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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.

YEAR 1865.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit to you some observations on the causes of death, and on the health of the people, during the year.

It is shown in your Report that the mortality was higher than the average, and that males, who at all times die at a faster rate than females, suffered in this year to an unusual extent.

The higher rate of mortality is due mainly to the prevalence of diarrhoea and of fever, to bronchitis, to mechanical injuries, and to the affections of infancy.

Common cholera was more fatal than it had been for some time, and the diarrhoea was, it may be, premonitory of the epidemic eruption to follow in the year 1866. The water supply of rivers is constantly deteriorating by the impurities thrown into their streams, and the wells of cities become more tainted so as to be the channels of zymotic exciters of such diseases as diarrhoea, cholera, and typhoid (typhoid fever).

The deaths of the year were 490,909. Of this number in 8400 instances no causes whatever were assigned, although about 3173 of the number having been sudden were inquired into by the coroners. The circumstances to which these defects are due were discussed in the appendix to your last Report, as well as the serious defects in many of the other returns of specified causes.

The conversion of the forces of life into other forces at death takes place in so many ways, and under conditions so unfavourable to observation, as often to baffle inquiry, and to render it difficult, if not impossible, to refer the phenomena to laws. But no means of making the inquiry successful should be neglected, and among those means the securing of well selected observers, acting under systematic rules, is the most important.

I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The class is typified by small-pox, which has this property, that in its course a certain matter is generated in the body going through a series of transformations capable of inducing, under certain conditions, similar changes in other bodies. This matter may be called *varioline*, as the lymph of cow-pox may be called *vaccinine*.

The grounds of the nomenclature were stated in the appendix to your Fourth Report (1842), where it will be seen that the name given to the cholera poison is *cholérine*, which I have subsequently written *cholrine*, to avoid the confusion of the name of this stuff with that by which the French have sometimes designated choleraic diarrhoea.*

The *cholrine* is contained in the characteristic rice-water evacuations, and in the dry state of dust or dissolved in water it is capable of reproducing cholera in a certain proportion of the people, to whose mucous membranes it, in any way, gains access.

* Fourth Report, pp. 199-202, 1842.

Dysentery and typhoid fever (typhoid fever) are probably propagated in the same way, through air or water, by matters that for the sake of convenience may, as was before proposed, be termed *enterine* and *typhianine*.

Modified forms of these bodies produce various kinds of diarrhoeas.

The propagation of cholera in this fashion in water as a medium is only a particular case of the zymotic doctrine, and, like typhoid and dysentery, cholera serves as a type of those forms of disease which are communicable through a fluid secretion with properties as specific, but not as constant, as hydrophobic saliva.

The deaths by cholera in the year were 1291, by diarrhoea 23,531; and it deserves notice that the deaths have risen to this pitch from 327 by cholera, and 9702 by diarrhoea, in the year 1860. It will be recollected that cholera raged epidemically in Paris, Marseilles, and the other cities of the continent, while the slight increase was observed in this country.

The deaths by cholera in London were 196, chiefly occurring in Kensington, Pancras, Islington, Hackney, Shoreditch and Bethnal Green, Mile End Old Town, Lambeth, Wandsworth, and Camberwell. Of the 142 deaths by cholera in the south-eastern division 22 occurred in Portsea Island, 35 in Southampton and South Stoneham. In the districts of the south-midland and the eastern counties isolated cases occurred, but in West Ham 10, in Epping 8, deaths were recorded, in the latter district under peculiar circumstances which were investigated by Mr. Radcliffe. 6 deaths by cholera in Plymouth, 7 in Stoke-upon-Trent, 15 in Birmingham and Aston districts, 8 in Lincoln, 14 in Basford and Radford, and 5 in Nottingham, sounded the alarm in these districts; but in the north-western division (Lancashire and Cheshire) 323 deaths by cholera were registered, in the West Riding of Yorkshire 133. In Liverpool, Ormskirk, Bolton, Manchester, Burnley, and Preston, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, and Sheffield, the greater part of the deaths by cholera occurred, and there was a very large number of deaths by diarrhoea. 62 deaths by cholera occurred in Durham, 33 in Northumberland. In South Shields 14, and in Newcastle-upon-Tyne 14 deaths by cholera were recorded. In Cumberland, Westmorland, Monmouthshire, and Wales only a few cases of cholera were registered. The deaths from diarrhoea were numerous in Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, in Wrexham and Carnarvon.

Fever increased in fatality; by its three forms the deaths which were 13,012 in the year 1860 rose to 23,034. The typhoid form (typhoid fever) is apparently propagated in the same way as cholera, and, like it, directs attention to the increased impurity of some of the sources of water-supply. Typhoid fever is propagated by overcrowding and dirt.

3213 deaths by fever occurred in London, 5580 in Lancashire and Cheshire, and 2812 in Yorkshire. *Five-tenths* of the deaths were registered among *four-tenths* of the population. Among the town districts the following were considerable sufferers: Croydon, Southampton, Yarmouth, Norwich, Bristol, Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Dudley, and Stourbridge, Birmingham, Stockport, Liverpool, Wigan, Bolton, Bury, Chorlton, Salford, Manchester, Rochdale, Blackburn, Preston, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Sheffield, Rotherham, Hull, Stockton, Sunderland, South Shields, Gateshead, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Whitehaven, Merthyr Tydfil, and several of the districts of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire. 10 deaths from erysipelas after vaccination in infancy are recorded. 83 persons—44 males, 39 females—died of mumps.

In the enthetic order there is a marked increase in the deaths referred to syphilis, but as the syphiline sets up actions which affect various organs, and gives rise to diseases referred to other classes, it is possible that the increase under this head is the result of greater accuracy in the returns;

of 822 males dying from this cause 612 were infants under five years of age; 23 were 20 and under 25; 44 were 25-35; 36 were 35-45; 43 were 45-75; while of the 825 females 543 were infants, 11 were girls of 15-20; 42 were 20-25; 71 were 25-35; 49 were 35-45; only 20 were of the age of 45 and upwards. Whether the means have been successful that have been recently adopted to prevent the more extensive diffusion of this pernicious affection future returns will show.

Hydrophobia was the cause of an unusual number of deaths; of it 15 males and 4 females died. The difference in the proportions of the sexes is probably due to the greater exposure of men to the bites of rabid dogs in the streets. Nearly the same excess in the proportion of men killed by lightning is observed; and this also is due to their out-door life, while women suffer from the diseases of confinement. Four men died of glanders. It is now found that horses as well as dogs communicate some of their diseases to men. Malignant pustule caused 3 deaths. Diabetic diseases are fatal in various ways. 74 deaths are ascribed directly to privation. 1049 deaths are recorded by alcoholism, 612 in the form of delirium tremens, and 437 in other forms distinguished only as intemperance. 87 deaths from rickets, 42 from bronchocele, are returned.

The want of breast milk is the recorded cause of 1410 deaths. Purpura and scurvy are increasing; they affect persons of both sexes at all ages. The deaths, which in 1856 were 227, amounted to 424.

Parasitic diseases are still to some extent fatal in England; but such cases as scabies, although most disagreeable, are rarely fatal. The deaths of 1 boy and 6 girls are ascribed to scabies, which was probably complicated with some other affection. Of tape-worm 5 children died, of hydatid of liver 17, of trichina spiralis 1 (see pp. 126-7). The deaths from worms of all kinds were 183. Of thrush 1244 people, nearly all infants, died.

II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

These diseases have this in common with zymotic diseases that they are diffusive; they work changes in several parts of the organism, and it has recently been shown by Villemin* that human tubercle is, even when introduced by inoculation, capable of inducing tubercular deposits in the organs of animals. These experiments have been repeated and the results are decisive. The prevalence of phthisis in the armies of Europe is probably due in part to the inhalation of expectorated tubercular matter, dried, broken up into dust, and floating in the air of close barracks. To test this may be difficult, but the origin and propagation of the most fatal of all human diseases deserves full investigation. The inquiry should also extend to cancer and the other constitutional diseases, among which should perhaps now be included diabetes. It is not easy to ascertain how diabetes is set up in the system, and it is still more difficult to learn the action of the diabetic elements on the blood of other organisms.

Gout was fatal in 361 instances, and the deaths from this cause increase every year. In the year 1856 they amounted to 260, and it is quite certain that few of its victims belonged to the selected classes—to the *magni reges, dynastæ exercituum, classiumque duces, philosophi, alique his similes*. Yet gout has infected some of the ablest men in England, and there is perhaps some connexion between the phosphorus abounding in the brain and the excess of phosphoric acid in the blood of the gouty before a paroxysm. There is this peculiarity in gout: it is five times as common in men as in women, and it is very rarely fatal in either men or women

* Gazette hebdomadaire for year 1865, p. 795. See Lancet 1867, p. 582.

under five-and-thirty years of age. The greatest number of deaths (of 96 men, of 19 women by gout) occurs at the ages of 65-75.

Unlike gout dropsy is most fatal to women, and at the corresponding age 65-75 the greatest number of deaths by dropsy occurs (of men 668, of women 1099). Dropsy is a secondary affection in heart disease, and accompanies some affections of the kidney, but can only be by pure conjecture held to be in all cases a symptom of these or of some other organic disease. This substitution of dropsy in women for gout in men after the age of 45 is well worthy of the attention of pathologists. Cancer is more than twice as fatal to women as it is to men. In the first twenty-five years of life there is an excess of deaths among boys, probably from soft cancer; at 25-35, when the reproductive organs are fully developed, the disease grows more fatal, and of it 77 men, 281 women, die; at 35-45 the deaths rise to 240 and 812; at 45-55 there is a further rise to 459 and 1504; and then while the number of deaths, but not the mortality, from cancer declines, the disproportion between the deaths of the two sexes is diminished.

The 53,734 deaths by phthisis of persons, the greater part of them adults, prove the great importance of a careful study of the causes of this disease. At the age of 20 and under 25 the deaths of young women from all specified causes were 8477, and of these 4290 died of phthisis.

The mortality by all constitutional diseases is rather less than it was in the ten years 1850-9, and this is partly due to the decrease of the number of deaths referred to phthisis.

III.—LOCAL DISEASES.

The whole of the inflammations and the functional diseases of organs fall under this head. The deaths so classed amounted to 184,877; the deaths to every 1000 living being 9 out of the 23 by all causes.

The diseases of the nervous system were fatal in 60,264 cases, including 10,215 deaths by apoplexy, 10,693 by paralysis, 88 by chorea, which is increasing, 2468 by epilepsy (including 26 by hysteria), and 26,722 by convulsions. The 558 deaths by insanity do not include all the deaths of the insane, who are liable to die of consumption and many other diseases. 5 deaths are referred to fright, 3 to grief, and 43 to melancholy. Among brain diseases is one that has increased rapidly of late years, namely, necrencephalus or softening of the brain, to which the deaths of 1051 males, 627 females are referred. These deaths would formerly have been classed under paralysis and other heads.

The diseases of the eye and ear are seldom fatal. 36 deaths are referred to ophthalmia, 92 to otitis, 29 to tetanus; 1 young woman died of sea sickness, and 1 of catalepsy. Chorea is almost three times as fatal to females (64), as it is to males (24).

The 22,272 deaths by diseases of the circulating system include 499 deaths by aneurism.

The respiratory organs are so essential to life that their diseases are extraordinarily fatal. 36,428 persons died of bronchitis, 22,489 of pneumonia. While the deaths referred to pneumonia have remained stationary those ascribed to bronchitis have rapidly increased.

Epistaxis was the cause of 54 deaths in this class.

21,774 deaths are referred to diseases of the digestive organs. Besides those diseases in the general table the supplemental list (pp. 126-9) contains several particulars of interest. Of hæmatemesis 170 males, 131 females died; of melæna 73 males, 54 females. Of cirrhosis, among liver diseases, 457 males, 275 females died. Thus it will be seen that the

hæmorrhages, as well as the hardening of the liver, were most common in males.

The deaths referred to diseases of the urinary organs have increased in number; they amounted to 6274. While deaths by stone fell from 233 in 1856 to 189, deaths from all the other affections increased. Diabetes ran up from 433 in the year 1856 to 669. The diagnosis of these diseases has been very much facilitated in recent years by the applications of chemical analysis.

Ovarian dropsy was fatal to fewer women by 50 than died of it in the previous year; the deaths in the two years were 259 and 209.

Of the diseases of the skin, exclusive of phlegmon and ulcer, only 363 persons died; 136 by eczema, 25 by pemphigus, 19 by impetigo, 28 by psoriasis, 12 by lepra, and 12 by elephantiasis.

IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

Many infants are born prematurely; the numbers born alive and so registered were 8,791. Of cyanosis, the blue disease, 483 children died; and of these 2 males lived to the age of 25 and 2 females to the age of 55. Spina-bifida, of which 377 died, is sooner fatal; nearly all the sufferers die in the first year of life; yet one man is said to have lived to the age of 25-35, and then to have died of spina-bifida. Anus imperforatus and cleft palate were the other fatal forms of malformation.

Of paramenia 86 women died between the ages of 10 and 65.

Childbearing women are subject to the same diseases as other women of their age. A pregnant woman may take small-pox, and in that state it is generally fatal. Thus 59 parturient women died of small-pox, 16 of scarlatina, 39 of typhus or typhoid, 30 of diarrhoea, 5 of cholera, 4 of rheumatism; 4 died of cancer, 98 of phthisis, 7 of apoplexy, 4 of paralysis, 7 of epilepsy, 44 of heart disease, 33 of bronchitis, 39 of pneumonia, 12 of nephritis, 3 of disease of uterus. Besides 1333 deaths by metria (puerperal fever), and 2490 ascribed to childbirth, 490 women died of specific diseases complicated by parturition either of stillborns or of liveborn children. The specific disease and the delivery are recorded in 490 instances. 11 women dying of diseases are stated in the registers to have been pregnant.

As 748,069 children were born in the year, and as pregnancy lasts three quarters of a year, 561,000 parturient women exist in the population constantly; and as they are on an average about 32 years of age, the deaths among them at the average rate (·011) would be 6171. But of that number 3823 deaths are directly referred to metria or to childbirth, leaving as a residue 2348; of which our table accounts only for 490. Probably the early puerperal stages are not recognized in the medical certificates. Probably also the class of mothers belongs to what in a certain sense the insurance offices call select lives.

Under the third Order of the developmental class of diseases 12,320 men, 16,389 women, of 60 and upwards, are returned as dying of old age. 154 of the men, 402 of the women, were of the age of 95 and upwards.

32,161 persons died of atrophy and debility; but of that number 22,436 were infants under one year of age. This is exclusive of 8791 infants dying after premature birth.

V. VIOLENT DEATHS.

17,374 persons died by this class of causes; and on referring to the Orders we find that 15,232 of them died of accidents, or in consequence of

negligences of various kinds, 443 of homicide, 1392 of suicide, and 6 of public execution for some of the murders under Order 3. The deaths in this class have increased from 13,902 to 17,374 in nine years, or from 14,151 in the year 1858 to 17,374 in the year 1865. The deaths to 10,000 of the population were 7.34 in 1858 and 8.35 in 1865; thus the population has increased, but the deaths by violence have increased in a still faster ratio. It is gratifying to find that neither suicide nor executions have increased; but homicide has slightly increased ever since the year 1862.

Nearly the whole of the increase of violent deaths is due to the order of accidents, and chiefly to accidents from mechanical violence. The number of deaths by fractures and contusions in the year 1858 was 5159, in 1859 5482, and in the last two years 1864-5 the deaths from such causes were 6500 and 6843! This is partly due to the great increase in the mechanical forces in action in the country, and to the want of a corresponding increase in the means of protection against their destructive application. In a country village, where wild animals have been exterminated, the violent deaths are rare, and are caused by domestic animals in the service of man, by threshing machines, or by gravitation. A far higher degree of danger is encountered in the streets of London, where children, women, old people, and even vigorous men, are killed weekly by horses and carriages of various kinds. Mining has peculiar dangers of its own. The deaths of females by fractures and contusions were 1017, of males 5826.

The deaths by burns and scalds are 2713: they are more numerous in females than in males, chiefly owing to the combustibility of women's dresses. Through increased care they are declining, still at every age the number is excessive. (Table 21.)

By poisoning 180 men and 93 women died accidentally; by drowning 2427 men, 396 women; by suffocation 785 men, 524 women.

In this class the deaths are directly referred to their external causes; but these causes give rise in many instances to peculiar intervening processes which belong to the same order of phenomena as the diseases of the other classes, themselves often the result of unspecified external agents. Thus oxalic acid gives rise to several series of morbid actions depending on the dose; and so does arsenic. These groups of phenomena I have named *oxalia* and *arsenicia*. And by the same analogy the diseases of other poisons may be named. A burn is a chemical injury by the external agency of fire, and is named strictly in conformity with the rule above suggested; so is scald. Drowning is a name of an intermediate character: not referring nominally to water, as it might be occasioned by immersion in any liquid, nor to the condition of asphyxia resulting from the exclusion of fresh air. It describes dying under given conditions. So does suffocation. Erysipelas and pyæmia are frequent results of mechanical injury.

Suicide is a crime undoubtedly more common than it would be if the instruments of its commission were less accessible. Poison in the cup, the razor in the hand, the pistol within reach, have in moments of despair drawn many down this precipice. 56 men, 2 women, killed themselves by gunshot wounds; 202 men, 50 women, by cuts and stabs; 70 men, 65 women, by poison; 121 men, 109 women, by drowning in the glassy water: 487 men, 104 women, hanged themselves.

More males than females are reported to have been killed by homicides: the number of males being 269, of females 174; including 86 boys, 97 girls, under 1 year of age. It will be seen by Tables 18, 19, that of the 269 males killed 127 are returned as murders, 142 as manslaughter; while of the 174 females 125 are returned as murders, 49 only as manslaughter. Infanticide is mentioned as the cause of death of 37 males, 46 females; but

in many of the cases the way in which murder or manslaughter is wrought does not appear.

Besides force, chemical action, and heat, lightning is another agent of death. 19 persons were killed by lightning: none in London, none in the divisions south of the Thames; 2 in the South Midland Division, 3 in the Eastern, 2 in the West Midland, 7 in the North Midland, 1 in Lancashire, and 4 in Yorkshire. All except 3 were men, and chiefly labourers in the open air.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM FARR.

To
The Registrar General.

NOTE.—I think it deserving of record here that the *Rinderpest* or cattle plague, or, as there are many kinds of cattle plague—to give it a specific name—*Bovia* (from *bos*, *bovis*, $\beta\alpha\upsilon$), broke out in England during this year. Its first appearance and its diffusion are thus described in Mr. Clode's interesting Report:

"The first outbreak of the disease was reported in the Metropolis during the last week in June 1865; it spread with great rapidity and reached several of the most distant counties in the two following months.

"The 139 attacks on 4 different premises, reported in the week ending 1st July 1865, indicated that a formidable malady was establishing itself; in the week following 14 other premises became infected, and the attacks amounted to 639. The disease then increased to 1,203 in the week ending 19th August 1865, and to 1,596 in that ending 30th September. From the end of October the virulence of the plague became still more manifest, week by week, and in the last 7 days of the year 1865 as many as 10,107 cattle were reported to have been attacked, and 1,236 farms, &c. were added to those previously infected.

"In the first eight weeks of the year 1866 the plague assumed its greatest proportions, and the maximum number of attacks were reported for the week ending 24th February, when as many as 17,875 cattle contracted the disease."

TABLE 1.—Excess or Defect of Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. of Males and Females in England and Wales in the Year 1865 over or under the Mean Annual Mortality of the 28 Years 1838-65.

	AGES.—MALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 & upwds.
MEAN of 28 YEARS	2.327	7.253	.890	.499	.792	.983	1.290	1.813	3.148	6.782	14.715	30.638	44.277
YEAR 1865	2.477	7.413	.816	.481	.781	1.116	1.482	1.919	3.308	7.665	15.499	33.973	48.503
EXCESS of 1865	.150	.160	-.074	-.018	-.011	.133	.192	.106	.160	.883	.784	3.335	4.226

The Table may be read thus:—The Mortality per Cent. of Males in the Year 1865, under 5 Years of Age, exceeded the Mean Mortality per Cent. of 28 Years by .160, while, on the contrary, at the age 15 and under 25 the Mortality in the Year 1865 was less than the Mean Mortality of 28 Years by .011; the deficiency being indicated by prefixing the minus sign thus (-.011).

	AGES.—FEMALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 & upwds.
MEAN of 28 YEARS	2.152	6.253	.880	.516	.826	1.018	1.231	1.560	2.832	5.789	13.448	28.167	43.211
YEAR 1865	2.208	6.435	.791	.465	.792	.999	1.219	1.689	3.165	5.317	14.380	30.038	48.642
EXCESS of 1865	.056	.182	-.089	-.051	-.034	-.019	-.012	.129	.333	-.472	.932	1.871	5.431

TABLE 2.—Deaths in England from Scarlatina, Cynanche Maligna, and Diphtheria, for each of the Years 1855 to 1865.*

YEARS.	TOTAL.	SCARLATINA.	CYNANCHE MALIGNA, and DIPHTHERIA.	CYNANCHE MALIGNA.	DIPHTHERIA.
1855	17,314	16,929	385	199	186
1856	14,160	13,557	603	374	229
1857	14,229	12,646	1,583	1,273	310
1858	30,317	23,711	6,606	1,770	4,836
1859	29,494	19,310	10,184	597	9,587
1860	14,517	9,305	5,212	376	4,836
1861	13,594	9,077	4,517	303	4,214
1862	19,737	14,834	4,903	341	4,562
1863	36,982	30,475	6,507	384	6,123
1864	35,164	29,700	5,464	366	5,098
1865	21,845	17,700	4,145	198	3,952
Total	247,353	197,244	50,109	6,176	43,933

* Previously to 1859 Diphtheria was referred to Scarlatina. Previously to 1861 Cynanche Maligna was referred to Scarlatina; since that time to Diphtheria.

TABLE 3.—Deaths in England from Diphtheria and Cynanche Maligna, at different AGES, in each of the Years 1855-65.

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	385	56	52	47	45	33	233	84	17	20	8	7	8	7	1	-	-	-
1856	603	44	62	81	54	57	298	175	65	33	8	11	6	4	3	-	-	-
1857	1583	109	138	137	152	160	696	512	224	86	31	19	8	6	-	1	-	-
1858	6605	552	741	692	695	635	3315	1897	686	361	134	80	56	42	26	7	2	-
1859	10184	878	1122	1103	1116	1081	5300	2751	1091	536	213	122	69	50	37	11	4	-
1860	5212	448	558	500	621	561	2678	1413	542	321	79	69	43	36	17	14	-	-
1861	4517	361	528	501	507	471	2368	1217	419	258	93	60	41	35	16	10	-	-
1862	4903	412	645	594	560	513	2724	1242	432	264	91	54	39	29	18	9	1	-
1863	6507	585	903	744	813	664	3709	1651	515	291	121	78	61	48	27	6	-	-
1864	5464	527	694	681	661	535	3098	1292	425	300	130	82	60	46	26	4	1	-
1865	4145	387	518	459	476	446	2286	1053	328	227	95	43	41	38	20	11	3	-
Total	50,109	4,359	5,961	5,539	5,700	5,146	26,705	13,287	4744	2897	1003	625	432	341	191	73	11	-

TABLE 4.—Deaths in England from Scarlatina (exclusive of Deaths by Diphtheria and Cynanche Maligna), at different AGES, in each of the Years 1855-65.

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	18929	1131	2306	2700	2537	1957	10631	4523	1078	438	128	71	36	15	8	1	-	-
1856	13557	855	1930	2161	2085	1663	8830	3419	806	332	88	55	20	10	3	-	-	-
1857	12646	855	1790	2032	1988	1402	8127	3252	766	321	104	40	23	7	3	3	-	-
1858	23711	1444	3468	3980	3638	2860	15390	6160	1325	557	159	69	33	10	6	2	-	-
1859	19310	1294	2824	3062	2992	2379	12531	4937	1050	469	174	80	23	12	7	4	-	-
1860	9305	636	1378	1499	1409	1146	6053	2329	477	287	77	37	19	7	4	-	-	-
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	-
1863	30475	1761	4050	4386	4633	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	-	-	-
Total	197244	12,477	27,604	31,860	30,207	24,123	126,271	51,808	11,245	5081	1643	696	295	129	52	23	1	-

TABLE 5.—Deaths in each of the Counties of England and Wales from Scarlatina for each of the Years 1851-1865.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	DEATHS BY SCARLATINA.															
	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	
ENGLAND & WALES																
I.—LONDON																
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.																
Surrey (extra-metropol.)—																
Kent (extra-metropol.)—																
Sussex —																
Hampshire —																
Berkshire —																
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																
Middlesex (extra-metro.)—																
Hertfordshire —																
Buckinghamshire —																
Oxfordshire —																
Northamptonshire —																
Huntingdonshire —																
Bedfordshire —																
Cambridgeshire —																
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.																
Essex —																
Suffolk —																
Norfolk —																
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.																
Wiltshire —																
Dorsetshire —																
Devonshire —																
Cornwall —																
Somersetshire —																
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.																
Gloucestershire —																
Herefordshire —																
Shropshire —																
Staffordshire —																
Worcestershire —																
Warwickshire —																
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																
Leicestershire —																
Rutlandshire —																
Lincolnshire —																
Nottinghamshire —																
Derbyshire —																
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.																
Cheshire —																
Lancashire —																
IX.—YORKSHIRE.																
West Riding —																
East Riding (with York) —																
North Riding —																
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.																
Durham —																
Northumberland —																
Cumberland —																
Westmorland —																
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.																
Monmouthshire —																
South Wales —																
North Wales —																

NOTE.—From 1847 to 1858 inclusive the above numbers include diphtheria.

TABLE 6.—Ages of the Persons who Died from Fever (Typhus, Typhia, and Typhina) in the Year 1865.

—	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and upwds.
Persons	23,034	4023	2625	1887	1995	1806	2731	2588	2155	1700	1057	414	53
Males	11,298	1984	1215	823	905	941	1366	1315	1094	885	547	200	23
Females	11,736	2039	1410	1064	1090	865	1365	1273	1061	815	510	214	30

TABLE 7.—Deaths in England from Fever in the Eighteen Years 1848-65, and Annual Rate of Mortality to 10,000 Persons living.

AGES.	DEATHS in the 18 Years 1848-65.		AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY to 10,000 Persons living at each Age.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES	158,733	164,793	9.42	9.35
Under 5 Years	31,908	32,229	13.94	14.18
5—	18,982	21,602	9.43	10.74
10—	12,467	15,696	6.80	8.72
15—	27,446	30,041	8.67	9.15
25—	17,512	17,838	7.08	6.57
35—	14,461	13,864	7.48	6.59
45—	12,666	11,313	8.67	7.43
55—	11,033	10,220	11.52	10.07
65—	8,539	8,093	16.81	12.86
75—	3,269	3,435	17.76	14.57
85—	352	446	15.41	12.76
95 and upwards	8	16	8.99	8.95

TABLE 8.—Annual Number of Cases (estimated) and of Deaths by Fever in England and Wales in the Seventeen Years 1848-64 and in the Year 1865.

AGES.	ANNUAL CASES. (Estimated.)		ANNUAL DEATHS. (Returned.)		To 10,000 Persons living at each Age the Annual Number of			
					CASES. (Estimated.)		DEATHS.	
	1848-64	1865	1848-64	1865	1848-64	1865	1848-64	1865
ALL AGES	153,446	189,652	17,676	23,034	80.53	90.35	9.28	10.97
Under 5 Years	38,897	44,253	3,535	4,023	154.56	153.34	14.05	13.94
5—	30,875	36,297	2,233	2,625	138.94	147.80	10.05	10.69
10—	24,518	29,933	1,546	1,887	122.06	135.92	7.69	8.57
15—	32,646	39,293	3,158	3,801	91.55	102.06	8.86	9.87
25—	12,451	17,722	1,919	2,731	43.39	57.80	6.69	8.91
35—	6,146	10,507	1,514	2,588	27.57	43.03	6.79	10.60
45—	3,360	5,641	1,284	2,155	20.43	29.93	7.80	11.43
55—	2,423	3,370	1,154	1,700	22.21	29.47	10.57	14.03
65—	1,537	1,769	918	1,057	24.47	24.63	14.62	14.72
75 and upwards	593	667	415	467	22.31	23.90	15.62	16.73

TABLE 9.—ENGLAND. Deaths from Fever—Typhus, Typhia, and Typhina—to 10,000 Persons living, and Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths, in each of the Years 1850-65.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths registered.	Deaths to 10,000 Persons living.	Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths.
1850	15,374	8.66	43
1851	17,930	10.15	46
1852	18,641	10.41	47
1853	18,554	10.25	45
1854	18,893	10.28	44
1855	16,470	8.89	39
1856	16,182	8.60	42
1857	19,016	9.97	46
1858	17,883	9.28	40
1859	15,877	8.14	36
1860	13,012	6.63	31
1861	15,440	7.76	36
1862	18,721	9.31	43
1863	18,017	8.86	38
1864	20,106	9.77	41
1865	23,034	11.09	47
Mean	17,697	9.25	42

TABLE 10.—Deaths by Erysipelas at different Ages in England and Wales in each of the Years 1862-65.

SEX.	YEARS.	AGES.																		
		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.
Persons	1862	1523	458	49	36	13	7	563	29	36	43	30	70	113	143	166	182	128	20	—
	1863	1920	612	62	31	22	18	745	25	31	39	49	112	137	177	216	213	146	30	—
	1864	2104	618	55	30	15	15	733	15	22	38	61	110	171	194	274	271	180	34	1
	1865	1963	579	58	29	8	8	682	31	27	42	42	96	154	190	237	242	183	36	1
Males	1862	790	233	22	14	9	2	280	14	19	22	16	35	51	90	97	90	70	6	—
	1863	1039	302	32	12	15	10	371	9	18	19	29	58	74	108	131	123	81	18	—
	1864	1129	309	32	14	8	9	372	10	10	19	29	56	94	100	168	160	93	18	—
Females	1862	733	225	27	22	4	5	283	15	17	21	14	35	62	53	69	92	58	14	—
	1863	881	310	30	19	7	8	374	16	13	20	20	54	63	69	85	90	65	12	—
	1864	975	309	23	16	7	6	361	5	12	19	32	54	77	94	106	111	87	16	1
	1865	916	300	33	20	2	4	359	13	13	17	24	41	73	79	89	116	69	22	1

TABLE 11.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Ten Years 1856-1865.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
	ALL CAUSES - - -	390,506	419,815	449,656	440,781	422,721	435,114	436,566	473,837	495,531	490,909
	SPECIFIED CAUSES -	380,667	410,217	440,922	432,476	414,060	427,360	429,000	465,874	487,732	482,509
	(CLASSES.)										
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES -	81,121	93,518	110,971	106,645	75,849	87,986	91,539	119,731	118,825	113,948
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL " -	79,500	81,969	82,416	81,788	82,088	84,987	83,024	84,393	87,190	88,504
III.	LOCAL " -	143,966	152,249	163,489	159,686	171,037	167,454	170,651	174,603	189,039	184,877
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL " -	62,178	68,629	69,895	69,708	70,311	71,948	68,842	71,467	75,660	77,806
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS -	13,902	13,852	14,151	14,649	14,775	14,985	14,944	15,680	17,018	17,374
	(ORDERS.)										
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES -	77,278	89,299	106,278	101,699	71,304	83,324	86,381	114,538	113,051	107,650
	2. ENTHETIC " -	1,061	1,144	1,195	1,273	1,252	1,355	1,449	1,578	1,793	1,914
	3. DIETIC " -	1,688	1,905	2,112	2,301	2,206	2,095	2,149	2,456	2,810	2,957
	4. PARASITIC " -	1,094	1,170	1,386	1,372	1,087	1,212	1,060	1,159	1,171	1,427
II.	1. DIATHETIC " -	15,668	16,207	16,790	16,433	16,404	16,233	16,412	16,651	17,392	17,437
	2. TUBERCULAR " -	63,832	65,762	65,626	65,355	65,984	68,754	66,612	67,742	69,798	71,067
III.	1. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM -	50,084	51,619	53,961	54,531	55,577	55,625	55,692	57,428	59,627	60,264
	2. " ORGANS OF CIRCULATION -	13,672	14,784	16,426	17,133	18,758	18,076	18,709	19,505	22,419	22,272
	3. " RESPIRATORY ORGANS -	52,908	58,320	65,516	59,553	68,408	64,310	67,565	67,280	75,376	69,952
	4. " DIGESTIVE ORGANS -	18,617	19,153	19,246	19,842	19,718	20,327	19,421	20,516	20,969	21,774
	5. " URINARY ORGANS -	4,150	4,129	4,683	4,736	4,990	5,222	5,323	5,578	6,104	6,274
	6. " ORGANS OF GENERATION -	1,039	1,069	1,148	1,199	1,118	1,129	1,227	1,219	1,294	1,241
	7. " ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION -	1,329	1,306	1,164	1,285	1,466	1,624	1,588	1,765	1,860	1,860
	8. " INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM -	2,167	1,869	1,345	1,107	1,002	1,141	1,121	1,312	1,390	1,240
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES										
	1. " OF CHILDREN -	22,657	24,171	24,412	23,300	22,706	23,116	22,787	23,498	23,921	24,360
	2. " ADULTS -	1,878	2,003	2,114	2,314	2,233	2,168	2,198	2,508	2,607	2,576
	3. " OLD PEOPLE -	23,931	26,847	28,509	27,104	28,442	27,373	26,780	27,268	29,498	29,709
	4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION	13,712	15,608	26,860	27,990	26,930	29,291	27,077	28,193	29,634	32,161
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE -	*	*	12,523	13,056	12,991	13,187	13,055	13,772	15,091	15,232
	2. BATTLE - - -	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
	3. HOMICIDE - - -	*	*	344	338	377	320	413	399	412	443
	4. SUICIDE - - -	*	*	1,275	1,248	1,365	1,347	1,317	1,319	1,340	1,392
	5. EXECUTION† - - -	*	*	9	7	10	11	17	21	21	6
	VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED - - -	13,902	13,852	*	*	32	120	137	169	154	301
	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED -	3,474	3,403	3,096	2,821	2,894	2,697	2,778	3,008	3,321	3,173
	CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED -	6,365	6,195	5,638	5,484	5,767	5,057	4,788	4,955	4,478	5,227
I.	ORDER 1.										
	1 Small-pox - - -	2,277	3,936	6,460	3,848	2,749	1,320	1,628	5,964	7,684	6,411
	2 Measles - - -	7,124	5,969	9,271	9,548	9,557	9,055	9,800	11,349	8,323	8,562
	3 Scarlatina - - -	14,160	14,229	30,317	13,907	9,631	9,077	14,834	30,475	29,700	17,700
	4 Diphtheria - - -	§	§	9,587	5,212	4,517	4,903	6,507	5,464	4,145	
	5 Quinsy - - -	416	485	623	426	319	342	323	334	378	319
	6 Croup - - -	5,207	5,279	6,220	5,636	4,380	4,397	5,667	6,957	6,777	5,921
	7 Whooping-cough -	9,225	10,138	11,648	8,976	8,555	12,309	12,272	11,275	8,570	8,647
	8 Typhus - - -	16,182	19,016	17,883	15,877	13,012	15,440	18,721	18,017	20,106	23,034

† 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 those 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 1856-1865—continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
	9 Erysipelas - - -	2,133	1,576	2,026	1,954	1,665	1,542	1,523	1,920	2,104	1,963
	10 Metria - - -	1,067	836	1,068	1,238	987	886	940	1,155	1,484	1,333
	11 Carbuncle - - -	253	252	246	236	247	193	206	237	266	265
	12 Influenza - - -	1,029	1,393	1,794	1,112	1,130	746	915	919	804	596
	13 Dysentery - - -	1,335	1,698	1,478	1,379	1,156	1,416	1,044	1,051	1,000	1,072
	14 Diarrhoea - - -	13,815	21,189	13,853	18,331	9,702	18,746	11,112	14,943	16,432	23,531
	15 Cholera - - -	762	1,150	673	887	327	837	511	807	934	1,291
	16 Ague - - -	124	195	207	233	203	149	150	141	112	117
	17 Remittent Fever -	162	270	569	400	314	254	284	198	202	80
	18 Rheumatism - - -	2,007	1,688	1,942	2,124	1,998	1,982	1,943	2,175	2,559	2,530
	19 Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	110	116	105	114	152	133
	ORDER 2.										
	1 Syphilis - - -	879	957	1,006	1,089	1,067	1,177	1,245	1,386	1,550	1,647
	2 Stricture of Urethra -	177	184	186	177	178	168	199	183	229	244
	3 Hydrophobia - - -	5	3	2	4	3	4	1	4	12	19
	4 Glanders - - -	Classed with Erysipelas.		1	3	4	6	4	5	2	4
	ORDER 3.										
	1 Privation - - -	69	52	62	52	68	63	73	54	106	74
	2 Want of Breast-milk -	704	829	997	1,017	1,002	970	1,006	1,158	1,253	1,410
	3 Purpura and Scurvy -	227	246	341	342	361	405	353	409	392	424
	4 Alcoholism { α Del. Trem. } { β Intemp. }	451	484	424	545	457	415	471	471	592	612
		237	294	288	345	318	242	246	364	467	437
	ORDER 4.										
	1 Thrush - - -	1,094	1,170	1,236	1,217	920	1,055	904	961	1,006	1,244
	2 Worms, &c. - - -	Classed with Dis. of Stom.		150	155	167	157	156	198	165	183
II.	ORDER 1.										
	1 Gout - - -	260	223	245	238	268	247	284	248	309	361
	2 Dropsy - - -	8,213	8,452	8,758	8,119	7,823	7,301	7,247	7,414	7,386	7,567
	3 Cancer - - -	5,859	6,201	6,433	6,676	6,827	7,276	7,396	7,479	8,117	7,922
	4 Noma - - -	164	198	161	159	122	174	197	180	165	181
	5 Mortification - - -	1,172	1,133	1,193	1,241	1,364	1,235	1,288	1,330	1,415	1,406
	ORDER 2.										
	1 Scrofula - - -	2,831	2,781	3,004	2,995	2,860	3,457	3,416	3,277	3,111	2,963
	2 Tabes Mesenterica -	4,752	5,380	5,017	4,932	4,680	5,692	5,203	5,877	5,941	6,698
	3 Phthisis - - -	48,950	50,106	50,442	50,149	51,024	51,931	50,962	51,072	53,046	53,734
	4 Hydrocephalus - - -	7,299	7,495	7,163	7,229	7,120	7,674	7,031	7,516	7,700	7,672
III.	ORDER 1.										
	1 Cephalitis - - -	3,414	3,392	3,463	3,451	3,518	3,426	3,580	3,869	4,014	4,199
	2 Apoplexy - - -	8,278	8,378	8,629	8,631	9,181	8,795	9,136	9,721	10,322	10,215
	3 Paralysis - - -	8,497	8,714	8,980	9,189	9,752	9,812	9,733	9,762	10,609	10,693
	4 Insanity - - -	370	403	535	446	536	529	535	555	662	558
	5 Chorea - - -	59	44	53	55	66	71	52	63	73	88
	6 Epilepsy - - -	2,096	2,193	2,359	2,219	2,454	2,464	2,443	2,574	2,406	2,468
	7 Convulsions - - -	23,946	24,532	25,488	25,954	25,205	25,423	25,286	26,008	26,382	26,722
	8 Brain Disease, &c. -	3,424	3,963	4,454	4,586	4,865	5,105	4,927	4,876	5,159	5,321
	ORDER 2.										
	1 Pericarditis - - -	531	573	586	616	575	541	559	597	629	566
	2 Aneurism - - -	338	326	350	371	368	387	373	418	479	499
	3 Heart Disease, &c. -										

TABLE 13.—Mean Annual Rate of Mortality during Three Periods of Five Years; and Rate of Mortality in the Year 1865.

Table with columns for Annual Deaths to 1,000,000 Living (15 Years, 5 Years, 5 Years, 5 Years, Year 1865) and Causes of Death (ALL CAUSES, SPECIFIED CAUSES, CLASSES, ORDERS).

* 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 result is derived from the deaths not of 15 years but only of portions of that period.

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

‡ Mean of 5 years. § Mean of 7 years. ¶ Mean of 2 years. ¶¶ Mean of 10 years.

TABLE 13.—Mean Annual Rate of Mortality during Three Periods of Five Years; and Rate of Mortality in the Year 1865—continued.

Table with columns for Annual Deaths to 1,000,000 Living (15 Years, 5 Years, 5 Years, 5 Years, Year 1865) and Causes of Death (ORDER 3, ORDER 4, ORDER 5, ORDER 6, ORDER 7, ORDER 8, ORDER 1).

* Mean of 5 years. † Mean of 7 years. ‡ Mean of 2 years. § Mean of 18 years. ¶ Mean of 8 years.

TABLE 14.—Causes of Death in England in the Year 1865, arranged in the order of Mortality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1865.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1865.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.
Phthisis - - - - -	53,734	110,636	Uterus Disease, &c. - - -	1,032	2,125
Bronchitis - - - - -	36,428	75,004	Hernia - - - - -	890	1,832
Atrophy and Debility - - -	32,161	66,218	Pleurisy - - - - -	866	1,783
Old Age - - - - -	28,709	59,113	Ulceration of Intestines - -	851	1,752
Convulsions - - - - -	26,722	55,020	Gastritis - - - - -	802	1,651
Diarrhœa - - - - -	23,531	48,449	Ascites - - - - -	749	1,542
Typhus - - - - -	23,034	47,426	Diabetes - - - - -	669	1,377
Pneumonia - - - - -	22,489	46,304	Delirium Tremens - - -	612	1,260
Heart Disease - - - - -	21,207	43,664	Influenza - - - - -	596	1,227
Scarlatina - - - - -	17,700	36,444	Hanging (Suicide) - - -	591	1,217
Paralysis - - - - -	10,693	22,016	Pericarditis - - - - -	566	1,165
Apoplexy - - - - -	10,215	21,032	Insanity - - - - -	558	1,149
Premature Birth - - - - -	8,791	18,101	Aneurism - - - - -	499	1,027
Whooping-cough - - - - -	8,647	17,804	Cyanosis - - - - -	483	994
Measles - - - - -	8,502	17,629	Phlegmon - - - - -	453	933
Cancer - - - - -	7,932	16,311	Murder and Manslaughter -	443	912
Hydrocephalus - - - - -	7,672	15,796	Other Malformations - - -	438	902
Dropsy - - - - -	7,567	15,580	Intemperance - - - - -	437	900
Fracture and Contusion } (Accident) - - - - -	6,843	14,089	Purpura and Scurvy - - -	424	873
Tabes Mesenterica - - - - -	6,693	13,791	Ulcer - - - - -	424	873
Small-pox - - - - -	6,411	13,200	Nephritis - - - - -	381	784
Croup - - - - -	5,921	12,191	Spina Bifida - - - - -	377	776
Liver Disease, &c. - - - - -	5,809	11,961	Skin Disease, &c. - - - -	363	747
Brain Disease, &c. - - - - -	5,321	10,956	Gout - - - - -	361	743
Lung Disease, &c. - - - - -	4,812	9,908	Cystitis - - - - -	325	669
Teething - - - - -	4,271	8,794	Quinsy - - - - -	319	657
Cephalitis - - - - -	4,199	8,646	Other Violent Deaths (not classified) - - - - -	301	621
Diphtheria - - - - -	4,145	8,534	Poison (Accident) - - - -	273	562
Asthma - - - - -	3,975	8,184	Carbuncle - - - - -	265	546
Enteritis - - - - -	3,289	6,772	Stricture of Intestines - -	265	546
Sudden Deaths (Cause unas- certained) - - - - -	3,173	6,534	Intussusception - - - - -	258	531
Scrofula - - - - -	2,963	6,101	Cut, Stab (Suicide) - - -	252	519
Stomach Disease, &c. - - - -	2,881	5,932	Stricture of Urethra - - -	214	502
Drowning (Accident) - - - -	2,823	5,812	Drowning (Suicide) - - -	230	474
Burns and Scalds (Accident) -	2,713	5,586	Ovarian Dropsy - - - - -	209	430
Kidney Disease, &c. - - - - -	2,710	5,580	Stone - - - - -	189	389
Rheumatism - - - - -	2,530	5,209	Worms - - - - -	183	377
Childbirth - - - - -	2,490	5,127	Noma - - - - -	181	373
Epilepsy - - - - -	2,468	5,082	Isehuria - - - - -	149	288
Erysipelas - - - - -	1,963	4,042	Poison (Suicide) - - - -	135	278
Nephria - - - - -	1,860	3,830	Other Zymotic Diseases - -	133	274
Joint Disease, &c. - - - - -	1,786	3,677	Otherwise (Suicide) - - -	126	259
Syphilis - - - - -	1,647	3,391	Ague - - - - -	117	241
Peritonitis - - - - -	1,633	3,362	Gunshot wound (Accident) -	112	231
Jaundice - - - - -	1,566	3,224	Cut, Stab (Accident) - - -	93	191
Hepatitis - - - - -	1,474	3,035	Chorea - - - - -	88	181
Want of Breast Milk - - - - -	1,410	2,903	Fistula - - - - -	88	181
Mortification - - - - -	1,406	2,895	Paramenia - - - - -	86	177
Laryngitis - - - - -	1,382	2,846	Remittent Fever - - - - -	80	165
Metria - - - - -	1,333	2,745	Arthritis - - - - -	74	152
Suffocation (Accident) - - -	1,309	2,695	Privation - - - - -	74	152
Cholera - - - - -	1,291	2,658	Spleen Disease, &c. - - -	66	136
Thrush - - - - -	1,244	2,561	Gunshot Wounds (Suicide) -	53	119
Ileus - - - - -	1,141	2,349	Hydrophobia - - - - -	19	39
Dysentery - - - - -	1,072	2,207	Pancreas Disease, &c. - - -	12	25
Otherwise (Accident) - - - -	1,066	2,195	Hanging (Execution) - - -	6	12
			Glanders - - - - -	4	8

TABLE 15.—Deaths of Women after Child-bearing (1865) classed under the Diseases in Column 1., and neither referred to Childbirth nor to Metria in the Abstracts.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	A G E S.				
		15-	20-	25-	35-	45 and upwards.
Col. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
TOTAL - - - - -	490	16	97	206	162	9
CLASS I.						
Small-pox - - - - -	59	-	15	27	14	3
Measles - - - - -	16	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlatina - - - - -	16	3	5	4	4	-
Diphtheria - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Typhus - - - - -	39	1	8	18	12	-
Erysipelas - - - - -	7	-	-	3	4	-
Influenza - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery - - - - -	5	-	1	2	2	-
Diarrhœa - - - - -	30	1	5	13	11	-
Cholera - - - - -	5	-	2	2	1	-
Remittent Fever - - - - -	4	-	2	2	-	-
Rheumatism - - - - -	4	-	2	2	-	-
Syphilis - - - - -	3	2	1	-	-	-
Purpura - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
CLASS II.						
Dropsy - - - - -	5	-	1	2	2	-
Cancer - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4	-
Scrofula - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Tabes Mesenterica - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Phthisis - - - - -	98	-	21	50	27	-
CLASS III.						
Cephalitis - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Apoplexy - - - - -	7	1	-	2	4	-
Paralysis - - - - -	4	1	1	1	1	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	7	-	1	3	3	-
Brain Disease - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pericarditis - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Aneurism - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Heart Disease - - - - -	44	1	10	15	17	1
Laryngitis - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Bronchitis - - - - -	33	-	3	16	14	-
Pleurisy - - - - -	5	-	1	2	2	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	39	3	6	13	15	2
Asthma - - - - -	3	-	-	1	2	-
Lung Disease - - - - -	8	-	2	3	2	1
Gastritis - - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
Enteritis - - - - -	2	1	-	1	-	-
Ulceration of Intestines - -	3	-	-	1	2	-
Hernia - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ileus - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Stomach Disease - - - - -	3	-	1	1	1	-
Hepatitis - - - - -	3	-	1	1	1	-
Jaundice - - - - -	10	-	1	6	3	-
Liver Disease - - - - -	7	-	1	2	4	-
Nephritis - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	-
Nephria - - - - -	12	2	2	4	3	1
Kidney Disease - - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
Uterus Disease - - - - -	3	-	-	2	1	-

TABLE 16.—Deaths of Women in 1865 who were returned as pregnant, classed under the Diseases in Column 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	A G E S.				
		15-	20-	25-	35-	45 and upwds.
Col. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
TOTAL - - - - -	11	-	1	5	4	1
CLASS I.						
Typhus Fever - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1
CLASS II.						
Dropsy - - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
Cancer - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
CLASS III.						
Heart Disease - - - - -	3	-	-	1	2	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hernia - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Nephria - - - - -	2	-	1	1	-	-

TABLE 17.—Deaths of Women in Childbirth in each of the Years 1847-65.

Table with 5 columns: YEARS., NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM (METRIA AND CHILDBIRTH., METRIA., ACCIDENTS OF CHILDBIRTH.), DEATHS OF MOTHERS TO 10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE. Rows for years 1847-1865 and a total for 19 years 1847-65.

TABLE 18.—ENGLAND. Deaths of Males at different Ages returned at Inquests as Murder and Manslaughter in the Year 1865.

Table with 19 columns: CAUSES OF DEATH., ALL AGES., Total under 1 Year., 1, 2, 3, 4, Total under 5 Years., 5-10-, 10-15-, 15-25-, 25-35-, 35-45-, 45-55-, 55-65-, 65-75-, 75-85-, 85 and upwards. Rows for MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER, MURDER (Fractures, Blow, Cut, Stab, etc.), and MANSLAUGHTER (Horse and other Animals, Carriage off Rail, Fractures, etc.).

TABLE 19.—ENGLAND. Deaths of Females at different Ages returned at Inquests as Murder and Manslaughter in the Year 1865.

Table with 19 columns: CAUSES OF DEATH., ALL AGES., Total under 1 Year., 1, 2, 3, 4, Total under 5 Years., 5-10-, 10-15-, 15-25-, 25-35-, 35-45-, 45-55-, 55-65-, 65-75-, 75-85-, 85 and upwards. Rows for MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER, MURDER (Fractures, Blow, Cut, Stab, etc.), and MANSLAUGHTER (Horse and other Animals, Carriage off Rail, Fractures, etc.).

TABLE 20.—Proportion of Suicides consummated to every 1,000,000 of the Population of England and Wales, 1858-65.

Table with 9 columns: Means employed., 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865. Rows for Gunshot Wounds, Cutting, Stabbing, Poisoning, Drowning, Hanging, Otherwise, and All Ways.

Clitheroe, 479.
Clun, 353.
Clutton, 325.
Cockermouth, 570.
Colchester, 204.
Congleton, 457.
Conway, 622.
Cookham, 129.
Corwen, 615.
Cosford, 213.
Coventry, 400.
Cranbrook, 60.
Crediton, 292.
Crickhowell, 601.
Cricklade, 251.
Croydon, 46.
Cuckfield, 83.

D

Darlington, 540.
Dartford, 50.
Davertry, 169.
Depwade, 239.
Derby, 445.
Devizes, 256.
Dewsbury, 502.
Docking, 244.
Dolgelly, 617.
Doncaster, 510.
Dorchester, 275.
Dorking, 43.
Dover, 72.
Downham, 247.
Driffeld, 523.
Droitwich, 391.
Droxford, 110.
Dudley, 382.
Dulverton, 313 *b*.
Dunmow, 209.
Durham, 545.
Dursley, 333.

E

Easington, 546.
Easingwold, 527.
East Ashford, 63.
Eastbourne, 78.
East Grinstead, 82.
Easthampstead, 130.
East London, 17.
East Retford, 435.
Eastry, 71.
East Stonehouse, 288.
East Ward, 573.
Ecclesall Bierlow, 507.
Edmonton, 137.
Elham, 73.
Ellesmere, 362.
Ely, 190.
Epping, 195.
Epsom, 37.
Erpingham, 231.
Eton, 149.
Evesham, 389.
Exeter, 282.

F

Falmouth, 308.
Fareham, 98.
Faringdon, 122.
Farnborough, 41.
Farnham, 40.
Faversham, 67.
Festiniog, 618.
Flegg, 229.
Foleshill, 399.
Fordingbridge, 103.
Forehoe, 235.
Freebridge Lynn, 245.
Frome, 321.
Fylde, 483.

G

Gainsborough, 434.
Garstang, 484.
Gateshead, 551.
Glanford Brigg, 433.
Glendale, 562.
Gloucester, 336.
Godstone, 45.
Goole, 512.
Gower, 585 *b*.
Grantham, 427.
Gravesend, 51.
Great Boughton (Chester), 459.
Great Ouseburn, 492 *a*.
Greenwich, 35.
Guildford, 39.
Guilford, 240.
Guisbrough, 532.

H

Hackney, 11.
Hailsham, 79.
Halifax, 498.
Halstead, 207.
Haltwhistle, 556.
Hambledon, 42.
Hampstead, 8.
Hardingstone, 167.
Hartismere, 218.
Hartlepool, 541 *b*.
Hartley Wintney, 115.
Haslingden, 477.
Hastings, 76.
Hatfield, 143.
Havant, 95.
Haverfordwest, 592.
Hay, 602.
Hayfield, 451.
Headington, 157.
Helmsley, 529.
Helston, 309.
Hemel Hempstead, 146.
Hemsworth, 504 *b*.
Hendon, 135.
Henley, 155.
Henstead, 236.
Hereford, 348.

Hertford, 142.
Hexham, 555.
Highworth, 250.
Hinckley, 412.
Hitchin, 141.
Holbeach, 424.
Holbeck, 500 *c*.
Holborn, 14.
Hollingbourn, 59.
Holsworthy, 298.
Holywell, 610.
Honiton, 280.
Hoo, 53.
Horncastle, 429.
Horsham, 87.
Houghton-le-Spring, 547.
Howden, 517.
Hoxne, 219.
Huddersfield, 497.
Hull, 520.
Hungerford, 121.
Hunslet, 500 *b*.
Huntingdon, 176.

I

Ipswich, 222.
Isle of Wight, 99.
Islington, 10.

K

Keighley, 494.
Kendal, 575.
Kensington, 1.
Kettering, 172.
Keynsham, 327.
Kidderminster, 384.
Kingsbridge, 285.
Kingsclere, 119.
Kings Lynn, 246.
Kings Norton, 393.
Kingston, 47.
Kirkdeighton, 492 *d*.
Kirkstall, 500 *a*.
Knaresborough, 492 *b*.
Knighton, 604.

L

Lambeth, 31.
Lampeter, 595.
Lancaster, 485.
Langport, 317.
Launceston, 301.
Ledbury, 346.
Leeds, 501.
Leek, 372.
Leicester, 417.
Leigh, 467.
Leighton Buzzard, 183.
Leominster, 351.
Lewes, 84.
Lewisham, 36.
Lexden, 205.
Leyburn, 536.

Lichfield, 377.
Lincoln, 428.
Linton, 188.
Liskeard, 303.
Liverpool, 461.
Llandilofawr, 588.
Llandoverly, 587.
Llanelly, 586.
Llanfyllin, 609.
Llanrwst, 614.
Loddon, 238.
London City, 19.
Longtown, 567.
Loughborough, 415.
Louth, 431.
Ludlow, 352.
Luton, 184.
Lutterworth, 408.
Lymington, 100.

M

Macclesfield, 453.
Machynlleth, 606.
Madeley, 358.
Maidstone, 58.
Maldon, 202.
Malling, 55.
Malmesbury, 252.
Malton, 526.
Manchester, 473.
Mansfield, 437.
Market Bosworth, 413.
Market Drayton, 364.
Market Harborough, 409.
Marlborough, 255.
Martley, 386.
Marylebone, 7.
Medway, 54.
Melksham, 257.
Melton Mowbray, 418.
Mere, 267.
Meriden, 396.
Merthyr Tydfil, 582.
Midhurst, 93.
Mildenhall, 216.
Mile End Old Town, 24 *b*.
Milton, 68.
Mitford, 242.
Monmouth, 577.
Montgomery, 608.
Morpeth, 558.
Mutford, 227.

N

Nantwich, 458.
Narberth, 590.
Neath, 584.
Newark, 442.
Newbury, 120.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 594.
Newcastle-under-Lyme, 369.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 552.
Newent, 335.
New Forest, 104.
Newington, 30.
Newmarket, 189.

Newport (Monmouth), 580.
Newport (Salop), 366.
Newport Pagnell, 153.
Newton Abbot, 283.
Newtown, 607.
Northallerton, 534.
Northampton, 168.
North Aylesford, 52.
Northleach, 341.
Northwich, 456.
North Witchford, 191.
Norwich, 234.
Nottingham, 440.
Nuneaton, 398.

O

Oakham, 419.
Okehampton, 291.
Oldham, 475.
Ongar, 196.
Ormskirk, 464.
Orsett, 198.
Oswestry, 361.
Otley, 493 *a*.
Oundle, 174.
Oxford, 158.

P

Pancras, 9.
Pateley Bridge, 490.
Patrinton, 521.
Pembroke, 591.
Penkridge, 378.
Penrith, 565.
Penzance, 311.
Pershore, 390.
Peterborough, 175.
Petersfield, 112.
Petworth, 88.
Pewsey, 261.
Pickering, 530.
Plomesgate, 224.
Plymouth, 287.
Plympton St. Mary, 286.
Pocklington, 516.
Pontefract, 504 *a*.
Pontypool, 579.
Pontypridd, 581 *b*.
Poole, 272.
Poplar, 25.
Portsea Island, 96.
Potterspurty, 166.
Prescot, 463.
Presteigne, 603.
Preston, 482.
Pwllheli, 619.

R

Radford, 439.
Reading, 127.
Redruth, 310.
Reeth, 538.
Reigate, 44.
Rhayader, 605.

Richmond (Surrey), 48.
Richmond (Yorkshire), 539.
Ringwood, 102.
Ripon, 491.
Risbridge, 211.
Rochdale, 476.
Rochford, 201.
Romford, 197.
Romney Marsh, 74.
Romsey, 107.
Ross, 347.
Rothbury, 563.
Rotherham, 509.
Rotherhithe, 34.
Royston, 140.
Rugby, 401.
Runcorn, 455.
Ruthin, 612.
Rye, 75.

S

Saddleworth, 496.
Saffron Walden, 210.
St. Albans, 144.
St. Asaph, 613.
St. Austell, 306.
St. Columb, 305.
St. Faiths, 233.
St. George Hanover Sq., 3.
St. George in-the-East, 23.
St. George Southwark, 29.
St. Germans, 302.
St. Giles, 12.
St. Ives, 177.
St. James Westminster, 6.
St. Luke, 12.
St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 5.
St. Neots, 178.
St. Olave, 27.
St. Saviour, 26.
St. Thomas, 281.
Salford, 472.
Salisbury, 264.
Samford, 221.
Scarborough, 525.
Scilly Islands, 312.
Sculcoates, 519.
Sedbergh, 487.
Selby, 513.
Settle, 488.
Sevenoaks, 56.
Shaftesbury, 268.
Shardlow, 444.
Sheffield, 508.
Sheppey, 69.
Shepton Mallet, 322.
Sherborne, 276.
Shiffnal, 357.
Shipston-on-Stour, 406.
Shoreditch, 20.
Shrewsbury, 360.
Skipton, 489.
Skirlaugh, 522.
Sleaford, 426.
Solihull, 402.
Southam, 407.
Southampton, 105.
South Molton, 294.

Table with 6 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No., SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. Includes sections for F, H, and G.

Table with 6 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No., SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. Includes sections for I, K, and L.

Table with columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. (repeated 3 times). Lists various sub-districts and districts with their respective numbers.

Table with columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. (repeated 3 times). Lists various sub-districts and districts with their respective numbers, including sections for O, P, Q, R, and S.

Table with 3 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. containing a list of sub-districts and their corresponding districts and population numbers.

Table with 3 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. containing a list of sub-districts and their corresponding districts and population numbers, including a section for 'T' and 'W'.

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
West Sheffield	Sheffield	508; 1	Wimbledon	Kingston	47; 1	Wootton Bassett	Cricklade	251; 1
West Sunderland	Sunderland	549; 4	Wimborne	Wimborne	271; 3	Wootton Wawen	Stratford-on-Avon	404; 5
West Worcester	Worcester	387; 1	Winanton	Winanton	320; 3	Worfield	Bridgnorth	356; 3
West Wycombe	Wycombe	150; 3	Winchester	Winchester	109; 3	Workington	Cockermouth	570; 3
West Wymer	Norwich	234; 5	Windsor	Windsor	131; 2	Worksop	Worksop	436; 1
Wetheral	Carlisle	568; 1	Wing	Leighton Buzzard	183; 2	Worlington	Mildenhall	216; 1
Wetherby	Wetherby	492c; 1	Wingham	Eastry	71; 2	Worsbrough	Barnsley	505; 4
Weymouth	Weymouth	274; 2	Winkleigh	Torrington	296; 2	Worsley	Barton-upon-Irwell	470; 1
Whalley	Clitheroe	479; 5	Winlaton	Gateshead	551; 4	Worth	East Grinstead	82; 3
Wheatley	Headington	157; 1	Winslow	Winslow	152; 1	Worthys	Winchester	109; 2
Whickham	Gateshead	551; 3	Winterbourne	Amesbury	262; 3	Wortley	Kirkstall	500a; 1
Whitby	Whitby	531; 2	Winterton	Glanford Brigg	433; 2	Wortley	Wortley	506; 4
Whitchurch	Cardiff	581a; 1	Winwick	Warrington	466; 2	Wotton-under-Edge	Dursley	333; 1
Whitchurch	Whitchurch (Salop)	363b; 1	Wirksworth	Belper	446; 6	Wragby	Horncastle	429; 1
Whitchurch	Whitchurch (Hants)	117; 1	Wisbech	Wisbech	193; 2	Wray	Lancaster	485; 5
Whitchurch	Bridport	278; 3	Withampton	Wimborne	271; 2	Wrenbury	Nantwich	458; 4
Whitchurch	Whitechapel	22; 5	Witham	Witham	206; 2	Wrexham	Wrexham	611; 4
Whitechapel North	Whitechapel	22; 4	Witheridge	South Molton	294; 1	Writtle	Chelmsford	200; 3
Whitecross Street	St. Luke	16; 3	Withern	Louth	431; 1	Wrotham	Malling	55; 3
Whitehaven	Whitehaven	571; 2	Withyham	East Grinstead	82; 1	Wuerdle	Rochdale	476; 8
Whitford	Holywell	610; 1	Witley	Hambledon	42; 1	Wybunbury	Nantwich	458; 1
Whitkirk	Kirkstall	500a; 4	Witney	Martley	386; 2	Wye	East Ashford	63; 3
Whitley	Pontefract	504a; 2	Witton	Witney	161; 3	Wyke	Westhampnett	91; 2
Whitmore	Newcastle-under-Lyme	369; 1	Wiveliscombe	Blackburn	480; 7	Wymondham	Forehoe	235; 2
Whitstable	Blean	66; 3		Wellington (Somers)	314; 1			
Whittlesey	Whittlesey	192; 1	Wivenhoe	Lexden	205; 1			
Whitwick	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	414; 4	Woburn	Woburn	182; 1			
Whitworth	Rochdale	476; 10	Woking	Guildford	39; 1			
Whixley	Great Ouseburn	492a; 2	Wokingham	Wokingham	128; 1			
Wickford	Billerica	199; 3	Wolsingham	Weardale	544; 3			
Wickham Brook	Risbridge	211; 2	Wolstanton	Wolstanton	370; 1			
Wickham Market	Plomesgate	224; 3	Wolverhampton Eastern	Wolverhampton	379; 5			
Wigan	Wigan	465; 3	Wolverhampton Western	Wolverhampton	379; 4			
Wiggenhall	Downham	247; 1	Wolverley	Kidderminster	384; 2			
Wigston	Blaby	411; 1	Wombourne	Wolverhampton	379; 2			
Wigton	Wigton	569; 1	Wombridge	Wellington (Salop)	365; 3			
Wilford	Basford	438; 7	Woodbridge and Wilford	Woodbridge	223; 3			
Willenhall	Wolverhampton	379; 6	Woodbridge Out	Woodbridge	223; 4			
Willesden	Hendon	135; 3	Woodbury	St. Thomas	281; 3			
Willingham	Chesterton	186; 1	Woodchurch	Wirral	460a; 3			
Willingham	Gainsborough	434; 5	Woodstock	Woodstock	160; 2			
Williton	Williton	313a; 3	Woodton	Loddon	238; 3			
Wilmslow	Altrincham	454; 1	Wooler	Glendale	562; 2			
Wilsden	Bradford (Yrks.)	439; 9	Woolwich Arsenal	Greenwich	35; 6			
Wilton	Wilton	265; 1	Woolwich Dock-yard	Greenwich	35; 5			

Y

Yalding	Maidstone	58; 1
Yapton	Westhampnett	91; 3
Yarkhill	Ledbury	346; 2
Yarn	Stockton	541a; 1
Yarmouth Northern	Yarmouth	228; 2
Yarmouth Southern	Yarmouth	228; 1
Yatton	Bedminster	328; 3
Yeadon	Wharfedale	493b; 1
Yealmpton	Plympton St. Mary	286; 1
Yeovil	Yeovil	319; 4
Yetminster	Sherborne	276; 1
Yoxall	Lichfield	377; 2
Ysptyty	Llanrwst	614; 3
Ystradgunlais	Neath	584; 4
Ystradvelltey	Neath	584; 3
Ystradyfodwg	Pontypridd	581b; 3

INDEX OF CERTAIN TOWNS.

Towns of which the Names differ from those of the District and Sub-district in which they are respectively situated.

NAME OF TOWN.	SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S DISTRICT.	SUB-DISTRICT.	Number of District and Sub-district.
Aberavon	Neath	Margam	584; 1
Bacup	Haslingden	Newchurch	477; 1
	Rochdale	Whitworth	476; 10
Bedworth	Foleshill	Foleshill	399; 1
Blackpool	Fylde	Poulton-le-Fylde	483; 3
Bognor	Chichester	South Bersted	92; 3
Brandon	Thetford	Methwold	249; 1
Chatbam	Medway	Rochester and Gillingham	54; 1, 2
Chester	Great Boughton	Chester Castle	459; 2
	Blackburn	Chester Cathedral	459; 3
Church (Lanc.)	Chesterfield	Oswaldtwisle	480; 5
Claycross	Nantwich	Ashover	448; 1
Crewe	Nantwich	Wybunbury	458; 1
Dawlish	Newton Abbot	Teignmouth	283; 1
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