means used for Self-destruction.	Year 1870.			Year 1871.			Year 1872.			Year 1873.			Year 1874.			Year 1875.			Year 1876.			Year 1877.			Year 1878.			Year 1879.			Year 1880.			Total.											
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.																	
Abortion, Instrumental.																															2														
Cuts and Stabs	4	1	2	2	5	6	3	3	4	7	2	8	3	3	5	9	5	2	4	2	5	5	4	1	5	4	4	5	3	5	6	6	175												
Drowning <sup>1</sup>	3	2	5	1	3	2	1	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	7	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	6	2	1	4	2	101														
Gun and Pistol Shot Wounds <sup>2</sup>	4	4	2	11	2	0	8	10	6	9	7	4	9	9	6	8	6	10	12	10	15	11	10	7	13	10	10	7	12	9	13	14	397												
Hanging	7	7	12	1	7	2	2	7	5	4	9	4	4	4	4	4	0	3	10	9	4	6	4	3	2	6	3	9	3	8	10	239													
Illuminating Gas																																3													
Charcoal Gas	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	5	82												
Leap from Heights																																1													
Leap from Railroad Trains																																1													
Leap into Machinery																																1													
Poison	4	4	11	6	10	12	11	8	14	13	11	12	9	11	11	9	23	10	21	17	12	21	17	11	12	15	15	11	13	10	11	11	503												
Strangulation																																2													
Beating Head with Oil Stone																																1													
Beating Head with Paving Stone																																1													
Placing themselves on Railroad Tracks																																1													
Butting Head against Bars of Cell																																4													
Suffocation																																1													
Forcing Head through Iron Bedstead																																1													
Chronic Opium Poisoning																																2													
Chronic Morphine Poisoning																																1													
Butting Head against a Wall																																1													
Explosion of Hand Grenade																																1													
	23	22	33	23	22	29	33	30	38	34	45	27	29	33	28	28	55	28	52	45	30	56	44	28	33	46	41	30	23	44	38	43	33	29	41	39	29	40	23	25	26	56	37	33	1521

<sup>1</sup> Including two deaths from the effects of immersion.

<sup>2</sup> Including two deaths from Gun-Shot wounds and Hanging.

The population of the city of New York in 1875 was 1,041,886. Of this number 1,026,632 were white and 15,254 colored; 506,922 were males and 534,964 females; 595,843 were natives of the United States and 446,043 natives of foreign countries. Of the native population (including the colored people) 199,862 were twenty years old and upwards. Of the foreign white population (the nativity and ages of the foreign colored population are not given in the census) 399,440 were twenty years old and upwards. The average annual rate of suicide during the past eleven years was 16.74 to every 100,000 of the native population twenty years old and upwards. During the same period the rate was 26.24 to every 100,000 of the foreign population of the same ages. There were 1,518<sup>1</sup> deaths by suicide among the white, and three<sup>2</sup> among the colored population.

*Table showing Rate of Suicides per 100,000 of the Total Population by Nativities, also the Rate in Native and Foreign Population, and in Males and Females Twenty Years Old and upward for Eleven Years, ending December 31, 1880.*

Nativity of Suicides.	Population New York State (Census 1875).	Suicides for Eleven Years.	Annual Average.	Average Rate of Suicides per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Austria . . . . .	2,678	6	.55	20.54
Belgium . . . . .	478	6	.55	115.06
British America . . . . .	4,985	15	1.36	27.28
Bohemia . . . . .	3,133	10	.91	29.05
China . . . . .	157	1	.09	57.32
Denmark . . . . .	798	5	.45	56.39
England . . . . .	26,913	82	7.45	27.68
France . . . . .	9,432	47	4.27	45.27
Germany . . . . .	165,012	626	56.91	34.49
Holland . . . . .	1,167	6	.55	47.13
Ireland . . . . .	199,084	213	19.33	9.71
Italy . . . . .	6,507	10	.91	
Norway . . . . .	527	3	.27	51.23
Poland . . . . .	5,809	12	.09	18.76
Portugal . . . . .	93	1	.09	96.77
Russia . . . . .	2,099	3	.27	12.86
Scotland . . . . .	7,635	20	1.82	23.84
South America . . . . .	293	3	.27	92.15
Sweden . . . . .	1,870	8	.73	39.04
Switzerland . . . . .	2,244	19	1.73	77.09
Spain . . . . .	474	3	.27	56.92
United States . . . . .	595,843	368	33.45	5.61
Unknown, or not stated . . . . .	1,255	44	4.00	318.72
Wales . . . . .	667	1	.09	13.49
Cuba . . . . .	1,677	8	.73	43.53
Population twenty years old and upwards.				
Native (including all the colored) . . . . .	199,862	368	33.45	16.74
Foreign (white) . . . . .	399,440	1,153	104.82	26.24
Males . . . . .	289,579	1,193	108.45	37.45
Females . . . . .	309,723	328	29.82	9.63
Population 1880 { White . . . . .	1,186,144	1,518	-	-
{ Colored <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	20,433	3	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Including one Chinaman who poisoned himself with opium.

<sup>2</sup> Two colored men leaped from heights, and one colored woman poisoned herself.

<sup>3</sup> Including 747 Chinese, 18 Japanese, and 44 Indians.

Suicide is therefore less frequent among the colored people than among the whites. The table of nativities of the 1,521 persons who committed suicide during the past eleven years shows the rate of suicide to every 100,000 of the natives of the various countries represented in the population of New York City. The New York State census of 1875 has been used. In this table the natives of Belgium show the highest annual proportion of suicides to their population. During the eleven years six Belgians committed suicide out of a total Belgian population resident in this city in 1875 of only 478. The annual average number of suicides of this nationality was therefore 0.55, making the enormous annual rate of 115.06 suicides to the 100,000. The Irish show the lowest annual rate of suicide of any of the foreign born population — 9.71 to the 100,000. The other countries show the following annual average rates to the 100,000 of population, viz.: Austria, 20.54; British America, 27.28; Bohemia, 29.05; China, 57.32; Denmark, 56.39; England, 27.68; France, 45.27; Germany, 34.49; Holland, 47.13; Italy, 13.98; Norway, 51.23; Poland, 18.76; Portugal, 96.77; Russia, 12.86; Scotland, 23.84; South America, 92.15; Sweden, 39.04; Switzerland, 77.09; Spain, 56.92; Wales, 13.49; Cuba, 43.53; and the United States, 5.61, as the preceding table will show.

Probably as interesting a table as is presented is that showing the nativity of the 1,521 persons who took their own lives in this city during the past eleven years, and the means used by each. In this table some novel and curious means for ending one's life will be shown, as well as the relative frequency or rarity of suicide by the different methods stated. Among some of the rare or painful means used for self-destruction are the following: one person, a native of the United States, butted his head against the bars of his cell; one person, a native of Ireland, butted his head against a wall. A German beat his head with an oil-stone; another German beat his head with a paving-stone; another German forced his head through the railing of an iron bedstead; another German jumped into a water tank; another of the same nationality jumped from a railroad train. A Scotchman jumped into machinery. Two Germans hanged and then shot themselves. Two Germans jumped into the river, were rescued, and died from the effects of the immersion. Four persons, an Englishman, a Pole, a Swede, and an American, placed themselves before railroad trains. Three persons, of whom two were of Irish and one of Swiss birth, strangled themselves with bandages or straps. One Englishman thrust his head through a pane of glass. One native of the United States inhaled ether, and one Frenchman inhaled charcoal gas. Three persons, one of German, one of American, and one of unknown birth, inhaled illuminating gas. Three natives of Germany ate phosphorus matches. Three other Germans took rat poison. One American, aged thirty-eight, a prominent merchant of this city, took his life by shooting himself and exploding a hand grenade, and was shot by five cartridges; his father, aged sixty-one, was killed at the same time by the explosion. One Englishman stabbed himself and then jumped from a window. The most common means of committing suicide was by poison, which caused the death of 503 persons during the eleven years. Paris green was







the most common of the poisons, and caused 200 deaths, the preparations of opium following with 139 deaths. Pistol and gun-shot wounds caused 399 deaths; hanging, 239; cuts and stabs (cutting throat, arteries, etc., with razors), 175; leaps from heights, windows, etc., 82, and drowning, 101.

The frequency of suicide by poison and the facility with which poison could be obtained, induced the State to pass a law regulating the sale of poisons. This law caused the passage of section fifteen of the Sanitary Code of the Health Department in regard to the sale of poisons, and also of a resolution of the Board of Health directing the Sanitary Superintendent to enforce it. The law regulating the sale of poisons, and the rules of the Board of Health in regard to it, are here submitted; but as it seems impossible to enforce the provisions of the law, there is little difficulty experienced in obtaining poisons, and hence the frequency of suicide by this means. There is no law for the prevention of the sale of fire-arms, and any person who has the means can purchase them, the only restriction being the city ordinance forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons without a permit. In order to prevent or decrease suicides by poison and fire-arms, it will be necessary to restrict the sale by imposing severe penalties. In regard to the other means used for committing suicide, remedial measures will easily suggest themselves.

Page 588 of the Report of the Board of Health for 1873 contains the following:—

#### POISONS.

##### TO DRUGGISTS, DEALERS IN PAINTS, AND OTHERS.

*Whereas*, The sale of Paris green is now very general, and suicides by persons with this material have become alarmingly frequent,

*Resolved*, "That the Sanitary Superintendent be, and that he is hereby directed to enforce section 15 of the Sanitary Code, and to cause a printed notice of the same, and of the State Law with regard to the sale of poisons, to be served upon all persons who keep this and other poisonous materials for sale."

#### SANITARY CODE.

SEC. 15. That no poisonous medicine, decoction, or substance shall be held for sale or sold, except for lawful purposes and with proper motives, and by persons competent to give the proper directions and precautions as to the use thereof; nor shall any bottle, box, parcel, or receptacle thereof be delivered to any person unless the same is marked "poison," nor to any person whom the party delivering the same has reason to think intends it for any illegal or improper use or purpose.

#### STATE LAW REGULATING THE SALE OF POISONS.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, from and after June 1, 1872, to retail any poison enumerated in schedules A and B, as follows, to wit:—

*Schedule A.*—Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnia, and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, essential oil of bitter almonds, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce.

*Schedule B.* — Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux-vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cottonroot, cantharides, creosote, digitalis and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton-oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid, and oxalic acid, without distinctly labeling the bottle, box, vessel, or paper in which the said poison is contained, and also the outside wrapper or cover, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller; nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell or deliver any poison enumerated in said schedules A and B unless, upon due inquiry, it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. Nor shall it be lawful for any registered pharmacist to sell any poisons included in schedule A, without, before delivering the same to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made, in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quality of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser; such book to be always open for inspection by the proper authorities, and to be preserved for reference for at least five years. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons in not unusual quantities or doses upon the prescriptions of practitioners of medicine.

In all cases of death by violence in New York City the coroner is required to hold an inquest, and no body can be buried until a certificate of death is filed with the Board of Health, and a permit for burial obtained. By this means all the deaths by suicide are known. In regard to the returns in a number of the cities submitted for comparison, I cannot state their methods of obtaining these returns, whether they are complete or not, or whether all deaths from self-murder are included in their interpretation of the word suicide. The table which enables me to give the comparative statistics of suicide in two hundred and seventeen foreign and thirty American cities during the year 1880, has been compiled from official sources in response to requests made to American consuls and health officers and registrars of foreign cities, and to boards of health, health officers, city clerks, and registrars of American cities; and to these gentlemen I offer my grateful acknowledgments. I forwarded over six hundred requests to cities which contain ten thousand inhabitants or more, and received replies from three hundred and eleven. Several of these cities, however, failed to give the deaths by suicide, although other causes of death are stated. The cities that have responded I shall enumerate by countries, viz.: twenty-two returns of English and Welsh cities were received, but five of which stated suicides; one Tasmanian city stated no suicides; two Italian cities had suicides stated; of two Canadian cities one had suicides stated; one Indian city had suicides stated; of one hundred and forty-seven German cities one hundred and forty-five had suicides stated; of thirty-four Belgian cities nineteen had suicides stated; one French city had suicides stated; of two Danish cities one had suicides stated; of fifteen Swiss cities all had suicides stated; one Austrian city had suicide stated; two Dutch cities had suicide stated; two Spanish cities had suicide stated; one Norwegian city had suicide stated; one Bohemian city had suicide stated; one Hawaiian city had suicide stated; one Russian city had suicide stated; one Cuban city had

no suicide stated ; sixteen Irish cities had no suicide stated ; one South American city had suicide stated ; seven of eight Scotch cities had suicide stated ; one Swedish city had suicide stated ; two Australian cities had suicide stated ; seven of eight British South American cities had suicide stated ; thirty of forty-eight American cities (United States) had suicide stated. Among the American cities with population ranging between 12,000 and 503,298, which did not give the deaths by suicide, were Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio, Albany, N. Y., Allegheny, Pa., Charleston, S. C., Wilmington, Del., Memphis, Tenn., Erie, Pa., and Augusta, Ga.

Of the cities with a population of more than 10,000 which responded and forwarded returns, the highest death-rate from suicide to the 100,000 inhabitants, in Germany was at Gera, with 92.01 ; in Scotland, Paisley, 6.12 ; in Sweden, Stockholm, 19.08 ; in Belgium, Omarganow, 65.41 ; in Spain, Madrid, 16.97 ; Australia, Melbourne, 16.73 ; Holland, Amsterdam, 7.14 ; Canada, Toronto, 3.59 ; Austria, Vienna, 31.67 ; Bohemia, Prague, 36.53 ; Norway, Christiania, 3.30 ; England, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 10.04 ; Wales, Merthyr Tydvil, 4.12 ; Italy, Bologna, 13.70 ; South America, Buenos Ayres, 4.43 ; Switzerland, Chaux de Fonds, 53.69 ; Russia, Odessa, 14.63 ; France, Havre, 23 ; India, Calcutta, 13.50 ; British Guiana, S. A., Upper Demerara River, 43.39 ; Hawaiian Islands, Honolulu, 42.51 ; United States of America, San Francisco, Cal., 37.65.

The table which shows the statistics of suicide in cities, I think, will strengthen my surmise that national traits, etc., have more influence on suicide than religion. In some Catholic and Protestant countries and cities the suicides vary considerably. In Catholic Spain they seem to be less than in Catholic Belgium, and in Protestant Germany they are much higher than in Protestant England and Scotland, as the returns indicate. Catholic Vienna had more suicides in proportion to its population than Protestant Berlin, and Catholic Paris had more suicides than Protestant London, and exceeded the total number that took place in Catholic Spain. Equally favorable comparisons can be made with other Catholic and Protestant cities.

*Number of Deaths by Suicide in 100,000 of the Population of American and Foreign Cities for the Year 1880.*

AMERICAN CITIES.

City.	Country or State.	Population Estimated or Enumerated.	Number of Suicides.	Number of Suicides per 100,000 Inhabitants.
New York . . . . .	New York . . . . .	1,206,577	152	12.59
Philadelphia . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	846,980	68	8.03
Brooklyn . . . . .	New York . . . . .	566,689	31	5.47
Fall River . . . . .	Massachusetts . . . . .	49,006	1	2.04
Newburyport . . . . .	Massachusetts . . . . .	13,600	1	7.35
Taunton . . . . .	Massachusetts . . . . .	21,213	2	9.42
Baltimore . . . . .	Maryland . . . . .	332,190	18	5.42
Stamford . . . . .	Connecticut . . . . .	11,298	2	17.70
Salt Lake . . . . .	Utah . . . . .	20,768	2	9.63
Richmond . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	65,000	1	1.54
Syracuse . . . . .	New York . . . . .	54,817	3	5.47
Woburn . . . . .	Massachusetts . . . . .	10,938	1	9.14
Washington . . . . .	District of Columbia . . . . .	177,638	18	10.13
Hyde Park . . . . .	Illinois . . . . .	15,716	2	12.72
New Haven . . . . .	Connecticut . . . . .	62,882	5	7.95
Utica . . . . .	New York . . . . .	33,923	5	14.74
Yonkers . . . . .	New York . . . . .	19,000	1	5.26
Providence . . . . .	Rhode Island . . . . .	104,862	2	1.91
San Francisco . . . . .	California . . . . .	233,700	88	37.65
County of Hudson <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	New Jersey . . . . .	187,950	17	9.04
Indianapolis . . . . .	Indiana . . . . .	75,074	4	5.32
Pittsburgh . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	156,381	15	9.59
Dayton . . . . .	Ohio . . . . .	38,677	7	18.10
Milwaukee . . . . .	Wisconsin . . . . .	115,587	15	12.98
Savannah . . . . .	Georgia . . . . .	33,248	3	9.02
Omaha . . . . .	Nebraska . . . . .	30,000	6	20.00
Reading . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	43,280	4	9.24
Burlington . . . . .	Vermont . . . . .	11,364	3	26.39
Boston . . . . .	Massachusetts . . . . .	362,535	40	11.03

<sup>1</sup> Including Jersey City and Hoboken.

Thirty American cities Suicide stated.

FOREIGN CITIES.

City.	Country or State.	Population Estimated or Enumerated.	Number of Suicides.	Number of Suicides per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Calcutta . . . . .	India . . . . .	429,535	58	13.50
Berlin . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	1,122,360	308	27.44
Breslau . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	272,529	101	37.06
Frankfort . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	136,829	43	31.43
Antwerp . . . . .	Belgium . . . . .	177,000	23	12.99
Havre . . . . .	France . . . . .	100,000	23	23.00
Copenhagen . . . . .	Denmark . . . . .	235,254	70	29.75
Dresden . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	220,216	87	39.51
Basel . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	61,399	14	22.80
Elberfeld . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	93,530	22	23.52
Vienna . . . . .	Austria . . . . .	726,105	230	31.67
London . . . . .	England . . . . .	3,769,395	352	9.34
Newcastle-on Tyne . . . . .	England . . . . .	149,366	15	10.04
Bologne . . . . .	Italy . . . . .	124,014	17	13.70
Bolton . . . . .	England . . . . .	105,400	5	4.74
Catania . . . . .	Italy . . . . .	92,670	9	9.71
Stuttgart . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	106,600	41	38.68
Crefeld . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	73,000	10	13.69
Nürnberg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	98,619	33	33.46
Leipzig . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	147,276	84	57.04
Odessa . . . . .	Russia . . . . .	184,500	27	14.63
Geneva, with suburbs . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	68,035	26	38.21

*Number of Deaths by Suicide in 100,000 of the Population of American and Foreign Cities for the Year 1880 — continued.*

FOREIGN CITIES — *Continued.*

City.	Country or State.	Population Estimated or Enumerated.	Number of Suicides.	Number of Suicides per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Zürich, with suburbs . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	75,152	24	31.93
Bern . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	43,749	18	41.14
Lausanne . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	30,026	15	49.95
Chaux-de-fonds . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	22,350	12	53.69
St. Gallen . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	21,239	9	42.37
Luzern . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	17,711	6	33.87
Neuchâtel . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	15,516	8	51.55
Winterthur . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	13,419	2	14.90
Schaffhausen . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	11,733	4	34.09
Fribourg . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	11,519	3	26.04
Biel . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	11,476	5	43.57
Herisau . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	11,025	3	27.21
Locle . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	10,461	4	38.23
Munich . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	228,000	38	16.66
Rotterdam . . . . .	Holland . . . . .	152,517	10	6.55
Buenos Ayres . . . . .	Argentine Republic . . . . .	270,708	12	4.43
Hamburg (State) . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	427,793	192	44.88
Strassburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	104,501	17	16.27
Magdeburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	97,259	55	56.55
Halle a. S. . . . .	Germany . . . . .	71,505	23	32.16
Frankfurt a. O. . . . .	Germany . . . . .	50,600	25	49.40
Görlitz . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	48,000	28	58.33
Potsdam . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	48,346	20	41.37
Spandau . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	28,902	11	38.66
Brandenburg a. H. . . . .	Germany . . . . .	28,685	6	20.91
Charlottenburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	30,446	11	36.13
Neust. Magdeburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	27,273	10	36.67
Guben . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	25,871	11	42.52
Kottbus . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	25,584	12	46.90
Dessau . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	23,266	8	34.38
Zeitz . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	18,268	7	38.32
Prenzlau . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	16,939	3	17.72
Burg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	15,867	1	6.30
Hannover . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	122,846	35	28.49
Bremen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	112,200	32	28.52
Altona . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	91,049	36	39.54
Braunschweig . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	72,573	30	41.34
Münster . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	40,429	9	22.26
Osnabrück . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	32,819	3	9.14
Bielefeld . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	30,519	4	13.10
Hildesheim . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	25,887	2	7.72
Celle . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	18,808	6	31.90
Lüneburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	19,045	10	52.50
Oldenburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	20,577	8	38.88
Harburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	19,075	5	26.21
Minden . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	17,868	7	39.17
Köln . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	144,735	12	8.29
Barmen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	95,951	20	20.84
Düsseldorf . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	95,459	10	10.48
Aachen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	85,720	5	5.83
Dortmund . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	66,546	17	25.54
Essen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	56,957	10	17.56
Duisburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	41,259	15	36.35
M. Gladbach . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	37,384	3	8.02
Koblenz . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	30,567	7	22.90
Bonn . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	31,510	3	9.52
Bochum . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	33,432	2	5.98
Remscheid . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	30,043	3	9.98
Hagen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	26,297	6	22.81
Trier . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	24,201	1	4.13
Viersen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	20,998	1	4.76
Wesel . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	20,587	4	19.42
Witten . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	21,411	4	18.68
Hamm i. W. . . . .	Germany . . . . .	20,796	7	33.66
Mülheim a. R. . . . .	Germany . . . . .	20,300	2	9.85
Iserlohn . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	18,502	7	37.83
Oberhausen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	16,677	1	5.99
Neuss . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	17,494	1	5.71

*Number of Deaths by Suicide in 100,000 of the Population of American and Foreign Cities for the Year 1880 — continued.*

FOREIGN CITIES — *Continued.*

City.	Country or State.	Population Estimated or Enumerated.	Number of Suicides.	Number of Suicides per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Mülheim a. d. R.	Germany . . . . .	22,148	5	22.57
Solingen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	16,800	1	5.95
Mainz . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	61,322	13	21.20
Mannheim . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	53,465	15	28.05
Karlsruhe . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	50,000	11	22.00
Wiesbaden . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	50,238	14	27.86
Metz . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	52,867	7	13.24
Darmstadt . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	49,000	13	26.53
Freiburg i. B. . . . .	Germany . . . . .	36,380	8	21.99
Offenbach . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	28,601	5	17.48
Pforzheim . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	24,037	8	33.21
Colmar . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	26,093	8	30.66
Heidelberg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	24,421	6	24.57
Kaiserslautern . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	26,500	1	3.77
Hanau . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	23,041	8	34.72
Worms . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	19,035	9	47.28
Baden-Baden . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	11,927	3	25.15
Königsberg i. Pr. . . . .	Germany . . . . .	140,932	59	41.87
Danzig . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	108,549	32	29.48
Stettin . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	91,755	26	28.33
Lübeck . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	50,250	10	19.90
Kiel . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	43,956	14	31.85
Rostock . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	36,982	17	45.97
Elbing . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	35,683	15	42.04
Schwerin i. M. . . . .	Germany . . . . .	30,146	6	19.90
Stralsund . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	29,494	10	33.90
Flensburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	31,331	12	38.30
Stargard i. Pom. . . . .	Germany . . . . .	21,828	6	27.48
Thorn . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	20,618	8	38.80
Memel . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	20,209	6	29.69
Tilsit . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	21,394	4	18.69
Stolp . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	21,479	7	32.59
Greifswald . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	19,904	13	65.31
Insterburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	18,840	3	15.92
Grawdenz . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	17,344	8	46.12
Posen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	64,547	11	17.04
Liegnitz . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	37,168	13	34.98
Bromberg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	33,618	12	35.69
Landsberg a. W. . . . .	Germany . . . . .	23,558	6	25.47
Schweinitz . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	22,136	9	40.66
Beuthen i. O. - S. . . . .	Germany . . . . .	22,812	4	17.53
Neisse . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	20,516	3	14.62
Gross-Glogan . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	18,629	7	37.58
Ratibor . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	18,233	3	16.45
Brieg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	17,232	5	29.01
Augsburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	62,000	19	30.65
Regensburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	34,504	5	14.32
Ulm . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	32,800	16	48.78
Fürth . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	31,064	6	19.31
Heilbronn . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	24,516	7	28.55
Esslingen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	20,758	8	38.53
Cannstadt . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	16,205	13	80.22
Reutlingen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	16,609	5	30.10
Erlangen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	14,876	9	60.50
Chemnitz . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	95,135	21	22.07
Kassel . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	58,293	20	34.31
Erfurt . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	53,272	24	45.05
Würzburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	51,024	8	15.68
Zwickau . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	34,998	6	17.14
Plauen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	35,250	19	53.90
Halberstadt . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	31,258	14	44.79
Bamberg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	29,622	7	23.63
Nordhausen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	25,992	14	53.87
Freiberg i. S. . . . .	Germany . . . . .	25,547	11	43.06
Gotha . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	26,425	15	56.76
Altenburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	26,240	19	72.41
Glauchau . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	21,355	9	42.14
Meerane . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	22,234	5	22.49

*Number of Deaths by Suicide in 100,000 of the Population of American and Foreign Cities for the Year 1880 — continued.*

FOREIGN CITIES — *Continued.*

City.	Country or State.	Population Estimated or Enumerated.	Number of Suicides.	Number of Suicides per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Gera	Germany . . . . .	27,169	25	92.01
Mühlhausen i. Th.	Germany . . . . .	23,350	11	47.10
Zittau	Germany . . . . .	22,473	12	53.39
Bayreuth	Germany . . . . .	22,027	13	59.01
Hof	Germany . . . . .	20,991	6	28.58
Crimmitschau	Germany . . . . .	19,000	5	26.31
Weimar	Germany . . . . .	20,130	8	39.74
Bernburg	Germany . . . . .	18,602	9	48.38
Göttingen	Germany . . . . .	19,942	6	30.09
Aschersleben	Germany . . . . .	19,379	8	41.28
Omedlinburg	Germany . . . . .	18,406	13	70.63
Weissenfels	Germany . . . . .	19,648	11	55.98
Eisenach	Germany . . . . .	18,788	5	26.61
Naumburg a. S.	Germany . . . . .	17,927	13	72.51
Koburg	Germany . . . . .	15,790	6	37.99
Glasgow	Scotland . . . . .	589,598	14	2.37
Edinburgh	Scotland . . . . .	229,839	7	3.05
Dundee	Scotland . . . . .	155,075	8	5.16
Aberdeen	Scotland . . . . .	103,408	2	1.93
Greenock	Scotland . . . . .	79,353	1	1.26
Paisley	Scotland . . . . .	49,005	3	6.12
Leith	Scotland . . . . .	58,479	3	5.13
Stockholm	Sweden . . . . .	162,436	32	19.07
Brussels	Belgium . . . . .	177,086	43	24.28
Ghent	Belgium . . . . .	130,671	28	21.44
Liège	Belgium . . . . .	128,300	18	14.03
Bruges	Belgium . . . . .	48,498	6	12.37
Malines	Belgium . . . . .	41,328	7	16.94
Verviers	Belgium . . . . .	40,362	10	24.78
Louvain	Belgium . . . . .	36,160	6	16.59
Tournai	Belgium . . . . .	34,096	3	-
Namur	Belgium . . . . .	27,455	7	25.49
Seraing	Belgium . . . . .	27,237	0	-
Mons	Belgium . . . . .	26,025	11	42.22
Alost	Belgium . . . . .	21,780	1	4.59
Jumet	Belgium . . . . .	21,265	1	4.70
Borgerhout	Belgium . . . . .	20,800	4	19.23
Gilly	Belgium . . . . .	18,168	2	11.01
Lockerren	Belgium . . . . .	17,669	1	5.66
Charleroi	Belgium . . . . .	17,539	3	17.10
Roulers	Belgium . . . . .	17,082	1	5.85
Lierre	Belgium . . . . .	17,035	5	29.35
Ypres	Belgium . . . . .	16,949	1	5.90
Turnhout	Belgium . . . . .	16,299	1	6.14
Renaix	Belgium . . . . .	14,325	1	6.99
Hasselt	Belgium . . . . .	12,477	1	8.01
Quaregnon	Belgium . . . . .	12,230	8	65.90
Wasmes	Belgium . . . . .	12,044	2	16.60
La Louvière	Belgium . . . . .	10,636	1	9.40
Eecloo	Belgium . . . . .	10,570	1	9.46
Dour	Belgium . . . . .	10,190	1	9.81
Nivelles	Belgium . . . . .	10,135	0	-
Melbourne and suburbs	Victoria, Australia	280,836	47	16.74
Christiania	Norway . . . . .	118,000	4	3.38
Prague, Bohemia	Austrian Empire . . . . .	156,000	57	36.54
Toronto	Canada . . . . .	83,410	3	3.60
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales . . . . .	48,500	2	4.12
Salford	England . . . . .	171,727	9	5.25
Madrid	Spain . . . . .	395,980	67	16.92
Gibraltar	Spain . . . . .	18,014	2	11.10
Amsterdam	Holland . . . . .	322,000	23	7.14
Liverpool	England . . . . .	544,056	30	5.51
New South Wales	Australia . . . . .	750,742	68	9.06
Georgetown	Demerara . . . . .	34,819 <sup>1</sup>	4	11.49
Essequibo, West Coast	Demerara . . . . .	22,647	2	8.83
Essequibo Islands and River	Demerara . . . . .	13,328	2	15.00
Demerara, West Coast and West Bank	Demerara . . . . .	23,741	3	12.63

<sup>1</sup> Estimated from 1880.

*Number of Deaths by Suicide in 100,000 of the Population of American and Foreign Cities for the Year 1880 — continued.*

FOREIGN CITIES — *Continued.*

City.	Country or State.	Population Estimated or Enumerated.	Number of Suicides.	Number of Suicides per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Upper Demerara River . . . . .	Demerara . . . . .	11,522	5	43.39
East Bank Demerara River . . . . .	Demerara . . . . .	13,501	4	29.63
East Coast Demerara . . . . .	Demerara . . . . .	32,008	—	—
East Coast Berbice, Canje and Corentyne Coast	Demerara . . . . .	13,047	1	7.66
Honolulu . . . . .	British Guiana . . . . .	253,060 <sup>1</sup>	25 <sup>2</sup>	9.88
	Hawaiian Islands . . . . .	14,114	6	42.51

<sup>1</sup> Population 1871.

<sup>2</sup> Fifteen from hanging; five from poison; two from cuts and stabs; one from drowning; and two from other causes.



