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LETTER to the REGISTRAR GENERAL on the CAUSES of DEATH in ENGLAND, by WILLIAM FARR, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

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SIR.

Epidemic cholera ended last year, and left few traces of its existence except in London, Liverpool, and Durham. Diarrhœa, upon the other hand, was very frequent and fatal all over the face of the country, except in Wales and some of the mountainous regions supplied with pure water.

The rate of mortality, as shown in your report, differed little from the average; but in general the mortality of children was lower, of people of advanced ages higher, than the average of 30 years. The cold weather of January was exceedingly fatal to the aged. On the night of January 5–6 the thermometer at Greenwich fell to 14° centigrade below the freezing point of water,* and the deaths in London alone registered during the subsequent week suddenly rose to 1891. The excess was 385 deaths over the deaths of the same week of the year before, and of that excess 395 occurred in people above the age of $4\circ$. The same chill frost extinguished thousands of lives in other parts of the kingdom, where it penetrated the hut on the mountain side, the cottage in the valley, and here and there the mansion in the ancestral park.

What are Causes of Death.

The human organism, although the force with which it is animated is indestructible, dies inevitably under a great variety of conditions. In one instance death is the direct effect of mechanical violence; a mere shock of arrested motion converts the life force into a new form : in another instance blood is lost and the processes of nutrition are stayed : then agents like fire or frost disintegrate the parts, or chemical forces like opium still for ever the living action in sleep. Submersion under water or stoppage of the air-ways shuts out oxygen, and with the cessation of the supply of this element life is extinguished as suddenly as the light of a lamp; so also life slowly goes out when the supply of food is insufficient, as the flame of a lamp dies when oil is withheld.

Adverse living molecular forms too assert their powers over the structure, and, as in small-pox, syphilis, glanders, cholera, and the other zymotic diseases, transform the body into their own substance and habitation, so that it can live no longer its own life, but is transformed first into multitudes of organic particles, and then mayhap, after many transmutations, into air, water, and earth. What was a living nature of the highest form becomes a dull cloud of matter, again after cycles of changes to be incarnated.

The constitution of the tissues undergoes transformations in cancer and tubercle and other analogous diseases as the blood does apparently in diabetes.

The most common form of disease is inflammation and its results in the several organs of which the body is a confederation; and upon taking up these organs singly each is found to have its well characterized diseases: the brain, no longer the seat of intelligence, sensibility, and reason, becomes the seat of madness; the heart loses its wonderful hydraulic precision; the

* It was $6^{\circ}\cdot 6$ of Fahrenheit, which has its zero 32° of its own scale below the freezing point of water.

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lungs neither drink up nor discharge breath; the stomach transmutes its aliments no longer or transmutes them amiss; the liver and the kidneys fail to supply their specific distillations; the joints decay; the muscular system, once finely adjusted in its movements, is paralysed; the skin loses its fresh colour, and changes into ulcer and leprosy. The formative forces in some cases go wrong, or stop and leave organs unfinished. The reproductive system, too, which creates and perpetuates generations in endless succession, itself kills the parent and the child in one flood,—one three of agony.

Now, when it is considered how multitudinous and complex the causes are, not of the one phenomenon, but of the many phenomena of death, for death has its many phases as well as life, it can scarcely be surprising to find that out of nearly half a million of deaths no causes were assigned in eight thousand or more instances. In 4630 cases no causes were specified; in 3506 cases it is only inferred that the deaths were sudden, as in them inquests were usually held.

Through the cooperation of the medical practitioners of England and Wales the majority of cases are certified on forms supplied by the Registrar General. In London about 93 per cent. of the deaths are certified, as far as the causes are concerned, by the medical attendants, 5 by the coroners, leaving only 2 in 100 uncertified. Out of 1578 deaths in London recently analysed 26 were uncertified, of which 4 only are recorded where the deceased had no medical attendant. One of the counties, Northampton, taken at hazard, yielded this result: out of every 100 deaths 91 were certified, 7 were uncertified; 2 died without medical attendance. In some few counties many of the people get no qualified medical advice during life, the medical man lives at great distances, or the people, ignorant themselves, apply for relief to irregular practitioners, men sometimes of natural ability, but often possessing no claim to confidence, except that founded on boundless faith in their own nostrums, which perform the same amazing miracles now as were performed in the dark ages by relics, charms, and exorcisms.

It must be stated, moreover, that the causes of death assigned are often inadequate, and frequently erroneous. A person is dead. What was the cause of his death? is the question addressed to the medical attendant. He has all the information to guide him in his answer that he employed during life in the treatment; but that may be insufficient. Some few years ago "dropsy" would have been returned, and was accepted in medical science as a disease, a cause of death. It is still used rightly in some cases. But many cases are traced back further; the dropsy is found (1) to be associated with albuminous urine, and affections of the kidney. such as Bright's disease; or (2) it is the result of retarded circulation from organic disease of the heart; or (3) it is ascites, an effusion into the peritoneal sac from obstructed circulation through the liver; or (4) it is hydrocele, perhaps from injury; or (5) it is ovarian dropsy; or (6) it is a consequence of scarlet fever; or (7) it is anæmic; or (8) it comes on suddenly with fever; or (9) it is general and associated with scurvy. Now after the first step is made in defining the seat and source of the "dropsy" we have got at one link of the chain of causes. The dropsy of scurvy, or anæmia, may be traced to famine, or to insufficiency of some elements of diet; that cause is primary. Then the scarlet fever is the cause of the dropsy; but what is the cause of the first disease? how was the dead child infected? Ascites, the cirrhosis of the liver, may be traced to alcoholism as its primary cause; or the heart disease may be derived from rheumatic fever. And the rheumatic fever may be the result of exposure to malaria of a specific kind. Now in many cases the primary cause can, but in many cases it cannot, be discovered. Yet to be able to prevent death, the primary cause is of first importance, as it sets the rest in motion.

There are affections of the brain, of the chest, and of other internal parts, which can be distinguished by the pathologist on actual inspection, but not otherwise; while other fatal functional derangements cannot, under the most favourable conditions, in some cases, be connected with any changes in the material structure of organs, even with the help of the best available instruments.

Observers, with excellent intentions, are not always competent, or do not devote the required time to their investigations. Their means of observation are sometimes restricted; they only see the patient for a few moments in his last hours, or for a few minutes at a public dispensary; while from children the subjective symptoms cannot be gathered.

Where the organic injury is evident in the dead body, and is the proximate cause of death, the inquiry after the first cause only commences. Thus a man is found dead in the road in blood, with a wound through his head; that was lethal; but with what instrument was the wound inflicted? A pistol. Who fired the pistol? The man now dead, or another man? Himself. Then was it an accident or a suicide? What were the motives of suicide? Another man. Is the manslayer a soldier fighting, or a duellist? or is he guilty of murder, manslaughter, or justifiable homicide? In a railway accident the question "who is to blame?" involves "what was the cause," what were the circumstances of the overthrow or collision?

On inquiries into the causes of this class the great tribunals of European justice are occupied. To these causes of death by the violence or malice or recklessness of men importance is everywhere attached. But the causes of the whole deaths of a nation partially inquired into everywhere have nowhere been published, except in England. Your returns are at present, it is to be regretted, unique. And while they are avowedly incomplete, as the chain of causes is not always traced, and the true cause is sometimes mistaken, I hope to be able to show that the returns are of use in their imperfect state, that they require improvement in the present day, and that they are of incalculable interest to mankind.

It is true that 48,634 persons died at the age of 75 and upwards in the year, and thus attained advanced ages; 650 lived to the age of 95 and upwards; of whom 70 lived a hundred years and upwards, which is the term of human life. But how fared it with the multitude? 134,187 persons died in ripe manhood at the age of 25 and under 65 years; while 242,325, under the age of 25, were cut off and perished in childhood and youth! Of the total recorded deaths only 392 were referred to homicide; and paramountly important as the deaths from this cause unquestionably are, occupying too so large a portion of our juridical force, and testifying as the reduced number does to law and police efficiency, it brings out with still greater force the magnitude of the sacrifices of life from other agencies. What these agencies are is assuredly well worth careful inquiry. Death is inevitable, but why is life cut short? Why do the people of England live only a mean lifetime of 41 years?

Biology includes in its sphere of research death, which like birth is common to man and to every living thing; so the extension of that science will shed light on the causes of death. The laws of life involve the laws of death; and every forward step of the biologist will open new fields in vital statistics. In the meantime the existing knowledge admits of so many practicable applications as to justify us in asking for its extension by all the means of accurate observation. It places at the disposal of men now an incalculable control over the duration and happiness of their lives; and it opens to the future a prospect of discovering not indeed elixirs of life, not secrets of earthly immortality to any individual, but protection against many of the dangers which beset the human race.

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Science will naturally advance, and the extension of skilful practitioners to the remoter parts of the country will supply good observers. To them we must trust. Where death happens in such circumstances as render it impossible to obtain a satisfactory certificate from a medical man in attendance, the cause, I submit, in the interests of science and of human safety should be investigated by a medical officer specially appointed in each registration district.*

One important step has been taken by a committee nominated by the Royal College of Physicians, who have drawn up a complete nomenclature of the nathological causes of death. This will be distributed among the practitioners of the United Kingdom, and will thus facilitate the identification of that great class of causes. Synonymes are given in the Latin, French, Italian, and German languages.

Progress of Public Health possible.

Malthus maintained at one time that attempts to prevent the ravages of epidemical diseases are hopeless, inasmuch as the population always presses on the means of subsistence. Now population is dependent on two factors, the yearly births of children and the number of years the children live; and if subsistence is limited population is also limited. The population of England may be less, but can never be greater, than the subsistence it can command. It is not, however, necessary that the subsistence itself should be produced in England : other products of the same exchangeable value can in the present state of transport in the world always be converted into subsistence. Manchester lives as well as a county consisting of farmers and agricultural labourers. A nation then is not " cabined, cribbed, confined " by its acres ; it can create on one acre of land produce worth the agricultural products of a thousand acres. Subsistence is a limited but not a fixed quantity. Its extension may keep pace with the extension of population. Then the births of the present day suffice to sustain a population much larger than the population existing; and yet the births might be increased by one third, as will be evident when it is considered that more than two million women of the age of 15-55 are unmarried, and that the three million women of that age married, "or otherwise to the same extent as married women bearing children," bear on an average only 22 children annually to every 100 women.[†] The reproductive power of the nation is thus under "restraint," as Mr. Malthus called it, and the experience of France implies that without diminishing the number of persons in the married state the annual births may here fall very considerably below the present numbers. Then there is the great opening of emigration. Vast regions of America, Australia, Asia, and Africa are unpeopled, or are peopled by unsettled unproductive savages. Colonial settlements,-plantations, as Bacon called them,-are the glory of England. Other races have transiently conquered the nations of the earth ; England has planted Englishmen on continents from which time cannot dislodge them. These plantations call perpetually for recruits. To dread, therefore, any ill consequences from arresting epidemics, or

to argue on a priori grounds that it is impossible in opposition to nature to save life, to prolong life, to strengthen, and in every respect to improve the English race, is illogical ; for give them health, and if the increased numbers cannot be sustained on subsistence by their industry within the shores of those islands, the births will naturally decline; but the natural remedies are increased industry to command produce from abroad, and emigration to seek after subsistence on the vast trans-oceanic territories.

Then the very conditions which diminish the numbers killed in the battle of life diminish the numbers wounded ; and as every single death by violence implies the injury or mutilation of survivors, so nearly all the zymotic diseases leave irreparable traces in the blind, the deaf the weak in body or brain. By removing the discovered causes of death you at the same time remove conditions which prevent the progress towards perfection of the English race. We have, therefore, everything to hope, and nothing to dread from measures of public health and of public safety.

I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES

There are four orders in this class, which includes the whole series of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases. The miasmatic order (1) includes fevers and all the diseases affecting man by specific matters through air and water; scarlatina and ague are types of its two sections. Small-pox connects this order with (2), enthetic affections, such as syphilis and glanders, which are propagated by inoculation.

(3) The dietic order includes, as causes of death, whatever is the direct result either of the want of the natural elements of food, or of the consumption as diet of noxious matters. Famine, scurvy, want of breast milk, alcoholism are types. (4) Parasitic diseases differ from those of the two first orders, inasmuch as the organisms which give rise to them have a well defined, independent existence, and a distinct place in the animal and vegetable kingdom; their propagation has many points of analogy with the action of molecular multiplication in zymoses. Trichina, tænia, (tape-worm), acarus scabiei (itch), oidium albicans (thrush), sarcina ventriculi are types of 55 parasites giving rise to diseases.*

This class of diseases was fatal to 90,989 persons. It occasioned 20 in every 100 deaths, and the deaths to the population were in the proportion of 4.288 deaths to 1000 persons living. The mortality of zymotic diseases, except in 1860, has never in any year since 1851 been lower. 1860 was a year of exceptionally low temperature, and of abundant rainfall. In the present year the temperature was also below, and the rainfall. was above the average. The year 1867 also followed an epidemic year, and as a general rule the deaths in years after epidemic years fall below the standard. The cholera, which to every 1,000,000 living was fatal to 685 in 1866, was fatal to only 43 in 1867; the deaths from diarrhea in the same number rose from 818 to 937; the mortality from almost every other disease, except diarrhoea, subsided (Table 12). Comparing the deaths to a million living in the three quinquenniads (1850-64). deaths from small-pox fell from 279 to 191; deaths by measles rose from 406 to 478 : by scarlatina and diphtheria the deaths rose from 891 to 1190 ; by croup from 225 to 279; by whooping-cough from 497 to 527. The increase by these causes in the fifteen years did much more than countervail the decrease in the deaths from small-pox. Diarrhœa and cholera in the two years, 1865 and 1866, sustained the high mortality. In 1867 there was, notwithstanding eruptions of some forms, a decisive fall of zymotic activity; even fever declined. The storm was followed by a calm.

Several of the zymotic diseases, as a rule, only occur once in life, and they attack the young, following each other as age advances in a certain order of developed intensity. Thus whooping-cough is most fatal in the first year of age, so is diarrhœa ; measles is most lethal in the second year, croup in the second year, diphtheria in the second year, searlatina in the third year or the fourth. Then few deaths from whooping-cough, few from measles happen after childhood ; none from croup. Few deaths from these causes occur past five years of age. Afterwards scarlatina and diphtheria overtake the young travellers in life, and slay one-third of their victims. Vaccination interferes with small-pox, which is fatal to nearly equal numbers over and under five years of age; for many adults still die of small-pox.

* In Nomenclature of Diseases, prepared by College of Physicians, pp. 232-235, fifty-five human parasites are enumerated. See Sir H. Holland on Hypothesis of Insect Life as a cause of Disease, in Med. Notes and Reflections, p. 567.

^{*} See 27th Annual Report of Reg. Gen., App. † See Census Reports, Vol. II. pp. xxii and xxiv, and Vol. III. p. 21.

Fever, erysipelas, carbuncle, influenza, dysentery, ague, rheumatism, and puerperal fever (metria), are most fatal to adults.

To prevent the ravages of these causes we have to go beyond their pathological phenomena; and it must be recollected that every death represents several occurrent cases, varying with age, with hygienic condition, and with medical treatment. The exact determination of the factors of mortality in the several types of disease lies at the foundation of therapeutics, yet it has been strangely neglected. The new Clinical Society might well take this in hand. To illustrate what is here meant Dr. Murchison shows that in the ten years, 1848-57, at the London Fever Hospital the mortality of cases of continued fever was at the rate of 10 per cent. at the age of 15-25, and 15 per cent. at the age of 25-35; so to 10 and to 15 deaths at the two ages there were 100 cases of fever. Proceeding further in the analysis of the three forms of such fever he shows that the mortality from typhus at the same two ages is 7 and 16, from enteric fever 18 and 22, from relapsing fever next to nothing. That is in the London Fever Hospital.* The rates vary in private houses according to the condition of those houses ; and we may assume that the danger varies under different lines of medical treatment. Here is a wide field for interfering with the operation of pathological causes of death. It is the great function of the medical profession. They arrest, they render less lethal, zymotic diseases, by drugs, diet, and hygienic regulation. The force Physic has at its command is undetermined, but it will increase as the science and the art increase, and as the distribution and the organization of the profession are improved.

Intermittent and remittent fevers are known to be generally induced by marshes. Dr. Salisbury endeavours to trace ague to the pollen of a palmella. Whatever the direct agent may be we know that the danger from these diseases is obviated in two ways; (1) by avoiding marshy tracts altogether, and (2) by draining and converting the marshes into cultivated land, as has been done partially in England. On the undrained lands of the lower valleys of the Thames, and of other English rivers, where their waters are slow, sluggish, thrown out of their channels by milldams, thousands of the population suffer from ague, rheumatism, and neuralgia, while many die of these and of other diseases. Drainage of the marsh land, removal of obstructions to rivers, and engineering improvements of the water channels will obliterate countless evils.

The mere aggregation of people together in close apartments generates or diffuses the zymotic matter. Thus, place lying-in women in close proximity to each other, or mix them up with the patients of a general hospital and they die of puerperal fever ; place many wounded men in a ward where cleanliness is neglected, and erysipelas, pyæmia, gangrene spring up; imprison men within narrow walls, or crowd them in rooms and typhus breaks out. The general and special hospitals of the country have been, until quite recently, erected without any special reference to the dangers accruing from the assemblage of great masses of sick people within the walls of one building, so that the efforts of the most skilful medical officers are frequently defeated ; but a better system of hospital construction, with more cubic space, is likely to prevail, with due provision for effective changes of air, and then the evils of agglomeration will be mitigated. It is only recently that the subject has attracted the attention of surgeons, t who will no doubt anxiously watch the results of the new arrangements. Sir Henry Thomson and Sir James Simpson will. we may hope, continue their researches so as to determine accurately the mortality after the various kinds of amputation in hospitals and in private houses.

To limit the operation of zymotic diseases overcrowding in towns must be absolutely prohibited : the mere accumulation of masses of living people within narrow limits either generates or insures the diffusion of epidemic disease. The plague which almost destroyed Athens was aggravated by the policy of Pericles when he brought the outlying country population within the walls. It is now as then a conflict of difficulties; for the question arises, where can the people live if you turn them out of cellars or garrets; and the alternative is in appearance cruel. But as a healthy city of a limited number of inhabitants enjoys life and fulfils the destiny of its race, while a crowded, suffering, sickly, degenerated city of twice the population only drags on a wretched existence in violation of the principles of life and the operations of nature, laws against over-crowding must be rigorously enforced. A wise humanity involving self-preservation is the law of every city.

Small-pox.

To render the body insusceptible of one zymotic disease of a disfiguring and distressing nature is in itself a good thing, and there is no evidence to show, nor is it likely, that pure vaccine lymph induces any other disease than cowpox. The number of deaths after vaccination is inconsiderable. It bears no comparison with the number of deaths by natural small-pox. And the opposition to vaccination on any of these grounds is irrational.

It is, however, by no means proved, that the general mortality under unfavourable sanitary conditions is much reduced by rendering a child insusceptible of one type, while he remains exposed to all other types of zymotic disease. This was clearly pointed out in a remarkable treatise by Dr. Robert Watt, lecturer on the theory and practice of medicine in Glasgow. The work was dedicated to Sir Gilbert Blane. Dr. Watt found that, in accordance with his own experience, the Glasgow burial registers showed a decisive decline of the deaths by small-pox after the introduction of vaccination. His researches extended over the 30 years 1783-1812,* which he divided into five equal periods of six years each. In the first three periods (1783-1800), before "vaccination could have had any influence," the deaths by small-pox in 100 deaths from all causes were 20, 18, 19; in the fourth period (1801-6), vaccination had nearly reached its maximum, and the deaths by small-pox fell to q; in the fifth period (1807-12), when vaccination had "been pretty fully established. " perhaps as much so as in any other city in the empire," the proportion fell to 4. This gratifying result was to some extent counterbalanced by a slight increase in the proportion of deaths by whooping-cough, and a great increase in the deaths by measles. What was still more strange, Dr. Watt found that the proportion of deaths under 10 years of age, to the deaths at all ages, was rather greater in the last than in the first 6 years. He does "not see the smallest ground for the hypothesis that " vaccination does positive harm" " by infusing some peccant humor " into the constitution." But in the first period, "when a third of all the " deaths under 5 years of age were caused by small-pox," a child had the best chance of reaching its tenth year. Dr. Watt was far from expecting this result. He had found that "more than 50 per cent. of the "human species died before they were 10 years of age," and that 20 out of 100 born, excluding still-born, " perished by this dreadful malady."

^{*} Murchison on Fever, pp. 221, 369, and 531. † Sir Astley Cooper, in his lectures as reported in the Lancet, refers to cold and other causes of gangrene, but has no reference, as far as I can find, to its origin in the poison of hospitals. Under erysipelas this passage occurs : "In hospital practice surgeons were " formerly exceedingly afraid to operate in autumn and spring, for it has often happened " that the stimulating effects of adhesive plaster have produced this disease, and have led to " the death of the patient. Sometimes it is epidemic and sometimes contagious." Lancet, Vols. I., II., edited by T. Wakley, surgeon, 1826, p. 247. Pyæmia is not referred to specifically by the great surgeon.

^{*} Appendix to Treatise on Chincough, by Robert Watt, M.D. (1813), pp. 375-379.

[†] Dr. Watt describes vividly his astonishment, pp. 334-336 :--" I began to reflect how different the case must be now! In eight years little more than 600 had died of the small-pox; whereas in 1784 the deaths by that disease alone

This is an important point in pathology ; and it must be admitted that although there were defects in his data Dr. Watt succeeds in showing (1) that small-pox was one of the great causes of death in Glasgow down to the year 1800, (2) that the deaths by small-pox were reduced to a fifth of their original number by vaccination, and (3) that the children died in nearly the same numbers as before, but of other forms of disease.

Glasgow was then rapidly increasing, and it is possible that the births were then increasing ; the mortality is therefore less than it appears to be by Dr. Watt's method. But this does not invalidate his induction. Glasgow has always been famous for its statistics, and these unfortunately show an increase of the mortality of children. Thus in the five years 1821-5 the mortality of boys under five years of age was 8.08, in 1831-5 it was* 0.78. In the year 1865 the mortality of boys in Glasgow was 11.48. of girls 10.36.† These recent returns confirm the principle. Smallpox is no longer so fatal as it was before vaccination was introduced ; in Glasgow it caused in the year 1864 no longer 20 but 2 in 100 deaths ; only 180 in 6054 deaths, that is 3 per cent. of the deaths under 5 years of age ; vet the mortality of children is certainly as high, probably higher, than it was in the last 18 years of the last century.

The compulsory vaccination in England has reduced further the fatality of small-pox, but since 1853 other diseases have so prevailed as to counterbalance the gain under this head. The mortality of children has not declined in a corresponding degree.

It is singular that Dr. Watt, evidently a practitioner of great sagacity, and a philosophical professor of medicine, does not at all advert to the wretched sanitary condition in which the increasing population of Glasgow lived at the time he was writing. Yet a part of Glasgow, so late as 1841, is thus described by M'Culloch. # "It consists of a labyrinth of " narrow lanes or wynds, whence numberless entrances lead off to small " squares, courts, or closes, which usually have a dunghill [human] in the " centre. These wynds and courts are formed of old, ill-ventilated, and " mostly dilapidated houses, varying from two to four stories in height, " without water, and let out in stories or flats; one of the latter often " serving for the residence of two or three families. Frequently, however, " the flats are let out in lodgings, as many as 15 or 20 individuals being " occasionally found huddled together in a single room Filth, desti-" tution, and misery prevail to a frightful extent." I cite this passage to

amounted to 425, and in 1791 to 607, which on both occasions exceeded the fourth of the whole deaths in the year.

" To ascertain the real amount of this saving of infantile life, I turned up one of the later years, and by accident that of 1808, when to my utter astonishment, I found that still a half or more than a half perished before the tenth year of their age ! I could hardly believe the testimony of my senses, and therefore began to turn up other years, when I found that in all of them the proportion was less than in 1808; but still in taking an average of several years, it amounted to nearly the same thing as at any former period during the last 30 years. This was a discovery I by no means expected, and how it could have come to pass appeared to me inexplicable.

" From every circumstance which had come under my observation, the efficacy of vaccine inoculation appeared certain. The experience of 13 years' pretty extensive practice had confirmed me fully in this opinion. But still the question recurred, how are we to account for the same or nearly the same number of deaths under 10 years of age? As no new disease has appeared, the deficiency occasioned by the want of the small-pox must have been made up by a greater mortality among the other diseases of children. Has it been equally divided among them, or has a greater share fallen to some than to others ?" ["An inquiry into the relative mortality of the principal diseases of children in Glasgow. Appendix to Treatise on Chincough, pp. 334-336. By Robert Watt, M.D. (1813)."]

* M'Culloch; Statistics of British Empire, Vol. II. p. 547. Lancet, 1835-6, No. 12., paper by Mr. Edmonds.

+ Report by Dr. Stark, F.R.S.E., 10th Report of Registrar General of Scotland, p. xxxiv.

‡ Geographical Dictionary, Vol. I, pp. 904-5, Art. Glasgow.

show under what circumstances the suppression of a most fatal type of disease did not diminish the mortality in Glasgow. And it is under unfavourable conditions of the same kind, although less in degree that the mortality is now sustained in England, where the town populations constantly increasing, without equivalent arrangements for drainage and for accommodation in dwellings, are every year exposed to increasing dangers.

There are two diseases, scarlatina, and diphtheria itself a new type of disease, which have been exceedingly fatal since the year 1855, when diphtheria was first distinguished in the returns. Up to 1857 it was apparently confounded with cynanche maligna; but in 1858 it became popular, and in that year 4836 deaths, in 1859 no less than 9587 deaths, were ascribed to diphtheria. In 1858 and 1850 the deaths from scarlatina and diphtheria together were 30,317 and 20,404; in the two years 1863-4 the deaths from the same causes rose to 36,982 and 35,164. The mortality in 1858-9, from small-pox, had fallen to 3.35 and 1.97 annually in 10,000 living, while from scarlatina and diphtheria the mortality had risen in the two years to 15.72 and 15.13. In 1863-4 the mortality from smallpox was 2.93 and 3.73, from scarlatina and diphtheria 18.18 and 17:08.* While small-pox dwindled, these two zymotic diseases flourished at the expense of the growing population.

Small-pox, as a general rule, occurs only once in life; some children enjoy immunity against attack ; they cannot be vaccinated, they cannot be inoculated; others are infected by the slightest exposure; and under infection some take the disease slightly, some malignantly, fatally. So it is with scarlating, which now sweeps away a family of children. and is then slight or even unperceived in other families during the same epidemic; epidemics, however, varying in intensity and character from time to time, from place to place.†

It is impossible, in the present state of science, to reduce under any simple law the phenomena of disease development; but disease development is evidently associated with the life development of species, and has with it some analogies. It is, for instance, found by the English Life Table that of 1000 children born alive, 703 live to the end of the tenth year. 207 die in the 10 years of current life : and the deaths. frequent at first, become less frequent as the age of puberty is approached. The deaths run down rapidly from 140 in the first year to 5 in the tenth year of life; and they are the results of many types of disease, springing up in a certain order. The rate of death is, under the same conditions over a series of years, nearly constant. There is a determinable law of morbility, as there is a determined law of mortality.

While the living units of the generation have fallen in the proportion of three tenths, their constituent elements have augmented by growth : thus while, according to the determinations of M. Quetelet, the weight of 703 children of the age of 10 years is 17,702 kilograms, t the weight of 1000 children at birth is only 3055 kilograms; and going back to the ova, of which 1,000,000 would not be of the bulk of a cubic inch, or still further to their germ cells and sperm cells, which are microscopic points, we arrive at the elementary units of which these 1000 live-born children are the survivors. The embryo in its development is subject to casualties which probably increase as we approach its origin. But with this we have nothing to do. It contains in little elements which it has derived from both its parents, and which will or

* See Tables, pp. 234-9.

⁺ Sydenham describes simple scarlatina distinctly: he does not refer to the throat affections, and says the patient can only die by the doctor's default. Joseph Frank describes the disease now as the most dreadful scourge in Europe. See Maladies éteintes et maladies nouvelles par C. Anglada, 1869, pp. 304-50. ‡ Quetelet sur l'homme, Vol. II. p. 37, 1 kilogram = 2 · 2 lbs, avoirdupois.

may reproduce their nature, the nature of their ancestors, and what is more immediately to our present purpose, the diseases by which they perished. To explain various phenomena in reproduction hitherto inexplicable, Mr. Darwin advances the theory of Pangenesis, in which he assumes that all the organs of the parents are represented by gemmules in the embryo.* It is a species of atomic theory in biology. Adopting the hypothesis for the moment, let us suppose that certain gemmules or corpuscles, or "germinal matters," are in the system of a child, capable of becoming the small-pox "granulations" of Chaveau, alone or after coalescence with the granulations of a small-pox patient, then it is conceivable that their metamorphosis, having exhausted the material, may leave the system insusceptible of any further invasion. The same reasoning will apply to measles, scarlatina, typhus, and other types of disease not recurrent.[†]

The human frame is built up of molecules passing through the evolutions which constitute the various phases of human life. But these molecules are completely deranged by other molecules of lower forms of life, such as the small-pox "granulations," *variolads* as they may be named, which convert variable quantities of the substance of the child's body into their forms, to be finally transformed into pus or into other corpuseles according as the child's life survives or succumbs in the struggle. Each zymotic disease is generated, we may conceive, by species of living molecules, which may be of a twofold nature, bearing some such relation to each other as the germ and sperm plasms of plants and animals, and becoming proliferous after coalescence, give rise to the various forms of epidemic disease. The danger of bringing great numbers of people into close proximity is well known; it evidently increases the chances of the coalescence, propagation, and diffusion of the various active disease molecules.

The life of these zymotic generations is the death of the elemental part of the human organism, and yet their development depends on its existence. This to some extent limits epidemics. The black death destroyed according to some accounts half the population of England; and the very force of its zymotic principle destroyed the pasture on which the death fed;

" Physiologists agree that the whole organism consists of a multitude of elemental parts, which are to a great extent independent of each other. Each organ, says Claude Bernard, has its proper life, its autonomy; it can develop and reproduce itself independently of the adjoining tissues. The great German authority, Virchow, asserts still more emphatically that each system, as the nervous or osseous system, or the blood, consists of an 'enormous mass of minute centres of action . . . Every element " has its own special action, and even though it derive its stimulus to activity from other ' parts, yet alone effects the actual performance of its duties Every single ' epithelial and muscular fibre-cell leads a sort of parasitical existence in relation to the ⁴ rest of the body Every single bone-corpuscle really possesses conditions of ⁴ nutrition peculiar to itself.² Each element, as Mr. Paget remarks, lives its appointed time, and then dies, and after being cast off or absorbed, is replaced * * * Whether each of the innumerable autonomous elements of the body is a cell or the modified product of a cell, is a more doubtful question, even if so wide a definition be given to the term, as to include cell-like bodies without walls and without nuclei. * * Physiologists maintain, as we have seen, that each cell, though to a large extent dependent on others, is likewise, to a certain extent, independent or autonomous. I go one small step further, and assume that each cell casts off a free gemmule, which is capable of reproducing a similar cell. * * An atom of small-pox matter, so minute as to be borne by the wind, must multiply itself many thousandfold in a person thus innoculated. It has recently been ascertained that a minute portion of the mucous discharge from an animal affected with rinderpest, if placed in the blood of a healthy ox, increases so fast that in a short space of time 'the whole mass of blood, weighing many ' pounds, is infected, and every small particle of that blood contains enough poison to ' give, within less than 48 hours, the disease to another animal.'" [Animals and Plants under Domestication. By C. Darwin, M.A., F.R.S. Vol. II. pp. 368-9-70-77-78.

it put an end to a mass of the people living; and to this extent at least it diminished its own mass; it burnt up in a few years its elements in those surviving; and it encountered other organizations, whose career it could not arrest. So every year recent epidemics subside on this ground; or they are limited by the operation of conflicting disease molecules. For if there is a struggle for existence among the visible forms of life, and if the struggle is the severer, the nearer these forms are allied, is there not also the same struggle among the elementary independent particles of life, to which epidemics are due? Theirs is also a struggle for subsistence.*

The constituent units of the body, however independent they may be in their action, are not independent in the same sense as infusorial units. but form parts of one whole, of one microcosm, on whose life they depend. As the one may be called the corpuscular life the other may be called the cosmical life of the species : and each species has conditions favourable to its own existence, unfavourable to other existences; alter these conditions essentially, and the life of a given species, gains or loses its ascendency; the matter of which it disposed, no longer employed in its further development towards perfection, is abstracted and appropriated by other forms of life. The Glasgow victims were gathered together from all quarters, from the Highlands, from Ireland, and from elsewhere : they were lodged in conditions unsuitable to human life ; but excessively favourable to the generation of disease molecules, which abounded in the air. water, and food, as well as in their own structures. To render them unassailable by variolads-the matter of small-pox-was not enough, for it left them exposed to the other forms of disease. Thus in a garden where the flowers are neglected, to keep off thistle-down merely leaves the ground open to the world of surrounding weeds.

The spread of small-pox, scarlet fever, and diseases of that kind is analogous to many chemical and natural phenomena. Thus a spark falls, the fire spreads, and a city is in flames. The process of combustion, like a plague, is propagated. Atoms of hydrogen and oxygen combine the instant they touch a kindred flame, and combustion goes on self-sustained so long as those elements are supplied. Water is the product. But the flame may be kindled by other elements in combustion ; and water will not generate water; not so with fermentation. A little leaven leavens the whole lump; and the leaven left propagates other leaven. Yeast in wort converts its sugar into alcohol; wines ferment and undergo various changes ; so do milk, butter, cheese, and other animal products ; each fermentation has at least one specific chemical product, be it alcohol, acetic acid, lactic acid, or butyric acid; and also one ferment. It is the great merit of Pasteur to have established by ingenious and experimental research, that all these ferments consist of organic molecules, propagated from previous molecules of the same kind. He has shown not that spontaneous generation is impossible, on the confines of the three kingdoms, under every possible condition, but that the fermentations in all the cases he examined were set in motion by specific pre-existing germs; multiplying indefinitely by reproduction under given conditions.

Through self-propagating chemical action, as instanced in combustion, we enter the region of fermentations, where there is also chemical combination, but in dependence on the action of living corpuseles on lifeless matter of organic origin.

Again, we find living molecules in living animals inducing series of changes in the cosmical life, as for example in the ox or in the silkworm.[†] This differs from fermentation; it is a case of strange corpuscles at work

† See Pasteur on Silkworm disease.

^{*} Animals and Plants under Domestication. Darwin, Vol. II., pp. 357-404.

[†] Mr. Darwin gives a correct and succinct account of the current doctrine of the functional independence of the elements of the body :---

^{*} Thucydides notices that during the plague of Athens other diseases declined : "And " besides this, none of those diseases to which they were accustomed afflicted them at " that time; or whatever there was ended in this." Hist. L. II. 51. He refers to this twice, and it has been since matter of common observation.

in the midst of the constituent corpuscles of a living being. The struggle and the reaction of the conflicting elements produce the phenomena of diseases, such as small-pox. Granules of vaccine lymph, for example, inserted in the arm of a child, give rise to heat, swelling, redness, pustules, maturation, cicatrix ; in cows they produce a disease of another form, cow-pox ; in horses they give rise to grease. The corpuscles are specific in their nature, as is shown by the reactions, nearly uniform, which follow in the same animals ; reproducing themselves in the same structures ; and giving rise to indelible modifications of the corpuscles (biads) of which individuals affected are built up. The diseases of this nature are called zymotic diseases; the peculiar processes zymoses; to distinguish them from fermentations, with which they have more points of contact than they have with combustion, or any common propagated chemical action. This class of diseases may be designated by a letter ; or by an arbitrary word invented for the purpose ; and so may the process ; but it is quite in accordance with English practice to designate a class of phenomena by a name derived from the Greek, without thereby implying that the new name is either limited or defined by the Greek root.*

Each disease has its peculiar germinal matter; which can sometimes be isolated, as in the case of small-pox, cow-pox, syphilis, glanders, purulent ophthalmia, cholera; while in other cases, as in influenza, its existence is assumed by analogy and hypothesis. It is useful for the sake of explanation and discussion to give these various matters names; thus the vaccine lymph is called *vaccinine*; the granulations of Chaveau, *vaccinads*; variola lymph, *varioline*; and its corresponding elements, *variolads*. Instead of cells, globules, germs, granules, gemules, protoplasm, germinal matter, or other descriptive names which have been given to the organic units, it will be convenient to adopt some such generic word as the "atom" of chemists. Monad has been appropriated in another sense, and "biad" from bios, (β_{log} life, evidently allied to β_{la} force) the root of biology, may be conveniently employed. The ultimate organic atom of chemists, like the inorganic atom, is beyond the reach of the microscope ; but these *biads* may be, or become visible. Physically they are like blood-corpuscles (*hamads*).

The zymotic elements differ essentially in their powers, but it is not likely that they can all be distinguished by the microscope. They are known by their effects. By them and by other causes out of 1000 born in Liverpool, 518 children were destroyed in the first ten years of their life ; some by small-pox, many by measles, scarlatina, whooping-cough, many by typhus and enteric fever ; one disease prevailing in one year, another disease prevailing in another, but still yielding the like fatal results. This represents what Dr. Watt found at Glasgow long ago. Out of 1000 children born in London, 351 die under ten years of age by zymotic diseases and other causes; the deaths are less by 167 than the deaths in Liverpool. How much less is the loss of life by these diseases in the healthy districts of England ! There, out of 1000, only 205 children die in the first ten years of life. The enormous difference cannot be ascribed to vaccination, as common in town as in country; the protection of life against small-pox alone leaves it still at the mercy of the other dangerous diseases of the insalubrious city. There the conditions are in favour of diseaselife, and in the highest degree unfavourable to human life.

* Lavoisier called a well-known gas *oxygen*, on the ground that it forms in combination all the acids with which chemists were then acquainted. $\delta\xi os$ is "sour wine," "vinegar"; and "vinegarmaker" would be a tolerably literal translation of "oxygen," but by no means a good definition of that wonderful element. Some writers have foolishly objected to the name, since the discovery of hydrochloric, and other acids containing no oxygen. So when *zymosis* derived from the Greek root $\zeta i \mu \eta$ leaven is employed to designate a series of disease processes in men and animals, it is not intended to confound these processes with fermentation. If fermentation expressed the idea, that word would be used. $\zeta i \mu \eta$ is probably drawn by a similar process from ZE Ω to boil, seethe, bubble; the bubbling of boiling water, and fermentation presenting some points of resemblance; intestine motion and heat. Protection against small-pox, and against all forms of imported disease, if that were practicable, should not be neglected; the isolation of the invaded individual; the destruction of the secretions by chemical agencies; chlorine, ozone (permanganate of potash), carbolic acid, sulphurous acid, vinegar, camphor, and other substances, found by experience to be destructive, or prejudicial to the zymotic elements, should all be brought into play. These elements are causes of death, but an order of causes lies still higher.

The primary object to aim at, is placing a healthy stock of men in conditions of air, water, warmth, food, dwelling, and work most favourable to their development. The vigor of their own life is the best security men have against the invasion of their organization by low corpuscular forms of life; for such the propagating matters of zymotic diseases may be held to be. Vaccinate by all means; but at the same time provide streets, spaces, dwellings, water, drainage. Do not leave the dirt in rookeries, in pits, in dunghills. What are municipal bodies, town councillors, aldermen, mayors, provosts good for, if they cannot by administrative measures displace rookeries by healthy habitations, supply the people with water, and with the means of "cleanliness," which stands proverbially "next to godliness"?

If we ascend from zymotic disease to its generating element, and from this to bad dwellings, bad habits, and bad municipal organization, causes are often found lying beyond these in bad laws. A city becomes the seat of trade and manufactures, in which many workmen from the country are required : families are brought together, and are crowded in existing houses ; and it is found impossible to extend the house accommodation by building new houses, on account of the existing land tenures. The owners, whether corporations or individuals, hold on limited tenures, and as they cannot sell the freehold, or grant leases for long terms of years, the land is unavailable for building purposes. Houses are not built to meet the demand, and the want of decent dwellings is inevitable. To abolish all the rockeries is possible now, with free and cheap locomotion, if the law give facilities to the acquisition of that necessity of healthy life—sites for dwelling-houses. A bad land tenure is a cause of death.

Again, as properties are often let on lease for terms of years at stipulated rents, under covenants by tenants to pay rates and taxes, the tenant cannot justly be called upon to pay within his term the cost of permanent improvements, which will pass into the landlord's hands when the lease expires; the landlord should by law pay the capital, the tenant the interest.

The study of the causes of death in the zymotic class enables us to lay down some rules for the limitation of their rayages.

1. This is a primary rule : place the population in the sanitary conditions found by experience to be most favourable to health. Without this preliminary, all the other measures are futile. The elements of the body fall into decay and degeneracy of themselves, under unfavourable conditions, without any external infection.

2. Fortify the body by a mild disease, if any such is known, against a severe disease. Vaccination, or even inoculation, if vaccination had not been discovered, is properly practised under this rule. But it should be universal to be really successful. The inoculation of a few spreads small-pox among the many. To operate on the mortality, protection against every one of the fatal zymotic diseases is required; otherwise the suppression of one disease-element opens the way to others.

3. The suppression of zymotic action by specific applications in the earliest stage of invasion is sometimes possible, as in the diarrheal stage of cholera. Careful experiments on this matter are required; for the prodromal stage is not always detected, and treatment is either not tried, or, if successful, the existence of the disease itself is questioned.

4. The suppression of the generating beds of disease in unhealthy populations can scarcely fail to be efficacious. To suppress plague, suppress the wretched sanitary conditions of Egypt ; to suppress yellow fever, go to St. Thomas, New Orleans, and its other breeding grounds; to put a stop to pandemic outbreaks of cholera, cleanse the waters of India, and improve the condition of the population; to extinguish enteric fever and typhus in our cities extinguish the rookeries.

5. Syphilis is dealt with on this principle under the Contagious Diseases Act. The forcible detention of infecting women in hospitals is humane and justifiable; but why is the principle not extended to both sexes? Here, to be successful, all the ascertainable sources must be stopped.

6. The destruction of the zymotic germs by chemical agents, by fire, and by disinfectants should in all cases be enforced.

7. Water in rivers charged with sewage, or shallow wells, conveys the germs unchanged (zymads) of some zymotic diseases, as it conveys animalcules and the ova of worms. The pure water of the hills is the safest.

8. The diffusion of several zymotic diseases, among them small-pox, measles, and scarlatina, is probably effected by detached flakes floating in the air. This danger is lessened by some such treatment as Dr. W. Budd has suggested.*

The chemical destruction of the dejections in these diseases, and especially in enteric fever and cholera, are measures of precaution which should never be neglected.

Earth is a great disinfectant, and the changes going on in the soil soon convert the excreta into harmless manures. There is no evidence to show that the disturbed cemeteries of the dead in past plagues have ever given rise to new outbreaks ; and the dry earth applied on Mr. Moule's system is as safe a disinfectant as can be used, but in epidemic seasons the stuff should be buried and not be scattered on the ground. It would be well too, as in dangerous times such precautions cannot be adopted in dealing

* The following is a summary of the precautions recommended by Dr. W. Budd :

I. The room [in which the patient is detached] is dismantled of all needless woollen

or other draperies which might possibly serve to harbour the poison. 1*. Thorough ventilation of the room to be maintained by an open fire and other means

added.

2. A basin, charged with chloride or carbolate of lime or some other convenient disinfectant, is kept constantly on the bed for the patient to spit into.

3. A large vessel, containing water impregnated with chlorides or with Condy's fluid, always stands in the room for the reception of all bed and body linen immediately on its removal from the person of the patient.

4. Pocket-handkerchiefs are proscribed, and small pieces of rag are used instead for wiping the mouth and nose. Each piece, after being once used, is immediately burnt.

5. As the hands of nurses of necessity become frequently soiled by the specific excreta, a good supply of towels and two basins, one containing water with Condy's fluid or chlorides, and another plain soap and water, are always at hand for the immediate removal of the taint.

6. All glasses, cups, or other vessels used by or about the patient are scrupulously

cleaned before being used by others. 7. The discharges from the bowel and kidney are received on their very issue from the body into vessels charged with disinfectants.

8. About the fourth day of the eruption the surface of the body, scalp included, to be anointed twice a day with olive oil slightly impregnated with camphor; the oiling to be continued until the patient is well enough to take a warm bath, in which the whole skin is well scrubbed, disinfecting soap being abundantly used. The baths to be repeated every other day until four have been taken.

9. Ten days after health is quite re-established the patient may, in new clothes, without risk, re-enter his family.

10. The children of the poor, who have no means of isolating their children, to be treated in small model hospitals or houses set apart by towns or parishes for the purpose.

11. The sewers to be kept in a state of permanent disinfection where the disease prevails. This is done in Bristol under the direction of the Health Officer.

with sewage, to disinfect it in the houses and in the sewers on its way to irrigation fields.

o. The assembly of large masses of men in pilgrimages, or in any way. produces often coalescences of zymotic elements, which thus acquire intense activity, and spread far and near : conditions for the regulation of such assemblages may be therefore fairly enforced.

10. The vessels which place distant shores in communication should be under strict sanitary regulation, to intercept the transit of epidemics.

11. The interception of the intercourse and commerce of nations by quarantine is injurious to their vital interests. It should be kept within the narrowest limits ; and England should carefully abstain from treading in the steps of the fanatical populations of the Mediterranean. They should be invited to follow her example by its success.

12. As zymotic diseases of domestic animals are governed by the same general laws as the corresponding diseases of men, similar methods of prevention should be pursued in dealing with live stock.

By observing these simple rules we shall limit the ravages of common epidemics and perhaps avert those secular plagues which have several times depopulated Europe. New species of diseases,-of zymads may be generated, and these may under unfavourable conditions spread with destructive virulence among men, but never, we may hope, so as to recal the ravages of the Athens plague, of the Antonine plague in the second century, of the Gallus plague in the third century, of the dreadful Justinian plague of the sixth century, of the devastating black death of the fourteenth century, of the sweating sickness so fatal to Englishmen, and, still more recently, the great plagues of the seventeenth century. Cholera has been virtually subdued, and we have no reason to despair of success in the future encounters of science with these impalpable but fell destroyers.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Constitutional diseases are of variable and uncertain seat. They are characterised by the production of matters, not its natural constituents, from the elements of the body, which they deteriorate or destroy. Cancer is a type; in its different forms it was fatal in the year to 2,650 males and to 5,895 females, chiefly after the age of growth-of reproduction-was over. Mortification occurs still later in life, and is more fatal to men than to women.

The Tubercular order occurs in some of its forms in early childhood. Then supervenes hydrocephalus, with tubercles on the brain and its membranes; or tabes mesenterica, with similar deposits in the mesenteric glands; or scrofula, with deposits in the bones and the integumentary system.

Phthisis is the most fatal not only of this order, but of all the forms of disease. It is especially the disease of youth and early manhood.

III. LOCAL DISEASES.

These include the inflammations of all parts of the body. By the production of pus they are associated with the second class of diseases. They include all the mechanical changes, such as hernia, as well as functional diseases, such as insanity. In England four tenths of the deaths fall under this great class.

The deaths ascribed to diabetes have increased of late years; the increase is very observable since 1858; and the mortality rose to its maximum in 1864, while since that year down to 1867 it has been stationary (see Table 12, p. 236). Diabetes is characterized by an

abundant flow of urine containing grape sugar, which has been traced to the blood, and by Bernard to a secretion in the liver of *glycogene* or *amyline*, transformed into sugar by the aid of a ferment.*

The Tables 26, 27, show the deaths in England from diabetes extending over a period of 20 years. In the first period (1848-54) the annual deaths were 405, in the second period 557: the mortality to a million living in the two periods was 23 and 28. The mortality of males in the second period was nearly the same as the mortality of females at all ages up to 15: then it became as 21 to 14 at the ages 15-25; in middle life and onwards (25-65) as 2 to 1; after 65 the disparity became as 4 males to one female. The deaths of children were few; the mortality doubled every 5 years up to 15; and then went on increasing up to the age of 75; when the fatal process gave way to others as life wore away.

IV. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

The child is prematurely born, is ill-formed, feeble; the mother perishes in giving birth to her children; or the body decays, and its elements fade away. The deaths under these heads are in the proportion of 17 in 100 deaths from all causes.

I have singled out one cause of death for investigation, on account of its special importance. It is childbirth.

The weddings of each year are followed, as the months roll on, by the births, and in some unhappy circumstances the births are darkened by the funeral pall of death. That does not often happen, but the cases are sufficiently numerous to attract attention on this ground alone. 3412 mothers died by childbirth in the year.

For 21 years on an average, 50 in 10,000 childbearing mothers died. It is 199 chances to 1 that the mother will survive; but at the bottom of the urn lies that one fatal black ball. Then risk is incurred five times by mothers on an average.

The chances of death vary from year to year : thus in 1848, out of 10,000, 61 mothers, while in 1857 42, died ; in 1862-7 the proportion was 48 out of the same number bearing children. The mortality is greatest in first pregnancies.

Two grave defects in the registers of the United Kingdom deprive them of much of their utility as pedigrees, and as records of facts for the solution of the great problems of population. Neither the age of mothers at the births of each of their children, nor the order of birth, is recorded; so that the number of children borne by women at different ages, and in the course of their lives, cannot be ascertained. This defect was supplied in the first schedule of the Scotch Act, but the important parts of the schedule were unfortunately discontinued after 1855. Dr. Stark turned some of the precious results of that year's registration to account; and so has Dr. Duncan in his valuable work on Fecundity.[†] Dr. Duncan proves from various sources that the mortality in the first pregnancy is to that in subsequent pregnancies nearly as two to one; and from the data he has collected it may be assumed, until further observations are made, that about 1 wife in 8 or 10 is sterile.

How can we determine the number of firstborn children in England annually? It must evidently bear some relation to the marriages. Now the annual number of legitimate children in the six years 1862-67 was 695,597, and the annual marriages in the six years 1856-61, with which they may be fairly compared, were 162,681, of which 147,804 were mar-

riages of spinsters : so that the births to a marriage are 4.276 ; the births to each woman married are 4.706. The births to each procreant wifeif only 133,024, or nine in ten wives, have living children-must be 5.220. Consequently as families consist of one, two, three, four, up to ten or more children, and every family has one firstborn child, it is evident that the firstborn children in wedlock will be to the total children so born as 133,024 to 695,597; or as 1 to 5.229. We can from these proportions infer that about 19 per cent. of the children in wedlock are firstborn ; but to get the number of women bearing first children, the mothers of the children born out of wedlock must be brought into account, and some corrections must be made. This being done, it will be found that the 3600 annual deaths in childbirth during the six years 1862-67 imply about 48 deaths to 10,000 delivered ; and if, as is found by other observations, the mortality in first deliveries is proportionally to the mortality in subsequent deliveries as 2 to 1, the mortality among English mothers will be So in 10,000 for first children, and 40 for subsequent deliveries, taken in the aggregate.*

There were 1066 deaths in the year 1867 referred to metria (puerperal fever), and 2346 to the other dangers of childbearing, including, specifically, miscarriages 55, abortion 75, puerperal mania 85, puerperal convulsions 366, phlegmasia dolens 65, extra-uterine fœtation 11, retention of placenta 34, breast abscess 9, flooding 483, placenta prævia 149, rupture of uterus 41, deformed pelvis 10, operation for craniotomy 1, Cæsarian operation 4; the particular causes of 958 deaths being unassigned. In addition to these deaths by childbirth, the particulars of 521 deaths by other diseases after childbearing are given, as these other diseases were the main causes of death. Then 16 other deaths by diseases are specified as having occurred to pregnant women. There are about 576,262 women't with child, and the deaths among them would amount to 6339, at the rate common to their age. It is not likely that early pregnancy is mentioned. in the certificates, unless it had a direct connexion with the death ; so as 3949 of the deaths are here accounted for, the deaths from other diseases must have been less than the deaths among men from those other diseases at the corresponding ages. Small-pox, scarlet fever, enteric fever, typhus, cholera, are almost invariably fatal to the women with child attacked ; but whether they enjoy a certain immunity from attacks of disease, well deserves inquiry.

I have endeavoured to show in the Tables 19-25 the mortality of childbearing women at different ages during the 7 years 1848-54, and 13 years 1855-67. In the former period 5 '31, in the latter period 4 '83 women in 1000 delivered died. The mortality was lowest in the middle of the childbearing age (25-35): then about 4 in 1000 died; at the earlier age (15-25) the mortality was 6 or 7 in 1000; so at the later age (35-45) it was 6; and at the extreme age of 45-55 it ranged up to 7 or 9.

The mortality is shown from *metria*, and from all other causes. It is twice as high from *metria* at the earlier age 15-25 as it is at the subsequent ages: thus the rate is then 2.66, and afterwards 1.38 in the 13years 1855-67. The mortality from all other causes is higher in the early than in the middle period; but it increases rapidly as age advances. The higher mortality from metria in early life can scarcely be explained, without taking into account the element of non-recurrence in zymotic diseases. Few recover from severe attacks of metria, but may not those who have had slight attacks be to some extent exempt for the future ? The first deliveries test the mother's physical capacity as a child-bearer. And for obvious reasons, as where the pelvis is narrow, some succumb in the hour of trial.

* See Note on Firstborn, page 226.

^{*} See a good account of the pathology of diabetes in Dr. J. H. Bennett's excellent lectures on clinical medicine, 4th ed., p. 909. See also Dr. Pavy's careful researches on the nature of diabetes, 2d ed., 1869. For a masterly exposition of the phenomena of the disease, see Sir Thomas Watson's lectures.

[†] See Dr. Stark's 1st Report to Registrar General of Scotland, p. xviii; also Dr. Duncan on Fecundity, Fertility, Sterility, &c. Black, Edinburgh, 1866, pp. 241-7.

[†] Equal to three-fourths of the annual births, pregnancy running about nine months.

In England the mortality by childbirth to every 10,000 women living, in the four decenniads of age from 15 to 55, was 3'96, 8'96, 8'66, and 0.65 in the period from 1855-67; in the preceding period it was higher at all ages. The excess in the middle age 25-35 is due to the great proportion of married childbearing women at that age, and to the number of pregnancies then occurring. The excess of violent deaths among males of 15 and under 35 does not raise the mortality from all causes to the same pitch as the mortality of females. At the age 25-35 the deaths to 10,000 living men are 95'5, while the mortality of women at the corresponding age is 98'7; the excess is 3'2, with which the mortality by childbearing, 8'96, may be compared.

The mortality by childbirth is much less under the age of 35 in the healthy districts than it is in London and the large towns; but after 35 the women in the country die by childbearing in larger numbers than the women in the towns. In towns they are more exposed to puerperal fever; in the country many, probably, perish for want of skilful help. During the ten years 1851-60, to 10,000 births in the Eastern Division (Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk), 41 mothers died in childbirth, in London 49, in Lancashire and Cheshire 54, in Wales and Monmouthshire 61: in the healthy districts the mortality in childbearing was 43, in the large towns 49. Nothing in England approaches the fatality to mothers in Wales, where they must be greatly mismanaged.*

In the English and Welsh healthy districts the mortality at the ages 15-45 of women is higher than the mortality of men from all causes: thus, of 1000 living at the age 25-35, the men die at the rate of $8\cdot 18$, the women at the rate of $8\cdot 94$; the excess on women is $0\cdot 76$; and the excess is nearly the same through the whole of the procreant part of life.[†]

How can the dangers of childbearing, which have been traced to various causes, be alleviated? This question was asked many years ago, and was answered by the establishment of lying-in hospitals. Many of the mothers are poor married women; and some of them, unmarried, abandoned, inexperienced, repudiated by society, incur double dangers. What seemed more likely to save these women in travail from peril than the Maternity? Unfortunately, experience has proved that the assemblage of childbearing women under one roof gives rise to fatal epidemics of childbirth fever; and the mortality is almost invariably in excess of the mortality in detached dwellings. No help is to be expected from Maternities.

There is hope, however, to see the mortality sensibly reduced by the progress of midwifery. The mechanism is better understood. And various difficult problems will no doubt be solved, as has been the case in placenta prævia.

Cases in country places are in the hands of midwives and men, who are sometimes skilful by instinct, but are often not well versed in the art as it is now practised by the skilful. Educated nurses as well as physicians are required to secure the best chance of life to mother and child. And it is satisfactory to know that this want is now attracting attention. The Lady who has done so much good in other directions is, I believe, directing her attention to this question.

Young mothers themselves require instruction and special care. By living naturally and in conformity with the laws of life, they save at the same time themselves and their offspring. Few women in advanced pregnancy can stand hard work, to which they are sometimes exposed.

The utmost care on the part of medical men who practise as accoucheurs is indispensable. That puerperal fever has been transmitted from patient to patient is deplorably true. No precautions can be too great.

> * See Tables 23, 24, p. 244. † See Table 22, p. 243.

Then the contagion of scarlatina evidently in some cases lights up a puerperal disease, which has not yet been distinguished from puerperal fever. So does erysipelas, and so do perhaps other diseases. The dangers of a general hospital to puerperal women have been revealed by recent experience. Students cannot study in the dissecting room and at the same time practise midwifery without risk.

Nurses are often mediums of disease. Nothing is more fatal than any of the forms of dirt and uncleanliness in the lying-in chamber. Where fever comes on, disinfectants should be strenuously used.

By the greater attention this subject will attract, now its full importance is precisely known, we may hope to see a great diminution in the risks of childbirth.

At present the mortality is greater among women whose lives are insured at the childbearing age than it is among men. And the premium for the insurance of a pregnant woman is generally higher than the common tabular rates. The previous data show that the general risk of a first delivery in England is covered by a premium of 16s. on 100l., and of subsequent deliveries by a premium of 8s.; the premium of 10s. for each of 200 deliveries taken indiscriminately covers the common risks. It has been noticed that after a woman has borne nine children^{*}, the pregnancies often follow each other in rapid succession, probably from an obvious physical cause, and that the danger increases; age advancing is itself a danger.

V. VIOLENT DEATHS.

This class of deaths by electrical, chemical, and mechanical agencies presents in the first instance distinct changes in the body. A living man thrown into the flames of a fiery furnace is consumed as instantly as so much coal, and is converted into nearly the same chemical products. An actress is scorched by her clothes taking fire, and dies in a few hours; or a burnt child lives for some days, and then dies of ulcer of the duodenum. The ulcer of the duodenum is the immediate cause of death; but we ascend from the ulcer to the burn; from the burn to the combustible dress; and from that, perhaps, to the negligence of the mother. Poisons give rise to trains of morbid processes, which are easily confounded with zymotic and with local diseases. Mechanical injuries produce physical, chemical, and vital changes; if not immediately fatal, they are generally followed by inflammation and its consequences. Thus the deaths of this class are allied on the one hand to local diseases by their pathology, and to zymotic diseases by their external causation ; but this is their distinctive character : they can always be referred to some external cause, and that external cause is generally controllable by human agency.

It is only correct to say, that deaths by violence are more frequent in eivilized than in barbarous communities, when we leave out of sight the slaughters of war, and the perils of starvation. But as the progress of civilization depends very much upon the free application and employment of the vast forces of nature in the intercourse and arts of life, it is found practically in this country that deaths by violence are rapidly increasing in England. Special precautions are demanded.

There is no increase of death from murder and manslaughter in the 10 years 1858-67, nor is there any increase in the deaths ascribed to suicide; but in the deaths said to be by accident or negligence the increase is too manifest. Thus 7 in 10,000 died by violence in the year 1857; and 8 in 10,000 in the year 1867. The deaths by violence to the same population ranged from 7.16 to 7.60 in the four years 1851-54; from 7.95 to 8.35 in the four years 1864-67.

* See Duncan on Fecundity, Fertility, Sterility, &c., pages 131 and 247. xxx. P

To get at the primary causes, the violent deaths for each of the five years 1863-67 are given in a series of tables (pp. 174-204), under various heads. The deaths of males and females are classed under the heads of (1) railways, (2) mines, (3) mechanical injuries elsewhere, (4) chemical injuries elsewhere, and (5) asphyxia, with a great variety of sub-divisions. A great increase in the deaths on railways and in coal mines is noticeable.

orolW .nadman al-neive one I have the honour to be, to ennot out to beer visuonenta ed biroda sir, oduiato no somos revet

mi libit all wort forthe lity and us of Your obedient servant,

Tonaithining a sea of equil that ow WILLIAM FARR.

The Registrar General. At present the mortality is greater among women whose lives are

ANNUAL BIRTHS IN ENGLAND IN THI SIX YEARS 1862-67.

Total

Born. (a + b)

Children

741,778

695,597

46,181

Children born

Legitimate Illegitimate -

for the insurance of a precisent woman is conculty inches then the NOTE on FIRSTBORN (referred to on page 223).

memory of the design of the star second of the second star the second second second second second second second

To get the number of *firstborn* children by *mother* from the total number of children c born in wedlock to w wives: let 0.9 or any fraction s be the co-efficient of fertility, then it is evident that sw = w' = number of procreant wives out of w wives. $\frac{c}{w'} = \frac{c}{sw} = f = \frac{695,597}{133,024}$ = average number of children in the family of a fertile mother, made up of families compounded variously of one, two, three \dots *n* children; unless the wife has before marriage borne children every family thus constituted has necessarily one *firstborn* child to mother; and the number of firstborns in the legitimate births of a year are thus determinable, as they $= w' = \frac{c}{f'}$

To determine from the English returns the mortality from childbirth, on the assumption that the first child-bearing is twice as fatal as those following, we have this equation:

2 xa + xb = d = deaths by childbirth $\therefore x = \frac{d}{2 a + b} = \cdot 003975 = \frac{3,600}{905,590}$

where 2x represents the rate of mortality in the first pregnancy, a represents the number of such childbirths in the given year, and b = the childbirths of all other orders from second to last inclusive. Let d include the mothers either married or single dying in childbirth. Then to complete the estimate of the firstborn the children born out of wedlock must be brought into account; their average numbers in the six years were 46,181. What numbers of children in the aggregate do these mothers bear out of wedlock? not two probably on an average : and if the proportion of the first-born among the children is taken at two in three it will imply that two such women bear on an average three illegitimate children; that two-thirds of the illegitimate are firstborn.

Sec born oth

57

First-

born.

(a)

163,812

133,024 30,788?

ENGLAND.

burn	ANNUAL MARRIAGES in the 6 years 1856-61 -	162,682
ond-	HUSBANDS marrying for FIRST TIME - W1DOWERS	139,930 22,752
ers.	WIVES marrying for FIRST TIME WIDOWS	147,805 14,877
0)	CHILDREN BORN ANNUALLY, 1862-67	741,778
,500 ,573 ,303 P	IN WEDLOCK	695,597 46,181
,0001	(d) ANNUAL DEATHS of MOTHERS by ?	3 600

CHILDBEARING in the 6 years 1862-67 5

The above reasoning supplies us with the means of answering this question approximatively: What is the proportion of firstborn to mothers in the population? Among the portion of the popu-lation born in wedlock nearly 1 in 5, or 19 in 100, are firstborn. This proportion could only be disturbed to any extent by emigration or by a difference between the rate of mortality among the firstborn and the subsequent born children of families. The proportions among the children not born in wedlock would be very different; and there is reason to believe that the casualties of

the instoorn and the subsequent of the control of names. The proportions among the children not born in wedlock would be very different; and there is reason to believe that the casualties of infancy cut down their numbers. The number of men exceeds the number of women who marry more than once; hence the pro-portion of firstborn children to total children of fathers is less than the proportion of firstborn children to mothers. Thus the mean annual number of children born in wedlock in England (1862-67) was 695,597; the mean annual number of marriages (1856-61) was 162,682; that is 162,682 men married 162,682 women in those years; now if we divide 695,597 by the annual number of hus-bands marrying one or more times in their lives, namely, about 139,930, the mean number of legiti-mate children by one wife or more to each husband is 4 '971. Thus if the fathers marrying at 28, aged 34 when their hiers have children, the nine fathers will have on an average 5 '52 children, and nine in ten fathers have children, the nine fathers will have on an average 5 '52 children, and will leave at death, taken at the age of 64, about 3 children, so the property will be divided into 3 parcels on an average. This is exclusive of the sub-divisions of the property of childless fathers. In France the proportions of children are much lower : to each husband only 3 '637 children are born to his one or more marriages : and, taking nine in ten as fertile, the average family will consist of 4 '041 children ; so, taking the proportions to survive as the same, the property will only be divided into *two* parcels. The firstborn to fathers in 100 of the population will be 18 in England, 25 in France ; *one* in *five* or six in England, *one* in *four* in France, is a firstborn child. Second-born children are fewer in number than firstborn ; and firstborn = last-born children.

Causes of Death in 1867.

TABLE 1.-Excess or Defect of Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of Males and Females in England in the Year 1867 over or under the Mean Annual Mortality of the 30 Years 1838-67.

I	and a second			AGE	SMAL	ES.	1	-
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ALL AGES. 0- 5	5- 10- 15-	- 25- 3	5- 45-	55- 65-	75- 85-	95 &upwds
	MEAN of 30 YEARS -	23.33 72.42 8.	79 4.95 7.90	9.93 13	.03 18.16	31.53 68.54	147.74 309.22	446.87
1	YEAR 1867	23.40 67.98 6.	.60 4.07 7.20	3 10.80 14	·34 17·61	81.59 78.91	157.44 855.38	521.54
	Excess of 1867 -	0.02 -4.44 -2	2.19 -0.88 -0.6	34 0.87 1	.31 -0.55	0.06 10.32	9.70 46.16	74.67
	The Table may be read Mean Mortality per 100 Year 1867 was less than t sign thus (-0.64) .	d thus :—The Mor 00 of 30 Years by the Mean Mortalit	tality per 1000 '87, while, on t ty of 30 Years	of Males in he contrary by '64; the	the Year 18 , at the age deficiency	67, at ages 25 and 15 and under 2 being indicated	under 35, exceed 25 the Mortality by prefixing the	led the in the minus
	week exact for A strategicture sugges	a name a taxa manatan an	53-1967,	AGES	FEMA	LES.		
	(.sub)	ATT	mape 24 +	uvena -			KOILANTA	05
100	ans 1656 1867 1966	AGES. 0- 5	5- 10- 15-	- 25- 3	35- 45-	55- 65-	75- 85-	&upwds
13	MEAN of 30 YEARS -	21.51 62.46 8	.67 5.10 8.2	2 10.15 12	2.30 15.67	28.56 57.52	135.36 283.07	482.05
	YEAR 1867	20.65 58.41 6	29 3.91 7.3	3 9.31 11	1.49 16.10	31.14 51.19	148.42 299.25	442.22
	Excess of 1867 -	-0.86 -4.02 -2	2.38 -1.19 -0.	89 -0.84 -	0.81 0.43	2.28 -6.33	13.06 16.18	10.12
127 127 22	TABLE 2E	eaths in En Diphtheria	ngland from a, for each o	n Scarla of the Ye	atina, C ars 185	S to 1867.*	Taligna, an	i Sura Suna Suna Suna Sura Sura Sura Sura Sura Sura Sura
	YEARS.	TOTAL.	SCARLAT	INA. MALI DIPI	IGNA, and HTHERIA.	MALIGNA.	DIPHTHERIA.	alian a
	1855	- 17.914	10.00		002		- 108	Sect 2 orzo czło
	1856 -	- 14,160	16,92	7	603	199	229	in Ward
	1857 -	- 14,229	12,64	6	1,583	1,273	- 310	theat s
	1859 -	- 29,494	19,31	0	10,184	597	9,587	-WZ
	1860 -	- 14,517	9,30	5	5,212	376	4,836	(2.655) 3
	1862 -	- 19,787	14,83	4	4,903	341	4,562	THE C
	1863 -	- 36,982	30,47	5	6,507	884 866	6,123 5.098	¥
	1865 -	- 21,845	17,70		4,145	193	- 8,952	STEFF 3
	1866 - 1867 -	- 14,685	11,68	5	3,000 2.763	226 163	2,774 2,600	oust (
	Total -	- 277,101	221,22	9	55,872	6,565	49,307	sound J
	* Previously to :	1859 Diphtheria y	was referred to	Scarlatina	Previous	ly to 1861 Cyna	nche Maligna w	98.70
1. 使同原题	TABLE 3D	eaths in Er at different	l to Scarlatina ngland fro AGES, in eac	since that m Diph t ch of the	time to Dip theria a Years 1	htheria. nd Cynane 1855–67.	he Malign :	
07	YEARS. ALL UAGES.	nder 1 1- 2-	3- 4-	Under 5 5.	- 10- 15-	- 25- 35- 45- 5	5- 65- 75- 85-	ward
	10 00 20 1	cal.		rears.			- + on faith	dn
	1855 - 385	56 52 47	45 33	233	84 17 2	0 8 7 8	7 1	THE L
	1856 - 603	44 62 81	54 57	298 1	75 65 3	8 8 11 6	4 3	-
	1858 - 6606	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	152 160 695 635	696 5 3315 18	12 224 8 97 686 36	31 19 8 1 134 80 56	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	ana.
	1859 - 10184	878 1122 1103	1116 1081	5300 27	51 1091 53	6 213 122 69	50 37 11 4	
	1860 - 5212 1861 - 4517	448 558 500 361 500 501	621 551	2678 14	13 542 32	1 79 69 43 8 02 60 41	36 17 14 -	-
	1862 - 4903	412 645 594	560 513	2724 12	42 432 26	4 91 54 39	10 10 10 1 29 18 9 1	E-E
802	1863 - 6507	585 903 744	813 664	3709 16	51 515 29	1 121 78 61	48 27 6 -	Tel I
	1865 - 4145	527 694 681 387 518 459	661 535 476 446	3098 12 2286 10	92 425 30 53 328 22	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	100-
	1866 - 3000	282 420 404	355 296	1757 7	06 194 13	5 71 44 38	27 21 6 1	12
	1867 - 2763	317 394 325	332 250	1618 6	90 154 12	2 65 29 35	23 20 5 2	
50	10tal - 55,872 4	6,775 6,268	6,387 5,692	30,080 14,6	583 5092 295	4 1139 698 505 3	91 232 84 14	

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TABLE 4.-Deaths in England from Scarlatina (exclusive of Deaths by Diphtheria and Cynanche Maligna), at different AGES, in each of the Years 1855-67.

YEARS.	ALL Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1-	2-	3-	4-	Under 5 Years.	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55 —	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwards.	
1855 -	16929	1181	2306	2700	2537	1957	10631	4523	1078	438	128	71	36	15	8	-1	-	-	
1856 -	13557	985	1930	2161	2085	1669	8830	3419	800	332	88	55	20	10	3	-	-	-	
1858 -	23711	1444	3468	3980	3638	2860	15390	6160	1325	557	104	40	23	10	6	2	-	2	
1859 -	19310	1294	2824	3062	2992	2379	12551	4937	1050	469	174	80	26	12	7	4	-	-	
1860 -	9305	636	1378	1499	1409	1146	6068	2329	477	287	.77	37	19	7	4	-	-	-	1
1861 -	9077	572	1288	1490	1423	1119	5892	2317	447	264	91	31	21	10	-	4	-	-	
1862 -	14834	903	2158	2454	2268	1786	9569	3893	818	364	117	42	16	9	2	3	1	-	10
1863 -	30475	1761	4050	4886	4683	3842	19222	8192	1820	805	267	113	34	15	5	2		-	
1864 -	29700	1778	3915	4682	4571	3763	18709	8027	1711	796	280	102	44	20	7	4	-	-	
1865 -	17700	1118	2497	2914	2613	2140	11282	4759	953	448	158	56	23	14	7	-	-	-	193
1866 -	11685	690	1741	2038	1835	1415	7719	2964	571	267	109	30	19	5	1	-	-	-	23%
1867 -	12300	805	1806	2064	1961	1457	8093	3269	551	251	97	26	9	1	2	1	-	1	
Total -	221229	13,972	31,151	35,962	34,003	26,995	142,083	58,041	12367	5599	1849	752	323	135	55	24	1	-	-

TABLE 5.-Deaths in each of the Counties of England from Scarlatina for each of the Years 1853-1867.

- Street	REGISTRATION					DEAT	HS E	Y SC	ARLA	TINA	. (Se	e Note.	.)			
- Jahr	COUNTIES.	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
10	ENGLAND & WALES	15,699	18,528	17,314	14,160	14,229	30,317	19,907	9,681	9,077	14,834	30,475	29,700	17,700	11,685	12,300
100	ILONDON	2,016	3,477	2,611	1,819	1,599	4,184	3,481	2,017	2,381	3,492	4,955	3,244	2,179	1,892	1,451
No.	II.—South Eastern Counties.				an Tenner Pr		a series of	and the second			and and a		- and	and the second se	-	and a
12845	Surrey (extra-metropol.)- Kent (extra-metropol.) - Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	81 350 66 87 125	118 444 188 303 161	137 404 337 727 153	103 393 153 378 136	89 218 173 311 122	355 651 514 444 353	188 423 283 350 93	79 259 85 83 18	53 287 40 24 17	151 297 71 368 70	390 687 363 744 153	314 709 483 238 151	246 374 251 337 236	71 130 138 184 32	67 157 43 81 25
	III.—South Midland Counties.	N.C.														
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Middlesex (extra-metro.)- Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire Northamptonshire Huntingdonshire Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire	51 40 59 23 88 14 5 9	296 34 73 50 256 28 69 157	164 145 244 62 198 59 338 532	78 89 21 20 63 29 143 171	59 22 23 110 35 98 25 53	134 84 95 393 158 33 95 86	$157 \\ 90 \\ 93 \\ 114 \\ 171 \\ 26 \\ 53 \\ 85$	131 40 43 18 39 17 26 83	$55 \\ 26 \\ 99 \\ 19 \\ 10 \\ 5 \\ 11 \\ 25$	$139 \\ 110 \\ 166 \\ 24 \\ 53 \\ 10 \\ 30 \\ 55$	845 411 39 153 877 146 153 866	$160 \\ 377 \\ 114 \\ 244 \\ 803 \\ 61 \\ 382 \\ 245 \\ 245 \\$	$85 \\ 92 \\ 79 \\ 90 \\ 143 \\ 43 \\ 113 \\ 50$	50 33 13 10 25 29 32 22	71 35 9 36 28 8 8 8 43
	IVEASTERN COUNTIES.						1			a a a real	14.01			7.07		-
14 15 16	Essex Suffolk Norfolk	103 48 45	262 50 60	433 111 113	346 190 284	162 164 534	355 376 738	178 119 281	101 76 81	83 41 113	388 108 202	775 820 235	281 353 568	165 86 320	$105 \\ 40 \\ 128$	67 206 155
	VSOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.	und ?					14 H 15		36.48	1.3.2		110.00				
17 18 19 20 21	Wiltshire – – – Dorsetshire – – – Devonshire – – – Cornwall – – – Somersetshire – – –	$ \begin{array}{r} 45 \\ 31 \\ 103 \\ 254 \\ 76 \end{array} $	191 83 376 198 108	$177 \\ 73 \\ 564 \\ 230 \\ 155$	74 70 620 407 218	75 256 527 291 159	239 375 891 425 479	222 179 391 234 393	60 61 73 153 91	40 6 75 162 49	$ \begin{array}{r} 116 \\ 42 \\ 353 \\ 165 \\ 126 \end{array} $	292 147 778 995 773	260 138 1,054 572 1,018	251 112 321 97 355	54 295 77 13 73	56 81 36 33 29
	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.	and a second		and and	- 10-10-10	i In e Standard		and and a second			in an ar his					
22 23 24 25 26 27	Gloucestershire – – Herefordshire – – – Shropshire – – – Staffordshire – – Worcestershire – – Warwickshire – –	$125 \\ 80 \\ 237 \\ 1,571 \\ 242 \\ 731$	124 66 303 917 382 574	86 83 141 430 192 194	136 46 77 358 71 371	$257 \\ 73 \\ 156 \\ 641 \\ 105 \\ 357$	731 106 196 1,194 227 1,185	553 34 127 1,186 316 518	142 19 148 303 138 170	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \\ 7 \\ 135 \\ 194 \\ 40 \\ 96 \end{array} $	111 12 234 807 81 354	1,162 39 223 1,147 353 676	453 206 147 1,134 584 966	142 48 122 907 193 475	95 8 37 703 111 477	68 1 44 670 101 782
	VIINORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.															
28 29 30 31 32	Leicestershire Rutlandshire Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire Derbyshire	212 3 347 567 470	75 12 1,312 516 506	39 28 598 143 136	$62 \\ 2 \\ 123 \\ 71 \\ 56$	$215 \\ 3 \\ 124 \\ 76 \\ 276$	452 45 651 752 622	204 30 200 414 376	34 3 128 76 60	15 2 139 50 31	33 8 193 68 50	524 54 495 123 179	164 48 662 467 381	66 22 415 389 150	59 - 82 76 75	70 2 60 35 63
	VIIINORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.					n a la fir							123	1 1		
83 84	Cheshire Lancashire	693 8,110	336 2,189	260 3,058	269 2,651	650 2,761	568 6 , 226	390 2,337	229 1,143	192 1 , 259	400 2,793	952 4,580	393 4,854	-300 3,634	553 3,150	475 3,115
85 36 37	West Riding East Riding (with York) North Riding	1,554 383 105	1,511 220 253	1,009 104 235	1,059 97 100	1,405 231 64	2,931 250 166	2,962 89 74	1,192 133 46	475 275 90	963 204 241	2,218 638 316	3,135 470 179	2,273 131 33	870 56 28	630 72 86
38 39 40 41	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham – – – – Northumberland – – Cumberland – – – Westmorland – – –	549 358 66 61	430 148 352 95	635 249 413 32	1,045 543 152 28	458 303 74 14	417 334 207 12	458 164 213 6	533 480 163 10	1,015 768 150 18	861 356 116 54	1,216 235 191 34	403 140 110 33	179 61 94 8	283 553 152 2	1,293 974 415 68
42 43 44	AI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire – – South Wales – – – North Wales – – –	142 122 302	346 561 318	230 605 447	133 462 443	33 349 499	233 798 557	277 1,014 361	161 449 287	43 181 179	21 127 211	248 501 274	773 1,990 244	257 1,538 238	55 277 537	53 75 393

	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
Persons -	16,862	3224	2192	1504	3095	1815	1548	1290	1075	803	278	37	1
Males -	8,261	1578	1057	671	1510	879	754	650	586	420	137	19	-
Females -	8,601	1646	1135	833	1585	936	794	640	489	383	141	18	1

TABLE 7.-Deaths in England from Fever in the Twenty Years 1848-67, and Annual Rate of Mortality to 10,000 Persons living.

	AGE	s.			DEATHS in 184	the 20 Years 8-67.	AVERAGE AN of MORTALI Persons living	NUAL RATE TY to 10,000 ; at each Age.
	1	1		191	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	ALL AGES		-	-	177,500	183,992	9.38	9.29
	Under 5 Years	-	-	-	35,298	35,717	13.68	13.94
	5-	-	-	-	21,298	24,072	9*42	10.62
	10-	-	-	-	13,971	17,548	6.80 -	8.69
	15-	-	-	-	30,732	33,438	8.67	9.10
the local	25-	-			19,612	19,935	7.10	6.54
	35-	-	-	-	16,358	15,752	7.55	6.64
	45	-	-	-	14,293	12,904	. 8.64	7.52
n Jo	55-	-	-	-	12,458	11,444	11.43	10.07
	65-	-	-	-	9,507	8,905	16.68	12.46
	75-	-	-	-	3,574	3,769	17.32	14.28
	85-	-	-	-	390	490	15.39	12.57
	95 and up	owar	rds	-	9	18	9.26	9.08
1				-				

TABLE 8.—Annual Number of Cases (estimated) and of Deaths by Fever in England in the Eighteen Years 1848-66 and in the Year 1867.

			ANNUAL	CASES.	ANNUAL	DEATHS.	To 10,00	0 Persons ne Annual	living at ea Number of	ch Age
AGES.			(Estim	ated.)*	(Retu	rned.)	CAS (Estim	ses. ated.)	DEA	CHS.
an an and a	- 34		1848-66	1867	1848-66	1867	1848-66	1867	1848-66	1867
ALL AGES -	-	- 10	156,617	147,119	18,140	16,862	81.33	68•65	9.42	7.87
Under 5 Years	-	-	39,247	35,464	3,568	3,224	153.77	118.84	13.98	10.80
5	-	-	31,424	30,310	2,273	2,192	139.81	120.77	10.11	8.73
10	-	-	25,059	23,858	1,580	1,504	123.56	105.96	7.79	6*68
15	-	-	33,230	31,995	3,214	3,095	92.40	81.68	8.94	7.90
25	-	-	12,887	11,778	1,986	1,815	44.54	37.92	6.86	5'84
35		-	6,530	6,284	1,609	1,548	28.95	25.33	7.13	6.24
. 45	-	-	3,569	3,377	1,364	1,290	21.36	17.42	8.16	6.62
55	-	-	2,523	2,258	1,201	1,075	22.81	18.29	10.86	8.71
65	-	-	1,551	1,344	927	803	24.33	18.16	14.23	10.82
75 and upw	75 and upwards -		597	451	418	316	22.27	16.09	15.29	11'26

the London Fever Hospital. (See Registrar-General's Twenty-fifth Annual Report, page 176.)

NOTE.—In the years 1853 to 1858 the above numbers include diphtheria and cynanche maligna. In the years 1859 and 1860 they include cynanche maligna; and in the years 1861 to 1867 the numbers relate only to scarlatina.

TABLE 6.—Ages of the Persons who Died from Fever (Typhus, Typhia, and Typhinia) in England in the Year 1867.

TABLE 9.—Deaths from Fever—Typhus, Typhia, and Typhinia—in England to 10,000 Persons living, and Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths, in each of the Years 1850-67.

		YEAR	čă S.	Ni reg	umber of Deaths gistered.	De 10,00 li	eaths to 0 Perso iving.*	ons	Prop Ni to100	ortio umbe) Dea	nal r ths.
	The state	1850	910.2 J	E Shak	15 974	14 64	8.66	1	2692	4.9	1.10
-	-	1851	400	inn	17 930	6	0.15			46	
		1852	1	the second	18.641		10.41			47	
1		1853	C2:1	如何	18,554]	10.25			45	
	1	1854	in the second		18,893]	10.28			44	
		1855		-	16,470	-	8.89			39	
	andi-	1856	and the second	000	16,182	Constant	8.60	1. 36.1 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		42	
	1 Sur	1857			19,016		9.97	and and		46	
1	1 ce	1858		Contraction of the	17,883	1-11-11	9.28			40	
	A ST O	1859		10	15,877	t tit kit	8.14			36	
1.08	L MAR	1860		255	13,012	- And	6.63			31	
	1	1861			15,440	E Start	7.76			36	
1	a lange to	1862			18,721	-	9.31			43	
-	1	1863		1	18,017	1	8.86	1		38	
	2.0	1864			20,106	1 6	9.77	-		41	
		1865			23,034		11.09			47	
1	mai	1866		1	21,104	1	10.05	1		43	
1	0-01	1867			16,862	1 81	7.95	1 T	1	36	-
1-	M	ean -	0810		17,840	1 1	9.23	1-	-	41	-

* The mortality from Fever here given is taken from Table 12, and inasmuch as it includes a proportion of the mortality from causes not specified it differs from that given in Table 8.

TABLE 10.-Deaths by Erysipelas at different Ages in England in each of the Years 1862-67.

			0.51 D.51		10° 91 03*61 03*61			60 4,6 0(1): 6 6		2 6 0	A	÷ E S				and the second	8				
	SEX	YEARS.	ALL AGES.	Under 1 Year.	1-	2-	3-	4-	Total under 5 Years.	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 & upwds.
		1862	1523	458	49	36	13	7	563	29	36	43	30	70	113	143	166	182	128	20	-
	and de	1863	1920	612	62	31	22	18	745	25	31	39	49	112	137	177	216	213	146	30	-
Pors	ma	1864	2104	618	55	80	15	15	733	15	22	38	61	110	171	194	274	271	180	34	1
I CISC		1865	1963	579	58	29	8	8	682	31	27	42	42	96	154	190	237	242	183	36	1
		1866	1675	527	64	26	10	10	637	35	22	33	44	73	129	146	187	159	189	21	-
	3985	1867	1450	467	85	18	13	11	544	23	31	25	31	82	115	127	169	167	115	21	-
	(1862	790	233	22	14	9	2	280	14	19	22	16	35	51	90	97	90	70	6	-
	13.7	1863	1039	302	32	12	15	10	371	9	18	19	29	58	74	108	131	123	81	18	-
Malo		1864	1129	309	32	14	8	9	372	10	10	19	29	56	94	100	168	160	93	18	-
mare	"	1865	1047	279	25	9	6	4	323	18	14	25	18	55	81	111	148	126	114	14	-
	83-2	1866	845	235	32	13	8	5	288	20	9	25	22	35	66	86	115	61	108	10	-
	0870	1867	797	252	15	8	6	6	287	17	19	19	13	35	70	81	95	89	61	11	-
	1000	1862	733	225	27	22	4	5	283	15	17	21	14	35	62	53	69	92	58	14	-
	and a	1863	881	310	30	19	7	8	374	16	13	20	20	54	63	69	85	90	65	12	-
T	1	1864	975	309	23	16	7	6	861	• 5	12	19	32	54	77	94	106	111	87	16	1
Fem	ates -	1865	916	300	33	20	2	4	859	13	13	17	24	41	73	79	89	116	69	22	1
	C2.11	1866	830	292	32	18	7	5	349	15	13	8	22	38	63	60	72	98	81	11	-
	in strent	1867	653	215	20	10	7	5	257	6	12	6	18	47	45	46	74	78	54	10	-

Causes of Death in 1867.

TABLE 11.-Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Ten Years 1858-1867.

					r.1.02	+ 13C /	11 1. 33	192.5167	10 233	1250 1	. C.D. AN
Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
1,45	ALL CAUSES	449,656	440,781	422,721	435,114	436,566	473,837	495,531	490,909	500,689	471,075
101 . 24	SPECIFIED CAUSES -	440,922	432,476	414,060	427,360	429,000	465,874	487,732	482,509	492,111	462,939
19,85	(CLASSES.)	10	857			I Pages		1	- 1710		- 1
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES -	110,971	106,645	75,849	87,986	91,539	119,731	118,825	113,948	115,972	90,989
II. III.	LOCAL	82,416 163,489	81,788 159.686	82,088 171,037	84,957	170,651	174,603	189,039	184,877	192,444	187,571
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL " -	69,895	69,708	70,311	71,948	68,842	71,467	75,660	77,806	76,873	78,090
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS -	14,151	14,649	14,775	14,985	14,944	15,680	17,018	17,374	16,915	16,866
	(Orders.)		12			00.001	774 200	110.071	107.050	110.050	04.007
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES -	106,278	101,699	71,304	83,324	1.449	114,538	1,793	1,914	1,893	1,909
	3. DIETIC ", –	2,112	2,301	2,206	2,095	2,149	2,456	2,810	2,957	2,888	2,760
STAL.	4. PARASITIC ", –	1,386	1,372	1,087	1,212	1,060	1,159	1,171	1,427	1,132	1,335
II.	1. DIATHETIC ,, -	16,790	16,433	16,404	16,233	16,412	16,651	17,392	17,437	17,482	17,520
1.30	2. TUBERCULAR ,, -	65,626	65,355	65,684	68,754	66,612	67,742	69,798	71,067	72,425	71,903
III.	1. DISEASES OF NERVOUS	52 061	54 591	55 577	55 695	55 692	57.428	59.627	60.264	61,164	60.367
31,2	2. , ORGANS OF	00,001	01,001	00,011	00,020			00,170	00.070	00100	00.794
	CIRCULATION - 3 RESPIRATORY	16,426	17,133	18,758	18,076	18,709	19,505	22,419	22,212	22,190	22,784
877	ORGANS	65,516	59,853	68,408	64,310	67,565	67,280	75,376	69,952	77,249	72,183
to 47 million	4. ,, DIGESTIVE ORGANS	19,246	19,842	19,718	20,327	19,421	20,516	20,969	21,774	21,084	21,006
e da Billigh	5. ", URINARY OR- GANS	4,683	4,736	4,990	5,222	5,328	5,578	6,104	6,274	6,621	6,933
	6. ", ORGANS OF GENERATION -	1,148	1,199	1,118	1,129	1,227	1,219	1,294	1,241	1,241	1,316
	7. " ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION -	1,164	1,285	1,466	1,624	1,588	1,765	1,860	1,860	1,642	1,747
236),838 1490,7	8. " INTEGUMEN- TARY SYSTEM -	1,345	1,107	1,002	1,141	1,121	1,312	- 1,390	1,240	1,253	1,235
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES					10.505	10.000	10.007	OSDE T	14 004	III
4.50	1. ,, OF CHILDREN	12,412	12,300	12,706	13,116	2.198	2,508	2.607	14,360	14,634	14,666
andra Million	3. " OLD PEOPLE	28,509	27,104	28,442	27,373	26,780	27,268	29,498	28,709	28,546	28,646
0à .	4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION	26,860	27,990	26,930	29,291	27,077	28,193	29,634	32,161	31,097	32,317
v.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLI- GENCE	12,523	13,056	12,991	13,187	13,055	13,772	15,091	15,232	14,886	14,848
	2. BATTLE	+	†	1	1	†	†	1	t	† ·	†
	3. HOMICIDE	344	338	377	320	418	1,319	412	443	480	1.316
	5. EXECUTION	9	7	10	11	17	21	21	6	12	11
- and a state of the	VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED			32	120	137	169	154	301	208	299
	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE	1 80	6.	t bal		1 100	10 100		VIII DO	110.3. I	
	UNASCERTAINED	3,096	2,821	2,894	2,697	2,778	3,008	3,321	3,173	3,585	3,506
	CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED -	5,638	5,484	5,767	- 5,057	4,788	4,955	4,478	5,227	4,993	- 4,630
I.	ORDER 1.				7.000	1 2000	-	F 001	0.177	0.000	0.570
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6,460 9,271	3,848 9,548	2,749 9,557	9,055	9,800	11,349	8,323	8,562	10,940	6,588
	3 Scarlatina – – – 4 Diphtheria – – –	30,317 §	19,907 9,587	9,681 5,212	9,077 4,517	4,903	6,507	5,464	4,145	3,000	2,600
	5 Quinsy	623 6,220	426 5,636	319 4,380	342 4,397	323 5,667	6,957	6,777	5,921	5,168	4,387
	7 Whooping-cough 8 Typhus	11,648 17,883	8,976 15,877	8,555	12,309 15,440	12,272	11,275	8,570	8,647	15,764 21,104	11,878

† Order 2, comprising Violent Deaths in Battle, is omitted, as inapplicable to the civil population. [‡] The number of persons executed in the several years will not necessarily correspond with that in the same years of the "Criminal Returns," inasmuch as the executions recorded in each year in the latter are derived from the dates of conviction, while the numbers in this Table are classed under the years in which the deaths are registered. \$ The cases of angina membranacea which would now be put to diphtheria were formerly classed under the same head as scarlatina, but were distinguished in the notes.

TABLE 11.-Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Ten Years 1858-1867-continued.

1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 CAUSES OF DEATH, Class. 9 Erysipelas 10 Metria 11 Carbuncle 12 Influenza 13 Dysentery 14 Diarrhœa 15 Cholera 16 Ague 17 Remittent Fever 18 Rheumatism 19 Other Zymotic Diseases $1,954 \\ 1,238 \\ 236 \\ 1,112 \\ 1,379 \\ 18,331 \\ 887 \\ 233 \\ 400 \\ 2,124$ 1,920 1,155 237 919 1,051 14,943 807 141 198 2,175 114 2,026 1,068 246 1,794 1,478 13,853 673 207 569 1,942 1,665 987 247 1,130 1,156 9,702 327 203 314 1,998 110 1,542 886 193 746 1,416 18,746 837 149 254 1,982 116 $1,523 \\ 940 \\ 206 \\ 915 \\ 1,044 \\ 11,112 \\ 511 \\ 150 \\ 284 \\ 1,943 \\ 105 \\$ $2,104 \\ 1,484 \\ 266 \\ 804 \\ 1,000 \\ 16,432 \\ 934 \\ 112 \\ 202 \\ 2,559 \\ 152 \\ 152 \\$ $1,963 \\ 1,333 \\ 265 \\ 596 \\ 1,072 \\ 23,531 \\ 1,291 \\ 117 \\ 80 \\ 2,530 \\ 133 \\$ $1,675 \\ 1,197 \\ 228 \\ 651 \\ 1,096 \\ 17,170 \\ 14,378 \\ 135 \\ 123 \\ 2,338 \\ 107 \\$ 1,450 1,066 235 607 962 19,851 922 121 86 2,256 105 •• ORDER 2. 1,550 229 12 2 1,006 186 2 1 1,089 177 4 3 1,177168 4 6 1245 199 1 4 1,386 183 4 5 1 Syphilis – – – – 2 Stricture of Urethra – 3 Hydrophobia – – – 4 Glanders – – – 1,647 244 19 4 1,662 191 36 4 1,067 178 1,698 197 10 4 ORDER 3. 1 Privation 2 Want of Breast-milk – 3 Purpura and Scurvy – 4 Alcoholism { aDel.Trem. b Intemp. 68 1,002 361 457 318 73 1006 353 471 246 106 1,253 392 592 467 62 997 341 424 288 52 1,017 342 545 345 63 970 405 415 242 54 1,158 409 471 364 74 1,410 424 612 437 74 1,410 471 487 446 109 1,437 471 369 374 ORDER 4. **1,21**7 155 1 Thrush - - -2 Worms, &c. - -1,236 150 1,055 157 904 156 1,163 172 920 167 961 198 1,006 165 1,244 183 966 166 - -II. ORDER 1. 245 8,758 6,433 161 1,193 238 8,119 6,676 159 1,241 284 7,247 7,396 197 1,288 248 7,414 7,479 180 1,330 1 Gout - -2 Dropsy - -3 Cancer - -4 Noma - -5 Mortification -268 7,823 6,827 122 1,364 247 7,301 7,276 174 1,235 309 7,386 8,117 165 1,415 359 7,332 8,293 172 1,326 377 7,095 8,545 174 1,329 361 7,567 7,922 181 1,406 111 111 ORDER 2. 1 Scrofula – – – 2 Tabes Mesenterica – 3 Phthisis – – – 4 Hydrocephalus – 3,004 5,017 50,442 7,163 2,995 4,982 50,149 7,229 2,860 4,680 51,024 7,120 3,457 5,692 51,931 7,674 3,416 5,203 50,962 7,031 3,277 5,877 51,072 7,516 3,111 5,941 53,046 7,700 2,901 6,377 55,714 7,433 2,938 6,882 55,042 7,041 2,963 6,698 53,734 7,672 ORDER 1. III. 1 Cephalitis - -2 Apoplexy - -3 Paralysis - -4 Insanity - - -5 Chorea - - -6 Epilepsy - -7 Convulsions - -8 Brain Disease, &c. -3,463 8,629 8,980 535 53 2,359 25,488 4,454 3,518 9,181 9,752 536 66 2,454 25,205 4,865 $\begin{array}{r} 4,220\\ 10,406\\ 10,810\\ 640\\ 50\\ 2,312\\ 26,258\\ 5,671\end{array}$ 8,451 8,631 9,189 446 55 2,219 25,954 4,586 3,426 8,795 9,812 529 71 2,464 25,423 5,105 $\begin{array}{r} 4,014\\ 10,322\\ 10,609\\ 662\\ 73\\ 2,406\\ 26,382\\ 5,159\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 4,146\\ 10,297\\ 10,504\\ 650\\ 63\\ 2,468\\ 27,431\\ 5,605\end{array}$ 3,869 9,721 9,762 555 63 2,574 26,008 4,876 3,580 9,136 9,733 535 52 2,443 25,286 4,927 4,199 10,215 10,693 558 88 2,468 26,722 5,321 ORDER 2. 1 Pericarditis – – 2 Aneurism – – 3 Heart Disease, §c. – 586 350 15,490 616 371 16,146 575 368 17,815 541 559 387 373 17,148 17,777 597 418 18,490 629
479566
499
21,31121,207 543 450 21,197 592 503 21,689 111 ORDER 3. 1 Laryngitis – – 2 Bronchitis – – 3 Pleurisy – – 4 Pneumoia – – 5 Asthma – – – 6 Lung Disease, &c. – $1,319 \\ 25,998 \\ 916 \\ 24,514 \\ 4,224 \\ 2,882$ 1,439 29,093 846 26,486 4,513 3,139 $1,166\\32,347\\882\\25,264\\4,325\\4,424$ $1,253 \\ 30,986 \\ 781 \\ 22,914 \\ 3,892 \\ 4,484$ 1,478 32,526 833 23,713 4,087 4,928 1,561 32,025 907 24,181 3,699 4,907 $\begin{array}{r} 1,610\\ 38,969\\ 941\\ 24,470\\ 4,228\\ 5,158\end{array}$ 1,382 36,428 866 22,489 3,975 4,812 $1,285 \\ 40,373 \\ 865 \\ 21,118 \\ 3,748 \\ 4,794$ $1,286 \\ 41,334 \\ 858 \\ 25,155 \\ 3,682 \\ 4,934$ ORDER 4. ORDER 4. 1 Gastritis - - -2 Enteritis - - -3 Peritonitis - - -4 Ascites - - -5 Ulceration of Intestines -6 Hernia - - - -7 Ileus - - - -9 Stricture of Intestines -10 Fistula - - - -11 Stomach Disease, &c. -13 Hepatitis - - -14 Jaundice - - -15 Liver Disease, &c. -16 Spleen Disease, &c. -789 3,309 1,466 665 860 766 1,107 239 264 116 2,750 11 1,353 1,203 4,285 63 827 3,416 1,555 766 776 1,139 271 289 99 2,698 22 1,488 1,255 4,417 62 $\begin{array}{c} 704\\ \mathbf{3},\mathbf{154}\\ \mathbf{1},\mathbf{551}\\ 750\\ \mathbf{847}\\ \mathbf{817}\\ \mathbf{1},\mathbf{170}\\ \mathbf{245}\\ \mathbf{301}\\ \mathbf{115}\\ \mathbf{2},\mathbf{866}\\ \mathbf{12}\\ \mathbf{1},\mathbf{329}\\ \mathbf{1},\mathbf{329}\\ \mathbf{1},\mathbf{329}\\ \mathbf{4},\mathbf{531}\\ \mathbf{64} \end{array}$ 809 3,333 1,563 728 856 852 1,199 276 272 115 2,786 1,386 1,344 4,704 86 883 **3**,164 **1**,736 719 907 805 **1**,154 292 295 108 **2**,747 **10 1**,429 **1**,533 **5**,121 **6**6 $\begin{array}{c} 802\\ 3,289\\ 1,633\\ 749\\ 851\\ 890\\ 1,141\\ 258\\ 265\\ 88\\ 2,881\\ 12\\ 1,474\\ 1,566\\ 5,809\\ 66\end{array}$ 765 2,928 1,504 702 858 874 1,172 295 315 108 2,930 17 1,401 1,461 2,659 92 765 2,911 1,488 745 870 827 1,091 280 257 109 2,730 16 1,262 1,292 4,680 98 742 2,858 1,571 724 928 927 1,179 296 278 100 2,948 18 1,319 1,493 5,532 93

* Classed with Erysipelas.

† Classed with Disease of Stomach.

Survey of the local division of the local di				and the second s	and the second provide	and the long to be	Section and Providence	and the second states of	Statistics (S. S. S.	and the subscript "	and the state of
ass.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
	ORDER 5. 1 Nephritis 2 Ischuria 3 Nephria 4 Diabetes 5 Stone 6 Cystitis 7 Kidney Disease, §c	265 118 1,105 514 199 256 2,226	284 103 1,258 480 191 276 2,144	245 96 1,390 536 179 299 2,245	306 102 1,448 537 168 343 2,318	273 104 1,541 574 196 342 2,298	335 143 1,700 551 172 340 2,337	390 126 1,793 665 184 383 2,563	381 140 1,860 669 189 325 2,710	406 121 2,039 678 193 393 2,791	442 106 - 2,203 680 201 381 2,920
	ORDER 6. 1 Ovarian Dropsy 2 Uterus, &c. Disease -	239 909	277 922	244 874	235 894	280 947	255 964	259 1,035	209 1,032	218 1,023	247 1,069
	ORDER 7. 1 Arthritis – – – 2 Joint Disease, &c. – –	77 1,087	81 1,204	68 1,398	79 1,545	70 1,518	73 1,692	89 1,771	74 1,786	70 1,572	75 1,672
	ORDER 8. 1 Phlegmon – – – 2 Ulcer – – – – 3 Skin Disease, §c. – –	711 332 302	466 364 277	413 332 257	454 401 286	409 387 325	530 435 347	550 463 377	453 424 863	482 403 368	430 443 362
IV.	ORDER 1. 1 Premature Birth 2 Cyanosis 3 Spina Bifida 4 Other Malformations - 5 Teething	7,307 386 313 385 4,021	7,432 403 356 379 3,730	7,642 398 350 420 3,896	7,610 420 394 441 4,251	7,706 459 386 424 3,812	8,121 456 402 403 4,116	8,339 465 371 461 4,285	8,791 483 377 438 4,271	8,943 514 413 471 4,293	8,990 481 391 504 4,300
	ORDER 2. 1 Paramenia – – – 2 Childbirth (see Metria) –	51 2,063	56 2,258	47 2,186	59 2,109	61 2,137	75 2,433	75 2,532	86 2,490	111 2,485	115 2,346
	ORDER 3. 1 Old Age	28,509	27,104	28,442	27,373	26,780	27,268	29,498	28,709	28,546	28,646
	ORDER 4. 1 Atrophy and Debility -	26,860	27,990	26,930	29,291	27,077	28,193	29,634	32,161	31,097	82,317
v.	ORDER 1. (ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.) 1 Fractures & Contusions – 2 Gunshot – – – – 3 Cut, Stab – – – 4 Burns and Scalds – – 5 Poison – – – – 6 Drowning – – 7 Suffocation – – – 8 Otherwise – – –	5,159 136 80 3,125 282 2,124 903 714	5,482 104 75 2,978 279 2,494 952 692	5,417 103 81 3,166 240 2,264 1,061 659	5,589 120 41 3,053 258 2,351 1,014 761	5,397 111 54 2,767 262 2,463 1,219 782	5,852 108 82 2,766 2,77 2,488 1,147 1,052	6,500 126 115 2,987 274 2,714 1,245 1,130	6,843 112 93 2,713 2,713 2,823 1,309 1,066	6,661 131 97 2,533 278 2,786 1,263 1,263 1,137	6,596 124 103 2,600 281 2,676 1,352 1,116
	ORDER 3. (HOMICIDE.) 1 Murder & Manslaughter	344	338	377	320	418	399	412	443	480	302
	ORDER 4. (SUICIDE.) 1 Gunshot Wounds 2 Cut, Stab 3 Poison 4 Drowning 5 Hanging 6 Otherwise	60 243 119 197 570 86	54 270 112 208 540 64	59 276 156 219 569 86	59 257 122 225 592 92	54 215 128 204 611 105	56 257 121 245 562 78	65 249 154 205 564 103	58 252 135 230 591 126	60 265 128 207 522 147	57 268 135 228 488 140
	ORDER 5. (EXECUTION.) 1 Hanging	9	7	10	11	17	21	21	6	12	11
	Violent Deaths (not classed)			32	120	137	169	154	301	208	299
	Sudden Deaths (Cause un- ascertained)	3,096	2,821	2,894	2,697	2,778	3,008	8,321	3,173	3,585	3,506
	Cause not specified or ill- defined	5,638	5,484	5,767	5,057	4,788	4,955	4,478	5,227	4,998	4,630

TABLE 11. _Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Ten Years 1858-1867-continued.

TABLE 12.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Seventeen Years 1851-1867. To 1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING the DEATHS from each CLASS of CAUSES, and from each CAUSE.

Image: Consistent of the section of the sec					51		3-1-	N. Y.	1					Marsh 1			-		
ALL CAUSES 11197 2208 2209 2009	lass.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
SPECIFYED CAUSES 1000 2000		ALL CAUSES	21987	22363	22882	23520	22659	20504	21745	23032	22323	21239	21626	21467	23053	23855	23387	23606	21983
I.I. DUNCLEASES DOS		SPECIFIED CAUSES -	21659	22023	22526	23157	22277	20152	21447	22872	22178	21093	21490	21329	22906	23693	23234	23455	21010
I CMONTHO DIESLASES 000 <td></td> <td>(CLASSES.)</td> <td>2000</td> <td>2000</td> <td>1010</td> <td>0007</td> <td>1750</td> <td>4910</td> <td>TOOL</td> <td>2727</td> <td>5400</td> <td>9009</td> <td>1101</td> <td>AFET</td> <td>2007</td> <td>5000</td> <td>2100</td> <td>5500</td> <td>1988</td>		(CLASSES.)	2000	2000	1010	0007	1750	4910	TOOL	2727	5400	9009	1101	AFET	2007	5000	2100	5500	1988
III. OXALL PLANCA PLANCE TRS TR	I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES	4570	4637	4940	4570	4759	4310	4901	4275	4194	4182	4424	4128	4150	4237	4261	4281	4215
International and a state of the s		LOCAL	7623	7568	8132	7815	8452	7576	7925	8480	8189	8712	8420	8484	8584	9182	8903	9162	8840
VIOLENT DEATHS 716 760 700 <	IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL "	3661	3696	3820	3646	3739	3303	3599	3626	3575	3582	3619	3423	3513	3678	3746	3661	3680
J. MIAMMANTO DISEASE 488 0.0 4.22 0.0 6.20 0.0 6.0	v.	VIOLENT DEATHS -	716	756	760	759	759	739	725	734	751	754	754	743	772	826	835	807	795
I.M. UNDERSIDE 482 124 472 612 403 603 603 603 613		Ene ins fait	222	120		123	1965 1582			1	808	+		2 .36.538	28.24	2.8			
 2. ENTHETIC ,	I.	(ORDERS.) 1. MIASMATIC DISEASES -	4882	5154	4723	6128	4521	4106	4681	5513	5215	3633	4191	4319	5632	5489	5184	5241	4005
2. DIFTIO 09 98 100 110 110 110 110 110 100 107 121 137 130 137 130 4. PARASTIC		2. ENTHETIC ", -	49	50	48	67	64	56	60	62	65	63	67	72	77	87	94	90	90
4. PARATTE		3. DIETIC ", –	-92	98	103	107	112	90	99	110	119	112	105	107	121	137	142	. 137	130
III. Diatmerio , - 945 942 973 916 924 832 849 871 842 836 810 832 836 810 845 810 845 830 842 838 2. TURENCULAID , - 952 905 900 954 964 964 909 948 910 832 946 845 845 840 857 832 833 892 848 849 838 III. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SUFFICULAID - 968 999 700 784 786 726 775 852 879 96 851 976 779 988 988 980 108 1072 366 1074 - 0 OR ORANS - 10 00 103 101 900 105 903 106 903 106 102 966 1069 107 1049 1074 966 1079 989 989 989 989 989 989 989 989 989 9		4. PARASITIC " -	66	69	66	65	62	58	61	72	70	55			57	57	69		
 1. TUREMENTIALE , - 9025 9005 901 924 924 924 924 925 925 925 925 925 925 925 925 925 925	II.	1. DIATHETIC ", -	945	942	973	916	924	832	849	871	842	836	816	816	819	845	839	832	826
 I. DIBEASES OF NERVOUS SYMPLM - 2792 2006 2445 2902 227 2002 2705 2800 2706 2831 2707 2768 2824 2808 2002 2012 2845 P. OF ORGANS - 688 609 700 734 756 720 775 82 570 966 900 960 960 1059 1073 1061 1074 P. OF ORGANS - 2759 246 3118 2866 3459 2312 3007 3809 3669 3646 8283 8358 3808 3608 3678 4402 P. OF ORGANS - 1052 TVE ORGANS - 1052 TVE ORGANS - 1052 TVE 1052 1053 1041 1056 1011 205 214 219 217 242 245 254 283 285 274 277 302 315 327 G. * OF ORGANS - 256 264 67 81 75 71 88 640 66 75 82 70 67 90 90 108 107 88 P. OF ORGANS - 266 670 474 46 43 388 42 70 57 51 57 56 64 64 67 59 100 90 78 82 P. OF ORGANS - 68 70 44 658 1305 122 1203 107 644 661 647 600 636 663 676 601 606 91 P. OF ORGANS - 68 101 138 1306 122 1203 1307 644 661 647 600 636 663 676 601 606 91 P. OF ORGANS - 68 70 72 72 784 785 729 518 1308 1430 144 1387 1381 1340 1444 1348 1383 P. OF ORGANS - 79 72 72 784 785 729 518 1308 1435 1371 133 1340 1444 1382 1381 138 P. OF ORGANS - 79 72 727 726 729 722 784 785 729 518 1308 1435 1371 133 1340 1441 1349 1341 1343 1383 P. OF ORGENS - 79 720 720 720 720 720 720 720 720 720 720		2. TUBERCULAR ,, -	8625	3695	3901	3654	3644	3392	3448	3404	3352	3346	3457	3312	3331	3392	3422	3449	3389
 2. " OF ORGANS OF CHE STITE 2. " OF ORGANS - OF CHE STITE TOTS 2759 246 8118 2856 3439 2812 3057 3839 3069 3484 833 3538 5308 3068 368 368 369 6678 3402 4. " OF DICESTIVE DOGANS - 1052 1063 1041 1086 1011 903 1005 968 1018 1004 1092 966 1006 1017 1049 1004 990 5. " OF ORGANS OF CHE STITE TOS 1063 1041 1086 1011 903 1005 968 1018 1004 1092 966 1068 1017 1049 1004 990 5. " OF ORGANS OF CHE STITE TOS 1063 1041 1086 1011 903 1005 968 1018 1004 1092 966 1068 1017 1049 1004 990 6. " OF ORGANS OF CHE STITE TOS 1063 1041 1086 1011 903 1005 968 1018 1004 1092 966 1068 1017 1049 1004 990 7. " OF ORGANS OF CHE STITE TOS 1063 1041 1086 1071 1049 100 107 104 100 107 104 100 107 104 100 107 104 100 107 104 100 107 104 100 107 104 100 107 104 100 107 104 100 107 104 100 107 104 100 107 104 100 107 104 100 107 104 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	ш.	1. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM	2792	2806	2845	2802	2827	2662	2705	2800	2796	2831	2797	2769	2824	2896	2902	2912	2845
 N OF RESPIRATORY OBGANS		2. " OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION -	668	699	760	734	786	726	775	852	879	956	909	930	959	1089	1072	1056	1074
4. ** OF DIGENTYE 1052 1063 1041 1086 1011 998 1005 988 1018 1064 1022 966 1008 1017 1049 104 990 5. ** OF DIGANS 6. ** OF ORANS 54 40 53 55 56 55 56 59 61 57 57 61 60 63 60 59 62 7. ** OF ORANS OF 62 64 67 81 76 71 68 60 66 75 82 79 87 90 97 90 90 78 82 8. ** OF ADULTS - 56 50 47 46 43 88 42 70 57 51 57 66 64 67 59 60 58 8. ** OF ADULTS - 1056 1301 1353 1305 1232 1293 1267 644 631 647 600 636 668 566 661 660 691 2. ** OF ADULTS - 12. ** OF ADULTS - 134 132 131 116 106 100 105 110 113 114 100 109 124 127 124 123 116 8. ** OF ADULTS - 144 1444 1604 1271 1409 1479 1390 1449 1377 1381 1340 1434 1382 1361 1350 14. DIFEASES OF NUTRITION 600 729 729 729 734 735 729 818 1393 1435 1431 1430 1434 1382 1361 1353 135. ** OF ADULTS - 14. ACCIDENT OR NEGLI- 7. ** OF ADULTS - 147. 1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLI- 7. ** OF ADULTS - 146 756 760 759 759 739 739 729 818 1393 1435 1431 141 144 1349 1481 1553 YOLANT OR NEGLI- 5. EXECUTION 7. ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** 7. ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** 7. ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** 7. ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **		8. " OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS	2759	2646	31 18	2856	3439	2812	3057	3399	3069	3484	3233	3358	3308	3663	3369	3678	3402
5. OF_URINARY ORGANS - 180 101 201 205 214 219 217 242 243 254 203 205 274 297 302 315 327 6. <td></td> <td>4. " OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS</td> <td>1052</td> <td>1063</td> <td>1041</td> <td>1036</td> <td>1011</td> <td>993</td> <td>1005</td> <td>998</td> <td>1018</td> <td>1004</td> <td>1022</td> <td>966</td> <td>1008</td> <td>1017</td> <td>1049</td> <td>1004</td> <td>990</td>		4. " OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS	1052	1063	1041	1036	1011	993	1005	998	1018	1004	1022	966	1008	1017	1049	1004	990
6. " OF ORANS OF GENERATION - ILOCOMOTION - ILOCOMOTION - ILOCOMOTION - B2 64 67 54 49 53 55 56 55 56 59 61 57 57 61 60 63 60 59 62 7. " "OF INTEGUMEN- LACCOMOTION - 62 64 67 61 71 68 60 66 75 82 79 87 90 90 78 82 8. " OF INTEGUMEN- TABY SYSTEM - 56 50 47 46 43 38 42 70 57 51 57 56 64 67 59 60 88 IV. 1. DEV. DIS. OF CHILDREN 1806 1361 1353 1305 1232 1206 1267 644 661 647 600 638 663 676 691 691 2. "OF ADDIRS OF CHILDREN 1441 164 160 107 1409 137 1331 140 1434 1382 1361 1350 4. DYSEASES OF NUTRITION 600 729 722 784 735 729 <		5. ", OF URINARY ORGANS	180	191	201	205	214	219	217	242	243	254	263	265	274	297	802	315	327
7. "OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION - 62 64 67 81 76 71 68 60 66 75 82 79 87 90 90 76 82 8. ", OF INTEGUMEN TARY SYSTEM - 66 50 47 46 43 38 42 70 57 51 57 56 64 67 50 60 58 IV. 1. DEV. DIS. OF CHILDREN 1866 1601 1353 1305 1252 1267 644 681 647 660 668 663 676 691 696 691 2. ", OF ADULTS - 134 132 131 116 106 100 105 110 119 114 109 109 124 127 124 123 116 3. ", OF ADULTS - 1471 1474 1614 1441 1066 1271 1409 1479 1301 1340 1481 1382 1361 1350 4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION 690 729 722 764 755 729 818 1303		6. " OF OBGANS OF GENERATION -	54	49	53	55	56	55	56	59	61	57	57	61	60	63	60	59	62
8. " OF INTEGUMEN- TARY SYSTEM- 56 50 47 46 43 38 42 70 57 51 57 56 64 67 59 60 58 IV. 1. DEV. DIS. OF CHILDREN 1866 1301 1353 1805 1232 1206 1267 644 661 647 660 636 663 676 691 690 691 2. , OF ADULTS - 184 182 181 116 106 100 105 110 119 114 109 109 124 127 124 123 116 3. , OF OLD PEOPLE 1471 1474 1614 1441 1606 1271 1409 1479 1390 1449 1377 1331 1340 1434 1382 1361 1350 4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION 690 729 729 716 729 818 1393 1435 1372 1473 1347 1386 1441 1549 1481 1523 V. 1. Accident OB NEGLI- GENCE - -		7. ", OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION -	62	64	67	81 81	76	71	68	60	66	75	82	79	87	90	90	78	82
 I. DEV. DIS. OF CHILDREN 1866 1361 1363 1363 1365 1282 1205 1267 644 681 647 660 668 666 666 667 691 690 691 690 691 691 691 691 1383 1380 1282 1280 1267 644 681 647 660 686 668 667 691 691 691 691 691 691 141 144 160 100 101 119 114 109 109 124 127 124 123 116 106 107 1409 1479 1390 1449 1372 131 1340 1434 1382 1361 1350 1350 1252 729 818 1393 1435 1372 1473 1347 1386 1441 1549 1481 1523 1360 1471 1474 1441 1606 1271 1409 1479 1390 1449 1377 1331 1340 1434 1382 1361 1350 1441 1523 1361 1453 147 1434 1481 1523 149 141 149 141 149 141 <l< td=""><td></td><td>8. ,, OF INTEGUMEN- TARY SYSTEM -</td><td>56</td><td>50</td><td>47</td><td>46</td><td>43</td><td>38</td><td>42</td><td>70</td><td>57</td><td>51</td><td>57</td><td>56</td><td>64</td><td>67</td><td>59</td><td>60</td><td>58</td></l<>		8. ,, OF INTEGUMEN- TARY SYSTEM -	56	50	47	46	43	38	42	70	57	51	57	56	64	67	59	60	58
2. ,, OF ADULTS - 164 162 131 116 106 100 105 110 119 114 109 109 124 127 124 123 116 8. ,, OF OLD PEOPLE 1471 1474 1614 1441 1606 1271 1409 1479 1390 1449 1377 1331 1340 1434 1382 1361 1350 4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION 600 729 722 784 795 729 818 1393 1435 1372 1473 1347 1386 1441 1549 1461 1523 V. 1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLI- GENCE 600 729 722 784 795 729 818 1393 1435 1372 1473 1347 1386 1441 1549 1461 1523 2. BATTLE* - - - - - - - - 649 670 662 663 649 677 734 733 709 700 2. BATTLE* - <	IV.	1. DEV. DIS. OF CHILDREN	1366	1361	1353	1305	1232	1203	1267	644	631	647	660	636	663	676	691	696	691
8. , OF OLD PEOPLE 1471 1474 1614 1411 1606 1271 1409 1479 1300 1449 1377 1331 1340 1433 1352 1361 1530 4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION 690 729 722 784 795 729 818 1393 1435 1372 1473 1347 1386 1441 1549 1481 1523 4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION 690 729 722 784 795 729 818 1393 1435 1372 1473 1347 1386 1441 1549 1481 1523 7. 1. ACCIDENT OB NEGLI- GENCE 3. HOMICIDE 4. SUICIDE 5. EXECUTION 5. EXECUTION 5. EXECUTION 5. EXECUTION 5. EXECUTION 5. EXECUTION 5. EXECUTION 6. CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED - 132 139 134 146 159 167 120 \ddagger 1 1 20 \ddagger 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		2. " OF ADULTS -	134	132	131	116	106	100	105	110	119	114	109	109	124	127	124	123	116
4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION 690 729 722 764 750 725 615 105 <t< td=""><td></td><td>3. " OF OLD PEOPLE</td><td>1471</td><td>1474</td><td>1614</td><td>1441</td><td>1606</td><td>1271</td><td>1409</td><td>1479</td><td>1390</td><td>1449</td><td>1377</td><td>1331</td><td>1340</td><td>1434</td><td>1382</td><td>1361</td><td>1523</td></t<>		3. " OF OLD PEOPLE	1471	1474	1614	1441	1606	1271	1409	1479	1390	1449	1377	1331	1340	1434	1382	1361	1523
∇ . 1. ACCIDENT OB NEGLI- GENCE		4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION		729	124	104	195	129			1100	10/2	140	1011	1000				
2. BATTLE* - - 3. HOMICIDE - - 4. SUICIDE - - - 5. EXECUTION - - 716 756 760 759 759 739 725 18 17 19 16 21 20 20 21 23 18 4. SUICIDE - -	v .	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLI- GENCE	211			I. see	11	20		649	670	662	663	649	677	734	733	709	700
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		2. BATTLE*	10.2	60	-	121	130	100		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	18
4. SUICIDE - - <t< td=""><td></td><td>3. HOMICIDE</td><td>716</td><td>756</td><td>760</td><td>759</td><td>759</td><td>739</td><td>725</td><td>18</td><td>64</td><td>70</td><td>68</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>64</td><td>67</td><td>64</td><td>62</td></t<>		3. HOMICIDE	716	756	760	759	759	739	725	18	64	70	68	65	66	64	67	64	62
VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED		4. SUICIDE	872	1 22	2.2	87,4	1.750.0	1		.5	•4	.5	•6	1	101	(0.6) (0.6) 1	•3	•6	•5
VIOLENT DEATHS NOT DEATHS NOT Deaths NOT NOT Death NOT <thd< td=""><td></td><td>Harris Dalanta Non</td><td>e constantino</td><td>-</td><td>er er er</td><td>and an original sector</td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>himme</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>- and</td><td>anite of</td><td>1</td><td></td></thd<>		Harris Dalanta Non	e constantino	-	er er er	and an original sector		-			-	himme	-	-	-	- and	anite of	1	
SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED 196 201 222 217 223 185 178 160 145 146 138 147 162 153 173 165 CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED - 132 139 134 146 159 167 120 ‡		CLASSED)							(2	6	7	8	7	14	10	14
CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED - 132 139 134 146 159 167 120 ‡		SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED	196	201	222	217	223	185	178	160	145	146	136	138	147	162	153	173	165
		CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED -	132	139	134	146	159	167	120	1	*	+	*	+	#	#	*	\$	\$

* Order 2, comprising Violent Deaths IN BATTLE, is omitted as inapplicable to the civil population. ‡ See note relating to Causes not specified, page 189.

234 233

TABLE 12.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Seventeen Years 1851-67. To 1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING the DEATHS from each CLASS of CAUSES, and from each CAUSE—cont.

	and the bank have				- [-]			-	-		-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
uss.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
1.	ORDER 1. 1. Small-pox 2. Measles	396 530	409 326	174 270	153 505	136 397	121 379	206 313	335 481	197 490	140 487	66 455	81 487 739	293 558 1498	373 404 1443	309 412 852	144 521 556	118 310 580
1 I	o. Scanatina $ -$	$ \begin{array}{r} 771 \\ 21 \\ 236 \\ 447 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1055 \\ 22 \\ 227 \\ 448 \end{array} $	867 23 202 619	1008 19 218 532	935 20 239 550	752 22 277 490	746 25 277 531	$1572 \\ 32 \\ 323 \\ 604$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1021 \\ 492 \\ 22 \\ 289 \\ 460 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 433 \\ 265 \\ 16 \\ 223 \\ 436 \end{array} $	227 17 221 619	$ \begin{array}{c} 738\\ 244\\ 16\\ 282\\ 610 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 320 \\ 16 \\ 342 \\ 554 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 265 \\ 18 \\ 329 \\ 416 \end{array} $	200 15 285 416	143 13 246 751	123 9 207 559
4	8. Typhus 9. Erysipelas 10. Metria 11. Carbuncle	1015 113 57 9	$1041 \\ 116 \\ 54 \\ 13$	$1025 \\ 100 \\ 44 \\ 14$	$1028 \\ 105 \\ 52 \\ 16$	889 122 58 14	860 113 57 13	997 83 44 13	$928 \\ 105 \\ 54 \\ 13$	$814 \\ 100 \\ 63 \\ 12$	663 85 50 13	776 78 45 10	931 76 47 10	886 94 57 12	977 102 72 13	1109 95 64 13	1005 80 57 11	795 68 50 11
I	12. Influenza - - 13. Dysentery - - 14. Diarrhœa - - 15. Cholera - -	122 124 833 64	76 154 984 77	99 104 784 244	58 106 1091 1094	193 78 689 45	55 71 734 40	73 89 1111 60	93 77 719 35	57 71 940 45	58 59 494 17	38 71 944 42	45 52 552 25	45 52 735 40	39 49 798 45	29 52 1133 62	52 818 685	45 937 43
	16. Ague 17. Remittent Fever 18. Rheumatism 19. Other Zymotic Diseases	9 34 101 	8 37 107 	10 39 105 ••	10 35 98 	8 31 117 	7 9 106 	10 14 89 	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 30 \\ 101 \\ \dots \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c}12\\21\\109\\\cdots\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 16 \\ 102 \\ 6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r}7\\13\\100\\6\end{array}$	7 14 97 5	7 10 107 6	$\begin{array}{r}5\\10\\124\\7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\ 4\\ 122\\ 6\end{array}$	6 6 111 5	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\ 4\\ 106\\ 5\end{array}$
	ORDER 2. 1. Syphilis 2. Stricture of Urethra - 3. Hydrophobia	34 14 1	35 14 *8	34 13 `6	52 14 •9	51 12 1	47 9 •3	50 10 ·2	52 10 11	56 9 •2	54 9 *2	59 8 •2	$62 \\ 10 \\ 05 \\ \cdot 2$	68 9 •2	75 11 *6 *1	79 12 1 2	79 9 2 ·2	80 9 •5 •2
	Order 3.	41	181	1.000 000	1.01	U.S.	at	1.6	111	I		11	12		- North Sta	C aja	100 PA	
	 Privation Want of Breast Milk - Purpura and Scurvy - Alco- \ a Del. Tremens holism \ b Intemperance 	3 31 14 28 16	3 33 13 27 17	4 35 15 28 21	5 40 15 30 17	5 46 17 29 15	4 37 12 24 13	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 43 \\ 13 \\ 25 \\ 15 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 52 \\ 18 \\ 22 \\ 15 \end{array} $	3 52 18 28 18	3 52 18 23 16	3 49 20 21 12	4 50 18 23 12	8 57 20 23 18	5 61 19 29 23	4 68 20 29 21	4 67 22 23 21	5 68 22 17 18
2	ORDER 4.	00	60		OCE	- 01 ()-02	KQ	61	GA	69	46	68	45	47	49	60	46	55
12	2. Worms, &c				••				8	8	9	8 8 190	8	10	423 8	0. 9.	8	8
[I; 12.1	1. Gout - - - 2. Dropsy - - - 3. Cancer - - - 4. Noma - - - 5. Mortification - - -	12 558 295 5 75	$ \begin{array}{c c} 12 \\ 547 \\ 306 \\ 5 \\ 72 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 569 \\ 313 \\ - 6 \\ 73 \end{array} $	13 511 317 7 68	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 505 \\ 325 \\ 10 \\ 69 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 436 \\ 311 \\ 9 \\ 62 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 443 \\ 325 \\ 10 \\ 59 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 454 \\ 334 \\ 8 \\ 62 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 416 \\ 342 \\ 8 \\ 64 \end{array} $	14 399 348 6 69	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 367 \\ 366 \\ 9 \\ 62 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 360 \\ 368 \\ 10 \\ 64 \end{array} $	12 365 368 9 65	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 359 \\ 394 \\ 8 \\ 69 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 364 \\ 381 \\ 9 \\ 68 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 349 \\ 395 \\ 8 \\ 63 \end{array} $	18 334 403 8 63
151	ORDER 2.	1 0.51	E GR	136 3	2/28	1818	7559	That	14.87	1221	NR.T	1003	1-17	illete(a anna a	i soosti	A at	
18	1. Serofula – – – 2. Tabes Mesenterica – 3. Phthisis – – – 4. Hydrocephalus –	147 255 2781 442	$\begin{array}{r} 144 \\ 262 \\ 2826 \\ 463 \end{array}$	$ 151 \\ 274 \\ 3034 \\ 442 442 $	$142 \\ 307 \\ 2791 \\ 414$	161 257 2822 404	150 253 2601 388	146 282 2627 393	156 260 2616 372	154 255 2572 371	$\begin{array}{c} 146 \\ 238 \\ 2599 \\ 363 \end{array}$	174 286 2611 386	170 259 2533 350	$ \begin{array}{r} 161 \\ 289 \\ 2511 \\ 370 \\ $	$ \begin{array}{r} 151 \\ 289 \\ 2578 \\ 374 \\ \overline{} \end{array} $	143 323 2587 369	$ 138 \\ 304 \\ 2658 \\ 354 $	138 324 2595 332
II.	ORDER 1.	I	000	801	100	107	191	172	190	177	179	179	178	190	app da	202	197	199
	2. Apoplexy – – – – 3. Paralysis – – – 4. Insanity – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –		441 442 30 4	469 463 26 4	455 455 29 	467 481 27 4		439 457 21 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 448 \\ 466 \\ 28 \\ 3 \\ 100 \\ \end{array} $	443 471 23 3	468 497 27 3	442 498 27 4	454 484 27 3	-478 -478 -480 -27 -8 -27 -8 -197	501 515 32 3 117	492 515 27 4	490 500 31 31	490 509 30 2 109
[6. Epilepsy – – – 7. Convulsions – – – 8. Brain Disease, &c. –	100 1391 182	108 1371 204	$ 117 \\ 1370 \\ 196 $	$ 112 \\ 1337 \\ 207 $	115 1345 201	1273 182	115 1286 207	1322 1322 231	114 1530 235	125 1284 248	124 1278 257	$ \begin{array}{r} 121\\ 1257\\ 245\\ \hline \end{array} $	1279 240	1282 251	1287 256	1306 267	1239 267
Ŀ	ORDER 2. 1. Pericarditis – – – 2. Aneurism – – – 3. Heart Disease, &c. –	32 16 620	33 15 651	31 17 712	32 17 685	32 17 737	28 18 680	80 17 728	30 18 804	32 19 828	29 19 908	27 19 868	28 19 883	29 21 909	31 23 1035	27 24 1021	26 21 1009	$\begin{array}{r} 28\\24\\1022\end{array}$
Lines	ORDER 3. 1. Laryngitis 2. Bronchitis 3. Pleurisy 4. Pneumonia 5. Asthma 6. Lung Disease, &c	53 978 56 1245 277 150	60 953 53 1196 241 143	61 1237 47 1331 284 158	$\begin{array}{c} 62 \\ 1092 \\ 52 \\ 1280 \\ 232 \\ 138 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 62 \\ 1467 \\ 62 \\ 1406 \\ 294 \\ 148 \end{array} $	69 1144 47 1204 218 130	$\begin{array}{c c} 71 \\ 1341 \\ 46 \\ 1230 \\ 227 \\ 142 \end{array}$	$75 \\ 1509 \\ 44 \\ 1374 \\ 234 \\ 163$	68 1332 47 1257 217 148	59 1648 45 1287 220 225	63 1558 39 1152 196 225	$ \begin{array}{c} -73\\ 1617\\ 41\\ 1179\\ 203\\ 245 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 77 \\ 1574 \\ 45 \\ 1189 \\ 182 \\ 241 \end{array} $	78 1894 46 1189 205 251	67 1754 42 1083 191 282	61 1968 41 1198 175 235	61 1902 41 995 177 226
1	ORDER 4. 1. Gastritis	41	38	37	41	44	43	43	41	42	36	41	38	41	48	89	86	35
86	2. Enternis 3. Peritonitis 4. Ascites 5. Ulceration of Intestines	218 71 39 48	218 73 39 55	202 70 42 56	197 78 41 50	174 75 45 47	172 70 40 50	179 74 89 47	172 76 34 45	176 80 39 40	161 79 38 43	167 79 .37 43	145 74 -37 43	159 80 36 42	154 84 35 44	108 79 86 41	139 72 88 41	135 74 34 44
1. 2500	6. Hernia 7. Ileus 8. Intussusception	40 63 15	38 61 14	43 63 13	45 67 14	47 64 13	50 63 15	43 59 13	40 57 12	39 58 14	42 60 12	48 60 14	41 54 14	42 57 12	39 56 14	43 55 12	42 56 14	44 55 14

TABLE 12.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Seventeen Years 1851-67. To 1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING the DEATHS from each CLASS of CAUSES, and from each CAUSE—cont.

lass.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
	9. Stricture of Intestines – 10. Fistula – – – – 11. Stomach Disease, &c. – 12. Pancreas Disease, &c. – 13. Hepatitis – – 14. Jaundice – – 15. Liver Disease, &c. – 16. Spleen Disease, &c. –	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 7 \\ 126 \\ \cdot 5 \\ 82 \\ 73 \\ 210 \\ 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 5 \\ 121 \\ \cdot 3 \\ 89 \\ 72 \\ 220 \\ 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 6 \\ 110 \\ \cdot 5 \\ 84 \\ 68 \\ 229 \\ 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 6 \\ 110 \\ \cdot 7 \\ 82 \\ 69 \\ 217 \\ 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 5 \\ 127 \\ \cdot 3 \\ 78 \\ 70 \\ 206 \\ 3 \end{array} $	$13 \\ 4 \\ 125 \\ \cdot 6 \\ 76 \\ 76 \\ 76 \\ 192 \\ 3 \\ 3$	15 5 128 1 76 76 203 4	$14 \\ 6 \\ 143 \\ 1 \\ 70 \\ 62 \\ 222 \\ 3$	$15 \\ 5 \\ 138 \\ 1 \\ 76 \\ 64 \\ 228 \\ 3$	$15 \\ 6 \\ 146 \\ \cdot 6 \\ 68 \\ 64 \\ 231 \\ 3$	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 6 \\ 140 \\ \cdot 9 \\ 70 \\ 68 \\ 236 \\ 4 \end{array} $	$13 \\ 5 \\ 136 \\ 1 \\ 63 \\ 64 \\ 233 \\ 5 \\ 5$	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 4 \\ 138 \\ 1 \\ 69 \\ 70 \\ 239 \\ 4 \end{array} $	$14 \\ 5 \\ 133 \\ \cdot 5 \\ 69 \\ 74 \\ 249 \\ 3 \\ 3$	$18 \\ 4 \\ 139 \\ 1 \\ 71 \\ 75 \\ 280 \\ 3$	$ 15 \\ 5 \\ 140 \\ *8 \\ 67 \\ 70 \\ 269 \\ 4 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 5 \\ 139 \\ \cdot 8 \\ 62 \\ 70 \\ 261 \\ 4 \\ \end{array} $
	ORDER 5. 1. Nephritis - - 2. Ischuria - - 3. Nephria - - 4. Diabetes - - 5. Stone - - 6. Cystitis - - 7. Kidney Disease, & c. -	10 6 27 23 12 12 90	11 6 32 21 12 13 96	13 6 35 23 12 13 99	11 6 42 24 10 15 97	13 6 43 24 13 15 100	14 4 51 23 12 14 101	14 5 52 25 10 14 97	14 6 57 27 10 13 115	15 5 65 25 10 14 109	12 5 71 27 9 15 115	15 5 73 27 8 17 118	14 5 77 29 10 17 113	16 7 84 27 8 17 115	19 6 87 32 9 19 125	18 7 90 32 9 16 130	19 6 97 32 9 19 133	21 5 104 32 9 18 138
	ORDER 6. 1. Ovarian Dropsy – – 2. Uterus Disease, &c. –	11 43	10 39	12 41	12 43	11 45	11 44	12 44	12 47	14 47	12 45	12 45	14 47	13 47	13 50	10 50	10 49	12 50
	ORDER 7. 1. Arthritis – – – 2. Joint Disease, §c. – –	4 58	5 59	4 63	5 76	4 72	4 67	3 65	4 56	4 62	$\frac{3}{72}$	4 78	3 76	4 83	4 86	4 86	3 75	4 78
	ORDER 8. 1. Phlegmon 2. Ulcer 3. Skin Disease, &c	27 18 11	20 17 13	17 19 11	13 19 14	14 15 14	7 15 16	9 16 17	37 17 16	24 19 14	21 17 13	23 20 14	21 19 16	26 21 17	27 22 18	22 20 17	23 19 18	20 21 17
IV.	ORDER 1. 1. Premature Birth ⁺ - 2. Cyanosis 3. Spina Bifida 4. Other Malformations - 5. Teething	1072 [†] 13 12 20 249	1066† 16 14 19 246	1048 [†] 16 15 16 258	1016 [†] 16 13 22 238	964 ⁺ 16 13 20 219	956 [†] 18 16 19 194	1004 [†] 18 17 19 209	379 20 16 20 209	382 21 18 19 191	890 20 18 21 198	383 21 20 22 214	383 23 19 21 190	899 22 20 20 202	405 23 18 22 208	423 23 18 21 206	426 24 20 22 204	423 23 18 24 203
	ORDER 2. 1. Paramenia – – – 2. Childbirth (see Metria)-	5 129	5 127	6125	4 112	8 103	3 97	3 102	3 107	3 116	2 112	3 106	3 106	4 120	4 123	4 120	5 118	5 111
	ORDER 3. 1. Old Age	1471	1474	1614	1441	1606	1271	1409	1479	1390	1449	1377	1331	1340	1434	1382	1361	1350
	ORDER 4. 1. Atrophy and Debility ⁺ -	690†	729†	722†	784†	795†	729†	818†	1393	1435	1372	1473	1347	1386	1441	1549	1481	1523
ν.	ORDER 1. (ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE). 1. Fractures and Contusions 2. Gunshot 3. Cut, Stab 4. Burns and Scalds 5. Poison 6. Drowning 7. Suffocation 8. Otherwise	****	****	**** ***	****	****	****	****	267 7 4 162 15 110 47 37	282 5 4 153 14 128 49 35	277 5 4 161 12 115 54 34	281 6 2 154 13 118 51 38	267 6 3 138 13 122 61 39	288 5 4 136 14 122 56 52	316 6 145 13 132 61 55	330 5 4 131 13 136 63 51	317 6 5 121 13 133 60 54	810 6 5 123 13 126 64 53
	ORDER 3. (HOMICIDE.) 1. Murder and Manslaughter ORDER 4.	*In p I t c	this p prises 1 Deaths o ORD rimina	art of Deaths are not ERS, & tely in	the T in 18 t distin c., but the ne	able, v 51-57, t guishe are pl xt line	which of the Vie d accor aced in follow	olent olent oling ndis- ing.	18	17	19	16	21	20	20	21	23	18
	(SUICIDE.) 1. Gunshot Wounds - 2. Cut, Stab 3. Poison 4. Drowning 5. Hanging 6. Otherwise	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	****	$3 \\ 13 \\ 6 \\ 10 \\ 30 \\ 4$	3 14 6 11 27 3	3 14 8 11 30 4	3 13 6 11 30 5		$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 13 \\ 6 \\ 12 \\ 28 \\ 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 12 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 27 \\ 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 12 \\ 7 \\ 11 \\ 28 \\ 6 \end{array} $	3 13 6 10 25 7	3 13 6 11 22 7
	ORDER 5. (EXECUTION.) 1. Hanging	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	•5	•4	•5	·6	1	- - 1	1	•3	•6	•5
	Violent Deaths (not classed)	716	756	760	759	759	739	725			2	6	7	- 8	- 7	14	10	14
	Sudden Deaths (cause un-	196	201	222	217	223	185	178	160	145	146	136	138	147	- 162	153	173	165
	Causes not specified or ill- defined	132	139	134	146	159	167	120	*	*	\$:	*	*	+	*	#	*

	*	1	867			1	867			1	867
Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 Persons living.	Proportional Num- ber in 1,000,000 Deaths.	Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 Persons living.	Proportional Num- ber in 1,000,000 Deaths.	Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 Persons living.	Proportional Num- ber in 1,000,000 Deaths.
AT.	ALL CAUSES	21,983	1,000,000		12 Influenza – – –	29 45	1,301		ORDER 5.	91	049
I. II. III.	(CLASSES.) ZYMOTIC DISEASES CONSTITUTIONAL,, LOCAL ,,	4,288 4,215 8,840	195,070 191,712 402,128		14 Diarrhera 15 Cholera 16 Ague 17 Remittent Fever - 18 Rheumatism 19 Other Zymotic Dis	937 43 6 4 106 5	42,559 1,977 259 184 4,837 225		1 Rephrinis - - 2 Ischuria; - - 3 Nephria; - - 4 Diabetes - - 5 Stone - - 6 Cystitis - - 7 Kidney Disease, §c		227 4,723 1,458 431 817 6,260
۲۷. ۷.	VIOLENT DEATHS - Sudden Deaths, Cause	795	36,159		ORDER 2. 1 Syphilis – – – 2 Stricture of Urethra 3 Hydrophobia – – 4 Glanders – – –	80 9 •5 •2	3,641 422 21 9		ORDER 6. 1 Ovarian Dropsy – 2 Uterus, &c. Disease –	12 50	530 2,291
T	(ORDERS.)	4 005	189 108		ORDER 3. 1 Privation 2 Want of Breast-milk	5 68 22	234 3,080		ORDER 7. 1 Arthritis – – – 2 Joint Disease, &c. –	4 78	. 161 3,584
1.	2. ENTHETIC ,, - 3. DIETIC ,, -	90 130	4,093 5,917		4 Alcohol. { aDel.Trem. b Intem	17 18	791 802		1 Phlegmon – – – 2 Ulcer – – – 3 Skin Disease, §c. –	20 21 17	922 950 776
II.	4. PARASITIC " – 1. DIATHETIC " – 2. TUBERCULAR " –	63 826 3,389	2,862 37,561 154,151	II.	1 Thrush 2 Worms, &c ORDER 1.	55 8	2,493 369	IV.	ORDER 1. 1 Premature Birth - 2 Cyanosis 3 Spina Bifida	423 23 18	19,272 1,031 838
ш.	DISEASES OF 1. NERVOUS SYSTEM	2,845	129,419		1 Gout 2 Dropsy 3 Cancer 4 Noma	18 334 403 8 62 62	808 15,211 18,320 373		4 Other Malformations 5 Teething ORDER 2.	24 203	1,081 9,219
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCU- LATION	1,074	48,846		ORDER 2.		2,849		2 Childbirth(seeMetria)	111	247 5,029
	GANS 4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS	3,402 990	154,751 45,034		1 Scrofula – – – 2 Tabes Mesenterica – 3 Phthisis – – – 4 Hydrocephalus – –	138 324 2,595 332	6,299 14,754 118,003 15,095		ORDER 3. 1 Old Age ORDER 4.	1,350	61,414
Ŧ	6. ORGANS OF GENE- BATION	62	2.821	ш.	ORDER 1.	199	9.047	v	1 Atrophy and Debility	1,523	69,284
	7. ORGANS OF LOCO- MOTION	82	3,745		2 Apoplexy – – – 3 Paralysis – – – 4 Insanity – – –	490 509 30	22,309 23,175 1,372	1.	(ACCIDENT OF NEGLI- GENCE.)		
IV	8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM 1. DEV. DISEASES OF	58	2,648		5 Chorea – – – 6 Epilepsy – – – 7 Convulsions – – 8 Brain Disease, &c. –	109 1,239 267	107 4,957 56,294 12,158		tusions 2 Gunshot 3 Cut, Stab	310 6 5	$\begin{array}{r} 14,\!141 \\ 266 \\ 221 \end{array}$
11.	CHILDREN - 2. " ADULTS - 2 OLD PROPUR	691 116 1 350	81,441 5,276		ORDER 2. 1 Pericarditis	28 24	1,269		4 Burns and Scalds – 5 Poison – – – – 6 Drowning – – – 7 Suffocation – – –	$ \begin{array}{c c} 123 \\ 13 \\ 126 \\ 64 \end{array} $	5,574 602 5,737 2,899
	4. DIS. OF NUTRITION -	1,523	69,284		3 Heart Disease, &c	1,022	46,499		8 Otherwise		2,393
v.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEG- LIGENCE 2. BATTLE	700 *	31,833 *		1 Laryngitis – – – 2 Bronchitis – – – 3 Pleurisy – – – 4 Pneumonia – –	61 1,902 41 995	2,755 86,554 1,854 45,275		(HOMICIDE.) 1 Murder and Man- slaughter	18	840
a a to	4. SUICIDE	62 • 5	2,821		5 Asthma – – – 6 Lung Disease, &c. –	177 226	8,035 10,278		ORDER 4. (SUICIDE.)		
	OTHERVIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED	14	·641		ORDER 4. 1 Gastritis 2 Enteritis 3 Paritonitis	$ \begin{array}{r} 85 \\ 135 \\ 74 \end{array} $	1,591 6,127 3 368		1 Gunshot Wounds – 2 Cut, Stab – – – 3 Poison – – – –	3 13 6	122 575 289
I.	ORDER 1. 1 Small-pox	118	5,388		4 Ascites – – – – 5 Ulceration of Intest. 6 Hernia – – – –	34 44 44	1,552 1,990 1,987		4 Drowning 5 Hanging 6 Otherwise	11 22 7	489 1,046 300
	3 Scarlatina 4 Diphtheria 5 Quinsy	580 123 9	$ \begin{array}{r} 14,124 \\ 26,370 \\ 5,574 \\ 431 \\ 9,405 \end{array} $		8 Intussusception 9 Stricture of Intest 10 Fistula	14 13 5	2,028 635 596 214 6 320	1 1 · · ·	ORDER 5. (EXECUTION.) 1 Hanging	•5	24
	7 Whooping-cough - 8 Typhus 9 Erysipelas	559 795 68	9,405 25,454 36,150 3,109		12 Pancreas Disease, &c. 12 Pancreas Disease, &c. 13 Hepatitis 14 Jaundice	109 *8 62 70 961	39 2,828 3,201		Other Violent Deaths (not classed)	14	641
1.0	10 Metria	50	2,285	1.22	16 Spleen Disease, &c	261 4	11,859		unascertained)	165	7,516

* Order 2, comprising Violent Deaths in Battle, is omitted, as inapplicable to the civil population. NOTE.—The causes of 4,630 deaths were not specified. In calculating the proportional numbers they have been distributed pro rata over all the causes in the Table.

† In the years 1851-57 cases of so-called "debility" and "premature birth" were classed together; when the new classification was introduced "premature birth" was kept apart, and "debility" and "atrophy" were thrown into one line. I For the years 1858-67 the number of deaths in which the cause was not specified was distributed pro rata over all the causes in the Table.

TABLE 13.-Causes of Death in England in 1867. Proportional Numbers dying from each Class of Causes, and from each Cause.

H CLASSES.

TABLE 14 .- Mean Annual Rate of Mortality in England from each CLASS of CAUSES and from each CAUSE during Three Periods of Five Years; and Rate of Mortality in the Year 1867.

.8	CAUGES OF DEATH	ANNU	AL DEAT LIV	HS to 1, VING.	000,00	0	is.	CAUSES OF DEATH	Annu	AL DEAT	THS to 1 VING.	,000,00	0
CLASSE	CAUSES OF DEATH.	15 Years 1850–64.	5 Years 1850–54.	5 Years 1855-59.	5 Years 1860–64.	Year 1867.	CLASSE	CAUSES OF DEATH.	15 Years 1850–64.	5 Years 1850–54,	5 Years 1855-59.	5 Years 1860–64.	Year 1867.
	ALL CAUSES SPECIFIED CAUSES-	22200 [.] 2* 21921.5*	22299.3	22052°6 21784°8	22248°7 22102°5	21,983 21,818	I.	ORDER 1.	999.0	279.0	100.0	100.6	110
	(CLASSES.)	To ball 2	1080	1000	0.1		REAL Digit Cold	2 Measles – – – 3 Scarlatina – –}	432·1 1061·4	406°0 890°8	412·0 1103·6 {	478·2 925·6	310 580
I. II.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES CONSTITUTIONAL "	5064.0 4368.0	5234°1 4598°6 7644°6	5039°5 4311°6 8194°4	4899•3 4194•0 8676•6	4288 4215 8840	anera General Service	5 Quinsy 6 Croup	21 ^{.1} 261 ^{.9} 516 ^{.0}	22·4 225·2	24·2 281·0 527·0	16°6 279°4	9 207
IV. V.	DEVELOPMENTAL, VIOLENT DEATHS -	3595 [.] 1 752 [.] 5	3653·8 746·2	3568·4 741·6	3563°0 769°6	3680 795	545 II E1 6110.	8 Typhus – – – 9 Erysipelas – –	913·1 101·1	995.0 111.6	897°6 104°6 55°2	846.6 87.0	795 68
Recommendation of	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED	177.2	207 • 2	178-2	146-2	165	4133 24.47 (2.57 1.55	11 Carbunele – – 12 Influenza – – 13 Dysentery – –	12 [.] 2 75 [.] 3 84 [.] 8	12.0 86.6 120.6	13.0 94.2 77.2	11°6 45°0 56°6	11 29 45
· · · ·	CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED	5	214*8	149.01		1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	1 8000 1 200	14 Diarrhœa – – 15 Cholera – – 16 Ague – – –	803 ^{.5} 128 [.] 2 8 [.] 7	867·4 305·8 9·2	838°6 45°0 9°6	704.6 33.8 7.2	937 43 6
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES 2. ENTHETIC " –	4830 ^{.7} 62 ^{.3}	5019°2 51°5	4807·2 61·7	4652·8 73·5	4005 90		17 Remittent Fever – 18 Rheumatism – – 19 Other Zymotic Dis.	22 ^{.9} 104 [.] 1	35·2 101·8 —	21·0 104·4	12.6 106.0 6.0	4 106 5
and and the	4. PARASITIC " -	64.3	65.8	64.6	56.6	63	L L L L	ORDER 2.	50.7	97.0	51.9	69°C	00
II.	1. DIATHETIC " – 2. TUBERCULAR " –	877 [.] 8 3490 [.] 2	943°6 3655°0	863°6 3448°0	826°4 3367°6	826 3389		2 Stricture of Urethra 3 Hydrophobia – – 4 Glanders – –	10 ^{.9} .5	13·4 ·9	10.0 .4 §.13	9·4 ·3	9
ш.	DISEASES OF- 1. NERVOUS SYSTEM - 2. ORGANS OF CIRCU-	2786.3	2777.0	2758.0	2823.4	2845		ORDER 3.	- K.	AG20 7 AG20 7 40 90	U.S. C.	4	
-	LATION 3. RESPIRATORY OR- GANS	824·1 3111·1 1015·9	2769.0	803°6 3155°2	968.6 3409.2	1074 3402	aliak Tabi Tabi	1 Privation – – 2 Want of Breast-milk 3 Purpura and Seurvy	3.7 44.3 16.3	3.8 33.0 14.4	3.6 46.0 15.6	3.6 53.8 19.0	5 68 22
-	5. URINARY ORGANS - 6. ORGANS OF GENE- BATION	229 [.] 4	190°6	227·0	270.6	327 62	100	4 Alcohol $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{Del,Trem} \\ b \text{ Intem.} \end{array} \right.$	26.0 16.4	28.6 17.8	25·6 15·2	23·8 16·2	17 18
	7. ORGANS OF LOCO- MOTION 8. INTEGUMENTARY	72.4	66*2	68.2	82*6	82		ORDER 4. 1 Thrush	58.4	65.8	61.4	48.0	55
IV.	1. DEV. DISEASES OF CHILDREN -	995.6	1335.0	995*4	656.4	691	TE	2 Worms, &c	105 -		3.2	8.6	8
	2. " ADULTS – 3. " OLD PEOPLE 4. DIS. OF NUTRITION –	117 [.] 6 1437 [.] 0 1044 [.] 9	128°0 1493°8 697°0	108°0 1431°0 1034°0	116°6 1386°2 1403°8	116 1350 1523	den to tak	1 Gout 2 Dropsy 3 Cancer	13.0 456.7 332.8	12°4 549°4	13·2 450·8 327·4	13°4 370°0	18
v.	1. Accident or Negli- GENCE	691'8	696.2	694.8	677*0	700		4 Noma 5 Mortification	7.8	6·0 73·6	9.0 63.2	8·4 65·8	8 63
	2. BATTLE - - 3. HOMICIDE - - 4. SUICIDE - -		*	‡ 17·5 65·0	‡ 19*2 66*6	‡ 18 62		Order 2. 1 Scrofula	152.9	144.8	153.4	160.4	138
de contrare de	5. EXECUTION OTHER VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED	- 26 [.] 8	50.0	•5 22•7	·8	·5 14		2 Tabes Mesenterica 3 Phthisis – – 4 Hydrocephalus –	266 [.] 1 2675 [.] 1 396 [.] 1	264·8 2811·2 434·2	261.4 2647.6 385.6	272°2 2566°4 368°6	324 2595 332

TABLE 14.-Mean Annual Rate of Mortality in England from each CLASS of CAUSES and from each CAUSE during Three Periods of Five Years; and Rate of Mortality in the Year 1867-continued.

												Carloyania,
Propressional in the second se	ANNU	AL DEA	THS to] IVING.	l,000,0(00	8.	maller and care	Annu	AL DEA	THS to 1 IVING.	5000,00	00
CAUSES OF DEATH;	15 Years 1850-64.	5 Years 1850–54.	5 Years 1855–59.	5 Years 1860-64.	Year 1867.	CLASSE	CAUSES OF DEATH.	15 Years 1850–64.	5 Years 1850–54.	5 Years 1855–59.	5 Years 1860–64.	Year 1867.
Order 1.		-	sta inj	je snite	in the second		Order 8.		- 6-1	12.2		
1 Cephalitis – – – 2 Apoplexy – – – 3 Paralysis – – –	187 ^{.5} 456 [.] 7 466 ^{.5}	199°0 454°2 440°2	180°6 447°4 465°4	182·8 468·6 493·8	199 490 509		1 Phlegmon 2 Ulcer 3 Skin Disease, §c	20·7 18·2 14·3	20°2 18°4 11°8	18*2 16*4 15*4	23.6 19.8 15.6	20- 21 17
4 Insanity – – – – – 5 Chorea – – – 6 Epilepsy – – – –	27 [.] 0 3 [.] 3 114 [.] 7	29·2 3·6 105·8	23.8 3.0 115.4	28.0 3.2 122.8	30 2 109	IV.	ORDER 1.	+ 6. - +	in Direction	1700 1941		
7 Convulsions – – – 8 Brain Disease, &c. –	$\frac{1313^{\cdot}3}{217^{\cdot}3}$	1352°6 192°4	1311°2 211°2	$1276^{\circ}0$ 248^{\circ}2	1239 267		1 Premature Birth - 2 Cyanosis 3 Spina Bifida	724·2 18·1 16·1	1043°6 14°0 13°2	737°0 18°6 16°0	392.0 21.8 19.0	423 23 18
ORDER 2. 1 Pericarditis	30.6	32*6	30.4	28.8	28		4 Other Malformations – 5 Teething – – –	20 2 217.0	20 0	204*4	21 2 202*4	203
2 Aneurism – – – 3 Heart Disease, &c. –	18·1 775·4	16·2 651·2	17.8 755.4	20°2 919°6	24 1022		ORDER 2. 1 Paramenia – – – 2 Childbirth (see Metria)	3 [.] 9 113 [.] 7	5°4 122°6	105°0	3·2 113·4	• 5 111
Order 3. 1 Laryngitis – – –	66.0	- 59.0	69.0	70.0	61		ORDER 3.	1495.0	1402.0	1401+0	100010	1050
2 Bronchitis – – – 3 Pleurisy – – – 4 Pneumonia – – –	1344 [.] 4 47 [.] 9 1244 [.] 1	1016·4 51·4 1239·0	1358°6 49°2 1294°2	1658°2 43°2 1199°2	1902 41 995		1 Old Age ORDER 4.	1407 0	1433 8	1431 0	1380 2	1350
5 Asthma – – – 6 Lung Disease, §c. –	232 ^{.5} 176 [.] 2	258°2 145°0	238.0 146.2	201°2 237°4	177 226	v.	1 Atrophy and Debility	1044.9	697.0	1034*0	1403*8	1523
Order 4. 1 Gastritis – – –	39.9	37.2	42.6	39*8	35		(ACCIDENT OR NEGLI- GENCE.) 1 Fractures and Contu-		44 - 1867.00	E Cap		
2 Enteritis – – – 3 Peritonitis – – – 4 Ascites – – –	180 ⁻ 3 75 ⁻ 5 38 ⁻ 5	209°0 72°4 39°6	174.6 75.0 39.4	157°2 79°2 36°6	135 74 34		sions – – – 2 Gunshot – – – 3 Cut, Stab – – –	as (Case)	ion Dou trading	502	285*8 5*6 3*8	810 6 5
5 Ulceration of Intestines 6 Hernia – – – 7 Ileus – – – –	46 [•] 5 42 [•] 1 60 [•] 5	50.8 41.2 63.8	45°8 43°8 60°2	43°0 41°4 57°4	44 44 55		4 Burns and Scalds - 5 Poison 6 Drowning		duits art Diag	the Sector	146.8 13.0 121.8	123 13 126
8 Intussusception – – 9 Stricture of Intestines 10 Fistula – – –	$ \begin{array}{r} 13^{\cdot 4} \\ 14^{\cdot 1} \\ 5^{\cdot 3} \end{array} $	13.6 14.2 5.8	13·4 14·0 5·0	13·2 14·0 5·2	14 13 5		7 Suffocation 8 Otherwise	(tasilas.	atoria Antica Lina est		56°6 43°6	64 53
11 Stomach Disease, &c. – 12 Pancreas Disease, &c. 13 Hepatitis – – –	129.8 129.8 75.5	118·6 •6 83·6	132·2 *8 75·2	138.6 .8 67.8	139 •8 62		ORDER 3. (HOMICIDE.) 1 Murder and Man-		2012-13 53-14 10			
14 Jaundice – – – 15 Liver Disease, &c. – 16 Spleen Disease, &c. –	69 ^{.1} 221 ^{.0} 3 ^{.6}	69°6 215°2 3°8	69°6 210°2 3°2	68°0 237°6 3°8	70 261 4		slaughter	752.5	746-2	741*6 {	19*2	18
ORDER 5.	19.4	11.0	14.0	15:0			(SUICIDE.) 1 Gunshot Wounds – 2 Cut Stab		alling - L'INMART RAREIGN	6883 1005 1005	8.0	3
2 Ischuria – – – 8 Nephria – – – 4 Diabetes – –	13 4 5.5 54.7 25.4	5.8 32.0 23.0	14 0 5·2 53·6 94·8	15.2 5.6 78.4 28.4	21 5 104 32		2 Cut, Stan 3 Poison 4 Drowning 5 Hanging	20 M 24	ada a Marian Marian		12.6 6.6 10.8	13 6 11
5 Stone 6 Cystitis 7 Kidney Disease, &c	10 [°] 6 14 [°] 7 105 [°] 1	12°0 13°0 93°8	11.0 14.0 104.4	8'8 17'0	9 18 138		6 Otherwise		andra an 110 an 2 an 110 an 2 an 110 an	iolia -	<u>4'6</u>	7
ORDER 6.	1001			131 2 1007 534			ORDER 5. (EXECUTION,) 1 Hanging			the set	*8	•5
1 Ovarian Dropsy – – 2 Uterus, &c. Disease –	12 [.] 1 44 [.] 4	11°4 41°0	12'0 45'4	12*8 46*8	12 50		Other Violent Deaths (not classed) – –	Sanobara .58.,58	na Dira		6*0	14
Order 7. 1 Arthritis	8:9	4•2	3*8	8.6	4	-	Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained)	177.2	207*2	178'2	146'2	165
2 Joint Disease, &c	68.5	62.0	64.4	79.0	78	1 01	defined	t of Deal	214*8	149.0*	-	-

* The Mean Annual Mortality in the 15 years from All Causes and from Specified Causes is the mean of the three quinquennial periods, and does not correspond exactly with the totals of the Orders and Classes; because under certain heads, for example, *Homicide*, *Suicide*, and *Causes* not specified, &c., the complete details cannot be given for the entire period. † Mean of 3 years.

‡ Order 2, comprising Violent Deaths in Battle, is omitted, as inapplicable to the civil population.

§ Mean of 2 years.

NOTE .- In a certain number of cases in each year the cause of death was not stated. In calculating the proportional numbers, since 1855, they have been distributed pro rata over all the causes in the Table.

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Causes of Death in 1867.

* Mean of 3 years.

Causes of Death in 1867.

TABLE 15.—Causes of Death in England in the Year 1867, arranged in the order of Mortality.

CAUSES OF DEA	тн.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1867.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1867	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Courses	
Phthisis – – –		55,042	118,003	Ulceration of Intestines -	928	1,990	
Bronchitis		40,373	86,554	Hernia – – – – –	927	1,987	
Atrophy and Debility		32,317	69,284	Cholera – – – – –	922	1,977	
Old Age		28,646	61,414	Pleurisy – – – – –	865	1,854	
Convulsions		26,258	20,294 AG 400	Gastritis – – – –	742	1,591	
Preumonie		21,009	40,499	Ascites	724	1,552	
Diarrhea		19.851	42.559	Insenity	680	1,408	
Typhus		16,862	36,150	Influenza – – – –	607	1,301	
Scarlatina – –	1-10-1	12,300	26,370	Pericarditis – – – –	592	1.269	
a lanal lande		Reduction Pro-	All and		1. Julia Charl	and the second second	
Whooping-cough -		11,873	25,454	Other Malformations	504	1,081	
Paralysis – –	E	10,810	23,175	Aneurism – – – –	503	1,078	
Apoplexy		10,406	22,309	Hanging (Suicide)	488	1,046	
Cancor -		8 54 5	18,320	Purpurs and Source	481	1,001	
Droper	12 . T	7 095	15,211	I urpura and Scurvy	4/1	950	~
Hydrocenhalus -	- Landard	7.041	15.095	Nenhritis	442	948	
Tabes Mesenterica		6.882	14,754	Phlegmon	430	922	
Fracture and Contu	sion)	6 506	14141	Murder and Manslaughter -	392	840	
(Accident)	}.	0,000	11,111	Spina Bifida – – – –	391	832	
Measles		6,588	14,124	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	007		
Proin Digongo &o		5 671	19159	Cystitis	381	817	
Liver Disease &c -	2.021	5.532	11,250	Gout	8/1 974	808	
Lung Disease, &c	2	4.793	10.278	Delivium Tromans	260	701	
Croup		4,387	9.405	Skin – – –	362	776	
Teeth		4,300	9.219	Other Violent Deaths (not.)	002	110	
Cephalitis		4,220	9,047	classed)}	299	641	
Asthma	- 151-	3,748	8,035	Intussusception – – –	296	635	
Sudden Deaths (Cause	unas-}	3.506	7.516	Poison (Accident)	281	602	
certained))	0.049	0,010	Stricture of Intestines	278	- 596 -	
Stomach Disease, ac.		2,940	6 200	Cut, Stab (Suicide)	268	575	
Scronua – –		4,000	0,200	Ovarian Dropsy	247	530	
Kidney Disease, &c.		2,920	6,260	Carbuncle – – – –	235	504	
Enteritis – –		2,858	6,127	Drowning (Suicide)	228	- 489	
Drowning (Accident)		2,676	5,737	Stone – – – – –	201	431	
Burns and Scalds (Acci	dent) -	2,600	5,574	Quinsy	201	431	
Diphtheria		2,600	5,574	Stricture of Urethra	197	422	
Small-pox	1	2,513	5,388	Noma	174	373	
Enilensy	- the second	2,040	4.057	Worms	172	- 369 -	
Rheumatism		2,256	4,837	Poison (Sujeide)	140		
Nephria		2,203	4,723		100	200	
rear and the second		1000	State States	Gunshot (Accident)	124	266	
Syphilis		1,698	3,641	Ague	121	259	
Joint Disease, &c		1,672	3,584	Paramenia – – – –	115	247	
Peritonitis – –		1,571	3,368	Privation – – – –	109	234	
Jaundice – –	-	1,495	3,201	Ischuria – – – –	106	227	
Erysipelas		1,437	3,109	Other Zymotic Diseases -	105	225	1
Suffocation (Accident)	-	1.352	2,899	Fistula	103	221	
Mortification -		1,329	2,849	Spleen Disease, &c	93	199	
Hepatitis		1,319	2,828	Remittent Fever	86	- 184	
Laryngitis		1,285	2,755		L'hank	107	-
1-1-1	E de	A Colorana	3)	Arthritis	75	161	
Ileus – – –		1,179	2,528	Chorea	50	107	
Thrush		1,103	2,493	Panaroas Disease	18	30	
Utherwise (Accident)	and and	1,110	2,595	Hanging (Execution) -	11	24	
Metria	1	1,066	2.285	Hydrophobia – – –	10	21	-
Dysentery	1	962	2,062	Glanders	4	9	
D'Bonnor) -	and the second	a francisco	Street - was a				

Note.—The causes of 4,630 deaths were not specified. In calculating the proportional numbers they have been distributed pro rata over all the causes in the Table.

- xenar 2 10 d- 011 *

and the second second	CAUSES OF D	EATH.	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
	Col. 1		-
	TOTAL		1
	'CLASS I.		-
	Small-pox		
	Measles		
	Scarlet Fever -		
	Diphtheria		
	Ervsinelas	2 2	
	Influenza – –		13
	Dysentery		
	Diarrhœa		
	Cholera – –		
	Remittent Fever -		
	Synhilis -		1
	Purpura	S. David	1
	- mpara		
	CLASS II.		
	Dropsy		
	Cancer		12
	Scrofula		
	Phthisis		
	OT LOG TH		
	CLASS III	Transferrage	
	Cephalitis		
	Apoplexy		
	Frilansy		
	Brain Disease -		
	Pericarditis		
	Heart Disease -		
2	Laryngitis		3
	Bronchitis – –		
	Pleurisy		1
	Asthma		
	Lung Disease -		
	Gastritis		
1	Enteritis		
1	Ileus	1	
	Stomach Disease -		
	Hepatitis		
1	Liver Disease		
2	Nephria		
	Kidney Disease -		
1	Joint Disease -		1
			1

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL			AGES.		
-	AGES.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45 and upwds.
Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	16		1	7	8	-
CLASS I. Measles Typhus	12		-		1.2	-
CLASS II. Cancer Phthisis	1 3	-	-	2	1 1	
CLASS III. Cephalitis Apoplexy Gastritis Enteritis Stomach Disease Nephria Kidney Disease	1 1 1 1 1 2 1			1 1 - 1 - 1		1101111

XXX.

		and the second	and the second se	and the second second second	and the second second
All			AGES	•	
GES.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45 and upwards.
2	3	4	5	6	7
521	12	101	222	181	5
$ \begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 2 \\ 37 \\ 1 \\ 31 \\ 23 \\ 22 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 21 \\ 10 \\ 21 \\ 1 $	2 3 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ - \\ 8 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ - \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ - \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ - \\ \end{array} $	12 1 20 - 13 1 1 2 9 1 1 8 1 1	10 2 1 9 1 - - 10 1 - -	
12 3 1 31	- - 2	2 - 28	4 2 1 61	6 1 - 40	
2441627113351124235361399		- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ - 3 \\ 22 \\ 1 \\ 16 \\ 15 \\ 23 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 2 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \frac{1}{2} $ $ \frac{1}{1} $ $ \frac{1}{25} $ $ \frac{16}{18} $ $ \frac{28}{32} $ $ \frac{32}{5} $ $ \frac{1}{2} $ $ \frac{6}{5} $	

TABLE 16.—Deaths in England of Women after Childbearing in 1867 classed under the Diseases in Column 1., and neither referred to Childbirth nor to Metria in the Abstracts.

. TABLE 17.—Deaths in England of Women in 1867 who were returned as pregnant, classed under the Diseases in Column 1.

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Itars ton-on.												
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		energen a		NUMB	ER OF DEATHS	FROM	DEATHS OF MOTHERS TO					
のないので	Ye	ARS.		METRIA AND CHILDBIRTH.	METRIA.	ACCIDENTS OF CHILDBIRTH.	10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.					
120.8							1. 1. A.A.					
A TO A	, 1847	-	-	3226	784	2442	60					
100 miles	1848	-	-	3445	1365	2080	61					
Contraction of the	1849	-	-	8339	1165	2174	58					
いたい	1850	-	-	3252	1113	2139	55					
AV18 (18 10)	1851	-	-	8290	1009	2281	53					
No. No.	1852	-		8247	972	2275	52					
201	1853	-	-	3063	795	2268	50					
ALC: NO	1854	-	1	3009	954	2055	47					
	1855	-	-	2979	1079	1900	47					
	1856	-	1	2888	- 1067	1821	- 44					
14.00	1857	-	-	2787	836	1951	42					
	1858	-	-	3131	1068	2063	48					
All No.	1859	-	-	8496	1238	2258	51					
	1860	-	-	3173	987	2186	46					
A NYSIG	1861	-	-	2995	886	2109	43					
	1862	-	-	3077	940	2137	43					
	1863	-		3588	1155	2433	49					
To Maria	1864	-	-	4016	1484	2532	54					
1	1865	-	-	3823	1333	2490	51					
E. A.	1866	-	-	3682	1197	2485	49					
and the second	1867	-	-	3412	1066	2346	44					
No. of Concession, Name	21 years	1847-	67 -	68,918	22,493	46,425	50					

TABLE 18.-Deaths in England of Women in Childbirth in each of the

TABLE 19.—Mortality of Women by Childbearing at different Ages in England, in the 7 Years 1848-54, and in the 13 Years 1855-67.

		10 H 11	1 inthe	Ann	UAL RATE	OF MORTA	LITY.		1
Ages	FEM POPUL	ATION	To every	7 1,000 Wa	MEN living	g, the NUM	BER of DI	EATHS by	Ages
of Women.	at Middle of	the Years	Child- birth and Metria.	Child- birth.	Metria.	Child- birth and Metria.	Child- birth.	Metria.	of Women.
	1851.	1861.	7 3	Tears 1848	-54.	13	Years 1855	5-67.	
15-25	1,746,854	1,893,742	•411	•240	•171	•396	• 233	•163	15-25
25-35	1,417,298	1,588,756	•986	•643	•343	.896	•575	•321	25-35
35-45	1,072,611	1,245,887	•981	•742	•239	•866	•648	•218	35-45
45-55	782,010	893,779	•085	•069	•016	•065	•052	•013	45-55
15-55	5,018,773	5,622,164	*645	•435	•210	•589	•393	•196	15-55

-	Estiv	mated	DE	ATHS reg	istered in	n the 7 J	Cears 184	8-54.	DEA	THS reg	istered in	the 13	Years 18	55-67.	11
AGES.	of W bea Chil	omen ring dren.	CHILI a ME	DBIRTH nd FRIA.	CHILI	BIRTH.	Met	RIA.	CHILD an MET	BIRTH d TRIA.	CHILD	BIRTH.	MEI	TRIA.	AGES.
	1851.	1861.	In the 7 Years 1848–54.	An- nually.	In the 7 Years 1848–54.	An- nually.	In the 7 Years 1848–54.	An- nually.	In the 13Years 1855–67.	An– nually.	In the 13Years 1855–67.	An- nually.	In the 13Years 1855–67.	An- nually.	
15-25	107,440	116,474	5,025	717.9	2,940	420.0	2,085	297.9	9,754	750*3	5,731	440.8	4,023	309.5	15-25
25-35	328,720	368,487	9,779	1397.0	6,378	911.1	3,401	485.9	18,504	1423.3	11,880	913.8	6,624	509.5	25-35
35-45	166,140	192,979	7,359	1051.3	5,568	795.4	1,791	255.9	14,026	1079.0	10,493	807 . 2	3,533	271.8	35-45
45-55	7,545	8,623	466	66.6	380	54.3	86	12.3	760	58.5	604	46.5	156	12.0	45-55
15-55	609,845	686,563	22,629	3232.8	15,266	2180.8	7,363	1052.0	43,044	3311.1	28,708	2208.3	14,336	1102.8	15-55

				-,		- comp -	000 011
to Lon	and a series of the series of	An	NUAL RATE	of MORTAL	177.		
AGE	To e	very 1000 M	OTHERS bean of DEA	ring CHILDR THS by	EN, the NU	MBER	Age
of Mother.	Childbirth.	Metria.	Childbirth and Metria.	Childbirth and Metria.	Childbirth.	Metria.	of MOTHER.
	34 7 44	Years 1848-5	4.	410.110 106.110 13	Years 1855-6	- VEnda 7. V note	Div Esta
15-25	3.91	2.77	6.68	6*44	3.78	2.66	15-25
25-35	2.77	1.48	4*25	3.86	2.48	1.38	25-35
35-45	4.79	1.24	6.33	5.29	4.18	1.41	35-45
45-55	7.20	1.63	8.83	6.78	5*39	1.39	45-55
15-55	3.28	1.73	5.31	4.83	3.22	1.61	15-55

		Constant Constant Constant	AN	NUAL RATE	of MORTAL	177.			,
Age		To e	very 1000 M	OTHERS bear of DEA	ring CHILDR THS by	EN, the NU	MBER		AGE
of Mothe	2 R.	Childbirth.	Metria.	Childbirth and Metria.	Childbirth and Metria.	Childbirth.	Metria.	Mo	of THER.
		1.4 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1	Years 1848-5	4.	2000.000 2000.000 13	Years 1855-6	- VEndo	TICE NGE	
15-2	5	3.91	2.77	6.68	6.44	3.78	2.66	NOL -	5-25
25-3	5	2.77	1.48	4*25	3.86	2.48	1.38	riti 2	5-35
35-4	5	4.79	1.24	6.33	5.29	4.18	1.41	3	5-45
45-5	5	7.20	1.63	8.83	6.78	5.39	1.39	4	5-55
15-5	5	3.58	1.73	5.31	4.83	3.22	1.61		5-55

From the Swedish returns (1776-1855) it appears that 100 childbearings produced 101.62 children, viz., 2.82 stillborn, 98.80 quickborn; consequently 100 quickborn children imply 101.21 childbearings. In the year 1852 in England 624,012 children were born alive by 617,902 mothers; of whom 6,036 bore twins, 37 bore triplets. So 99 mothers bore 100 live children; or 100 live children implied 99 childbearings. To these should be added the childbearing vialing still births uppearies and the childbearings yielding still-births unregistered.

TABLE 22.—Relative Mortality of Men and Women at different Ages in England in the Years 1851-60; in the 64 Healthy Districts of England in the Years 1849-53; and in Sweden in the Years 1830-35.

-		Men.	L.v.u.s	Real A	Women.		Excess Mor	of Mortal Vomen over Fality of M	ITY of EN.	
AGES.	ENGLAND, 1851-60.*	HEALTHY DISTRICTS of ENGLAND, 1849-53.	Sweden, 1830-35.	England, 1851-60.*	HEALTHY DISTRICTS of ENGLAND, 1849-53.	Sweden, 1830-35.	ENGLAND, 1851-60.	HEALTHY DISTRICTS of ENGLAND, 1849-53.	Sweden, 1830-35.	AGES.
14 04	1 7:00	1	1	1	1 the set	1	14	100 mm 100		and the second second
15-25	7 68	6.91	6.22	8.08	7.65	5.64	+ .40	+ .74	- '91	15-25
25-35	9.55	8.18	11.20	9.87	8.94	8.89	+ '32	+ '76	-2.61	25-35
35-45	12.61	9.28	16.45	11.88	9.98	12.59	73	+ .70	-3.86	35-45
45-55	17.59	12.73	25.09	15.06	11.92	18:21	- 2.23	81	-6.88	45-55
55-65	30.35	22.94	40.28	27.54	21:62	31.74	- 2.81	-1.82	-8.54	55-65
65-75	66.82	54.86	78.26	55.84	49.92	69.20	-10.98	-4.94	-8.76	65-75

* The mortality has been re-calculated from the population-corrected for erroneous statements of age-as given at p. 109, Vol. 3, Census Report, 1861.

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TABLE 20.—Deaths of Mothers bearing Children at different Ages in England, in the 7 Years 1848-54, and in the 13 Years 1855-67.

TABLE 21.—Mortality of Mothers by Childbearing at different Ages in England, in the 7 Years 1848-54, and in the 13 Years 1855-67.

ANNUAL MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES TO 1,000 LIVING.

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TABLE 23 .- Annual Mortality from Childbirth and Metria in the 10 Years 1851-60 in England, in the 64 Healthy Districts, and in 11 Large Towns.

	ANNUAL MORT	TALITY TO 1000	WOMEN LIVING
Ages.	England, _1851-60.	HEALTHY DISTRICTS, 1851-60.	LONDON AND TEN LARGE TOWN DISTRICTS, 1851-60.
15-25	•383	•274	•371
25-35	*881	•778	*835
85-45	*884	•821	•766
45-55	•070	•079	•053

TABLE 24.—Deaths of Women in Childbirth, during the 10 Years 1851-60, in the Registration Divisions of England, in the 64 Healthy Districts, and in the 11 Large Towns.

		BIRTHS in the 10 Years, 1851-60.	DEATHS from CHILDBIRTH and METRIA in 10 Years, 1851-60.	DEATHS of MOTHERS to 10,000 Children born alive.
England -		6,471,650	31,060	48
Division I -		864,563	4,239	49 -
Division II -	1 18/4	536,806	2,301]	43
Division III -		414,329	1,795	43
Division IV -		861,970	1,491	41
Division V -		564,805	2,483	44
Division VI -		810,100	3,550	44
Division VII -		426,038	2,019	47
Division VIII -		999,820	5,351	54
Division IX -	-	695,439	3,865	48
Division X -		385,888	1,968	51
Division XI -		411,892	2,497	61
In 64 Healthy Dist	ricts -	312,402	1,356	43
In 11 Large Towns	-:::-	1,402,304	6,862	49

TABLE 25 .-- Childbearings at Four Periods of Life in Sweden (1830-35).*

	WONTEN	CHILDREADINGS	Proportions	al Numbers
Age.	at Two Enumerations 1830 & 1835.	in Five Years 1831-35.	Of 100 Women living the Numbers bearing Children annually.†	Women living to One Annual Childbearing.
1	2	3	4	5
15-25	515,257	79,225	6.12	16.26
25-35	428,718	248,589	23.19	4.31
35-45	383,771	148,610	15.49	6*46
45-55	298,047	7,189	•96	103.65
15-55	-1,625,793 ·	483,613	11.90	8*40

* See Registrar General's Sixth Annual Report, pp. 268-71, and p. 281. † This column is derived by multiplying the number of childbearings in the five years 1831-5 (col. 3.) by 100, and then dividing by 2½ times the women living at the two enumerations 1830 and 1835 (col. 2).

Causes of Death in 1867.

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TABLE 26.-Population 1351 and 1861, and Deaths registered from Diabetes in England at different Ages in the 7 Years 1848-54, and in the 13 Years 1855-67.

	(cor	POPU. rected for	LATION errors of .	Age).	DEA	THS T	egiste 1	ered fr .848–54	om Di 4.	LABETE3,	DEATH	s regis	tered 1855-6	from I 37.	DIABE	TES,
AGES.	18	351.	18	61.	In t	be 7 Y 848-54	ears	Ar 7 Y	nually cears 1	in the 848–54.*	Annua 13 Year	ally in s 1855	the -67.*	In th	ne 13 7 855-67	Tears 7.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES	8,808,662	9,174,187	9,801,152	10,318,162	2,833	1,935	898	276-4	128.4	404.8	557.1	366.4	190.7	7,247	4,764	2,483
Under 5 Years	1,180,430	1,174,915	1,358,356	1,349,561	45	25	20	3.6	2.9	6.2	6.2	3.9	2.6	85	51	84
5	1,053,510	1,045,298	1,175,945	1,174,316	57	34	23	4.9	3.3	8.2	9.8	5.0	4.8	128	65	63
10	967,007	952,248	1,062,588	1,048,152	104	63	41	9.0	5.9	14.9	19.6	10.4	9.2	255	135	120
15	1,671,634	1,746,854	1,826,796	1,893,742	376	248	128	35•4	18.3	53.2	65.1	38.5	26.6	846	500	346
25	1,323,621	1,417,298	1,395,508	1,588,756	486	316	170	45.1	24.3	69.4	88.7	55.2	83.2	1,154	718	436
85	1,017,018	1,072,611	1,108,592	1,245,887	495	336	159	48.0	22.7	70.7	93.5	59.8	33.7	1,215	777	438
45	734,314	782,010	883,311	893,779	464	322	142	46.0	20.3	66.3	96.3	65.5	30.8	1,253	852	401
55	482,788	528,185	581,158	580,966	411	300	111	42.9	15.9	58.8	96.2	68.0	28.2	1,251	884	367
65	268,052	811,135	289,555	3 87,730	312	225	87	32.1	12.4	44.5	65.8	48.2	17.6	856	627	229
75	97,008	123, 610	106,306	134,630	81	65	16	9*3	2.3	11.6	14.4	11.2	8.2	188	146	42
85	. 12,745	19,009	12,582	19,656	2	1	1	•1	•1	.5	1.5	•7	•5	16	9	7
95 & up- wards }	535	1,014	455	987	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

* These results have been slightly adjusted in the decimal place, in order that they should cast.

TABLE 27.-Mortality from Diabetes at different Ages in England in the 7 Years 1848-54, and in the 13 Years 1855-67.

	- setere provide		ANNUAL	RATE of MOR	TALITY from	DIABETES.		
			NUMBER of	DEATHS to eve	ery 100,000 of 1	POPULATION	٩.	
	AGES.	In	the 7 Years	1848–54.	In the	13 Years 185	5-67.	AGES.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
	ALL AGES -	8.1	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.7	1.9	ALL AGES.
	Under 5 Years	•3	•2	•3	.2	•3 \	•2	Under 5 Years.
	5-	•5	•3	•4	•4	•4	•4	5-
-	10-	•9	•6	.8	.9	1.0	•9	10-
	15-	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.4	15-
	I							
	25-	3.4	1.2	2.5	3.0	4.0	2.1	25-
	35-	4.7	2.1	3.4	4.0	5.4	2.7	85-
	45-	6.3	2.6	4.4	5.4	7.4	8.2	45-
	55-	8.9	3.0	5.8	8.3	11.7	4.9	55-
							See Sec	a conservation
	65-	12.0	4.0	7.7	9.7	16.7	4.5	65-
	75-	9.6	1.8	5.3	6.0	10.6	2.4	75-
-	85-	1.1	•8	.9	3.8	5.2	2.7	85-

Causes of Death in 1867.

TABLE 28.—Deaths in England of Males at different Ages returned at Inquests as resulting from Murder and Manslaughter in the Year 1867.

and a second	T. T. S.	TARE.							A	JES	032.5			-				and a
CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	Total under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 Years	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwards.
MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER -	238	85	2	2	3	1	93	6	6	30	34	30	20	13	1	3	2	-
Murder Manslaughter	126 112	78 7	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 -	82 11	5 1	1 5	11 19	7 27	6 24	8 12	4	1	- 3	1	-
MUBDER Fractures - - Blow - - - Cut, Stab - - - Gun Shot - - - Poison (not stated what kind) - - - Drowning - - - - Strangling - - - - Infanticide - - - - Nøglect - - - - Navel Hæmorrhage - - - - Starvation - - - -	9 6 3 7 5 1 2 10 17 7 31 3 2 1 1 21	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 2 \\ - \\ 2 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 17 \\ 7 \\ 31 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ - \\ 3 \end{array} $	111111111111111111	11111111111111111	1111111111111111	11111111111111	4 2 3 - 1 8 17 7 31 3 2 1 - 3	1 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				2		1	1111111111111111	111111111111111	+ 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	11111111111111
MANSLAUGHTER Fall - - Horse Conveyance - - Fractures - - - Blow, &c. - - - Blow, &c. - - - Fright - - - Cut, Stab - - - Gun Shot - - - Agricultural Machinery - - - Drowning - - - - Suffocation - - - - Neglect - - - - Railways-Run over on Line - - - ', Collision - - - - ', Collision of Fire Damp - - - - ', Explosion of Fire Damp (Not stated how) - - -	2 5 7 14 4 8 1 1 1 4 1 6 2 4 2 48	1	HIIIIIIIIIIIIIII				1111111111111111		1211111111111	- $ -$	-1212121-233116		21111		111111111111111111	1111111111111	11 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	111111111111111111

TABLE	29Deaths in	England o	of Females at	different .	Ages re	turned at]	Inquests as	resulting
The second	from	Murder a	and Manslaug	thter in the	e Year	1867.	iperson and an arrange	N/ W

See provide									A	GES	5.							
CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	Total under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 Years	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55 —	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwards.
MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER -	154	91	2	3	1	1	98	4	2	5	19	10	6	4	4	2	_	-
Murder Manslaughter	122 32	88 3	2 -	2 1	- 1	1 -	93 5	3 1	2 -	- 5	12 7	4	2 4	22	4	- 2		-
MURDEBFracturesBlow, &cCut, StabCut ThroatGun ShotFxplosion of Gunpowder-Poison (not stated what kind)Drowning-Suffocation-Suffocation-Suffocation-Neglect-Neglect-Navel Hæmornhage-(Not stated how)-	2 6 2 8 1 3 1 7 18 5 37 14 1 16	- 4 - 3 4 - 4 - 4 			111111111111		$-\frac{4}{5}$ $-\frac{1}{4}$ 17 5 37 13 1 1 5 5			IIIIIIIIIIIIIII	- 2111 - 12 - 1 - 1 - 15	111111111111111	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2		111111111111		
MANSLAUGHTER Fall Horse Conveyance Fractures Blow, &c Cut, Stab Gunshot Poison (not stated what kind) - Railways-Collision (Not stated how)	1 2 5 2 1 1 3 16		11111111	111111111		11111111			11111111	- - 1 - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 1 - 2 - 1 3	- 11 14	1 - 2	11111121	11111111		1111111	1111111

TIDIT	20 Dron	antion of	Cuididas	aanamm	ato
LABLE	30Flob	or tion of	Suicides	consumm	alec
		Ponul	ation of	England	1.5

The second		and an arriver the	10-2-20 11-2 - 12-2 - 12-2 - 12-2 - 12-2 - 12-2 - 12-2 - 12-2 - 12-2 - 12-2 - 12-2 - 12-2 - 12-2 - 12-2 - 12-2	C. I Strangerty Strange	the second state and the second state and	and the second second	and a second
MEANS EMPLOY	ED.	11	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Gunshot Wounds	-	-	3	3	3	3	3
Cutting, Stabbing	•	-	13	14	14	13	11
Poisoning	-	-	6	6	8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6
Drowning	-	-	10	11	11	11	10
Hanging	-	-	30	27	30	30	30
Otherwise	-	•	4	3	4	5	5
All Ways		1441 A	66	64	70	68	65
			CAPTURE STATUTE IN	「「「「「「「「「」」」	and the second second	1 10-1 - ELES (12.3	1151 (Detter 9/10

TABLE 31.—Deaths and Mortality in England by Burns and Scalds in the Years 1848-67.

			DeA	ATHS		Average Annual Deaths		AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY		RATE of MORTALITY		
AGES.			In 19 Years	the s 1848–66.	In 1867.		in the 19 Years 1848-66.		in the 19 Years 1848-66 to 100,000 Living.		to 100,000 Living in 1867.	
	71		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
- in the second		ant in the				-	and the second	In inter	A Designation	2 horas and	L'ALLANT.	all free
ALL AGES	-		26,668	27,025	1,379	1,221	1,404	1,424	14•9	14.4	13.3	11.0
Under 5 Years	-	-	14,926	12,270	749	602	786	646	61*3	50.8	50*2	40*4
5	1	-	3,678	6,329	139	222	194	333	17*2	29*6	11.0	17.8
10	-	-	1,015	1,646	64	67	53	87	5*2	8.6	5.7	5.9
15	-	-	2,013	1,246	119	55	106	66	6*0	3*6	6•2	2.7
25	-	T	1,661	685	107	31	87	36	6*8	2.4	7.7	1.8
35	-	1	1,195	603	85	27	63	32	5.8	2.7	7.5	2.0
45	-	-	784	670	45	82	41	85 ·	5.0	4.1	4.5	3*4
55	-	-	548	735	26	28	29	39	5.3	6.8	4'0	4.8
65	-	1	386	1,100	24	61	20	58	7.1	16*4	8.8	18.5
75	-	-	371	1,280	14	76	20	67	19.0	51.2	12.6	56.0
85	-	-	87	431	7	18	5	23	36.1	116.6	56.4	90.9
95 and up	ward	ls –	4	80	-	2	•2	2	42.9	159'1	-	201.9

Of the 14,926 males dying of burns under 5 years of age, 975 were less than 1 year of age, 3687 were 1 year and under 2, 3898 were 2 years and under 3, 3537 were 3 years and under 4, 2829 were 4 years and under 5. Of the 12,270 females dying under 5 years of age, 967 were less than 1 year of age, 2916 were 1 year and under 2, 2931 were 2 years and under 3, 2949 were 3 years and under 4, 2507 were 4 years and under 5.

d to every 1,000,000 of the 858-67.

TABLE 32.-Deaths by Lightning in England in each of the Four Years 1864-67.

NOI.	the second second	DATE	- A strack	Child Selected Schools		Ages.										
DIVIS	DISTRICT.	OF DEATH.	SEX.	OCCUPATION.	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwds	
2 3 8 9 10 10	Faversham - Ely Wirral Great Ouseburn Gateshead - Tynemouth -	1864. 31 Mar. 20 May 20 May 9 June 20 May 20 May	Male – Male – Female Male – Male – Male –	Miller – – – Labourer – – – Wife of Labourer – Mprieutural Labourer Labourer – – –	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111			1 1	11111		
334446687777777899999	Hemel Hempstd. Bedford – – Chelmsford – Samford – – Kidderminster Birmingham – Stone – – Glandford Brigg Glandiord Brigg Glandiord Brigg Glandiord Brigg Handford Brigg Glandiord Brigg Handford Brigg Ha	1865. 17 July 24 July 24 Aug. 22 Aug. 25 Aug. 8 July 22 May 16 Aug. 8 July 8 July 8 July 8 July 7 July 22 May 7 July 22 Aug. 8 July 10 July	Male – Male – Male – Male – Male – Female Male – Male – Female Female Male – Male – Male – Male – Male – Male – Male –	Labourer Labourer Labourer Labourer Basket-maker Agricultural Labourer Cottager Farm Balliff Paughter of Labourer Wife of Carrier Agricultural Labourer Labourer Servant Farmer Agricultural Labourer Labourer Farmer Farmer		1111111111111111111							1111110-1-1111-1111111			
1 2 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 9 11	Kensington - Horsham - Bisbop Stortford Thingoe - Woodbridge - Working - Witham - Veovil - Veovil - Solihull - Boston - Spalding - Spalding - Bingham - Guisborough - Festiniog -	1866. 30 June 6 July 10 Aug. 4 June 4 June 22 June 30 June 3 Feb. 30 June 30 June 30 June 30 June 29 June 5 July 15 Sept. 30 June 28 June	Male - Male - Female Male - Male - Male - Male - Male - Female Female Female Female Male - Female	Son of Pigeon Dealer Farmer – – – – Shepherd – – – – Gardener – – – Labourer – – – Labourer – – – Son of Labourer Labourer – – – Sailor (at Sea) – – Son of Labourer – Agricultural Labourer Wife of Agricultural Labourer. Daughter of Agricul- tural Labourer. Cottager – – – Agricultural Labourer Waggon minder in a Coal Mine. Horsekeeper – –					1							
333344447776 968990 10	Royston – – St. Neots – – Halstead – – Tunstead – – Caistor – – Lincoln – – Shipeton on Stour. Pontefraat – West Bromwich Oldham – – Whitöy – – Saddleworth – Anwick – –	1867. 10 May 3 Sept. 19 April 2 July 1 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 27 May 3 Sept. 10 July 5 June 3 Sept. 13 Aug. 4 Sept.	Male – Maie – Female Female Male – Male – Male – Male – Male – Female Male – Male – Male – Male – Male – Male –	Agricultural Labourer Agricultural Labourer Daughter of Labourer Daughter of Labourer Daughter of Labourer Paughter of Carpenter Fisherman (at Sea) - Agricultural Labourer Son of Groom Carpenter Market Gardener - Labourer Daughter of Tailor - Boat Builder Spiner Roadman (at Sea) - Son of a Farmer -		1111141111 111111					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	, 101,1,11,11,11,1,11,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,	IIIIII HH IIIII			
e.e.	transfer	and the last	14	TOTAL	62	2	3	4	4	2	15	11	7	6	8	

* This death was registered on 19th January 1866.

INDEX OF DISTRICTS.

[The following Index furnishes a reference to the Number of each DISTRICT in the topographical arrangement adopted in the Tables of Abstracts contained in the Report, the numbers running consecutively from 1 to 623.* In forming the alphabetical arrangement the principle is adopted of placing compound names in the order in which they are pronounced : thus, East Ashford will be found under the letter E, and not under A, as Ashford, East.]

For names of Towns, such as Chester, Learnington, Torquay, &c., which are not found in this "Index of Districts," see the "Index of Sub-districts" (page 253) and "Index of certain Towns" (page 263).

A Aberayron, 596. Abergavenny, 578 a. Aberystwith, 597. Abingdon, 123. Alcester, 405. Alderbury, 263. Alnwick, 559. Alresford, 113. Alston, 564. Alton, 114. Altrincham, 454. Alverstoke, 97. Amersham, 148. Amesbury, 262. Ampthill, 181. Andover, 118. Anglesey, 623. Ashborne, 447. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 414. Ashton-under-Lyne, 474. Askrigg, 537. Aston, 395. Atcham, 359. Atherstone, 397. Auckland, 542. Axbridge, 324. Axminster, 279. Aylesbury, 151. Aylsham, 232. B Bakewell, 449. Bala, 616. Banbury, 163. Bangor, 621. Barnet, 136. Barnsley, 505. Barnstaple, 295. Barrow-upon-Soar, 416. Barton-upon-Irwell, 470.

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* Thus, the number of Marriages in the Aberayron District may at once be ascertained by referring, in the "*Abstract of Marriages*," to the District numbered 596 (see page 24); and in like manner the number of Births and Deaths, of Deaths at different Ages, &c. will be found by referring to the same district number in the appropriate Tables.

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[In this alphabetical arrangement the principle is adopted of placing the Sub-Districts (or Registrars' Districts having compound names in the order indicated by the usual pronunciation of those names; thus, Eas Grinstead will be found under the letter E, and not under G as "Grinstead, East;" St. James under the letter S, and not as "James, St." The number against each Sub-District, in the third column, refers to the order in which it appears in the arrangement of the Districts in the Tables of Abstracts; thus, Abbey Holme (569; 2) is the 2d Sub-District of the Wigton District, No. 569.]

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
A Abbey Holme Abbots Bromley Abbots Bromley Abbots Langley Aberdare · Aberdaron · Aberford · Abergavenny · Abergale ·	Bath Wigton Uttoxeter Weymouth . Watford Merthyr Tydfil Pwllheli Tadcaster Abergavenny . St. Asaph	$\begin{array}{c} 326; 3\\ 569; 2\\ 374; 2\\ 274; 4\\ 145; 4\\ 582; 4\\ 619; 3\\ 514a; 3\\ 578a; 3\\ 613; 2\\ \end{array}$	Ardleigh Ardsley Ardwick Arkholme . Arnoliffe . Armold Artillery . Arundel Ashborne . Ashborton . Ashby-de-la- Zouch. Ashford Ashley	Tendring Wakefield Chorlton Lancaster Settle Basford Whitechapel . Worthing . Ashborne . Newton Abbot Ashby-de-la- Zouch. West Ashford . Clifton Chesterfield .	203;5 503;7 471;2 485;7 488;5 438;5 22;1 90;3 447;3 283;4 414;3 62;2 330;2 448;1	Basford Basingstoké Bassingham - Batheaston Bathwick Batley Battlersea Battle Battlefeld . Bawdeswell Bawtry . Beaconsfield Beaminster . Beaumaris . Beccles .	Basford Basingstoke . Newark Bath Bath Dewsbury Wandsworth . Battle Atcham Mitford Doncaster Beaminster . Beaminster . Bangor Wangford .	$\begin{array}{c} 438:3\\116:1\\442:2\\326:7\\326:2\\32:2\\32:2\\77:3\\359:6\\242:3\\510:5\\148:5\\277:4\\621:1\\226:2\\77:4\end{array}$
Abergwessin · Aberystruth · Aberystruth · Abingdon · Abthorpe · Accrington · Addingham · Alberbury ·	Builth Bedwelty Aberystwith . Abingdon Towcester Haslingden . Brentford Skipton Atcham	599; 1 578b; 1 597; 2 123; 2 165; 1 477; 5 134; 5 489; 6 359; 4	Ashton-in-Ma- kerfield . Ashton Town . Askrigg . Aslackby . Aspull . Aston Clinton . Aswarby .	Wigan Ashton-under- Lyne. Askrigg Bourn Wigan Aylesbury Sleaford	$\begin{array}{c} 465; 7\\ 474; 2\\ 537; 1\\ 422; 2\\ 465; 2\\ 151; 3\\ 426; 5\end{array}$	Beckley Bedale Bedford and Cardington. Bedford and Kempston. Bedlington Bedminster Begelly	Bedale Bedford Bedford Morpeth Bedminster Narberth	75; 2 535; 1 179; 6 179; 5 558; 2 328; 1 590; 6
Albrighton . Albrighton . Alcester . Aldborough . Aldborugh . Aldeburgh . Aldeby . Alderbury .	Shiffnal Guildford Alcester Richmond(Yrks.) Skirlaugh Plomesgate . Loddon Alderbury .	357; 1 39; 3 405; 2 539; 4 522; 3 224; 5 238; 1 263; 1	Atcham	Atcham . Atherstone Leigh . Sheffield . Wayland . Ashton-under- Lyne. Newcastle-	359; 7 397; 1 467; 4 508; 6 241; 1 474; 3 369; 3	Beighton Belbroughton Belford Belgrave Bellingham Belper Bennington	Rotherham. Bromsgrove Belford St. George Hanoversq. Bellingham Belper Boston	509; 1 392; 2 560; 1 3; 8 557; 1 446; 8 425; 2
Alderley Aldington Aldington Aldridge Alford Alfreton Allerston	Macclesfield Whitechapel East Ashford Walsall Spilsby Belper Hexham Pickering	$\begin{array}{c} 453 ; 8 \\ 22 ; 7 \\ 63 ; 1 \\ 380 ; 4 \\ 430 ; 5 \\ 446 ; 5 \\ 555 ; 3 \\ 530 ; 4 \\ 200 ; 4 \\ 0 \end{array}$	Aughton Axbridge Axminster Aycliffe Aylesbury Aylesford	Ormskirk Axbridge Axminster Darlington Aylesbury Malling	464; 2 324; 4 279; 2 540; 2 151; 2 55; 1	Bennington Bentham . Bere Regis . Berklew . Berkhampstead Berwick . Berwick Street	Newark Settle Wareham Thornbury Berkhampstead Berwick St.JamesWest- minster.	$\begin{array}{c} 442; 4\\ 488; 1\\ 273; 4\\ 332; 8\\ 147; 1\\ 561; 2\\ 6; 1\\ 614 \\ \end{array}$
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All Saints All Souls Almondbury Almondsbury Alnwick Alphington Alresford Alston	Northampton . Marylebone . Huddersfield . Thornbury . Alnwick . St. Thomas . Alresford . Alston . Preston .	168; 27; 1497; 7332; 1559; 2281; 8113; 2564; 1482; 4	Bacton Bainton Bakewell Bala Baldock Balsham Bampton . Bampton . Banbury .	Tunstead Driffield Bakewell Bala Hitchin Linton Tiverton Witney Banbury	$\begin{array}{c} 230; 4\\ 523; 3\\ 449; 1\\ 616; 1\\ 141; 1\\ 188; 3\\ 293; 6\\ 161; 2\\ 163; 4\end{array}$	Bibury Bicester Bickerstaffe Bideford Biggleswade Billesdon Billinghay Billingshurst	Northleach Bicester Ormskirk Bideford Alcester Biggleswade Billesdon Sleaford Petworth	 341; 159; 464; 297; 405; 180; 410; 426; 88;
Altarnon Alton. Alton. Altorincham. Alverstoke Alverstoke Alverthorpe Ambleside Amersham.	Launceston Alton Cheadle Altrincham Alverstoke Wakefield Kendal Amersham	$\begin{array}{c} 301;1\\ 114;1\\ 373;1\\ 454;2\\ 97;1\\ 503;6\\ 575;1\\ 148;3\end{array}$	Bangor Banham Banwell Barford Barham Barking Town Barmotygh Barmouth .	Bangor Guiltcross . Axbridge . Bedford . Bridge . Romford * . Doncaster . Dolgelly * .	$\begin{array}{c} 621; 2\\ 240; 1\\ 324; 3\\ 179; 7\\ 64; 2\\ 197; 3\\ 510; 2\\ 617; 2\end{array}$	Billington Bilston Bilton Binbrook Bingham Bingley Binstead Birkenhead	Blackburn . Wolverhampton . Bramham . Louth . Bingham . Keighley . Alton . Birkenhead	480; 379; 5140; 431; 431; 443; 114; 4600;
Amesbury . Amlwch . Ampthill . Amroth . Amwell . Ancoats . Andover . Anston .	Amesbury Anglesey Ampthill Narberth Clerkenwell . Manchester . Andover Worksop .	$\begin{array}{c} 262; 2\\ 623; 4\\ 181; 2\\ 590; 3\\ 15; 2\\ 473; 1\\ 118; 3\\ 436; 3 \end{array}$	Barnack . Barnard Castle Barnet . Barnoldswick Barnsley . Barnstaple . Barrow .	Stamford . Teesdale . Barnet . Barnsley . Barnstaple . Barrow-upon- Soar.	. 421; 2 . 543; 2 . 136; 2 . 439; 3 . 505; 2 . 295; 1 416; 1	Birtle Bishop Auckland Bishops Canning Bishops Castle Bishops Lydeard BishopsTawton BishopsTawton	Bury Auckland Bevizes Clun Bromyard Taunton Barnstaple Wilton	 469; 542; 256; 353; 350; 315; 295; 265;
Antony Appleby Appleton Roebuc Appleton-upon	St. Germans East Ward Bramham Northallerton	302;1 573;1 514 <i>b</i> ;1 534;1	Barrowden . Barton Barton .	 Uppingham Barton-upon- Irwell. Glanford Brigg 	$\begin{array}{c} 420; 3\\ 470; 2\\ 433; 3\\ 262 4 \end{array}$	Bishop Stortford Bishops Walthan Bisley Bitton	Bishop Stortford Droxford Stroud Keynsham	· 139; • 110; • 338; • 327;

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Blackwell	Mansfield .	437; 3 $578a \cdot 4$	Broadwater .	Worthing .	281; 4 90; 1	Canterbury.	Penkridge Canterbury .	378; 3 65; 1
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Blidworth Blofield	Mansfield Blofield	$\begin{array}{c} 437;6\\ 237;1 \end{array}$	Bromley Bromsgrove	Bromley Bromsgrove	49;1 392;1	Carlford Carlton	Woodbridge . Basford	223;1 438:6
Bloxham Bloxwich	Banbury Walsall	163; 1 380; 2	Brompton Bromyard	Kensington . Bromyard .	1; 4 350; 1	Carlton Carlton	Selby Worksop	513; 1 436; 2
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Bockleton .	Tenbury	385; 2 $351 \cdot 2$	Broughton	Stockbridge .	472; 2 108; 1 320; 4	Cartmel	Ulverston	37;1 486;1
Bodmin Bollington	Bodmin Macclesfield .	304; 3 453; 2	Bryngwran Bubwith	Anglesey Howden	623; 2 517: 2	Castle Cary	Wincanton .	320; 1 $367 \cdot 2$
Bolsover. Bolton Eastern	Chesterfield . Bolton	$ \begin{array}{r} 448; 3 \\ 468; 11 \end{array} $	Buckfastleigh . Buckingham :	Totnes Buckingham	284; 5 154; 2	Castle Combe . Castle Donington.	Chippenham . Shardlow	253;1 444;1
Bolton Western Bootham	Bolton York	$\begin{array}{c} 468 ; 12 \\ 515 ; 2 \\ \end{array}$	Buckland Mo-	Faringdon Tavistock	$\begin{array}{c} 122;3\\ 290;1 \end{array}$	Castleford Castle Precincts	Castleford Bristol	504c; 1 329; 2
Boroughbridge	Gt. Ouseburn .	572; 2 492a; 1	Bucklebury .	Bradfield	126;1	Castle Rising . Castleton Within .	Freebridge Lynn. Rochdale	245; 4 476; 4
Boscastle	Southwark.	300:1	Budworth	Runcorn	403; 1 455; 1 $168 \cdot 3$	Caton	Lancaster	476; 3 485; 4 520, 2
Boston Botesdale	Boston Hartismere	425; 4 218; 2	Builth Bulmer	Builth	599; 3 526; 5	Cave	Beverley	518;1
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Aberavon	Neath	Margam	584;1
Bacup { Barrow Bedworth	Haslingden Rochdale Ulverston Foleshill	Newchurch	$\begin{array}{c} 477 ; 1 \\ 476 ; 10 \\ 486 ; 4 \\ 399 ; 1 \end{array}$
Blackpool Bognor Brandon	Fylde Chichester Thetford	Poulton-le-Fylde South Bersted Methwold	483; 3 92; 3 249; 1
Chatham Chester	Medway Great Boughton . {	Rochester and Gillingham . Chester Castle . Chester Cathedral	54; 1, 2459; 2459; 3459; 3
Church (Lanc.) . Claycross Crewe	Blackburn Chesterfield Nantwich	Oswaldtwisle Ashover Wybunbury	$\begin{array}{c} 480;5\\ 448;1\\ 458;1\end{array}$
Dawlish Dereham	Newton Abbot . Mitford	Teignmouth	283; 1 242; 4 (288: 1)
Devonport {	Stoke Damerel .] Ashton-under-Lyne.	Sub-districts	$\begin{cases} 289; 1-5 \\ 474; 3 \end{cases}$
Fleetwood	Fylde	Poulton-le-Fylde	483; 3
Godmanchester . Gosport Great Malvern . Guiseley	Huntingdon Alverstoke Upton-on-Severn . Wharfedale	Huntingdon Alverstoke Hanley Yeadon	176; 4 97; 1 388; 1 493 <i>b</i> ; 1
Heckmondwike . Hounslow .	Dewsbury Brentford	Liversedge · · · Isleworth · · ·	502;4 134;1
Ironbridge	Madeley	Madeley	358; 2
Llandudno Llanidloes	Conway Newtown	Creuddyn Llanidloes, Upper and Lower	622; 2 607; 1, 2
Maidenhead . Melcombe Regis . Middlesborough . {	Cookham Weymouth Stockton Guisbrough	Bray and Cookham . Upway and Weymouth . Yarm Kirkleatham	$\begin{array}{c c} 129; 1, 2\\ 274; 1, 2\\ 541a; 1\\ 532; 3\end{array}$
New Brighton .	Birkenhead	Wallasey	460 <i>b</i> ; 3
Redditch {	Bromsgrove Alcester	Tardebigg Studley	392; 3 405; 1
Seaham Harbour Sheerness Sidmouth Slough Southport Southwold Stalybridge Staveley	Easington Sheppey Honiton Eton Ormskirk Blything Ashton-under-Lyne Chesterfield	Easington Minster Ottery St. Mary Eton and Burnham North Meols Wenhaston Dukinfield and Hartshead Eckington	546; 169; 1280; 2149; 2, 3464; 5225; 3474; 6, 7448; 4
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