DRATHS remared as having occurred from Manadamphater in EWGEAND, and in each of the Energy Energy Directors, in the Fast 0876 - Malos and Formaten.



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LETTER to the REGISTRAR GENERAL on the CAUSES OF DEATH in ENGLAND AND WALES, by W. FARR, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

#### YEAR 1876.

YOUR Report shows that the deaths of 510,315 men, women, and children were registered in the year. It is not thought enough in England to record the fact, the date, and the place of every death. "Why did this "man, this woman, this child die ?" is the question addressed in the first place to the informant, in the second place to the registered medical attendant, in the third place to the coroner. The medical attendant generally certifies the cause of death in conformity with instructions; and his name is entered in a column of the register. Of the importance of this special inquiry there can be no doubt. The slightest consideration shows

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that many causes can be controlled. In the earlier ages when little was known of medical science, and when the passions of men were violent, attention was drawn to homicides; against murder the laws were chiefly directed, and the execution of murderers was the recognised remedy. The black death, sweating sicknesses, plagues, much more fatal than homicides, were looked upon as direct divine inflictions; and not as the results of violations of the laws of nature. These laws are now understood; and true causes are sought.

The advance of science leads us through several links of chains of causes ; some of which are evident, while others can only be traced by the collation of innumerable observations under various conditions of time and place. The death of a man from a stab in the chest prompts us to inquire whether the stab was in the heart or in the lungs : and if in the lungs whether it was followed by emphysema, pleuritis, or pneumonia terminating fatally in a given number of days : then further what motive led to the stab; whether it was inflicted by an assassin deliberately, by a foe in the field, by an adversary in a duel, by a stranger in the heat of passion, or by a careless friend; or finally whether it was self-inflicted, and under a peculiar state of mind. Pneumonia is not only caused by wounds; it is induced by cold of different degrees of intensity ; and the degree in which this cause operates at different ages in the two sexes is only determinable by the analysis of the extensive observations registered in comparison with exact daily and nightly meteorological returns extending over series of years. Pneumonia has in past times been recorded as an epidemic ; but it was probably then confounded with influenza. In deaths by the zymotic diseases there is (a) the disease itself-say small-pox and the secondary diseases to which it may give rise, such as pneumonia; and (b) the infectious source from which the disease sprang. In prevention this plays an influential part; and the efficiency of this branch of medicine depends upon a thorough knowledge of Etiology which has not hitherto been sufficiently studied in the schools for the want of data such as the registers in part supply.

A 688.

SIR,

It will be observed that the statistical nosology is as it should be etiological. It divides deaths into five classes, which may be arranged circularly into those caused (1) by *zymotic diseases*—and referable, as small-pox is to extraneous organisms, and usually to men; (2) by *constitutional diseases* generally yielding new products as cancer springing up in the body of the suffering person; (3) by *local diseases* of particular organs; (4) by *developmental diseases* which result from the birth, growth, or decay of the individual; or (5) evidently by physical, chemical, electrical agents—such as act in suffocation, blows, wounds, drowning, fire, lightning, and venomous or other bites. Thus the circle begins with remoter organic causes outside the organism; then it includes causes (2, 3, 4) originating within the body; and finally it returns (5) to physical causes evidently acting from without.

The specific causes of every death being registered-as far as knownunder some 270 names as in the Table on pp. 148-155, it is evident that they admit of a number of possible arrangements which could be only calculated by the continuous multiplication of the numbers 1, 2, 3 . . . . up to the last. Then they may be thrown into any number of groups. Now practically, several such groups have been formed and that with reference to the main objects in view. Thus, in medical practice, diseases have been divided into surgical cases, medical cases, and cases of midwifery." There is a debatable land; but the line is well drawn between the two main groups in the classical works of Sir Thomas Watson and Mr. Erichsen. Surgery (chirurgery, handicraft) takes all the cases of mechanical violence and cases where mechanical aid can be in any way rendered by operations or otherwise; thus it claims all the Class V. of our classification. It takes syphilis, cancer, scrofula, ovarian dropsy, joint diseases, ulcer, abscess, stone, and certain other affections which will be readily distinguished. The rest, including the majority of fatal diseases, it leaves to medicine.

Another classification which found some favor at the Paris Congressleaving hygienic considerations aside as they were not then sufficiently thought of—divided diseases into *acute* diseases and *chronic* diseases; a practical distinction of considerable weight in jurisprudence.

A pathological classification places together in great groups all diseases of the same nature such as inflammations, tuberculoses, cancers, atrophies, hypertrophies, and so on, treating the parts affected as of subordinate value. This I tried in the Second Report, in which the causes of death for the year 1838 are shown according to this classification.\*

The First Report exhibits a first attempt at Nosological classification in two groups; the first of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, which is recognised by Hippocrates and by historians, and is retained in the zymotic class; the second of sporadic diseases including those of uncertain or variable seat (morbi de incerta sede) now called constitutional diseases; and local diseases: the final group included deaths from external causes. This classification with slight modifications was used down to the 20th Report; and it is still retained in Scotland. Since the 21st Report the present classification has been used.

The arrangement followed in the nomenclature of the College of Physicians is displayed in the Table 26, pp. 288-292.

In the following commentary I find it most convenient to treat the eauses of death grouped as hitherto etiologically in five classes. The progress of medicine has now established the zymotic class.

#### I.-ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

96,660 persons died of diseases of this class; the greater number, 89,647 of the miasmatic order. Scarlet fever has been the prevailing disease

\* Registrar General's 2nd Report, pp. 156-7.

since the year 1870, when it was extraordinarily fatal. Measles and whooping-cough were fatal each to about ten thousand children. There has been a decided decline of fever, which was, however, fatal to 10,746 lives, of which three-fourths were returned as dying from enteric or typhoid. The decline has been progressive since 1865-9, when the rate of death from the three forms, namely, typhus, enteric, and simple, was 934 (in 1,000,000 living); in the next quinquenniad it was 657; in 1875 it was 548; and finally in 1876 it was 445. By stricter attention to the water supply, the milk supply, washing, and other ways through which the specific germs (*Enterads*) of enteric fever are conveyed the ravages of this disease may be mitigated if not suppressed.

Of the enthetic diseases syphilis is the most fatal, and 2141 deaths were referred to it directly, while 280 deaths of men were referred to stricture of urethra, the consequence generally of gonorrhœa. The increase in the numbers of such deaths may be only apparent; and may imply no more than increased knowledge, or more accurate certificates. Upon referring to pages 148-9, it will be seen that 1718 of the dying from syphilis were children under 5 years of age; the sins of the fathers and mothers here had indeed been visited upon the children, and cut off their lives. Only 9 died of the age of 5 and under 15. The adults were 407 of the age of 15 and upwards; of whom 209 were men, 198 were women. The greatest number of men and women died at the ages 25-45.

53 persons, namely, 45 males, 8 females died of hydrophobia; women living much in-doors being least exposed to the bites of rabid dogs. In the years 1856-63 the deaths from hydrophobia were 26, or 3 annually. In the year 1862 only one death was ascribed to this cause. Not so now. In the last seven years 316 persons died of this dire disease; or 45 annually. It is probable that more dogs have been kept. But neither this nor the neglect of police regulation accounts for this extraordinary increase. The disease (*lyssa* in Greek) is caused by zymotic animal poison (*lyssine*) which varies in strength under conditions that require investigation.

There is a distinction between the zymotic germs, which for shortness may be called zymes, and poisons such as that of the cobra capella, which some researches lately presented to the Royal Society tend to show can be crystallized. My friend Dr. Richardson, apparently confounds the two matters; and considers the saliva of the dog that produces hydrophobia, of the same nature as the venom of the serpent. But there is a marked difference; the venom of the serpent is no more reproduced in any dog it slays than prussic acid; the lyssine is reproduced in successive generations in dog after dog. In human beings the zymes of small-pox, measles, scarlatina, enteric fever, and typhus reproduce themselves in successive generations, with various degrees of energy in an infected population. There is nothing like this in simple poisons, even of animal origin, which comport themselves like morphia, oxalic acid, and hydrocyanic acid. These bodies have the characteristic properties of living bodies of the simplest form, be they called cells, corpuscles, granules, molecules, or germs. They are of different natures; thrive in different conditions, produce different effects, go through their evolutions in different periods of time\*. They have this in common with parasites; they are only observed in alien organizations, and all we at present know of them is their effect on those organizations. But the effects are as well marked and as specific as the effects of chemical reagents, and are as easily identified. They are zymotic germs, or zymes. The Latin name contagium vivum sometimes used, has to me an air of clumsiness; and is not drawn from the nature of the bodies themselves.

\* Splenic apoplexy, and some contagious diseases of cattle and pigs have been referred to *bacteria*, of which microscopists are attempting to distinguish species by definite characters.

In syphilis the syphilitic zyme (syphilad) evidently undergoes certain transformations similar to the metamorphoses of the lower organisms. The same may be the case with other zymotics.

The slaughter of rabid dogs that spread hydrophobia, of glandered horses, and of cattle killed to exterminate disease no doubt is effectual to a certain extent. In dealing with the infectious diseases of human beings there are other courses open; you strive (1) to prevent their generation, (2) to isolate the sources of infection, (3) to take the utmost care that the zymotic matters shall be destroyed, (4) to arrange that these matters shall not be spread by water, air, or clothing. In the case of syphilis under the Contagious Diseases Act precautions are taken in the ports and in garrison towns, the effects of which on the mortality by the disease will be watched with interest. The registered deaths from syphilis in all England were 595 in 1849, and 2141 in 1876. The annual deaths to a million living were 37 in 1850-4; 81 in 1870-4; 90 and 89 in 1875 and 1876. In thirteen districts containing eleven protected stations the annual mortality by syphilis declined from 141 in 1861-5 to 108 in 1870-4. In the rest of England and Wales the death-rate by syphilis increased from 65 to 80.

Among dietetic diseases generally there has been a slight increase chiefly referable to the want of breast milk. The deaths from purpura and scurvy are not numerous but they are two and a third times as many as they were in 1849. The deaths ascribed to privation were 73 in 1850 and 97 in 1876; in proportion to the population they have varied little.

#### Alcoholism.—.Delirium Tremens and Intemperance.

The deaths ascribed to alcoholism or to alcoholic drinks deserve close attention; they are of two kinds, (a) deaths by delirium tremens, and, (b) deaths ascribed directly under various names\* to intemperance. The number of such deaths was 817 in 1849 and 1120 in 1876. The proportion of deaths from alcoholism to population (a million) in the five quinquenniads 1850 to 1874 was 46, 41, 40, 40, 34 annually; there was a decided and gradual decline from first to last. The decline was most striking in delirium tremens about the nature and cause of which there can be no mistake ; unfortunately in the last two years the old level was attained, not as regards delirium but as regards alcoholism of other kinds. In the three years (1871-73) of high wages in the manufacturing districts the proportion of deaths by alcoholism was low. The deaths by drink rose on the other hand in the three years (1874-6) of depression probably because some sought consolation in drink, because the hours formerly spent in the workshop were spent in the public-house, or because the previous habits then began to bear fatal fruit. The fact remains, independent of any theory, that in three years of hard work and high wages -three years of prosperity-2230 people died of drink ; while in the three years of idleness and reduced wages-three years of adversity-3316 died of the same causes-delirium tremens and other results of intemperance. This is contrary to a current opinion ; and it may be worth while to point out that in the three years of prosperity the annual consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom was less than in the three years of adversity. It was 36 million gallons a year in prosperity, 42 million gallons a year in adversity. The working classes did not throw away their earnings to the extent some have asserted. The Savings Banks had a capital of £53 million at the beginning of 1871; to which 8,610,231l. were added in the three years of prosperity, 8,612,2361. in the years of adversity, making 70,280,120l. held at least to a considerable extent by the working classes.

\* Alcoholism, intoxication, dipsomania, drunkenness, ebriositas, inebriety are the words cccurring in the registers.

The ages at which deaths from alcoholism are registered are shown below.\* They precede the ages at which deaths from insanity are most frequently recorded.

The greatest number of deaths from alcoholism was registered at 35-45, an age when the brain is most active ; the greatest number of deaths from insanity at 65-75.

The number of deaths in six years ascribed directly to alcoholism was 5546, rather more in number than the 5450 deaths referred directly to insanity. The ages are shown in the Table below.† As insanity induces paralysis so alcoholism induces diseases to which a certain number of cases of alcoholism are ascribed in the certificates. Cases of delirium tremens are not necessarily fatal, as under judicious treatment many patients recover; and about their diagnosis there is little chance of mistake : for they can only be confounded with rare inflammations of the brain. This distressing disease is thus described in the lectures of Sir Thomas Watson. The picture is true to the life ; and should be carefully contemplated.

" Let me remind you in a few words of the peculiar characters of deli-" rium [tremens]. If you question the patient about his disease, he " answers quite to the purpose; describes, in an agitated manner, his " feelings, puts out his tongue, and does whatever you bid him; but " immediately afterwards he is wandering from the scene around him to " some other that exists only in his imagination. Generally his thoughts " appear to be distressful and anxious ; he is giving orders that relate to " his business to persons who are absent; or he is devising plans to escape " from some imaginary enemy. He is haunted by ocular spectra ; fancies " that rats, mice, or other reptiles, are running over his bed : sees spiders " crawling on the ceiling, or a horse's head thrust through the wall of his " room. He addresses remarks to strangers whom he erroneously believes " to be present. He looks suspiciously behind the curtain, or under his " pillow, and he is perpetually wanting to get out of bed; but he is readily " induced to lie down again. It is very seldom that he meditates harm,

AGES AT DEATH. ALL 10-15-20-25-35-45-55-65-75-85-AGES. 1729 501 3 Years 1871-73 Females - 501 Prosperity **Persons** 2230 10 54 10 337 81 531 153 468 147 248 80 -72 24 10 64 -418 684 615 328 96 15 -12 1 Males -Females -2484 832 504 138 81 21 761 241 610 229 384 137 1 1 120 58 12 6 -1 f Adversity Persons 3316 -13 102 642 1002 839 521 178 18 1

+ ENGLAND AND WALES .- DEATHS ASCRIBED to ALCOHOLISM and to INSANITY in the 6 Years 1871-76.

AGES -	ALL AGES.	Under 10	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 & upwds.
Deaths from }	5546		-	23	166	1060	1686	1454	849	274	33	1	-
Deaths from } Insanity - }	5450	8	5	73	124	473	716	811	1052	1295	757	128	8

\* DEATHS of MEN and of WOMEN from ALCOHOLISM in ENGLAND and WALES.

" either to himself or to others; there is rather a mixture of cowardice " and dread with the delirium."\*

The few cases of *delirium tremens* induced by shock from injuries, would be referred to those injuries, so that all the deaths under this head in the registers may be accepted as deaths by excessive drinking in some of its various forms.

The effects of great and excessive doses of alcohol are well known; and so are the effects of the excesses of habitual drunkards.

Ramazzini described very clearly the effects of alcohol breathed in small continuous doses in the distilleries of Modena ; not in cellars but in open porticoes, where the alcoholic vapor was necessarily diluted. The men who work in this vapor for several months, and generally pass the winter in the distilleries grow, he says, "lethargic, shrivelled, emaciated, melancholic, vertiginous with loss of appetite."<sup>†</sup> The next step leads us to the effects of drinking between meals through the day, which is also injurious, as is shown in the high rates of mortality among publicans and wine merchants. The effect of total abstinence has not yet been studied on a large scale, except so far as to show that no evident evil ensues, and that many under the regimen are perfectly healthy. I will show here in contrast the rates of mortality among two classes who differ considerably in habits, but have as a rule, ample supplies of the necessaries of life; namely, the clergy and the publicans and others dealing in alcoholic drinks. Now the publicans, and certainly the wine merchants, are not as a body "habitual drunkards;" nor drunkards in any sense. There are drunkards among them, but they are exceptional, marked men; what as a class they suffer from must be "taking a glass" at intervals between meals with customers or in late hours alone. How fatal this tippling is the Table shows.

ANNUAL RATES of MORTALITY per 1000 at Four Ages among CLERGYMEN and PROTESTANT MINISTERS, and among PUBLICANS and WINE MERCHANTS.

HEAR WE DEALER MALE IN MALE AND	
25-35 4.65 5.83 14.49	
35-45 6.28 7.30 20.44	
45-55 13.24 9.33 28.59	
55-65 22.70 24.60 43.03	

NorE.-The facts on which these calculations are based are taken from the Supplement to the Registrar General's 35th Annual Report, pp. clxxii, clxxv.

A few devoted clergymen abstain from alcoholic drinks for various reasons, but they have not as a body "taken the pledge;" some of the new as well as the old school, especially in cathedral towns, are said to have appreciated sound port wine, which retains its old pretentions to orthodoxy; but the temperance of the clergy of the day is beyond question, and neither they nor the well-bred classes of society usually drink spirits or wine without solid food. At the ages in the prime of life, Protestant ministers are nearly as healthy as the clergy of the Anglican church.

I may cite many other classes who drink in moderation, such as carpenters, or again, agricultural laborers who drink beer, but whose means are limited, and who in the country are less exposed to temptation. Their

\* See Lectures by Dr. Thomas Watson on the Principles and Practice of Physic,

Vol. I., p. 407. + Ramazzini De morbis Artificum Ed. 1717, Genevae, cap. xx. mortality does not at all approach that of the publicans and spirit dealers. All scientific observation goes in favor of temperance in drinks. As habitual drink alcohol is the most dangerous; wine and ale the most medicinal.

A Committee of the House of Lords has sat, the Duke of Westminster in the chair, to inquire " into the prevalence of Habits of Intemperance, and " into the manner in which those habits have been affected by recent " legislation, and other causes." The report is valuable in its scientific evidence as giving the results of the most recent research. The opinion that alcohol is always eliminated by the organs unaltered is refuted. Experiments upon animals and man, as for example, "the experiments of Professor Binz, of Bonn," clearly prove, says Dr. Burdon Saunderson, "that " there is no disengagement of alcohol by the breath, unless the quantity taken " is above a certain ill-ascertained limit; that limit is about two ounces " [of absolute alcohol]. That is to say, that an ordinary man may take as " much as two ounces of alcohol, and the whole of the alcohol will be " oxidised."\* Qu. 9384. It is to that extent food; the oxidation produces some of the forms of force. Dr. Brunton asserts that alcohol in small doses increases the gastric secretion, and thereby aids digestion ; it is then absorbed into the blood ; it increases the action of the heart, and dilates the fine vessels, so that the warm blood from the interior of the body pours over the surface and gives a feeling of pleasant warmth and comfort. In the end as more blood is at the surface when the external air is extremely cold the person may be chilled down and die in consequence of the cooling. Such is Dr. Brunton's view.<sup>†</sup> That can only result from excess. It is evident that chemistry and physiological reasoning throw much light on the action of alcohol. But experience, which may be held to be a series of experiments, can alone determine the precise effects of food and drink of different kinds on the forces and health of men. Wine and ale contain different kinds of alcohol, æthers, and other organic compounds: but the predominating spirit is æthylic or common alcohol (C2 H6 O). "Pure " alcohol gives no taint to the breath, and good alcoholic liquids only " leave that smell which belongs to their ethers." Some of the alcohols are extremely noxious. The wines are subject to changes, which Pasteur calls diseases of wine, and traces to different kinds of ferments.§ This explains some of the sad effects of bad spirits and wines on the people who drink them. Dr. Parkes shows in his experiments that good claret up to a pint had no sensible effect on the temperature of the interior of the body, but it raised the pulsations of the heart from 76.3 to 80.5. The psychical effect of the claret is not recorded; but 4 to 8 ounces of alcohol in the 24 hours produced torpor and sleepiness.

It is impossible to discuss the whole of the effects of alcoholic drinks—spirits, wines, and ales of such various qualities—on life and on disease. The facts I have in the reports are a contribution to the further investigation of this very important subject; connected as it is with health, crime, insanity, and the subsistence of families. It is not a mere Public House question; but even in that aspect it is not unimportant as a political inquiry. I will only state here briefly the practical results of the investigations up to this time bearing on the causes of death.

\* Reckoning 1 part of sherry as 0.20 of alcohol, there are about 2.4 oz. of alcohol in half a bottle of sherry. It is the limit. Two to three glasses of sherry, three to four of claret, are average doses. For the bottles of past times put glasses, and you will be probably right; but the true standard is learnt by watchful experience.

† See Evidence before Lords' Committee. Qu. 9246-9378. It is borne out by the experiments of Binz in the paper cited below.
‡ Effects of alcohol on warm-blooded animals. By C. Binz, M.D., Journal of Anatomy

<sup>‡</sup> Effects of alcohol on warm-blooded animals. By C. Binz, M.D., Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, vol. VIII., pp. 233-41. He shows by experiment, as Todd had, that in fever alcohol reduces the temperature.

See Pasteur, Maladies des Vins.

See Proceedings of Royal Society, vols. 18 and 19.

Food (1) nourishes the body, replacing waste denoted by urea, and keeps the blood and all the tissues in a suitable fluid, physical condition; (2) it generates heat, which is in proportion to the amount of oxygen consumed—carbonic acid and vapor exhaled; (3) it sets free muscular force; and (4) finally it acts on the mind or generates psychical force. Water, milk, wheat, oats, rice, fruits, meats of various kinds suffice for the first three purposes ; but under the fourth head these elements are supplemented by coffee, cocoa, tea, tobacco, spices, wines, and spirits. They directly affect the brain and nerves. Grape, hop, and barleycorn thus find a place. Their effects are not learnt from chemistry but from the senses, of which the poets of all ages and philosophers are natural expositors. In the arts-in music, science, eloquence, poetry,-soul sets soul in motion through etherial mediums; but material stimulants also play their part in the emotions of the loftiest as well as the lowest orders of mind. The Symposium of Plato gives us accurate ideas of the habits of the finest minds of Greece in the age most renowned for arts and eloquence; and the philosopher puts dramatically in the dialogue wise words in the mouth of the physician Eryximachus.

Agathon the poet celebrated a banquet, and offered up his sacrifice of victories won " in the presence of more than thirty thousand Hellenes."

" Then said Eryximachus, the weak heads like myself, Aristodemus, " Phaedrus, and others who never can drink, are fortunate in finding that " the stronger ones are not in a drinking mood. (I do not include " Socrates, who is able either to drink or to abstain, and will not mind, " whichever we do). Well, as none of the company seem to drink much, " I may be forgiven for saying, as a physician, that drinking deep is a " bad practice, which I never follow, if I can help, and certainly do not " recommend to another, least of all to any one who still feels the effects " of yesterday's carouse."

The speeches of unsurpassed eloquence then commence and go on, till Alcibiades enters drunk, and insists that the rest shall drink too. The wine cooler holding two quarts\* which had caught his eye was filled and emptied ; and then refilled for Socrates, who drank it off. "My device," said he, "will have no effect on Socrates ; for he can drink any quantity of wine "and not be at all nearer being drunk."† The Symposium was then an established institution.<sup>†</sup> Lycurgus is said to have rooted up the vine; and Sparta had no drama, no art, no science. In Italy Horace and Cato alike were inspired by the Amphora.§

The great Elizabethan school of dramatists, which culminated in Marlow. Shakespeare, and Ben Jonson, was equally famous for its genial cups. "What things have we seen done at the Mermaid," writes Beaumont to one of the wits of his day. And the English statesmen, famous for eloquence in Parliament, drank wine freely in the last and the present century. Burns, Byron, and some modern poets took at times wine or spirits perhaps too freely. The Noctes Ambrosianæ of Christopher North, written in the heyday of modern Athens, could scarcely have been conceived under the inspiration of water. They are not the dialogues of a Plato but works of genius. The Germans in the age of Tacitus, and the Northmen in their most glorious days excelled the Greeks, not indeed in art, but in drinking, and they had in them the energy that conquered Rome and the fairest countries in Europe, where their race rules to this day. Goethe worked for six hours a morning. Adhering to the habits of his German ancestors ; " he sat a long while over his wine chatting gaily to some friend or other

§ See Lib. 3. Ode xx1. Narratur et prisci Catonis.

Sæpe mero caluisse virtus.

" (for he never dined alone). ... He was fond of wine and drank daily his " two or three bottles [of Rhine wine]. The amount he drank never did " more than exhilarate him."\* Unlike Schiller he never drank wine to stimulate his genius. In this he was a German Socrates. The Turk is a negative instance, his valour is unquestionable ; he smokes, but drinks no wine; he has never been famous in art, science, or industry.

Professor Binz, in his paper on some effects of alcohol, refutes the "prejudice" about alcohol which he says "Shakespeare represents very merrily." The German Professor falls into the common error of identifying Shakespeare with his characters; the words are put into the mouth of Falstaff. But before quoting the passage let us hear Dr. Richardson on the other side, who has studied the effects of alcohol as a physician, and thus delivers himself.<sup>†</sup> "To have to speak of diseases," he says, "originating from the use of a fluid which, next to water, forms " a part of the daily beverage of immense populations of civilized people, " seems a satire on civilization. . . In whatever direction the physician " turns his attention to determine the value of alcohol to man, beyond the " sphere of its value as a drug which he may at times prescribe, he sees " nothing but a void ; in whatever way he turns his attention to determine " the persistent effects of alcohol he sees nothing but disease and death; " mental disease, mental death ; physical disease, physical death. . . . . " The effects produced by alcohol are common, as far as I can discover. " to every animal. Alcohol is a universal intoxicant, and in the higher " orders of animals is capable of inducing the most systematic phenomena " of disease. But it is reserved for man himself to exhibit these phe-" nomena in their purest form, and to present through them, in the morbid " conditions belonging to his age, a distinct pathology. Bad as this is, it " might be worse; for if the evils of alcohol were made to extend equally " to animals lower than man, we should soon have none that were tame-" able, none that were workable, and none that were eatable. . . . . " The true place of alcohol is clear; it is an agreeable temporary shroud. " The savage, with the mansions of his soul unfurnished, buries his restless " energy under its shadow."

So far Dr. Richardson who hates alcohol as he thinks with good reason. Now turn to Falstaff a philalcoholist, if there ever was one. The Duke of Lancaster, sober-blooded, is evidently a total abstainer, he doth not love Falstaff: "A man cannot make him laugh, but that's no marvel : " he drinks no wine.... None of these demure boys come to any " proof ..... they fall into a kind of male green-sickness [become " anæmic]..... A good sherris-sack hath a twofold operation in it. " It ascends me into the brain ; dries me there all the foolish and dull and " crudy vapours which environ it; makes it apprehensive, quick, forgetive " [inventive], full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes ; which delivered " o'er to the voice .... becomes excellent wit. The second property " of your excellent sherris is the warming of the blood." Here Binz says, Falstaff is wrong; but although alcohol in the end cools the blood by some degrees in the drunkard, it at first warms the surface, "it illu-" mineth the face, . . . . and then the vital commoners and inland petty " spirits muster me all to their captain, the heart, who, great and puffed " up with this retinue, doth any deed of courage; and this valour comes " of sherris. . . . Hereof comes it that Prince Harry is valiant. . . . " If I had a thousand sons, the first humane principle I would teach them " should be, to forswear thin potations." The two Orators have a great deal more to say for their extreme opinions ; the philalcoholist sees good, the misalcoholist sees all evil, in wine.

<sup>\*</sup> Greek wine was diluted.

<sup>+</sup> Plato's works translated by Professor Jowett, vol. II. pp. 28-65.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>+</sup> Athenæus in the Deipnosophists,—or the Banquet of the Learned,—gives much information about the social habits of Greece.

<sup>\*</sup> Life of Gæthe by G. H. Lewes, vol. 11. pp. 263-4. † See his eloquent work on the Diseases of Modern Life, pp. 209-235. 1 See Henry IV. Part 2, Act IV., Scene 3.

It is a remarkable fact, but quite natural, that physicians and clergymen who have seen so much of the evils of drink, and men who have suffered from them, should speak in the strain of Cassio. They speak with weight. And as there are men of weak heads, incapable of self-control, the Church of England Temperance Society offers them judiciously the pledge of total abstinence. This pledge taken during the youth of both sexes, cannot but be beneficial; *fruit*, bread, meat, potatoes, milk, sugar, water suit them then better than fermented liquors.

Drunkenness, unlike gluttony, is a public scandal; and we find in 1876 that in the Metropolitan Police District 32,328 charges of drunkenness with or without disorder were made. Upon the one hand it is contended that the same person is charged two or three times a year, so that the number of persons drunk and disorderly annually may be reduced to more than half the above number; and upon the other hand it is known that many persons drunk and disorderly are never charged at all. Taking it that 32,328 persons were disorderly drunk in the year, then 4,179,279 were sober, and not in a state to disturb the public peace.\* In the month of June 1877 the number apprehended as drunk and disorderly daily was 97,† of whom 80 were convicted. Thus such drunkards in a given day were to the rest of the people of the Metropolis as about one to 43,419. In studying the question on both sides, it is plain that an immense majority of the people are sober. Assuming that the 32,328 represent different persons drunk, or drunk and disorderly, one day in the year, then it follows that no charge was made against them for this crime on the remaining 364 days, when the rest of the population-more than four millions in number-gave the police no trouble.

The deaths by alcoholism in the Metropolitan District were returned at 164 in the same year, when the deaths from zymotic diseases were about 18,000, and the deaths from all diseases were 89,741.

By going into prisons, police courts, and lunatic asylums, we learn much of the condition of a fraction of the population; for they are instructive schools of morbid anatomy; but a census of the whole population teaches us a different lesson, and the mind through a clear and not a disturbing medium, sees the people in their true light. I have at a society of Odd Fellows and elsewhere seen a good deal of the really working classes, as they are called, and feel convinced that it would be most unjust to charge them as a body with occasional, to say nothing of frequent or habitual, drunkenness. The Odd Fellows expel drunkards; and from an annual return with which I have been favoured by the intelligent secretary, I find that in the six years 1871-1876, when the number of members rose from 442,575 to 508,013 in the United Kingdom, 222 were expelled for various causes, including only 4 for drunkenness—less than one annually. The Foresters with 509,519members have not furnished me with returns, but from all I can learn, they are also as a body equally temperate. Canon Ellison, Canon Duckworth, and other devoted members of the Church have themselves taken the abstinence pledge: believing in the doctrines, and bent on calling sinners to repentance, they have reclaimed considerable numbers of drunkards.

The Church Society was established in 1861 as a purely total abstinence society; but in 1873 it was, under the auspices of the archbishops, placed on a broader basis more in accordance with the moderate principles of the English Church. Its object is to promote temperance in every way, without insisting on the pledge of abstinence. This, I venture to say, opens a wider, a more rational, and a more practical field of usefulness.

A large number of people now abstain altogether from alcoholic drinks, especially in towns; and those who uphold this course—some of them eminent in science—will, through the agency of the Temperance Society, be able to collect extensive observations, and to prove that men can live and enjoy health in towns without any fermented liquors. They will also be able to show, as I have, that any excesses injure health.\* What is wanted is a scientific inquiry into the mortality of a large body of total abstainers. Why does not the United Kingdom and General Provident Institution publish the results of such an inquiry which its actuary, Mr. Hardy, is so competent to conduct? Its experience is extensive; and might be compared with the experience of other offices of the same standing.

I will now state my reasons for believing that the present mixed dietary of wines and ales, in due proportion with vegetable and animal food, while it yields the maximum energy of life, is conducive to its duration.

I will first notice a fallacy in some reasonings on the subject. Alcohol in excessive doses produces death and its effects are traced through the various organs of the body. On such a basis this is the reasoning. Alcohol in given repeated doses is fatal; therefore in every dose it poisons men quickly or slowly according to circumstances. It is always a poison. Test this argument on the active remedies of the pharmacopœia. Take arsenic; in doses of ten grains it kills a man in excruciating agony in a few hours. In small doses has it any injurious effect? None whatever. On the contrary, it restores or preserves health. Fowler's arsenical solution cures ague. Sulphuric acid is according to the dose a corrosive poison, or a remedy for the diarrhœa premonitory of cholera. Opium puts out life or simply soothes and sends sufferers to sleep. Chloroform kills one patient in a thousand, but it quells pain in tens of thousands and is otherwise harmless. so it is still administered in surgical operations. Excess in meats of any kind induces indigestion; and over-feeding is probably as fatal as overdrinking; yet no one advocates entire abstinence from food; and only vegetarians abstain from animal food : ascetics justly call fasting mortification. Love, as well as wine, is sung by the poets; but it has its fatal abuses; yet no one on the strength of these abuses has counselled total abstinence from marriage. It is quite possible, then, in accordance with these analogies that wine in excess might be a poison, and in limited doses a virtuous delight to divines, doctors, prophets, and princes. Instead of shortening it might lengthen life. The ancients who created symbols of mental states in their mythology represented Dionysus as the graceful. beautiful youth of Greek art, wandering about with Ariadne (why not with Ceres ?) at one time, and at another time figuring as the riotous Bacchus drawn by panthers in the midst of frantic bacchantes followed by the besotted Silenus on his ass. In some places he was the physician, the healer, the saviour, the inspired or inspiring god.

Alcohol has undoubtedly a medicinal effect in many maladies ; it stimulates the fainting heart after shocks of every kind. Port wine is a potent

<sup>\*</sup> See Report of Lords' Committee on Intemperance, vol. 1., p. 342; vol. 11., p. 313. † The greatest number was apprehended on Saturdays, 141, the smallest number on Fridays, 70. See Third Report of Lords' Committee on Intemperance, p. 315.

<sup>\*</sup> See Dr. Richardson's Six Cantor Lectures on Alcohol delivered before the Society of Arts; and "Temperance and Abstinence" by Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S. † Ιατρός, δγιατής, θεδς σωτήρ.

remedy in fevers; instead of raising it reduces the burning heat of the blood, and calms the delirium of the brain. Alcohol appears to arrest the action of zymotic diseases; as it prevents weak wines from fermenting. Like camphor, alcohol preserves animal matter; this is not now disputed. But may it not do more? May it not prevent the invasion of some kinds of zymotic diseases? I invite the attention of those who have portrayed the bad effects of alcohol to consider whether it does not prevent the action of various infections on the temperate. The neglect of this side of the question throws a doubt on many of their inferences. The deaths ascribed to zymotic disease in 1876 were 96,660, to alcoholism 1120; now it is evident that any effect depressing the prevalence of zymotic diseases that kill their tens of thousands will save the lives of thousands : the same sanitary improvements that diminish the prevalence of disease undoubtedly diminish intemperance and feverish thirst.

Experience that speaks so strongly against excess speaks as decisively in favor of the use of wines which I take as the type of alcoholic drinks. The experience of mankind is in its favor. Wine is taken generally at and after meals in society, when indeed there are no Symposia or Noctes with Plato and Christopher North for reporters, but common conversation, and at public dinners, after-dinner speeches which are often amusing and in England sometimes eloquent. The dinners at the Mansion House and in the halls of the City Companies are examples; so are the banquets in support of hospitals, literature, science, and charities ; so are the club dinners in connection with the meetings of learned societies. Dr. Richardson, like Luther at the diet of Worms denouncing Indulgencies in the presence of the Emperor, would dash down the cups before the Lord Mayor and the Masters who are supposed to be able to judge of the effects on their health of what they eat and drink. He denounces alcoholic drinks altogether; the Sage suppresses neither the cellar nor the kitchen, but insists on the temperate use of the contents of both. The temperance which is now the rule in the cultivated classes and the provident orders of all ranks, will, we may hope, reach in the end the whole of the community. Education will supply the mind with natural stimulants; and science will teach wine-bibbers who sin from ignorance, as some among the publicans do, like Van Dunck never drunk but drinking spirits daily, that their life breaks down inevitably under such a system. They will then leave no longer so many widows. The grocers as well as the publicans will be alive to the dangers of the spirit trade. It is a remarkable fact that the official returns show that the mortality of grocers was at every group of ages much higher in the year 1871, after they had begun to retail spirits, than it was in 1860-61; see table below.\* The deaths from alcoholism among the other classes in that year were nearly the same as they were in 1860-61.

Toris Designed	* MORTALITY per Cent. of GROCERS, 1860-1 and 1871.													
Ages			15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and upwards.					
Years 1860-1	-	14	•531	•840	•923	1.280	2.053	4.334	12.488					
1871		-	•592	1.115	1.021	1.466	2.267	5.461	13.442					
Excèss in 1871	•	-	•061	•275	•098	•186	•514	1.127	•954					

Note.—In 1860 an Act of Parliament was passed by which, for a license of £2 2s. or £3 3s., according to rental, grocers or dealers in other commodities than wines and spirits might sell *wine* in quart or pint bottles in any quantity less than two gallons not to be consumed on the premises; previous to that year the license was £10 10s., and the quantity was unrestricted. In 1860 also an Act of Parliament empowered licensed dealers in spirits (grocers among others) to take out a license, additional to the £10 10s. license for spirits, authorizing them to sell *foreign liquors* in reputed quart bottles or bottles in which the same may have been imported; while a further Act passed in 1861 allowed the sale of Foreign or British Spirits in any quantity not less than one reputed quart bottle. In 1872 the law compelled retailers of wines or spirits to get a magistrate's certificate prior to the grant of a license. The clergy of the Church of England are quite justified, without insisting on total abstinence, in endeavouring to promote temperance of which they themselves experience the full benefit. The rate of mortality among publicans of 35 and upwards is 3 '94 per cent.; among the English clergy it is 2 '96. Their duration of life is shown below\* in comparison with that of other classes. The report of the Lords Committee will no doubt be of great practical importance, and may suggest further scientific research to determine the points at which wine loses its natural virtues and becomes a poison. Dr. Parkes's careful experiments were made on a soldier not in company, and the effects on his mind were not noted; yet, that is more striking and important than the effect on temperature, and on the secretions. The effect on the brain stands before that on the heart.

In dealing practically with alcoholism two kinds of treatment are in fine distinguishable, both wisely recognised by the Church Society.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE, voluntary or enforced, is indicated in the case of the dipsomaniac; so it is in some idiosyncrasies. The savage cannot be entrusted with *fire-water* in any form; he has not learnt self-control. The same may be predicated of the roughs of Liverpool and other cities. Spirits cannot be withheld altogether from them; but the number of public-houses might be reduced in their quarters to a minimum. The publicans ask to be allowed to refuse to serve people known to them as habitual drunkards;<sup>†</sup> and their request should be conceded, coupled with the condition that where a drunkard is fined an equal fine should be imposed on the vendor of the intoxicating liquors. The teetotallers should have free scope among this class of the population; for their exertions Father Matthew and his followers deserve the highest praise.

TEMPERANCE is the more excellent way. It is rational, it is founded on experience, and it is in itself a virtue. Men have many wants: they want water, but only a certain quantity; they want wine, but only a certain quantity; they want meat, but only a certain quantity; precisely as a working steam-engine wants water and wants fuel in definite proportions. But the wonderful human machine supplies its wants automatically. It

\* DURATION OF LIFE in various CLASSES of the COMMUNITY, notably in those of

CLERGYMEN and PUBLICAN

			intelated an	MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME IN YEARS AT AGE x.									
A(	AGE. (x) Life T (Mal		By English Life Table. (Males.)	By Healthy Districts Life Table. (Males)	Of the Clergy.	Of other Protestant Ministers.	Of Publicans.						
1944 C		11		Part and the second	half a light hill a	Lind Valia Lake	1 0.00000000						
15	-	-	43.2	47.2	the statements	edit - alle	38.0						
25	-	-	36.1	39.9	42.1	41.6	31.3						
35	-	-	29.4	32.9	33.8	33.8	25.4						
45	-	-	22.8	25.7	25.7	26.0	20.0						
55	23.00	-	16.2	18.2	18.6	17.9	14.9						
65		-	10.8	12.0	11.9	11.4	10.3						

The Table may be read thus :—At the age of 25 the mean after-lifetime of the Clergy is 42.1 years, of Publicans is 31.3 years, the difference in the two classes being nearly 11 years; thus the future lifetime of the Publican is one-fourth or 25.7 per cent. shorter than that of the Clergyman. The mean after-lifetime at age 25 is 42.1 years among the Clergy, 41.6 years among Protostant Ministers, 39.9 years in the Healthy Districts among populations chiefly agricultural, 36.1 years among the whole population, and 31.3 years among Publicans. Clergymen of this age have lived 25 years, and will on an average live 42 years longer, so their mean age at death is 67 years; while Publicans of the same age live on an average only 31 years longer, and their mean age at death is 56. They lose 11 years of life. At the age of 45 the mean after-lifetime of the Clergy is 25.7 years, exactly the same as that of the pupulations of the Healthy Districts; it is 26.0 years among Protestant Ministers, 22.8 years among the whole population, and 20.0 years among Publicans.

NOTE.—The above calculation of the mean after-lifetime is based for the Clergy on 59,084 years of life and 1105 deaths, for Protestant Ministers on 24,944 years of life and 472 deaths, for Publicans on 228,592 years of life and 7127 deaths. See Sup. to 35th Report, pp. clxxii-clxxv.

<sup>†</sup> See evidence of R. A. Cole, Chairman of Licensed Victuallers Protection Society (qu. 10,242) Lords' Committee. has appetites; it measures its wants; and the more useful a thing is the more it is desired; but the desire has to be regulated by a higher faculty; for beyond a certain amount the good becomes evil. How can the separating line be drawn? It differs in every man. As organisms differ, so do their wants. But there are limits to the exercise of the appetites; and every man has to cultivate the observance of a varying standard, changing with climate and season; he changes from day to day, and so his wants fluctuate, but there is a middle point through which temperance draws the line. There is no better exercise for this virtue than the regulation of the appetite for wine and other foods. Temperance shuns both extremes of defect and of excess, and the man who does this is trained to virtue. The clergy can inculcate temperance as a religious duty.

#### Virtus est medium vitiorum et utrinque reductum.\*

The temperance party will have a wider field of action than the total abstainers. It has statistical science, morality, and religion on its side, Aristotle and St. Paul alike are with it. All the clergy here are at one; while some might have scruples against the denunciation of the vine—the beneficent vine—which had been a sacred symbol; and wine which was poured out at the first miracle and at the last supper. The archbishop, if he could not ask them to fill the loving cup with water, might well address the city companies and induce them to drink the best wines in smaller quantities. And the Church Society might even extend its principles of temperance to dishes as well as glasses; to luxuries of every sort; for excesses of solid food are to individuals as injurious as any other excesses.

The primary step to put a stop to deaths from alcoholism will be to secure pure air and ample supplies of pure water in every town—every house; for bad air disorders the head; and water, as well as wine and ale, is required for drink by men as well as by women and children. Tea, coffee, and cocoa are stimulants and will replace, but not supersede, wine, and all we have to ask the brewers is to perfect the process they have carried so far of brewing sound ale of a low alcoholic standard.<sup>†</sup> Pasteur has shown in his "Maladies des Vins" how wines might be matured rapidly by exposure to a high temperature; so that the merchants might supply ripe wines at prices unloaded with the interest accumulating through many years. The noxious alcohols should be treated as poisonous adulterations.

The capital antidote to intemperance is knowledge, not merely of reading and writing, but of the bad effects of excesses of every kind. Science has on it claims which it will meet. Let us convince the publicans and the wine merchants—as I hope we are doing—that frequent drinking throughout the day kills them, cuts their lives short, and floats them from their families to the cemetery before their time, and I feel convinced Offices may then insure their lives at ordinary rates. To the grocers selling spirits and others exposed to temptation we say—Beware ; intemper-

\* Horace, in his epistle to Lollius and elsewhere, paraphrases the fine passages in Aristotle on the golden "mean."

"This, then, we must first observe, that things of this kind are naturally destroyed "both by defect and excess (for it is necessary in the case of things which cannot be "seen to make use of illustrations which can be seen) just as we see in the case of "strength and health; for too much as well as too little exercise destroys strength. In "like manner drink and food, whether there be too little or too much of them destroy "health, but moderation in quantity causes, increases, and preserves it. The same "thing, therefore, holds good in the case of temperance, and courage, and the other "virtues; for he who files from and is afraid of everything, and stands up against "nothing, becomes a coward; and he who fears nothing at all, but goes boldly at "every pleasure, and refrains from none, is intemperate; but he who shuns all, as "clowns do, becomes a kind of insensible man. For temperance and courage are "destroyed both by the excess and the defect, but are preserved by the mean." Ethics B. II, c. 3., R. W. Browne's translation.

† The Austrian beer does not intoxicate ; why should the best English beer?

ance brings death. Our skilled artizans are men of keen sense; their hands for fine work must be steady, and they will not with their eyes open run the risk of trembling delirium. The navvy takes care of himself according to his lights; he is the last man to poison himself or to run into neck-breaking dangers if he knows it. He leaves that to his betters.

We may thus hope to see the day when the deaths from alcoholism in the returns will approximate to zero; they are declining.

#### II.-CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

The first Order of this Class consists of the diathetic diseases. The most fatal disease presents several varieties, and affects women more than men. Its common name is cancer, to which 11,604 deaths were referred. It is a slow, chronic, painful disease, in which medicine can yet do nothing ; and the surgeon's knife, except perhaps in the case of the epithelial variety, affords only temporary relief from suffering and death. The deaths under this head have increased from 4808 in 1849 to 11,604 in 1876. To 1,000,000\* living, the annual deaths in the five quinquenniads 1850-74 were successively 302; 327; 369; 404; 443. The mortality was 480 and 481 in the last two years. Thus increase of cancer, a strange new growth, is much more rapid than increase of population. The causes of death during the whole of the period have, in the majority of cases, been returned on medical certificates; and as the diagnosis of the disease, when affecting the uterus and internal organs, has been facilitated by the speculum and other means, the increase may be partly nominal. Diseases now referred to cancer may have been formerly undistinguished or referred to other heads. But after every allowance has been made, it is evident that there is a real increase of deaths by cancer in England. Of every 1000 deaths 23 are by cancer. It is a disease that chiefly infests men and women of mature age. Cancer demands inquiry, the more as it (1) certainly runs in families, and (2) the question may arise whether this living heterologous growth is in any other way communicable except by hereditary transmission.

The tubercular order is of pre-eminent importance. The diseases of this order were fatal to 70,179 persons of all ages, of whom 51,775 were destroyed by phthisis (consumption), 7769 by tabes mesenterica, 7546 by hydrocephalus, and 3089 by scrofula. There is one cheering circumstance about these diseases. They are to a considerable extent under control; give way to hygienic measures; and have decreased step by step during the last 27 years. The mortality was at the annual rate of 3655 in the first, 3018 per million living in the last five years; and at the rate of 2908 in 1876.

#### III.-LOCAL DISEASES.

This class of diseases is sub-divided into eight orders corresponding with the several organs of the body. The diseases are generally of the nature of inflammation, or the remoter consequences of that too common affection. Sometimes they are the result of chemical deposits as in calculus. They were the causes of 229,379 deaths. At the top of the orders are the diseases of the brain, spinal marrow, nerves and senses, to which 67,737deaths were due. Next follow 31,951 deaths by affections of the heart and its appendent arteries and veins: in the five quinquenniads the annual rate of mortality rose from 700 to 1196; and in 1876 the rate ran as high as 1324. Heart disease has thus rapidly increased; but the increase is at least to a certain extent only apparent, for what was once returned as

\* 1,000,000 is the basis of the annual rate in this Letter unless the contrary is expressed. See Table 4, Appendix to Report. dropsy is now recognised by the progress of pathology as due to defects of the central circulating organ.

The blood has to circulate through the lungs in every one of its rounds, and life is sustained by the incessant absorption of oxygen and the exhalation of water and carbonic acid through thinsided air cells. Thus the respiratory system is the keystone of the arch of human life. By the affections of this system 00.034 persons died; among them 54,055 of bronchitis, 24,492 by pneumonia.

Arranging diseases in the order of their fatality two stand at their head ; bronchitis and phthisis. One death in four (25:5 per cent.) of the total deaths were by bronchitis, pneumonia, and phthisis.

The stomach is the centre of the great Digestive system ; extending from the mouth downwards, and associated with innumerable secreting glands. some large, like the liver and pancreas, others scattered over the whole intestinal surface. It pours out juices that will digest its own membranes when they are not permeated by circulating blood, and it absorbs liquified aliment. That this marvellous apparatus-through which the pabulum of life enters the system-should be subject to derangements at various stages of existence is not strange. 24,592 persons died of diseases of the digestive organs; namely, 7449 by gastritis, enteritis, peritonitis, ulcerations, 1082 by hernia, 2406 by stricture and other stoppages, 119 by fistula, 2590 by other intestinal diseases, 10,832 by liver diseases (including 523 by ascites), of by spleen affections, and o by disease of pancreas, not easily or frequently detected.

The organs through which the metamorphosed nitrogenous or phosphatic elements escape as urea or phosphatic salts, are subject to numerous fatal derangements, which have been studied carefully during recent years. Chemistry has detected the nature of some of these affections. 9889 deaths were ascribed to diseases of the urinary organs. The progress of pathology rather than the progress of these diseases may be traced in the rise of the fatal cases from 2950 in 1849 to 9889 in 1876. Nephria is a new name of a really newly found disease not yet thoroughly understood, first called after the name of its discoverer Bright's disease. To it 400 deaths were referred in 1849, and 4100 in 1876. Calculus on the other hand caused 210 deaths in 1840 and 242 in 1876. Cystitis has unfortunately increased, and this increase demands the attention of Operators. Diabetes was the cause of 010 deaths.

The diseases of the organs of generation were fatal to 1288 persons including 327 who died from ovarian dropsy. Thanks to Spencer Wells, and other skilful operators, the lives of many women have been snatched from the jaws of this cruel disease. The operation requires the utmost precaution and skill which cannot in all cases be commanded; otherwise we might not, when the deaths from the disease were 214 in 1849, have had to record 327 deaths from ovarian dropsy in 1876.

The organs of locomotion are subject to disease but not very often to fatal disease; 2116 persons died of diseases of the bones and joints.

The integumentary system on the surface of the body is subject to the most various growths, parasitic and other, in contact with the atmosphere that surrounds us. Many of these affections have disappeared with the progress of cleanliness; their germs are washed away with soap and water. If people in general-and sweating workmen in particular-could be induced to treat their skin as well as grooms treat the hides of horses, not only the common skin diseases but other infectious ailments would be diminished and might disappear. In the meantime it is satisfactory to find that we have got rid of the leprosy so common in the dark and dirty middle ages, when offensive smells were held to be odours of sanctity. 867 deaths were due to phlegmon, 382 to ulcer, and only 523 to various specific skin diseases. The ulcers of the legs of honest, hardworking laborers are not so carefully and skilfully treated as they deserve to be.

#### IV .- DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

These diseases are incidental to the birth and growth of the body. They, include premature births; and malformations chiefly in the young; atrophy and debility; old age; and childbirth, which, though not a disease, is sometimes the cause of the death of the mother.

I propose to notice this at some length.

#### Childbirth : how it is a cause of death.

Childbirth is a physiological process ; but to the mother and the childnext to conception and death-it is the most important event in their existence. It is a revolution : (1) to the child which, after absorbing its nutriment and oxygen from the mother's blood, takes both directly from her milk, and from the air; (2) to the mother, who no longer carries her child in her bosom, but in her arms. So marvellous, however, are the adaptations of nature that the mother, with the slightest assistance. survives in the great majority of instances, and with the aid of the art of the midwife or the physician the danger is reduced to a minimum.

There is scarcely a person of note whose life-or whose mother's lifemight not at one time have depended upon the skill of a midwife. Every childbearing woman looks for some help in her travail. Newton had a narrow escape. Gethe begins his remarkable autobiography by observing that through the unskilfulness of the midwife he was born for dead, and only after manifold efforts of those around him saw the light (1749). His misadventure so impressed his grandfather Textor, the Mayor, , that he introduced an obstetrician, and instituted or restored the school of midwifery in Frankfort.\* What had been his danger proved a means of safety to the city. Shortly afterwards the Royal Maternity Charity was founded in London. This admirable institution was established in 1757 for the instruction and employment of midwives to attend married women in their confinements at home.

In treating of the mortality from childbirth we have to consider several cases. Two lives are at risk, and the following are the four possible combinations of their fates :----

- (a.) The mother (m) and child (c) generally survive - mc
- (b.) The mother survives (m), the child  $(c^{i})$  dies - mc1
- (c.) The mother dies  $(m^1)$ , the child (c) lives -- m<sup>1</sup>c
- (d.) The mother dies  $(m^1)$ , and the child dies  $(c^1)$ - m1c1t

There is generally one child at a birth ; but there may be two, three, or more ; and they may be still-born, or die immediately after delivery, or die in the first month (called chrisomes in the old Bills of Mortality).

\* Dichtung und Wahreit aus meinem Leben.

† NOTE .- From the returns of the Royal Maternity Charity it appears that 9019  $(m + m^1)$  mothers were delivered; 8998 (m) surviving, 21 (m<sup>1</sup>) dying; while 9117 (c + c<sup>1</sup>) children were born, of whom 8832 (c) lived, 285 (c<sup>1</sup>) died, including 244 stillborn, 41 live-born. Then before delivery we have these four probabilities:— me\_\_\_\_\_\_96648 mother and child will live;

- mc' .03119 mother will live and child die :
- .00226 mother will die and child survive; m'c
- m'c' .00007 mother and child will die ;

note that  $(m + m^{1})(c + c^{1}) = 9019 \times 9117$  is the divisor of the numbers from which the probabilities mc, &c. are derived.

Thus the probability that the mother will live, is  $\cdot 96648 + \cdot 03119 = \cdot 99767$ ; will die, is  $\cdot 00233$ . The probability that the mother will live and the child will die is  $\cdot 03119$ . The probability that the child will live is  $\cdot 96874$ ; that it will die is  $\cdot 03126$ . Mother and child survive in 966 deliveries out of 1000; mother lives, child dies in 31; mother dies, child lives in 2 cases; in only '07 mother and child die. In the case of two or more children, the problem is somewhat more complicated.

A 688.

The mother usually survives; but in a few rare cases she dies during, or soon after, delivery, the child surviving or dving.

The cases of still-born children are not returned to this office, and the registers do not enable us to distinguish the deaths of mothers or children in the three classes (b., c., d.). The rare instances in which the mother dies and the child survives are very sad. To turn over the black book of the office, and to find the death of the young mother at a date earlier than the birth of the child is recorded in the red books, affects the coldest heart. The orphan enters life without a mother, but it lives and may perpetuate its race's virtues.

In the still sadder case mother and child are entered together in the same black book, which may be the only lasting proof that they have lived. Stem and seed perish together. These cases are fortunately very rare.

I have every year specially dwelt on the causes of death in childbirth for two reasons; firstly because the lives themselves are at the most precious age, and secondly because skill can do more here in averting danger and death than in other operations.

Such Deaths\* are followed year by year in Table 14, which shows that in 30 years (1847-76) no less than 106,565 mothers died in childbirth; that is, 5 to every 1000 children-one to every 200 children-born alive. The proportions varied from year to year ; 42 mothers died in 1857 and 69 in 1874 to every 10,000 children born alive, and these were the extreme limits. In the year 1876 the mortality of mothers was 47.

This is a deep, dark, and continuous stream of mortality. How can it be accounted for? In the present state of obstetrical science a certain number of deaths from divers causes is inevitable. There are cases which foil the most consummate skill. Then there are difficult cases which defeat the ordinary practitioner, and the instructed midwife. But great numbers. of midwives have never been instructed and have never mastered their art so as to deal with intricate cases. The Obstetrical Society of London shows in its valuable Report that in the country villages from 30 to 90 per cent., in the small towns of 10,000 inhabitants 5 to 10 per cent., of the cases are attended by midwives. Perhaps as large a proportion is attended by midwives in the large manufacturing towns as in the villages. In the east end of London also from 30 to 50 women in 100 delivered are attended by midwives ; in the west end of London few.

In answer to the question "Are the women instructed in midwifery," the Committee of the Society on Infant Mortality says, "Answers in the " negative have been received from all parts of the country, with the " exception of Glasgow and Sheffield." From "several districts the " replies indicate not merely a want of any special education, but " gross ignorance and incompetence, and a complete inability to contend " with any difficulty that may occur." The Committee notices that in London many women are practising who have received a certain amount of instruction at various institutions. Thus a very large number of the mothers is attended by midwives; some instructed in practice, others incompetent to deal with ordinary cases of difficulty. A large proportion of the mothers is attended by physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries; some at the head of their art in Europe, and others skilful or unskilful in various degrees. Dr. Pitman, Registrar of the College of Physicians, says, "To the best of my belief the College included " midwifery as one of the subjects of its examination as early as 1518." The Licentiates of the London Apothecaries Company have been examined in midwifery since 1830.<sup>‡</sup> There appears to have been a

\* Page 279. See also Tables 12 and 13.

† 34th Report of Registrar-General, pp. 225-6. ‡ Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary of the Society of Apothecaries, states that in consequence of a correspondence between the Obstetrical Society, Sir Robert Peel, and the Company in 1829, the next printed regulations enjoined two courses of midwifery during the second year of study.

general, but not a special, examination in midwifery by the examiners in both the College of Physicians and the Hall: at the College of Surgeons the midwifery license is a distinct qualification from that of membership. It is granted by the college under a clause in the Charter of the 18th of March 1852. The license was conferred for the first time on the 1st of December 1852.

There is no examination in midwifery for the membership.

The midwifery examinations, the nature of which is published by the College, "are still in abeyance arising out of the difficulty in obtaining " examiners." Thus a registered M.R.C.S., without any other qualification, has passed no examination in midwifery. Many are in large and successful midwifery practice; others, it is to be feared, must labor under disqualifications disadvantageous to themselves and their patients.

Under this state of things four thousand six hundred and ten mothers. died in childbirth annually in the five years 1872-6. What number of these lost lives, have we any reason to believe, would have been saved, had all been watched over by skilful midwives acting under skilful physicians?

I must here notice two remarkable institutions which have furnished returns that will enable me to answer this question. The Royal Maternity Charity was, as I have said, founded in 1757. It had in 1876 two physicians and 22 midwives (located in different parts of London) who delivered in that year 3069 married women at their own homes. The midwives are instructed by the Charity's Lecturer, Dr. J. Hall Davis. 2052 of the women were " delivered by the midwives themselves ;" in 117 cases the physicians were called into consultation, either from complication in the delivery, or from serious illness before or after labour.\* The cost was not more than 9s. a case. On an average a midwife delivered 134 women in the 365 days; at average intervals of less than 3 days (2.7 days); she may also have private practice. The midwives are superannuated when old. There is an auxiliary fund managed by visiting ladies ; who are authorized to expend about 5s. in each case of need. "It was " painful to hear from the midwives, ' they report,' of the lamentable and " destitute condition in which some of the patients were found." Others were in better circumstances. Such is the class of cases.

Now the deaths of mothers to 9019 delivered by the Royal Maternity Charity in the three years 1875-7 were 21. The mortality was at the rate of 2'33 to 1000 deliveries. Dr. Roper, M.D., one of the physicians of the Charity says, " Our maternal mortality is as correct as possible, because " whenever a patient is taken ill after confinement, her case is followed " up either to recovery or death."

The Birmingham Lying-in Charity was founded when the Lying-in Hospital of that town was broken up, and has similar rules to those of the London Maternity Charity. The mothers are attended at their own homes by four instructed midwives, acting under a Consulting Medical Board. 8607 mothers were delivered in ten years, of whom 20 died. The mortality was at the rate of 2.32 deaths to 1000 mothers delivered, or as nearly as possible the same as in the London institution. The midwives are not allowed to practise privately; and they must be fully employed, as each of the four midwives delivered about 215 women annually. The physician was called in one time in sixty. Precautions are taken against the spread of puerperal fever. The Birmingham Charity has the merit of publishing a very interesting statistical report.

At the rate of mortality among the patients of these two charities in London and Birmingham, the annual deaths by childbirth in England and Wales

> \* Report of Charity for 1876, p. 25. † Letter dated March 25th, 1878.

would have been 2009; the *actual deaths* registered *were* 4610;\* so that 2601 mothers *perish annually through* the want of such an amount of care and skill as the midwives, acting under the consulting physicians of the two charities, bring to bear in their attendance.

Some allowance should be made for the circumstance that these charities only undertake to attend *wives*, and that they have apparently fewer than usual of mothers bearing their first children (*primiparæ*). Upon the other hand, these mothers are often poor ; and I have a further careful return of 4390 cases in the private practice of Mr. G. Rigden of Canterbury, where the deaths were 9 in 4390 deliveries, or 2.05 per 1000.<sup>†</sup> Other private practitioners, keeping equally accurate accounts, could no doubt supply results equally favourable.

Childbirth is not fatal in itself, but by reason of certain supervening diseases or injuries, which should as well as "childbirth" be always stated in the medical certificate of the cause of death in conformity with the instructions in the medical certificate books in the hands of all registered practitioners. In the five years 1872-76, of the 23,051 deaths in childbirth, 10,498 were referred to metria (puerperal fever), 8400 to specified diseases or injuries, and 4153 to causes not specified, and therefore imperfectly certified. By distributing the 4153 proportionally over the specified causes the following approximate numbers are obtained under the several heads:—

#### ENGLAND and WALES—DEATHS from METRIA and other fatal DISEASES or INJURIES in CHILDBIRTH in the Five Years 1872-76.

NOTE.—In this Table the 4153 Deaths simply returned as in *Childbirth*, without distinguishing the precise cause of death, have been distributed proportionally over the several heads.

Ales, the approximate a minimize definition is an avante of hereals of less them is the form printing of minimum and approximate and is approxima- ted available of minimum and an end in a formation and available of minimum and an end in a formation.	DEATHS in the Five Years 1872-76.	Annual DEATHS in the Five Years 1872–76.
Metria and other Diseases or Injuries in Childbirth	23,051	4610
Metria (Puerperal Fever) Other Diseases or Injuries in Childbirth	12,805 10,246	2561 2049
Causes other than Metria :	356 568 573 2692 54 16 1308 354	$71 \\ 114 \\ 115 \\ 538 \\ 11 \\ 3 \\ 262 \\ 71$
Flooding	3524	705
", Perineum Phlegmasia dolens Breast Abscess	1 456 51	·2 91 10
Deformed Pelvis	112	22

\* See Table at foot of page 245.

+ See Registrar General's 33rd Annual Report, p. 412.

Puerperal fever is the most fatal of specified causes; it sets in some time after delivery and has to be strictly guarded against, for it is contagious in the highest degree. Where a case occurs, the midwife of the Birmingham Charity is not allowed to attend cases for some time. Some other zymotic diseases appear to communicate infections to puerperal patients. Miscarriage and abortion are imperfect descriptions; in themselves they are not fatal. Phlegmasia dolens and breast abscess are sequels. Embolism, and air entering the veins are rare affections; they are not distinguished. Deformed pelvis necessarily obstructs delivery, and sometimes to a fatal extent. Cæsarian operation was fatal in 3 cases annually. For rupture of uterus before delivery there is no preventive, no cure. About 36 women die from this cause annually. Puerperal convulsions are fatal to 538, puerperal mania to 115, women yearly. Such affections are always serious complications, and in the hands of even the skilful physician are sometimes fatal.

There remain flooding before, during, or after delivery fatal to 705; and retained placenta fatal to 71 mothers annually under the present system of practice. These are nearly all really cases of flooding, and so are 262 cases of *placenta prævia*, making in all 1038 cases of fatal hæmorhage. The placenta fixed over the os uteri presents to the physician extraordinary difficulties; and bleeding goes on when it is partially detached until in some cases the clotted blood occupies the place of the child, while the serum oozes away. It is in the cases of ordinary flooding that the skilful midwife saves the mother's life. The authorities agree that the afterbirth is usually expelled in less than 20 minutes; and that where there is delay beyond half-an-hour the utmost care is required. The removal of the placenta by pressure and by gentle mechanical help excites the contractions of the uterus and at once stops the flow of blood. If this is not done, the patient bleeds to death; the heart, no longer filled with the vital fluid, struggles in vain; pangs and syncope follow.

This question of the placenta is of so much practical importance in its connection with deaths by hæmorrhage that I have addressed queries on the subject to the two lying-in charities before referred to in order to

ENGLAND AND WALES. — ANNUAL DEATHS of MOTHERS to DELIVERIES, 1872-76, according to the Mortality among (1) the Total Population; (2) patients of the Royal Maternity Charity of London; and (3) patients of Mr. G. Rigden, M.R.C.S., of Canterbury.

Annual Dintha	Annual Deliveries, estimated from	ANNUAL MORTALI	TY of MOTHERS to according to	1000 DELIVERIES					
of Liveborn Children,	the proportion of Liveborn Children to Deliveries prevailing among	Deliveries deduced from Births and Deaths registered in England, 1872-76.	Experience of the Royal Maternity Charity, 1875-77.	Experience of Mr. G. Rigden, M.R.C.S.					
1872-76.	Patients of the	5.34	2.33	2.05					
pa antina teta Lisarteroterario	Charity.	ANNUAL DEATHS of MOTHERS at the above RATES.							
849,843	863,827	4,610	2,013*	1,771					

\* The deaths of Mothers according to the experience during ten years of the Birmingham Lying-in Charity would be 2004.

NOTE.—The women attended in the above period by Mr. Rigden numbered 4390, of whom 9 died. They were of all classes above paupers; and Mr. Rigden states that he keeps a record of all midwifery cases, noting the peculiarities of each case, and has them under his notice for at least two weeks, or longer if he has reason to fear unfavorable symptoms. As his attendance is private and entirely unconnected with any lying-in charity, his experience embraces a due number of first confinements.

ascertain the actual prevailing practice among their instructed midwives; and the following are the answers with which I have been favoured :--

The following questions were addressed to Dr. J. Hall Davis, M.D., F.R.C.P., the physician and lecturer to the Royal Maternity Charity. The following are his replies :—

[Note.-Cases of placenta prævia are excluded from this inquiry.]

Question 1.—What is your general practice as to the placenta, when it is retained, say an hour? And what time generally elapses before you think it necessary to interfere?

When the placenta is retained within the uterus for an hour, we then counsel its removal at the end of that time. Should, however, hæmorrhage take place, I advise its removal forthwith. If it is not morbidly adherent, it is best removed by grasping the uterus and expressing it. I am opposed to the removal of the afterbirth by dragging at the funis. If there should be difficulty from morbid adhesion of placenta or spasmodic contraction with or without hæmorrhage, the midwife is required to call in one of the physicians or a neighbouring surgeon.

Question 2.—In such cases what precautions do you take to guard against hæmorrhage—internal or external?

Grasping pressure on uterus; and if from history of former labours hæmorrhage is anticipated, ergot (liquid essence) should be given towards the close of the second stage. Ice will be useful in some cases passed into the vagina, or applied to the hypogastrium. Injections of ice cold water into the rectum. If the placenta is not thrown off it should be removed at once.

Question 3.-What leads you to suspect internal hæmorrhage ?

An enlarged flabby uterus, pallid face where previously it was not pallid, a weak, intermittent, or extinct pulse at the wrist, sighing, gaping or yawning, extreme restlessness (jactitatio). The introduction of one or two fingers into the uterine cavity finds an obstructing clot at os uteri, sometimes in upper part of vagina also, and an accumulation of coagulated blood within the uterus. These must be removed, and if hæmorrhage continues with relaxed uterus, an injection into the uterus of cold water or of a solution of perchloride of iron should be resorted to.

By the courtesy of J. D. Goodman, Esq., the Chairman of the Board of the Birmingham Lying-in Charity, similar questions were addressed to the four midwives of the Charity. The following are their replies\*:---

Replies to Question 1:

Answer from A.—I do not remember ever having a placenta retained an hour without its being necessary to interfere; it would be impossible to put a limit as to time; sometimes hamorrhage takes place immediately after birth, sometimes not for 20 minutes or half an hour; directly I perceive any sign of loss I should insert my hand and remove it.

Answer from B.—I introduce my hand and take the placenta, after waiting 45 minutes. If hæmorrhage sets in I should interfere at once, if no hæmorrhage I should wait, as stated, three quarters of an hour.

Answer from C.—If there is no hæmorrhage I should not interfere with a case of retained placenta under two hours; I should then insert my hand and extract placenta.

\* The following are the names of the four midwives who furnished the above information: U. Phillips, M. Whittock, M. Francis, and M. Humfrey. The four honorary surgeons to the Birmingham Lying-in Charity were Dr. T. Savage, Dr. E. White, Mr. T. H. Ravenhill, M.R.C.S., and Mr. W. S. Mann, M.R.C.S. Answer from D.—In my general practice, if the placenta is not expelled spontaneously within 15 to 20 minutes after the birth of the infant, I take measures to withdraw it, observing due precaution in so doing.

Replies to Question 2 :

Answer from A.—By firm pressure on the uterus, and give the patient  $\mathfrak{m} x v$  of liq. ergot in water.

Answer from B.—If patient has suffered at her previous confinement with hæmorrhage, I give ergot before the birth of the child; this refers to external hæmorrhage. I never had a case of internal hæmorrhage; and if I met with such I should at once send for medical assistance.

Answer from C.-To guard against hæmorrhage I press the abdomen.

Answer from D.—I excite uterine contraction manually and ergotically, and if I suspect internal hæmorrhage, I explore the uterus and remove the placenta membranes and coagula, and bind and compress the uterus as soon as I have swept its cavity. The signs that lead me to suspect internal hæmorrhage before the expulsion of the placenta are distension of the uterine walls, loss of contractility, and a peculiar action of the uterus by which it fills and refills with blood even with firm pressure upon the fundus.

Replies to Question 3 :

Answer from  $\Lambda$ .—The uterus becomes much distended, and the patient becomes faint, frequently sick, her face becomes livid. I should also judge from the state of the pulse.

Answer from B.—I should ascertain internal hæmorrhage by the state of the pulse, fainty appearance, and such like indications, enlarged state of abdomen, and from the state of the uterus.

Answer from C.-Patient appears faint, the abdomen enlarged, and the state of the pulse.

Answer from D.—On the part of the patient symptoms of syncope, pallor and coldness of the skin, serious loss of blood, with other general symptoms.

The replies of the midwives of the Birmingham Lying-in Charity to the questions submitted by Dr. Farr having been read, it was resolved, at a meeting of the Medical Board, held March 21, 1878 :---

In considering the replies of the midwives, this Board is of opinion that on the whole they are satisfactory, and may fairly be considered to account for the successful practice of the midwives of this Charity in the cases where the complication of retained placenta has been present.

Only in cases of such extreme urgency as severe hæmorrhage, and when the services of the medical officer cannot be very quickly obtained, does this Board consider it justifiable for the midwife to introduce the hand into the uterus.

Celsus, at the date of the birth of Christ, thus describes the Roman treatment of the afterbirth, which appears to have been perhaps too summarily removed; but the description of the operation is very brief;

Quoties autem infans protractus est, tradendus ministro est. Is eum supinis manibus sustinere; medicus deinde sinistra manu leniter trahere umbilicum debet, ita, ne abrumpat, dextraque eum sequi usque ad eas, quas secundas vocant, quod velamentum infantis intus fuit; hisque ultimis apprehensis, venulas membranulasque omnes eadem ratione manu diducere a vulva, totumque illud extrahere, et si quid intus præterea concreti sanguinis remanet.—A. Corn. Celsi Medicinæ. Lib. vii. cap. 29.

Mr. G. Rigden of Canterbury, whose returns have been quoted, thus replies to these queries :

[Mr. Rigden distinguishes "retained placenta" in the earlier months from the same retention in full term cases, with which alone we have now to do.]

Answer to Question 1 :

After the patient has had a little rest, or certainly within half an hour, I proceed to remove the placenta; I remove it at once if there is hæmorrhage; 1st. by grasping the uterus through the abdominal walls, and 2nd, if necessary, by insinuating my hand into the uterus, and thus removing it.

Answer to Question 2 :

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I invariably apply a *binder* immediately after the expulsion of the child, and if there is fear of hæmorrhage apply a large pad between it and the abdomen over the region of the uterus.

#### Answer to Question 3:

I have not met with such cases for several years past; but should there be much faintness after labour, I should be particularly careful in examining the uterus both externally and internally. I should remove any clots that were in the uterus, and would prefer injecting warm water at a temperature rather above 100° to any other injection.

The books and manuals on midwifery in English and French are now very much at one on this question. It must be so. The vessels of the uterus are in direct communication with the mother's heart. They are naturally torn and closed by the contraction of the uterus. So long as any portion of the placenta remains in the uterus complete closure is impossible and hæmorrhage is imminent. After a slight rest if contraction be not spontaneous it is provoked by pressure above and by the removal of the afterbirth. The womb then does its duty and every open vessel is sealed. A judicious practitioner like Mr. Rigden proceeds to remove the placenta within half an hour. The Obstetrical Society, in "Suggestions to the Medical Council with reference to Duties of Midwives," proposes to make it a regulation that in labor the midwife shall "send for help" "in every other case where any symptom appears indicating exhaus-"tion or threatening danger either to mother or child; and specially in " every instance in which the afterbirth is not expelled within half an " hour after the birth of the child."

The following is an instance of a different practice which was brought under the notice of this office. It throws light on some of the deaths by hæmorrhage. A death from childbirth occurred in the Outer Ring of London on January 13th, and inquiries were made of the Registrar. He writes on the 24th, or 11 days after the death :----"This evening I have "just registered a death from childbirth, and enclose the certificate." Omitting names, the certificate runs thus :---

I hereby certify that I attended — whose age was stated to be 29 years; that I last saw her on the 13th day of January 1878; that she died on the 13th day of January 1878 at — ; and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the cause of her death was as hereunder written :

(a) Childbirth; (b) extreme exhaustion; (c) from anæmia of the heart (4 hours).

Witness my hand this 13th day of January 1878.

Residence ------

"Anæmia of the heart" is an unusual term, and further inquiry was made; it apparently meant "absence of blood from the heart" which could only have resulted from hæmorrhage; but this was not explicitly stated. The L. R. C. S. E. expressed the greatest sympathy with the father of the lady as she was a personal "friend of my wife and myself." He attended promptly and the fine child was safely born after a short, natural, labor. In such another case he would, he writes, certainly adopt the same kind of treatment. The following history of the case is given in the husband's sad, but simple, words.

It should be stated that the delay, to be much regretted in the registration, led to the burial without a registrar's certificate by the curate of the Rev. \_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the small cemetery of that place. In sudden deaths inquests may be held; and registrars are instructed to communicate with the coroners in certain cases; on this account the death should invariably be registered before burial as an inquest can only be held on "view of the body."

#### EXTRACT FROM HUSBAND'S LETTER, March 12th, 1878.

On the nurse coming from the bedroom to fetch something from another room, I asked her how my wife was, and she said, "all right, of course a little faint." Nurse having returned to my wife, and given her an egg beaten up with brandy in it, I heard my wife say, "that is right, that is just how I like it, I don't like much brandy in it." The time might then have been 10 minutes to *three* o'clock, or quite *three* o'clock.

About 20 minutes or so later, upon some remark of the Doctor, I think I heard my wife say, at any rate the nurse afterwards stated that she did, "wasn't I brave, you "will tell, nurse, my husband how brave I was." A little while after I heard my wife say, "Oh, I am so hot, nurse, fan me a little."

The bedroom door was ajar, and I heard my wife say, "Oh, what a pain," and the Doctor ask " where ?"

As we reached the top of the staircase leading to the bedroom where my wife was, and I was about forcing my way to her, I was kept back by Dr. —, with the remark, "only wait one moment." He entered with Mr. F — an adjoining room, and closed the door, and in a few seconds they both emerged from it and entered my wife's bedroom, I following them, Dr. — calling out "she is dead, she is dead." As I called, in my agony, my precious wife by her name, and bowed over her, though her eyes were already fixed, she made a convulsive movement with her left hand (for I was told she had turned herself over on the right, the opposite side she had been lying during delivery) to grasp mine. Mr. F. — tried to moisten her mouth with brandy, felt for her pulse, and for the beating of the heart, and pronounced her life extinct. While I was leaning over that precious body, I heard Mr. F. — say to Dr. —, "Haven't "you taken it away? take it away then and don't let the woman die with it in her."\* Dr. — then put his hand under the bedclothes, and brought out the placenta, throwing it into some vessel, asking the nurse to remove it at once. They, Dr. — and his assistant, soon after left the house, but returned about half an hour later, took the nurse with them into the bedroom, and as I was afterwards told, bandaged the body \* \* \*.

In recollecting her pale lips and blanched cheeks as she lay, the tears rushed to her father's eyes.

> In questa forma Passa la bella donna e par che dorma.

Such fearful cases should be judged by the Medical Council.

The 2601 deaths annually in England in childbirth over those 2009 that appear inevitable in the present state of obstetrical art are found in all classes of life; for Byron wrote in error when in the stanzas on the death of the Princess Charlotte he sang, "Peasants bring forth in safety." This lady had studied in Cambridge for three years, and the principal of ——— Hall writes

\* The fact that the afterbirth was removed at this time is confirmed by the evidence of the assistant and the nurse. The nurse speaks to unusual losses and clots of blood, of her many distinctions in the University examinations.\* All was dashed to the earth in three hours. It is impossible to estimate the value of such a life so precious to her parents, husband, friends by whom she was beloved, and to her child, "the darling." But she had just been appointed Principal to a new Training College for Teachers at a rising salary of 300l. a year, and the value of that can be calculated. It was not less than 2,900l.; that sum might have been claimed from the directors of a railway company for such a life lost by the accidental negligence of one of their servants.

What the economic value is of all the women's lives lost annually by uninstructed midwives, or unskilful surgeons it is impossible to calculate, without investigating the facts of each case. It must be large. This is one example.

The new Medical Bill, clause 24., prescribes a special examination in midwifery for women. And some suggestions which that admirable institution, the Obstetrical Society of London, has offered, have been discussed recently by the Medical Council in conjunction with the clause of the Bill in a tone not offering nuch encouragement to the promoters of improvement. The Council can do little that is effectual. The conjoint scheme, in which the license to practice will be through a common door, prescribes an examination in midwifery ; and will obviate one great default which the Royal College of Surgeons has not yet succeeded in rectifying under its charter.

The number of liveborn children registered in 1876 was 1,155,186 in the United Kingdom; of whom about 173,278 belonged to the middle and upper, and 981,908 to the lower, classes of society. Certain additions should be made for the cases of still-born children. But assuming that 30 per cent. of the mothers registered were attended exclusively by medical men, 687,336 will remain among the lower class to be attended by midwives. In towns a midwife in full practice may attend 100 cases a year, or one every 3 or 4 days on an average; but one case a week (52 in the year) will be a fair average, so at least 10,000 instructed midwives will be required. At the Census of 1871 only 3349 midwives, such as they have been above described, are returned : 31,180 women were returned as nurses.<sup>†</sup>

It has been wisely decided by the University of London to confer the same medical degree on women after the same examination as men. So it is not now a question of sex. The M.B. or M.D. is proved by examination qualified as far as that goes to practise medicine in its obstetric as well as other branches. But we may accept the practical proposal of the Obstetrical Society to license and register midwives not versed in the full knowledge of medicine, but competent to deal with all the ordinary cases of labor. They could follow their calling at a rate of remuneration which it would be well worth the while of the working man to pay; and in cases of complication call in the help of the experienced physician. The local examination by competent boards might be in the large central or county towns. The register could be conveniently kept, with the Registrar-General's sanction, by the Superintendent Registrars; and the licensed midwives would be authorized to certify the births of the children they bring into the world.

What is wanted besides examinations are good local Schools, founded on the admirable system now in operation in London and Birmingham. The Royal Maternity Charity was founded in 1757, when, under the administration of a great minister, the population of England took a start which has continued up to the present day. This institution does not appeal to the imagination, but its utility, economy, and simplicity commend it to the minds of practical statesmen. The Duke of Wellington became its President in 1818, the year after the Princess Charlotte died, and remained

\* Journal of the Women's Education Union, vol. vi. No. 62., 15th February 1878. † See Census Reports, 1871. its President until the year of his death (1852). He was "a liberal con-"tributor to its funds, and a judicious dispenser of its benefits." The Duke saw its importance; midwifery had given him his Guards. It would have been difficult to get the Duke to preside over some of our sensational societies, but he at once saw that the mothers of workmen and soldiers had claims for skilful help at their homes in the sorrows of labor. It was a plain good thing that appealed to his mind. Who will perfect the work ?

Two things are wanted in every great centre; (1) a Society to set midwives to work under an obstetrical practitioner charged with their instruction and guidance; to be followed by (2) a Self-supporting Society among the independent third class, who would thus provide themselves all the skilful help in childbirth their means will enable them to command. The results will amply repay the contributions.

#### V.-VIOLENT DEATHS.

These deaths require vigilant attention. Their causes are evident; and they are to a large extent under human control. They are incidentally due in part to the progress of the mechanic arts and chemical science. They are of five orders; the first order comprises 15,995 deaths by accident or negligence: the other four follow; *none* in England by battle; 412 by homicide; 1770 by suicide; 21 by execution. 181 violent deaths could not be classified under any of these heads, chiefly through incomplete or inexplicit returns.

The rate of mortality by violent causes was 746 in 1850-4, and 762 in 1876.

Suicide usually presents little variation from year to year. In the three quinquenniads (1860-74) the suicides per *million* of population were  $66\cdot6$ ;  $67\cdot2$ ; and  $67\cdot0$ . The suicides were 1601 in 1875 and 1770 in 1876. The increase in the year was 169; 11 deaths due to gun shot wounds, 20 to poison (in spite of the Acts), 50 to drowning, 63 to hanging, 34 to other causes. Cut, stab, showed a decrease of 9. In the three years 1871-2-3 of prosperity 1495, 1514, 1518 persons committed suicide; in the three following years of adversity, when alcoholism abounded, 1592, 1601, and 1770.

1770. The violent deaths of the first order are largely due to the mines and the railways. The particulars of each kind of death are analysed in the Tables pp. 198-221, in the hope that by pointing out the dangers to life their fatality may be diminished.

It has long been a popular notion that the East wind is noxious, and has something in it especially prejudicial to health. It has been difficult to prove it directly, as this cause is mixed up with the influence of cold and other agencies, but Mr. F. J. Williams has examined this closely, and has advanced facts in the following paper to prove that the east wind in Spring is the enemy it was suspected to be. He has also thrown new light on the causes of death among infants.

I have the honour to be.

Sir,

To The Registrar General. Your very obedient servant, WILLIAM FARR.

#### EFFECT OF ATMOSPHERIC VICISSITUDES ON THE MORTALITY.

The difference in the mean temperature of the two years 1875 and 1876 was comparatively slight  $(49^{\circ} \cdot 2 \text{ in } 1875)$ , and  $50^{\circ} \cdot 1 \text{ in } 1876)$ , and great alternations occurred in the winters of both years, but the long continuance of east winds in the severe winter of 1875 rendered it unusually trying, and caused an excessively high rate of mortality from pulmonary diseases.

During the three months of February, March, and April of the year 1875, the wind was in the east for 32 days. In the winter of 1876 the weather was cold, and there were heavy falls of snow, but east winds prevailed during these three months for only 13 days. The chief cause, therefore, of the reduction in the death-rates of children and elderly people in 1876 was, probably, the comparative immunity from bitter east winds in the winter and spring.

TABLE A .- ENGLAND. DEATH-BATES per 1000 of POPULATION at different Ages.

Age.		1875.	1876.	Reduction in 1876.
All Ages -		22•8	21.0	1.8
to year. Thi the lines		og and animina	Diffil almostly	A state and a state of the
Under 5 -	-143	66.9	63.0	3.9
5	-	6.7	6 • 2	0•5
10		3.8	3.6	0.5
15	- 22	5.7	5.4	0.3
20		7•5	7 • 1	0•4
25	-	9.5	8.8	0.7
35	-	13.7	12.8	0•9
45	- 2	18.8	17:2	1.6
55 — -	-	34•4	31.2	3.2
65 — -	10	69.4	62.1	7.3
75	-	153.9	134•3	19.6
85 and upwards	-	327 • 7	277•4	50 <b>·3</b>

The effects of such atmospheric phenomena are exhibited in the deathrates at the different ages in 1875 in the above table. The cold, intensified by the biting east wind, had apparently the effect of raising the mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs higher than in any year since the commencement of civil registration.

#### TABLE B.-ENGLAND. DEATH-RATES per 1000 of POPULATION from DISEASES of the RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

	Annual States of the second states	and the states	
- Years	•		Proportional Numbers.
Mean of 5 Years 1	850-54		2.769
" 1	855-59	-	3.155
" 1	860-64	-	3.409
" 1	865-69	-	3.418
" 1	870-74	-	3.614
Mean of 25 Years	1850-74	-	3.273
Year 1875		-	4.354
Year 1876	-	-	3.731
		and a start	

The difference in the mortality in the two years, at the different ages, is more accurately measured by the results in the subjoined table.

TABLE C.-ENGLAND. DEATH-BATES at DIFFERENT AGES per 1000 of Population Living at **All Ages.** 

Age.		1875.	1876.	Reduction in Rates in 1876.
ALL Ages		22.82	21.05	1.77
Under 5		9.04	8.52	•52
5-		• 80	•74	•06
10-		•41	•39	•02
15-		• 55	• 51	•04
20-		•66	•63	•03
25-		1.40	1.29	•11
35-	-	1.55	1.45	•10
45 —	- 4	1.66	1.52	•14
55 —		2.03	1.84	•19
65 —		2.34	2.09	•25
75 —		1.84	1.61	•23
85 and upwards	-	•54	•46	• • 08

Thus the death-rate in England and Wales at all ages in 1875 was 22.82 per 1000 of population, in 1876 it was 21.05, so the reduction in the rate in 1876 at all ages was 1.77 per 1000 of population, of which .52 was at ages under 5 years, .14 at ages 45 and under 55, .19 at ages 55 and under 65, .25 at ages 65 and under 75, and .23 at ages 75 and under 85.

For England no returns are published showing the number of deaths registered from different causes during each month; but for London this information has been obtained approximatively for certain causes from the weekly returns, and from these results the annual death-rates from *diseases of the respiratory organs* in each month of the years 1875 and 1876, and in the ten years 1865-74, have been deduced. The subjoined table also shows the meteorological phenomena most directly influencing the mortality from those diseases.

TABLE D.-LONDON. MORTALITY from DISEASES of the RESPIRATORY ORGANS; MEAN TEMPERATURE; and Relative Proportions of North and East Winds in 1875-76, and in the Ten Years 1865-74.

	DEAT DISI RE	CH-RATE EASES OF SPIRATO ORGANS	from f the ory s.		. 0	2-1-6	TEM	IPERA'	RELATIVE PROPORTIONS of NORTH and EAST WINDS.									
Months	Annual	Deaths living.	s to 1000	Me	an for Month	the		Lowest by Mean of all Night. Lowest.						ber of orth V	Days Vind.	Number of Days of East Wind.		
. # <sup>2°</sup>	1876	1875	Average in 10 years, 1865-74.	1876	1875	Average in 10 years, 1865-74.	1876	1875	Average in 10 years, 1865-74.	1876	1875	Average in 10 years, 1865-74.	1876	1875	Average in 10 years, 1865-74.	1876	1875	Average in 10 years,
Cols.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Jan	6.206	8.991	6.256	37:1	43.4	38.8	17.4	18.2	21.9	31.1	38.8	34.5	6	2	4	9	3	4
Feb	7.424	7.830	5.822	41.1	35.0	40.7	21.8	23.3	25.4	36.2	30.6	36.0	7	7	4	4	10	4
March	5.554	8.214	6.018	41.1	40.2	41.1	25.5	25.5	25.4	35.0	34.6	35.4	6	8	9	4	10	7
April -	5.063	6.877	4.864	47.2	46.3	48.8	29.2	27.8	29.9	39.6	37.4	41.6	5	6	7	5	12	7
May -	4.089	4.128	3.477	49.4	55.0	52.5	31.5	36.6	32.5	39.2	48.5	44.3	10	6	7	12	4	8
June -	3.2252	2.912	2.683	58.2	58.9	58.8	40.1	41.0	40.8	48.8	49.8	50.6	10	2	8	5	4	5
July -	2.441	2.326	2.112	65.9	59.1	63.6	44.7	42.5	46.5	55.1	51.4	55.0	5	8	5	2	6	5
August	2.218	2.312	1.866	63.7	63.0	61'6	41.1	43.6	44.3	53.4	54.4	53.8	7	5	6	7	5	5
Sept	2.599	2.290	2.127	55.8	60.0	58.1	41.6	44.6	39.4	48.6	51.7	51.0	6	.4	4	5	9	6
Oct	3.630	3.475	3.739	52.8	48.2	49.4	34.2	33.2	30.8	47.0	42.1	43.3	5	5	5	9	8	5
Nov	6.863	5.435	6.114	44.0	42.1	42.6	25.5	28.3	26.6	38.7	37.5	37.6	6	9	7	7	6	5
Dec	4.774	7.035	7.403	44.1	38.7	39.2	28.3	23.3	22.7	40.2	34.2	35.2	3	7	6	6	3	4
Year -	4.494	5.139	4.356	50.1	49.2	49.6	31.8	32.3	32.2	42.7	42.4	43.2	76	69	72	75	80	65

Note,-In calculating the annual death-rate a correction has been made for the difference in the number of days in the several months.

Year 1875.-In reviewing the mortality from this class of diseases in London in connexion with such phenomena, it will be observed that low mean temperature together with a long continuance of east winds preceded the exceptionally high death-rates in the winter and spring months of the year. Thus the month of December 1874 was remarkable for its low mean temperature (33°·2); on some days it was 14° in defect of the average, and on one "painfully cold" day (31st December) it was as much as  $16\frac{1}{5}^{\circ}$ in defect. This severe weather left its impress on the death registers, and its effect may be traced in the mortality in that and in the following month of January 1875, when the excessively high death-rate of nearly 9.0 per 1000 was recorded (see col. 2). In February the mean temperature (col. 5) was as much as 5°.7 below the average; in March and April it was also in defect, and the average daily deficiency for the 54 days ending 24th March was over 3°. During this period the wind was almost continuously E., or a compound of E. (col. 17), and the effect of all this is visible in the high death-rates in each of the five months from February to June (col. 2).

Year 1876.—In February the death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs in London was very high compared with the average in the ten years 1865-74 (cols. 1 and 3), for the mean temperature of the preceding month (col. 4) had fallen below the average. Then in May the influences of low tem-

#### Causes of Death in 1876.

perature (col. 4) and a long period of north and east wind (cols. 13 and 16) are reflected in the high death-rates (col. 1) in that and in the following month of June, whereas a remarkably low death-rate prevailed in December, for the mean temperature of that and the preceding month had been above the average (col. 4).

### CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN LARGE TOWNS.

The results in the subjoined table show the principal causes of death among infants in fifteen large towns in the three years 1873-5, and in the year 1876. In Birmingham, Leicester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nottingham, Leeds, Sunderland, Manchester, and Sheffield, there was a considerable reduction in the mortality in 1876 compared with the average in the three preceding years.

TABLE E.-PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNder ONE YEAR OF AGE from different CAUSES in ENGLAND, in SCOTLAND, and in FIFTEEN LARGE TOWNS, 1873-6.\*

bernari	is yet	Annu	IAL NUM	IBER of	DEAT	HS of ( Three	CHILDI Years	REN UNO 1873-5, s	der One and in t	Year of he Year	f Age te r 1876.	o every	1000 BI	RTHS
Вокоидия, &с.	Years.	CAUSES.	The Eleven Causes.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping- cough.	Teething.	Diarrhœa.	Convul- sions.	. Lung Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Atrophy.	Premature Birth.	Suffocation.
ENGLAND - {	1873-5 1876	153 146	$131.6 \\ 125.8$	2·2 2·6	1·4 1·1	5·9 5·2	2·9 2·9	17·1 17·0	25·1 23·1	26.3	9·8 9·4	26·7 23·4	12·8 12·9	1.4
SCOTLAND - {	1870-2 1873	126 125	94·3 94·4	2·2 2·8	1.9 1.3	6·4 5·3	3·4 3·0	7.0 8.1	5·5 6·2	$25.2 \\ 24.6$	11·1 10·4	3( 31	)·7  ·4	·9 1·3
Portsmouth - {	1873-5 1876	141 142	130°9 127°8	2·8 6·1	·3 4·1	5·3 4·8	3·0 4·1	32·2 22·3	21·5 18·4	24·2 23·7	11·7 17·7	22·7 16·7	6·1 9·2	1:1
London{	$1873-5 \\ 1876$	159 157	$135.6 \\ 133.3$	$3.1 \\ 2.9$	1·1 1·0	8·3 8·4	3.6 3.3	20·4 21·2	18·5 18·8	31·9 31·3	13·8 13·3	20·5 18·2	10·4 11·0	4·0 3·9
Wolverhampton {	1873-5 1876	168 176	140°9 145°8	2·4 3·1	1·5 1·7	5·9 5·1	1·1 2·4	22·0 25·7	30·4 29·1	$31.2 \\ 34.9$	9·4 11·3	26·4 18·8	10°2 12°0	·4 1·7
Sunderland - {	$1873 - 5 \\ 1876$	166 152	$147.5 \\ 131.8$	1.5 2.5	·6 1·4	7·3 6·4	$3.2 \\ 1.6$	$21^{\cdot 3}_{21^{\cdot 1}}$	28·2 22·9	25·4 22·4	6·4 3·2	$39.4 \\ 32.0$	13°6 18°1	·6 ·2
Oldham{	1873-5 1876	179 174	150°9 143°8	3.0 3.6	1.6 1.8	$7.5 \\ 1.5$	4·8 2·3	16·4 15·2	26·0 26·9	36·2 38·5	11.8 10.3	$27.3 \\ 31.0$	$16.3 \\ 12.7$	-
Norwich{	1873-5     1876	182 176	161·8 149·4	:6 ·7	-7	9.8 1.1	$2.0 \\ 2.5$	27·2 38·8	22·9 18·1	20°8 22°4	6·9 11·8	63·0 44·8	8.6 8.5	-
Salford{	$     1873 - 5 \\     1876   $	184 189	$151.7 \\ 156.2$	7.0 4.8	1.7 1.7	4·2 8·8	$2^{\cdot 2}$ $3^{\cdot 3}$	$31.5 \\ 24.6$	$25.0 \\ 22.5$	$27.7 \\ 32.9$	9·1 11·1	32·4 32·3	$   \begin{array}{c}     10.3 \\     13.2   \end{array} $	.6 1.0
Sheffield{	1873-5 1876	181 169	$148.8 \\ 154.9$	$\frac{1.6}{3.3}$	3·2 1·8	6·5 4·5	5·2 3·3	$31.0 \\ 29.4$	33·0 32·7	$36.9 \\ 31.1$	8·0 8·8	$10.4 \\ 25.9$	$12.5 \\ 13.2$	·5 ·9
Birmingham -{	1873 - 5 1876	185 160	$160.0 \\ 140.2$	$2.0 \\ 1.2$	2·4 1·1	7·5 4·4	$1.6 \\ 2.2$	33·9 30·2	$\begin{array}{c}13.4\\13.0\end{array}$	28·3 30·7	7·1 8·7	39·7 29·8	14·1 11·9	10·0 7·0
Newcastle-upon- Tyne {	1873-5 1876	190 167	$164.5 \\ 140.3$	2·0 1·2	2·7 1·0	5·2 3·1	2.6 4.5	24·4 18·8	$37.7 \\ 29.2$	24·5 23·7	13·9 11·5	37 · 9 28 · 4	12·0 13·4	1.6 5.5
Manchester - {	1873-5 1876	193 180	$157.4 \\ 134.0$	$3.1 \\ 2.7$	$2.1 \\ .9$	6·5 6·6	2·9 3·3	$28.7 \\ 27.0$	$28.1 \\ 21.5$	31:3 28:5	9.0 2.2	33·9 28·8	11·1 12·0	·7 ·5
Nottingham -{	$\begin{array}{c}1873-5\\1876\end{array}$	189 172	184·8 162·0	3·9 2·6	1·9 1·7	5·3 5·5	2·7 2·9	33·7 33·0	32·1 26·4	$25.4 \\ 25.0$	15·4 12·4	47·0 34·5	16·8 16·9	·6 1·1
Leeds{	1873-5 1876	196 180	162·7 150·3	2·0 3·9	2.6 1.9	5·5 4·0	$3.5 \\ 2.1$	30·9 31·1	26·2 25·4	32·4 27·8	9.8 9.5	$32 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 3$	16·6 14·4	$1.0 \\ .9$
Leicester{	1873-5 1876	224 200	203·1 180·9	2·8 2·3	$\frac{1.1}{2.1}$	6.0 3.8	4·1 1·7	54·5 47·3	31·6 21·7	23·1 23·4	11.8 7.5	50·7 48·7	16°6 20°5	·8 1·9
Liverpool{	1873-5 1876	219 208	191·2 181·3	6·1 10·9	4·9 1·4	9.0 10.9	2·2 1·0	$31.9 \\ 23.2$	28.6 26.3	39·4 40·7	12.6 10.6	37·7 36·2	10.6 11.1	8·2 9·0

\* The results for the eleven causes in the fifteen large towns are deduced from returns supplied by the Medical Officers of Health. As far as practicable differences in nomenclature have been adjusted.

Proper maternal care is the one great protection to infant life; in some cases destitution sets this aside, but the mothers of England must be looked to, as a body, to assist in the great work of removing the unfavourable conditions which are so prejudicial to the development of infant life. Sanitary measures alone will not reduce the regrettable high mortality of infants: at this tender age the health officer can do comparatively but little; it is the mothers who are responsible, and until they are alive to their responsibility and to the importance of their duty, it is feared that much of the great sacrifice of infant life which has occurred in the past will continue in the future.

In the last Report attention was drawn to the great disparity between the proportional number of deaths of infants in England and Scotland from convulsions and diarrhœa; the low proportion in Scotland being chiefly attributed by Dr. Stark to better feeding and nursing.

If, therefore, a comparatively low proportional number of deaths of infants from these two causes may be taken as an indication of good feeding and nursing, then of fifteen large towns it would appear, according to the results in the subjoined table, that infant life was most carefully nurtured and cherished in London.

TABLE F.-PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OF INFANTS from CONVULSIONS and DIARRHEA in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and in FIFTEEN LARGE TOWNS, 1873-76.

1			MEAN ANNU 100	VAL NUMBER of I 00 Births in the F	DEATHS of INFAN 'our Years 1873-7	sts to every 76.
-	TOWNS, &C.		Convulsions and Diarrhœa.	Convulsions.	Diarrhœa.	All Causes.
	England		41.2	24.1	17.1	149.5
	SCOTLAND		13:4 -	5:9	7.5	125.3
	London •		39.4 —	18.6 —	20.8 +	157.9 +
	Oldham -		42.2 +	26.4 +	15.8 -	147.7 -
	Birmingham -		45.3 +	13.2 -	32.1 +	173:8 +
brat	Sunderland -	-	46.8 +	25.6 +	21.2 +	158.9 +
alert.	Portsmouth -		47.2 +	19.9 -	27.3 →	143.1 -
	Salford		52.2 +	23.9 -	28.3 +	188.7 +
,	Manchester -	-1 -1 -1 -1	52.6 +	24.8 +	27.8 +	175.4 +
1	Norwich -	-	53.5 +	20.5 -	33.0 +	178.7 +
2	Wolverhampton		53.6 +	29.8 +	23.8 +	170.8 +
-	Liverpool -	· · · ·	55.0 +	27.5 +	27.5 +	213.6 #
1	Newcastle-on-Tyne		55.1 +	33.5 🕂	21.6 +	178.8 +
3	Leeds		56.8 +	25.8 +	31.0 +	191.3 +
1	Nottingham -	-	59.9 +	28.1 7	31.8 +	178.8 +
	Sheffield -		63.1 +	32.9 +	30.2 +	177:4 +
4	Leicester -		77.6 +	26.7 +	50.9 ++	208.7 #
	a second s		and the second	The second to a star that the start of a start of	the second s	and the state of the second state

Dr. Russell, the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Glasgow, has favoured the Registrar General with a return showing the number of deaths of infants in that City from different causes in the four years 1873-76.

TABLE G .- NUMBER of DEATHS of CHILDREN under ONE YEAR of AGE, and the PROPORTIONAL NUMBER to every 1000 BIRTHS ANNUALLY in the Four Years 1873-76, in the CITY of GLASGOW and in LIVERPOOL, from DIFFERENT CAUSES.

	a particular company		DEATHS of	CHILDREN under in the Four	er One Year of A Years 1873–76.	ge annually
10 m	CAUSES OF DEATH		GLAS Estimated Pop 545,	<b>GOW.</b> ulation in 1876, 144.	LIVER Estimated Pop 521	2. <b>POOL.</b> vulation in 1876, 544.
1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	CAUSES OF PRAME,		Average Annual Deaths in the Four Years 1873–76.	Proportional Number of Deaths to every 1000 Births annually in the —Four Years 1873–76.	Average Annual Deaths in the Four Years 1873-76.	Proportional Number of Deaths to every 1000 Births annually in the Four Years 1873-76.
	ALL CAUSES	-	3325-3	160.5	4261.8	216.1
1	Fevers		10.0	0.2	9.3	0.5
	Small-pox	-	15.3	0.7	17.5	0.9
	Scarlet Fever		60.0	2.9	79.3	4.0
-	Measles		81.5	3.9	145.5	7.4
	Whooping-cough	. +	183.0	8.8	187.5	9.5
	Croup and Diphtheria -	1	46.8	2.3	46.3	2.3
	Diarrhœal Diseases		253.8	12.2	595.5	30.2
	Consumption		47.8	2.3	28.5	1.4
	Acute Diseases of Lungs -		769.8	37.1	782.3	39.7
	Nervous Diseases*		501.8	24.2	781.8	39.6
	Atrophy and Debility† -		487.0	23.5	831.3	42.2
	Premature Birth		315.3	15.2	210.5	10.7
	Other Causes	1	553.2	26.6	546.5	27.7
1		1				and the second se

\* Including convulsions, hydrocephalus, cephalitis, brain diseases, and teething. † Including tabes mesenterica.

In Glasgow convulsions and teething are returned under the head of nervous diseases, together with hydrocephalus, cephalitis, and brain diseases, as Dr. Russell believes "that the medical diagnosis of such diseases is not refined enough to make them separately valuable." For the sake of comparison the causes of death in Liverpool, for these years, have been classified in the same manner, and the results in the above table show the success that has attended the Scottish method of rearing infant life in a large town, for in Glasgow there were 160 deaths of infants from all causes to every 1000 births, whereas in Liverpool the proportional number was 216. This difference is chiefly accounted for under diarrheal diseases, nervous diseases, and atrophy and debility, the proportional numbers for which were 59'9 in Glasgow, and 112'0 in Liverpool.

III.

II.

IV.

V

I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES II. CONSTITUTIONAL ,

IV. DEVELOPMENTAL,

V. VIOLENT DEATHS

I. 1. MIASMATIC DISEASES

III. 1. DISEAS. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM -

#### TABLE 1.-Causes of Death registered in England

Causes of Death in 1876.

	a surger and	( Stand			16/62/14/	(Lamp P)	Surger and the	
in each	of 1	the	28	Years	18	49-	-187	6.

			and the second							Constant of the local division of the local		And the Owner water of the Owner, where	Children to the second s			and the second second					TELEVISION		A. W. S. P. Carl	11 12 52 Val.	a a rate d'a creat de la	manual a la
CAUSES OF DEATH.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862		1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
ALL CAUSES	440,839	368,995	395,396	407,135	421,097	437,905	425,703	390,506 379,823	419,815	449,656 440,922	440,781 432,476	422,721 414.060	435,114 427,360	436,566 429.000		473,837	495,531	490,909	500,689 492,111	471,073	480,622	494,828	515,329 507 921	514,879 507 713	492,265	492,520
(CLASSES )																100,011					110,110	100,111				
ZYMOTIC DISEASES	141,124	78,411	90,132	96,233	89,564	117,135	88,383	81,375	93,634	110,971	106,645	75,849	87,986	91,539		119,731	118,825	113,948	115,972	90,989	117,356	110,601	120,511	123,030	109,306	89,286
CONSTITUTIONAL "	82,298	77,110	80,804	83,035	88,216	83,993	84,645	79,500	81,969	82,416	81,788	82,088	84,987	83,024		84,393	87,190	88,504	89,907	89,423	85,340	86,730	88,766	87,072	86,280	85,726
LOCAL "	127,336	125,789	134,577	135,415	147,138	143,481	156,953	142,761	151,531	163,489	159,686	171,037	167,454	170,651		174,603	189,039	184,877	192,444	187,571	178,634	199,976	205,264	204,362	197,429	215,438
DEVELOPMENTAL,	63,833	61,221	64,696	66,154	69,105	66,996	69,253	62,232	68,668	69,895	69,708	70,311	71,948	68,842		71,467	75,660	77,806	76,873	78,090	75,475	74,313	76,787	76,256	75,287	78,039
VIOLENT DEATHS -	12,445	13,128	12,659	13,520	13,729	14,040	14,125	13,960	13,917	14,151	14,649	14,775	14,985	14,944		15,680	17,018	17,374	16,915	16,866	16,968	16,497	16,593	16,993		17,246
(ORDERS.) 1. MIASMATIC DISEASES	137,399	74,732	86,309	92,305	85,515	112,612	83,726	77,270	89,296	106,278	101,699	71,304	83,824	86,881		114,538	113,051	107,650	110,059	84,985	111,106	104,670	114,468	117,093	103,478	83,332
2. ENTHETIC ,, - 3. DIETIC ,, -	1,668	1,660	1,651	1,676	1,857	1,230	2,087	1,688	1,905	2,112	2,301	2,206	2,095	2,149		2,456	2,810	2,957	2,888	2,760	2,101	2,108	2,605	2,000	2,508	2,105
4. PARASITIC ", -	1,266	1,245	1,305	1,363	1,318	1,307	1,380	1,348	1,286	1,386	1,372	1,087	1,212	1,060		1,159	1,171	1,427	1,132	1,335	1,296	1,178	1,354	1,279	1,193	1,351
1. DIATHETIC ,, - 2. TUBERCULAR ,, -	17,092 65,206	16,715 60,395	16,729 64,075	16,872 66,163	17,601 70,615	16,848 67,145	17,125 67,520	15,668 63,832	16,207 65,762	16,790 65,626	16,433 65,355	16,404 65,684	16,233 68,754	16,412 _66,612		16,651 67,742	17,392 69,798	17,437 71,067	17,482 72,425	17,520 71,903	17,039 68,301	17,511 69,219	17,481 71,285	17,061 70,011	17,052 69,228	17,519 68,207
1. DISEAS. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM -	47,401	46,907	<b>49,</b> 351	50,246	51,509	51,485	52,365	50,084	51,619	53,961	54,531	55,577	55,625	55,692	312	57,428	59,627	60,264	61,164	60,367	60,174	61,550	63,856	62,453	62,809	65,835
2. " ORGANS OF CIR- CULATION -	10,850	11,356	11,817	12,517	13,740	13,488	14,573	13,691	14,802	16,426	17,133	18,758	18,076	18,709		19,505	22,419	22,272	22,190	22,784	22,558	24,899	25,259	26,219	27,086	28,447
8. " RESPIRATORY ORGANS -	44,542	43,827	48,759	47,400	56,436	52,484	63,820	52,973	- 58,378	65,516	59,853	68,408	64,310	67,565		67,280	75,376	69,952	77,249	72,183	63,103	80,397	82,186	81,825	73,393	85,626
4. " DIGESTIVE OR- GANS	18,365	17,715	18,432	18,905	18,749	18,885	18,885	18,710	19,360	19,246	19,842	19,718	20,327	19,421		20,516	20,969	21,774	21,084	21,006	21,479	21,315	21,853	21,621	21,773	22,314
5. " URINARY OR-	2.950	3.124	3,172	3,438	3.652	3.770	4.042	4,227	4,202	4,683	4,736	4,990	5,222	5,328		5,578	6,104	6,274	6,621	6,933	6,872	7,319	7,503	7,628	7,852	8,526
6. " ORGANS OF GE-	990	921	958	877	960	1 014	1.042	1.039	1.069	1.148	1.199	1.118	1,129	1,227	1	1,219	1,294	1.241	1.241	1.316	1.258	1,283	1.298	1,221	1.281	1.278
7. " ORGANS OF LO-	1 169	1 008	1.002	1 120	1 997	1,011	1,012	1,329	1,306	1,164	1,285	1.466	1.624	1,588		1,765	1.860	1.860	1.642	1,747	1,833	1.846	1,893	1.997	1.924	1.978
8. " INTEGUMENTA- BY SYSTEM -	1,102	931	996	893	865	855	798	708	795	1,345	1,107	1,002	1,141	1,121		1,312	1,390	1,240	1,253	1,235	1,357	1,367	1,416	1,398	1,311	1,439
DEVELOPMENTAL DIS.		1.2.2							-		10,000			10 707		19 400	12.001	74.000								12.050
1. " OF CHILDREN 2 ADULTS -	11,768 2.313	11,096	11,998 2,368	12,292	12,541	12,541	12,081	11,586	2,042	2,114	2,314	2,233	2,168	2,198		2,508	2,607	2,576	2,596	2,461	2,437	2,224	2,510	2,584	15,902 2,502	2,474
8. " OLD PEOPLE	26,750	25,567	25,980	26,376	29,130	26,466	29,714	23,931	26,847	28,509	27,104	28,442	27,373	26,780		27,268	29,498	28,709	28,546	28,646	26,050	27,932	28,889	28,038	26,900	29,282
4. DIS. OF NUTRITION -	23,002	22,292	24,350	25,113	25,051	25,864	25,434			26,860	27,990					20,100	20,004		01,097		32,634	29,954	30,530	30,438	29,983	
I. ACCIDENT OR NEG- LIGENCE	and the		Constant of	197.98	Profer Co	-	de la	in with	- Star	12,523	13,056	12,991	13,187	13,055 *		13,772	15,091 *	15,232 *	14,886 *	14,848	14,715	14,260 *	14,393 *	14,961 *	15,162	15,106 *
2. BATTLE *	sider a	oliza	1 819	Ser Spel	D. Las	4.614	and he	41.3 *	GTE	344	338	377	320	418		399	412	443	480	392	461	387	381	381	387	407
4. SUICIDE	12,445	13,128	12,659	13,520	13,729	14,040	14,125	13,960	13,917<	1,275	1,248	1,365	1,347	1,317		1,319	1,340 21	1,392	1,329 12	1,316	1,508	1,588	1,554	<b>1,</b> 495	1,514	1,518
VIOLENT DEATHS NOT	r freda. Frad	Lada	C. Ore	LLO L	n lyran	a suit	ing a	1200	1 HALL	Man	adit	20	190	137		169	154	301	208	200	974	- 954	959	159	194	206
CLASSED)	<u></u>		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	TOUR I	-	-	-	-		++++++++								100							
SUDDENDEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED -	3,555	3,560	3,458	3,591	4,018	3,993	4,139	3,474	3,403	3,096	2,821	2,894	2,697	2,778		3,008	3,321	8,173	3,585	3,506	2,945	3,040	3,180	3,155	3,103	<b>3,</b> 346
CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED	10,248	9,776	9,070	9,187	9,327	8,267	8,205	7,204	6,693	5,638	5,484	5,767	5,057	4,788		4,955	4,478	5,227	4,993	4,628	3,904	3,671	4,228	4,011	3,603	3,439
ORDER 1.	E AND	1.1.1.1		121.1				T.C. Star			1000								1023. 1037 B	Di Cale						
1 Small-pox	4,644	4,665	6,997	7,320	3,151	2,808	2,525	2,277	3,936	6,460	3,848	2,749 9,557	<b>1,32</b> ( 9,05)	<b>1,628</b> <b>9,800</b>		5,964 11,349	7,684 8,323	6,411 8,562	<b>3,029</b> 10,940	2,513 6,588	2,052 11,630	1,565 10,309	2,620 7,543	23,126 9,293	19,094 8,530	2,364 7,403
3 Scarlet Fever 4 Diphtheria 1	13,123 Includ	13,371 ed with	13,634 Scarlet	18,887 t fever u	15,699 intil 185	18,528	16,929	13,557	12,640 1,588	23,711 6,606	19,310 10,184	9,681 5,212	9,077 4,51	7 14,834 7 4,903		30,475 6,507	29,700 5,464	17,700 4,145	11,685 3,000	12,300 2,600	21,912 3,013	27,641 2,606	32,543 2,699	18,567 2,525	11,922 2,152	$13,144 \\ 2,531$
5 Quinsy 6 Croup	459 4,038	473 4,322	369 4,180	391 4,058	421 3,660	345 3,998	374 4,419	416						<b>5,667</b>		6,957 11,275	6,777 8,570	5,921 8,647	5,168 15,764	201 4,387 11.873	208 4,491 9 292	178 4,478 10.966	134 4,302	4,116 10,360	3,640 13,806	4,282 9,612
(Typhus Fever -)	9,622	7,770	7,905	8,022	11,200	9,770	10,185	9,220	, 10,130	11,040	0,010	0,000	12,000				0,0,0	0,011	adji or	131.1	0,220	4,281	3,297	2,754	1,864	1,638
8 Fever	18,339	15,374	17,930	18,641	18,554	18,893	16,470	16,182	2 19,016	17,883	15,877	13,012	15,440	0 18,721		18,017	20,106	23,034	21,104	16,862	19,701	8,659	8,731	8,461	8,741	8,793
( Fever)													1	1 .		1 Anna	1	Lotter -	The state	And A		( 5,449	5,882	4,575	3,415	3,122
the second se	and the second s			the second s										and the second se	and the second se											

Note.—For the causes of death in the 5 years 1838-42, see Table 7 in the Appendix to the Thirty-fourth Annual Report. The causes of death were not abstracted for the 4 years 1843-46. \* Order 2, comprising Violent Deaths in Battle, is inapplicable to the civil population. † The numbers of persons executed in the several years will not necessarily correspond with those returned for the same years in the " Criminal Returns," inasmuch as the executions therein recorded in each year are classed according to the *dates of conviction*, while the numbers in this Table are placed under the years in which the deaths are *registered*.

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			Concession of the second s
1874	1875	1876	CAUSES OF DEATH.
526.632	546 453	510.815	ALL CAUSES
519 366	540 403	505 434	SPECIE'D CAUSES
			SILCIF D CAUSES.
		-	(CLASSES.)
111,836	106,451	96,660	ZYMOTIC DISEAS.
84,119	89,860	87,521	CONSTITUTION. "
226,617	246,904	229,379	LOCAL "
78,874	78,299	73,495	DEVELOPMENT.,,
17,920	18,889	18,379	VIOLENT DEATHS.
el altre l		1	(ORDERS.)
105,118	99,113	89,647	1. MIASMATIC DIS.
2,290	2,509	2,476	2. ENTHETIC ,,
1,422	3,319	1,446	4. PARASITIC
1 (1)		1000	and the second states of the s
17,791	17,514	17,342	1. DIATHETIC "
60,328	72,346		2. TUBERCULAR "
68,014	70,214	67,737	1. DIS. OF NERVOUS
29.956	99 510	81 951	SYSTEM.
20,000	02,010	01,001	CIRCULATN.
90,612	103,627	90,034	3. " RESPIRATORY ORGANS.
23,917	25,089	24,592	4. " DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
8,929	9,895	9,889	5. " URINARY OR- GANS.
1,291	1,415	1,288	6. " Organs of Generatn.
2,039	2,130	2,116	7. " ORGANS OF LOCOMOTN.
1,859	2,024	1,772	8. " INTEGUMEN- TARY SYSTM.
16.340	18,703	18,236	DEVELOPMENTL. DIS. 1. , OFCHILDREN.
2,935	2,689	2,512	2. ,, ADULTS.
28,604	28,514	25,461	3. ,, OLD PEOPLE.
30,995	28,393	27,286	4. DIS. OF NUTRITION.
15,667 *	16,621 *	15,995 *	{1. ACCIDENT OR { NEGLIGENCE. 2. BATTLE.
409	351	412	3. HOMICIDE.
1,592	1,601	1,770	4. SUICIDE.
18	23	21	5. EXECUTION. †
234	293	181	VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED.
<b>3,</b> 421 ·	2,816	2,537	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTD.
3,845	3,234	2,344	CAUSES NOT SPECIFD.
	The second		- Anternal
9 169	050	9 408	ORDER 1.
12,255	6,173	9,971	2 Measles. 3 Scarlet Feyer
3,560	3,415	3,151	4 D phtheria. ‡
5,010	4,542	4,204	6 Croup.
1,762	14,280 1,499	1,192	(Typhus Fever.
8,861	8,913	7,550	8 Enteric or Typhoid
3,112	2,651	2,004	Simple Continued Fever.

<sup>‡</sup> The cases of angina membranacea were included with scarlet fever until 1860; for several years prior to that date they were, however, separately distinguished by a marginal note on the ticking sheet, as they have been since 1860, when they were first classed to diphtheria.

R 2

# Causes of Death in 1876.

	and the second						ADLE	(0	Uncente		I	1	1	1	- I
Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1849	1850 1	851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
	9 Erysipelas 10 Puerperal Fever ( (Metria) 11 Carbuncle 12 Influenza 13 Dysentery 14 Diarrhœa 15 Cholera 16 Ague 17 Remittent Fever - 18 Rheumatism 19 Other Zymotic Dis- eases }	2,303 1,165 81 1,618 3,050 17,831 53,273 171 603 1,621 -	2,206 1,113 134 1,380 2,036 11,468 11,468 887 154 548 1,749 -	1,998 1,009 161 2,152 2,185 14,728 1,132 167 607 1,785	2,075 972 233 1,359 2,756 17,617 1,381 151 1,930 -	1,812 795 252 1,789 1,891 14,192 4,419 183 707 1,895 -	1,937 954 300 1,061 1,943 20,052 20,097 192 646 1,811 -	2,245 1,079 255 3,568 1,437 12,770 837 149 575 2,170 -	2,125 1,067 253 1,029 1,335 13,815 762 124 162 2,007 -	1,573 836 252 1,393 1,698 21,189 1,150 195 270 1,688 -	2,026 1,068 246 1,794 1,478 13,853 673 207 569 1,942 -	1,954 1,238 236 1,112 1,379 18,331 887 233 400 2,124 -	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
	ORDER 2. 1 Syphilis – – – 2 Strieture of Urethra 3 Hydrophobia – – 4 Glanders – – –	595 179 17 Clas	554 207 13 sed with	598 244 25 Erysig	623 251 15 pelas pro	622 241 11 evious t	964 256 16 0 1855	947 218 14 11	879 177 5 8	957 184 3 3	1,006 186 2 1	1,089 177 4 3	1,067 178 3 4	1,177 168 4 6	1245 199 1 4
	ORDER 3. 1 Privation 2 Want of Breast- milk} 3 Purpura and Scurvy 4 Alcohol-{ aDel.Trem. ism -{ bIntemp	122 460 269 509 308	73 458 266 540 323	58 553 248 503 289	54 593 234 487 308	78 632 266 508 373	87 742 282 551 318	91 850 324 536 286	69 704 227 451 237	52 829 246 484 294	62 997 341 424 288	52 1,017 342 545 345	68 1,002 361 457 318	63 970 405 415 242	73 1006 353 471 246
	ORDER 4. 1 Thrush 2 Worms, &c	<b>1,126</b> 140	1,114 131	1,175 130	1,237 126	1,202 116	1,190 117	1,149 231	1,094 254	- 1,170 116	1,236 150	1,217 155	920 167	1,055 157	904 156
11.	ORDER 1. 1 Gout 2 Dropsy 3 Cancer 4 Cancrum Oris (No-) ma) 5 Mortification	213 10,753 4,808 120 1,198	224 9,980 4,967 123 1,421	214 9,873 5,218 95 1,329	218 9,788 5,477 98 1,291	217 10,302 5,663 100 1,319	246 9,396 5,826 136 1,244	287 9,362 6,016 178 1,282	260 8,213 5,859 164 1,172	223 8,452 6,201 198 1,133	245 8,758 6,433 161 1,193	238 8,119 6,676 159 1,241	268 7,823 6,827 122 1,364	247 7,301 7,276 174 1,235	284 7,247 7,396 197 1,288
•	ORDER 2. 1 Scrofula – – – 2 Tabes Mesenterica – 3 Phthisis – – 4 Hydrocephalus –	2,739 4,440 50,299 7,728	2,484 4,012 46,618 7,281	2,592 4,510 49,166 7,807	2,580 4,700 50,594 8,289	2,727 4,965 54,918 8,005	2,613 5,638 51,284 7,610	2,985 4,762 52,290 7,483	2,831 4,752 48,950 7,299	2,781 5,380 50,106 7,495	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
	ORDER 1. 1 Cephalitis 2 Apoplexy 3 Paralysis 4 Insanity 5 Chorea 6 Epilepsy 7 Convulsions - 8 Brain Disease, §c	3,200 7,797 7,328 542 34 1,805 23,705 2,992	9 3,198 7 8,094 3 7,317 2 529 4 60 5 1,631 3 23,000 2 3,078	3,628 7,946 7,587 542 77 1,760 24,592 3,219	3,686 7,896 7,911 535 75 1,935 24,555 3,655	3,618 8,496 8,378 6 472 3 67 5 2,120 3 24,798 2 3,560	3         3,752           5         8,366           3         8,353           2         541           7         48           0         2,052           3         24,579           0         3,794	3,466 8,645 8,905 494 6 2,136 24,917 3,733	3,414 8,278 8,497 370 59 2,096 23,946 3,424	3,395 3,8,375 7,8,714 0,400 0,44 3,2,190 3,24,533 4,3,965	2 3,463 3 8,629 4 8,980 3 535 4 53 3 2,359 2 25,488 3 4,454	3,451 8,631 9,189 446 55 2,219 25,954 4,586	3,518 9,181 9,752 5,536 6,6 6,2,454 4,25,205 6,4,865	3,426 8,792 9,815 529 71 4 2,466 5 25,422 5 5,100	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 580 \\ 9, 136 \\ 9, 9, 138 \\ 9, 535 \\ 5, 52 \\ 4, 2, 443 \\ 3, 25, 286 \\ 5, 4, 927 \end{array}$
	ORDER 2. 1 Pericarditis – – 2 Aneurism – – 3 Heart Disease, §c. –	- 569 - 288 - 9,999	9 620 8 286 3 10,450	563 289 10,965	589 266 5 11,662	9 56 3 31 2 12,86	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	588 312 13,673	531 338 12,82	L 573 3 320 2 13,900	3 586 6 350 3 15,490	616 371 16,146	3 578 1 368 6 17,818	5 54 38 5 17,14	1 [ 559 7 373 8 17,777
	Onder 3. 1 Laryngitis 2 Bronehitis 3 Pleurisy 4 Pneumonia 5 Asthma 6 Lung Disease, §c	- 853 - 14,824 - 954 - 21,19 - 4,10 - 2,60	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 8 & 1,053 \\ 6 & 14,611 \\ 6 & 877 \\ 4 & 20,303 \\ 4 & 4,574 \\ 4 & 2,409 \end{array}$	938 17,294 984 22,001 4,896 2,644	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 0 & 1,08 \\ 4 & 17,073 \\ 4 & 94 \\ 1 & 21,42 \\ 3 & 4,30 \\ 5 & 2,56 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 7 & 1,143 \\ 1 & 20,065 \\ 5 & 953 \\ 8 & 23,523 \\ 3 & 4,271 \\ 2 & 2,523 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 4 & 1,35\\ 8 & 25,58\\ 6 & 87\\ 3 & 23,45\\ 3 & 4,33\\ 9 & 2,76 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 9 & 1,439\\ 8 & 29,093\\ 0 & 846\\ 7 & 26,486\\ 9 & 4,518\\ 5 & 3,138 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,319\\ 25,990\\ 910\\ 324,514\\ 34,222\\ 92,883\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9 & 1,166\\ 8 & 32,342\\ 6 & 882\\ 4 & 25,264\\ 4 & 4,322\\ 2 & 4,42 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 1,478 \\ 6 & 32,526 \\ 1 & 833 \\ 4 & 23,713 \\ 2 & -4,087 \\ 4 & 4,928 \end{array}$
	ORDER 4. 1 Gastritis	- 72 - 4,09 - 60 - 61 - 66 - 98 - 27 es 23 - 8 - 2,26 C         -	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	72: 3,85- 1,25: 68: 850 1,10: 263 244 12: 2,10: 5 1,45: 1,28: 3,70: 60	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 81 \\ 4 & 3,41 \\ 0 & 1,41 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 6 & 89 \\ 8 & 81 \\ 0 & 1,13 \\ 0 & 252 \\ 2 & 27 \\ 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 2,64 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 7 & 1,444 \\ 6 & 1,44 \\ 5 & 3,88 \\ 1 & 7 \\ - & -$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 9 & 82 \\ 9 & 3,41 \\ 3 & 1,55 \\ 5 & 76 \\ 0 & 77 \\ 3 & 76 \\ 7 & 1,13 \\ 9 & 27 \\ 4 & 28 \\ 5 & 9 \\ 9 & 2,69 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1,48 \\ 3 & 1,48 \\ 3 & 1,25 \\ 5 & 4,41 \\ 3 & 6 \\ - & - \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

111 -	1863       1864       1866       1867       1868       1869       1870       1871       1872       1873       1874       1875       1876       CAUSES OF DEATH.													
1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	CAUSES OF DEATH.
1,920 1,155 237 919 1,051 14,943 807 141 198 2,175 114	2,104 1,484 266 804 1,000 16,432 934 112 202 2,559 152	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	1,952 1,196 228 306 1,108 29,821 1,498 94 69 2,503 101	1,873 $1,181$ $235$ $703$ $872$ $19,903$ $702$ $114$ $85$ $2,753$ $117$	2,140 1,492 207 615 815 25,311 1,065 120 145 2,791 115	2,240 1,464 217 348 797 24,140 866 131 132 2,726 111	1,787 1,400 190 278 815 22,219 801 84 82 2,456 92	2,046 1,740 199 266 719 21,795 749 100 65 2,503 103	3,387 3,108 198 245 684 21,204 596 114 79 3,203 121	3,055 2,504 245 449 747 23,982 550 115 70 4,044 234	2,348 1,746 219 203 636 21,781 598 95 48 3,640 248	<ul> <li>9 Erysipelas.</li> <li>10 Puerperal Fever</li> <li>(Metria).</li> <li>11 Carbunele.</li> <li>12 Influenza.</li> <li>13 Dysentery.</li> <li>14 Diarrhœa.</li> <li>15 Cholera.</li> <li>16 Ague.</li> <li>17 Remittent Fever.</li> <li>18 Rheumatism.</li> <li>{19 Other Zymotic</li> <li>Diseases.</li> </ul>
1,386 183 4 5	1,550 229 12 2	1,647 244 19 4	1,662 191 36 4	1,698 197 10 4	1,886 202 7 6	1,859 228 18 3	1,858 190 32 4	1,742 253 56 5	1,831 250 39 7	1,843 235 28 3	1,997 228 61 4	2,142 319 47 1	2,141 280 53 2	ORDER 2. 1 Syphilis. 2 Strict. of Urethra. 3 Hydrophobia. 4 Glanders.
54 1,158 409 471 364	106 _1,253 _392 _592 _467	74 1,410 424 612 437	74 1,410 471 487 446	109 1,437 471 369 374	96 1,506 463 439 349	52 1,408 421 433 331	85 1,402 473 337 308	93 1,239 530 370 370	64 1,213 518 328 385	71 1,162 484 365 412	73 1,440 440 485 568	108 1,542 526 489 654	97 1,254 620 462 658	ORDER 3. 1 Privation. 2 Want of Breast- milk. 3 Purpura & Seurvy. 4 Alco- { a Del.Trem. holism. { b Intemp.
961 198	1,006 165	1,244 183	966 166	1,163 172	1,124 172	1,030 148	1,203 151	1,119 160	1,039 154	1,168 183	1,234 188	1,283 227	$\substack{\textbf{1,242}\\204}$	ORDER 4. 1 Thrush. 2 Worms, &c.
248 7,414 7,479 180 1,330	309 7,386 8,117 165 1,415	361 7,567 7,922 181 1,406	359 7,332 8,293 172 1,326	377 7,095 8,545 174 1,329	393 6,284 8,880 161 1,321	448 6,333 9,314 114 1,302	475 5,817 9,598 106 1,485	461 5,456 9,691 129 1,324	460 5,162 9,993 140 1,297	463 5,053 10,455 79 1,469	542 4,688 11,011 111 1,439	598 3,789 11,414 112 1,601	605 3,589 11,604 112 1,432	ORDER 1. 1 Gout. 2 Dropsy. 3 Cancer. 4 Cancrum Oris. 5 Mortification.
3,277 5,877 51,072 7,516	3,111 5,941 53,046 7,700	2,963 6,698 53,734 7,672	2,901 6,377 55,714 7,433	2,938 6,882 55,042 7,041	2,769 6,925 51,423 7,184	2,846 6,625 52,270 7,478	2,718 6,913 54,231 7,423	2,640 6,700 53,376 7,295	2,587 6,856 52,589 7,196	2,750 6,872 51,355 7,230	2,752 6,911 49,379 7,286	3,092 8,617 52,943 7,694	3,089 7,769 51,775 7,546	ORDER 2. 1 Scrofula. 2 Tabes Mesenterica. 3 Phthisis. 4 Hydrocephalus.
3,869 9,721 9,762 555 63 2,574 26,008 4,876	4,014 10,322 10,609 662 73 2,406 26,382 5,159	4,199 10,215 10,693 558 88 2,468 26,722 5,321	4,146 10,297 10,504 650 63 2,468 27,431 5,605	4,220 10,406 10,810 640 50 2,312 26,258 5,671	4,451 10,611 10,761 655 66 2,359 25,897 5,374	4,649 11,054 10,950 722 99 2,544 26,015 5,517	4,944 11,598 11,651 878 76 2,605 26,548 5,556	4,814 11,489 11,723 966 82 2,468 25,309 5,602	$5,054 \\11,793 \\11,619 \\801 \\53 \\2,667 \\25,376 \\5,446$	5,336 12,226 12,674 848 55 2,736 26,232 5,728	5,763 12,848 12,572 906 70 2,587 27,139 6,129	6,821 13,317 12,850 990 105 2,948 26,061 7,122	$\begin{array}{r} 6,770\\ 13,215\\ 11,994\\ 939\\ 76\\ 2,853\\ 25,408\\ 6,482 \end{array}$	ORDER 1. 1 Cephalitis. 2 Apoplexy. 3 Paralysis. 4 Insanity. 5 Chorea. 6 Epilepsy. 7 Convulsions. 8 Brain Disease, &c.
597 418 18,490	629 479 21,311	566 499 21,207	543 450 21,197	592 503 21,689	534 556 <b>21,4</b> 68	676 595 23,628	675 627 23,957	612 607 <b>2</b> 5,000	603 643 25,840	558 620 27,269	758 685 28,513	777 733 <b>81,</b> 000	671 799 30,481	ORDER 2. 1 Pericarditis. 2 Aneurism. 3 Heart Disease, §c.
1,561 32,025 907 24,181 3,699 4,907	$1,610 \\ 38,969 \\ 941 \\ 24,470 \\ 4,228 \\ 5,158 \\ \end{array}$	$1,382 \\ 36,428 \\ 866 \\ 22,489 \\ 8,975 \\ 4,812$	1,286 41,334 858 25,155 3,682 4,934	1,285 40,373 865 21,118 3,748 4,794	1,420 33,258 905 19,908 3,093 4,519	1,657 43,883 991 25,246 3,704 4,916	$1,740 \\ 46,699 \\ 1,034 \\ 23,729 \\ 3,894 \\ 5,090$	1,630 47,685 933 22,768 3,517 5,292	$1,532 \\ 42,752 \\ 977 \\ 20,282 \\ 2,981 \\ 4,869$	1,823 51,425 1,004 22,904 3,351 5,119	1,926 53,022 1,287 25,927 3,053 5,397	2,175 63,089 1,476 27,161 3,620 6,106	$1,920 \\ 54,055 \\ 1,286 \\ 24,492 \\ 2,786 \\ 5,495$	ORDER 3. 1 Laryngitis. 2 Bronchitis. 3 Pleurisy. 4 Pneumonia. 5 Asthma. 6 Lung Disease, &c.
838 3,224 1,637 735 858 848 1,166 246 246 246 246 246 246 246 246 246 2	883 3,164 1,736 719 907 805 1,154 292 295 108 2,747 100 1,429 1,533 5,121 66	$\begin{array}{c} 802\\ 3,289\\ 1,633\\ 749\\ 851\\ 850\\ 1,141\\ 258\\ 265\\ 88\\ 2,881\\ 12\\ 1,566\\ 5,809\\ 66\end{array}$	765 2,928 1,504 702 858 874 1,172 295 315 108 2,930 17 1,404 5,659 92	742 2,858 1,571 724 928 927 1,179 296 278 00 2,948 1,819 1,493 5,582 93	759 3,038 1,738 659 981 907 1,244 298 281 96 3,032 11 1,349 1,526 5,475 85	748 2,944 1,668 708 916 951 1,255 295 275 96 2,744 9 1,314 1,639 5,662 91	803 3,037 1,825 664 1,036 979 1,267 356 268 114 2,833 1,558 1,343 1,558 5,658 97	775 2,914 1,788 631 1,015 1,223 1,223 336 286 107 2,672 12 1,263 1,572 5,871 99	$\begin{array}{c} 790\\ 2,788\\ 1,847\\ 655\\ 1,007\\ 1.013\\ 1,234\\ 352\\ 818\\ 117\\ 2,551\\ 13\\ 1,269\\ 1,329\\ 6,061\\ 109\\ \end{array}$	832 2,851 1,998 621 1,081 1,014 1,361 345 302 125 2,673 9 1,277 1,594 6,153 78	923 3,091 2,407 600 1,037 1,012 1,424 454 454 454 101 2,728 111 2,728 111 1,419 1,628 6,689 81	1,029 3,176 2,165 533 1,244 1,140 1,547 418 357 92 2,608 92 2,608 99 1,677 1,750 7,255 89	$\begin{array}{c} 1,020\\ 3,120\\ 2,071\\ 523\\ 1,238\\ 1,082\\ 1,550\\ 459\\ 397\\ 119\\ 2,599\\ 9\\ 9\\ 1,734\\ 7,108\\ 96\end{array}$	ORDER 4. 1 Gastritis. 3 Peritonitis. 4 Ascites. 4 Ascites. 5 Ulceration of In- testines. 6 Heraia. 7 Ileus. 8 Intussusception. 9 Strict. of Intestines. 10 Fistula. 11 Stomach Dis., &c. 12 Pancreas Dis., &c. 13 Hepatitis. 14 Jaundice. 15 Liver Disease, &c. 16 Spleen Disease, &c.

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					. B D	TABLE	<b>1.</b> (0	continu	ved.)—(	Cause	es of I	Death	regis
CAUSES OF DEATH.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
ORDER 5. 1 Nephritis 2 Ischuria 8 Bright's Disease (Nephria)} 4 Diabetes 5 Calculus (Stone) - 6 Cystitis 7 Kidney Disease, §c	172 86 400 416 219 239 1,418	178 91 430 422 249 214 1,540	183 100 477 403 204 212 1,593	197 106 570 402 208 231 1,724	237 109 641 412 224 236 1,793	205 118 776 436 183 276 1,776	244 120 793 448 234 278 1,925	269 83 954 433 233 270 1,985	268 97 983 482 182 258 1,982	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
ORDER 6. 1 Ovarian Dropsy – 2 Uterus Disease, &c. –	214 716	219 702	196 762	178 699	217 743	220 794	208 834	211 828	237 832	239 909	277 922	244 874	235 894
ORDER 7. 1 Synovitis (Arthritis) 2 Joint Disease, 3c. –	54 1,108	54 954	72 1,020	84 1,055	81 1,146	101 1,399	80 1,348	71 1,258	62 1,244	77 1,087	81 1,204	68 1,398	79 1,545
ORDER 8. 1 Phlegmon 2 Ulcer 3 Skin Disease, §c	645 300 191,	$422 \\ 340 \\ 169$	481 317 198	365 296 232	$309 \\ 351 \\ 205$	239 358 258	255 278 265	126 289 293	165 300 330	71 <b>1</b> 332 302	466 364 277	413 332 257	454 401 286
ORDER 1. 1 Premature Birth * - 2 Cyanosis 3 Spina Bifda 4 Other Malformations 5 Teething	6,428? 161 178 374 4,627	$6,2299\\167\\212\\402\\4,086$	6,8049 230 210 346 4,408	7,018 279 242 340 4,413	7,000? 295 279 291 4,676	7,2289 294 243 407 4,369	7,108? 300 247 369 4,057	6,926? 341 299 360 3,660	7,590? 350 325 360 3,992	7,307 386 313 385 4,021	7,432 403 356 379 3,730	7,642 398 350 420 8,896	7,610 420 394 441 4,251
ORDER 2. 1 Paramenia 2 Childbirth (see Me- tria)}	139 2,174	127 2,139	87 2,281	98 2,275	115 2,268	70 2,055	124 1,900	111 1,821	91 1,951	51 2,063	56 2,258	47 2,186	59 2,109
ORDER 3. 1 Old Age	26,750	25,567	25,980	26,376	29,130	26,466	29,714	23,931	26,847	28,509	27,104	28,442	27,373
ORDER 4. 1 Atrophy and Debility*	23,002	22,292?	24,350?	25,113	25,051	25,864	25,434	24,783	27,1629	26,860	27,990	26,930	29,29
ORDER 1. (ACCIDENT OF NEG- LIGENCE.) 1 Fractures and Con- tusions} 2 Gunshot Wounds - 3 Cut, Stab 4 Burns and Scalds - 5 Poison 6 Drowning 7 Suffocation 8 Otherwise						A State of the second s	and and and a state of the stat			5,159 136 80 3,125 282 2,124 903 714	5,482 104 75 2,978 2,978 2,979 2,494 952 692	5,417 103 81 3,166 240 2,264 1,061 659	5,58 12 4 3,05 25 2,35 1,01 -
ORDER 3. (HOMICIDE.) 1 Murder and Man- slaughter}	D	eaths fr	om Viol	ence we	ere not corior to	lassifie 1858.	l accord	ing to C	)rders {	344	<u>t 338</u>	3 377	

He .	1862				1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
	273 104 1,541 574 196 342 2,298			in the second	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	495 118 2,076 671 213 463 2,836	538 125 2,496 735 194 432 2,804
	280 947			-	255 964	259 1,035	209 1,032	218 1,023	247 1,069	222 1,036	234 1,049
	70 1,518				73 1,692	89 1,771	74 1,786	70 1,572	75 1,672	82 1,751	81 1,765
- All and a second	409 387 325				530 435 347	550 463 377	453 424 363	482 403 368	430 443 362	565 436 356	578 405 384
	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	8,757 547 411 474 4,145	8,666 532 460 462 4,083
	61 2,137				75 2 <b>,</b> 433	75 2,532	86 <b>2,</b> 490	111 2,485	115 2,346	130 2,307	122 2,102
	26,780		5		27,268	29,498	28,709	28,546	28,646	26,050	27,932
L	27,077	-			28,193	29,634	32,161	31,097	32,317	32,654	29,954
9 01 38141	5,397 111 54 2,767 262 2,463 1,219 782				5,852 108 82 2,766 277 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 2,73 2,823 1,309 1,066	6,661 131 97 2,533 278 2,786 1,263 1,137	6,596 124 103 2,600 281 2,676 1,352 1,116	6,508 118 103 2,553 279 2,924 1,192 1,038	6,308 102 127 2,544 2,596 1,333 896
0	418				899	412	443	480	392	461	387
1972522	54 218 128 204 611 108				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	100 284 138 291 568 127	72 337 142 292 613 132
1	17	7			21	21	6	12	11	10	8
20	13/	7			169	154	301	208	. 299	274	254

1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869

tered

11

120

2,697 2,778

5,057 4,788

3,008

4,955

3,321

4,478

3,173

5,227

3,585

4,993

3,506

4,628

2,945

3,904

3,040

3,671

1.00 \*

10

32

2,894

5,767

 $54 \\ 270 \\ 112 \\ 208 \\ 540 \\ 64$ 

7

-

2,821

5,484

9

-

3,096

5,638

3,403

6,693

\* From 1847 to 1857, inclusive, premature birth and infantile debility were abstracted together. In order, therefore, to establish something like uniformity in the above Table, the numbers for these separate headings have been estimated from the proportions which the separate numbers bore to the sum of the two in subsequent years, when they were separately classified. † See note on page 258.

4,018 3,993

4,139

3,474

 Violent Deaths
 (not)
 12,445
 13,128
 12,659
 13,520
 13,729
 14,040
 14,125
 13,960
 13,917

Causes not specified or } 10,248 9,776 9,070 9,187 9,327 8,267 8,205 7,204

3,560

3,458 3,591

ORDER 4. (SUICIDE.)

1 Gunshot Wounds – 2 Cut, Stab – – – 3 Poison – – – 4 Drowning – – 5 Hanging – – – 6 Otherwise – –

ORDER 5. (EXECUTION.) †

1 Hanging - - - j

Sudden Deaths (Cause ) 3,555

### Causes of Death in 1876.

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Class.

IV.

Causes of Death in 1876.

### in England in each of the 28 Years 1849-1876.

870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	CAUSES OF DEATH.
658 126 2,616 735 195 415 2,758	636 129 2,651 805 197 437 2,773	606 107 2,911 769 207 473 2,779	695 105 3,157 827 225 541 2,976	864 104 3,342 882 207 531 2,999	978 127 3841 940 248 639 3,122	985 140 4,100 910 242 620 2,892	ORDER 5. 1 Nephritis. 2 Ischuria. 3 Bright's Disease 4 (Nephria). 4 Diabetes. 5 Calculus (Stone). 6 Cystitis. 7 Kidney Disease, &c.
224 1,074	194 1,027	200 1,081	207 1,071	168 1,123	343 1072	327 961	ORDER 6. 1 Ovarian Dropsy. 2 Uterus Disease, &c.
106 L,787	105 1,892	92 1,832	90 1,883	111 1,928	143 1987	118 1,998	ORDER 7. 1 Synovitis (Arthrit.) 2 Joint Disease, &c.
657 360 399	600 392 406	534 268 409	$643 \\ 388 \\ 408$	942 458 459	929 505 590	867 382 523	ORDER 8. 1 Phlegmon. 2 Ulcer. 3 Skin Disease, &c.
9,195 596 435 449 4,183	9,650 570 . 390 458 4,108	10,334 571 452 452 4,093	10,186 566 486 439 4,273	10,527 573 458 465 4,317	11,6856985475615,212	11,446 782 628 494 4,886	ORDER 1. 1 Premature Birth. 2 Cyanosis. 3 Spina Bifida. 4 Other Malformatns. 5 Teething.
127 2,383	113 2,471	99 2,403	99 2,375	116 2,819	129 2,560	116 2,396	ORDER 2. 1 Paramenia. {2 Childbirth Metria).
8,889	28,038	26,900	29,282	28,604	28,514	25,461	ORDER 3. 1 Old Age.
0,530	30,458	29,983	30,333	30,995	28,393	27,286	ORDER 4. 1 Atrophy & Debility.
6,447 130 95 2,578 234 2,504 1,419 986	6,837 102 111 2,612 261 2,605 1,504 929	6,974 74 118 2,204 274 3,010 1,568 940	7,221 112 76 2,282 234 2,695 1,543 943	7,374 98 141 2,559 312 2,611 1,560 1,012	7,610 83 153 2,597 307 3,199 1,716 956	7,280 95 126 2,471 301 2,987 1,704 1,031	ORDER 1. (ACCIDENT OF NEG- LIGENCE.) {1 Fractures and Contusions. 2 Gunshot Wounds. 3 Cut, Stab. 4 Burns and Scalds. 5 Poison. 6 Drowning. 7 Suffocation. 8 Otherwise.
381	381	387	407	409	851	412	ORDER 3. (HOMICIDE.) {1 Murder and Man- slaughter.
75 311 151 297 583 137	63 301 131 317 548 135	57 294 138 335 566 124	67 305 147 330 556 113	93 340 149 280 597 133	72 861 155 333 581 99	83 352 175 383 644 133	ORDER 4. (SUICIDE.) 1 Gunshot Wounds. 2 Cut, Stab. 3 Poison. 4 Drowning. 5 Hanging. 6 Otherwise.
24	and the second						ORDER 5. (EXECUTION.)
	4		9	18	23	21	1 Hanging.
258	152	184	206	234	293	181	{ Violent Deaths (not classed).
3,180	3,155	3,103	3,346	3,421	2,816	2,537	{ Sud. Deaths (Cause unascertained).
4,228	4,011	3,603	3,439	3,845	3,234	2,344	{Causes not specified or ill-defined.;

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TABLE 2.-Causes of Death registered in England in each of the 16 Years 1861-1876. To 1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING, the DEATHS from each CLASS of CAUSES, and from each CAUSE.

Care Village Vi		A State of the	and a she was		Mark Bridge	Marine Marine	12 per spine	and the second	ANT CALL			1		and the second	All and a second	and he will be	a state and the
Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
a. Arrent i		21626	21467	23053	23855	23387	23606	21983	22200	22626	22947	22622	21340	21087	22269	22822	21049
	SPECIFIED CAUSES -	21490	21329	22906	23693	23234	23433	21818	22063	22486	22804	22482	21205	20943	22123	22704	20944
	Land Land																
I.	(CLASSES.) ZYMOTIC DISEASES	4424	4551	5887	5770	5489	5522	4288	5465	5095	5411	5448	4773	3850	4764	4473	4005
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL "	4273	4128	4150	4237	4261	4281	4215	8974	3996	3985	3856	3768	3696	3583	3775	3627
III.	LOCAL "	8420	8484	8584	9182	8903	9162	8840	8319	9212	9216	9049	8622	9288	9653	10373	9505
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL "	3619	3423	3513	3678	3746	3661	3680	3515	3423	3447	3377	3288	3365	3360	3290	3045
v.	VIOLENT DEATHS -	754	743	772	826	835	807	795	790	760	745	752	754	744	763	793	762
	(Orders.)									2000					1.000		
Ι.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES -	4191	4319	5632	5489	5184	5241	4005	5174	4822	5139	5185	4518	3593	4478	4164	3714
	2. ENTHETIC ,, -	67	72	77	87	94	90	90	98	97	94	91	93	91	97	105	103
	3. DIETIC ,, -	105	107	121	137	142	.137	130	133	122	117	115	110	108	128	140	128
	4. PARASITIC ,, -	61	53	57	57	69	54	63	60	54	61	57	52	58	61	64	60
11.	1. DIATHETIC ", -	816	816	819	845	839	832	826	793	807	785	755	745	755	758	786	719
	2. TUBERCULAR ,, -	3457	3312	3331	3392	3422	3449	3389	3181	3189	3200	3101	3023	2941	2825	3039	2908
ш.	1. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM	2797	2769	2824	2896	2902	2912	2845	2802	2835	2867	2765	2743	2838	2897	2950	2807
	2. " OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION -	909	930	959	1089	1072	1056	1074	1051	1147	1134	1161	1183	1227	1276	1366	1324
N ilan	3. " OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS	3233	3358	3308	3663	3369	3678	3402	2939	3704	3690	3623	3205	3691	3860	4354	8731
• •	4. " OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS	1022	966	1008	1017	1049	1004	990	1000	982	981	957	951	962	1019	1054	1019
Sec. 1	5. ,, OF URINARY ORGANS	263	265	274	297	302	815	827	320	337	337	338	343	368	380	416	410
-	6. " OF ORGANS OF GENERATION -	57	61	60	63	60	59	62	58	59	58	55	56	55	55	59	53
	7. ", OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION -	82	79	87	90	90	78	82	86	85	85	88	84	85	87	89	88
	8. ,, OF INTEGUMEN- TARY SYSTEM -	57	56	64	67	59	60	58	63	63	64	62	57	62	79	85	73
IV	1. DEV. DIS. OF CHILDREN	660	636	663	676	691	696	691	668	654	667	672	695	688	696	786	755
1.	2. ,, OF ADULTS -	109	109	124	127	124	123	116	113	102	112	114	109	107	125	113	104
1	3. " OFOLD PEOPLE	1377	1331	1340	1434	1382	1361	1350	1213	1287	1297	1242	1175	1263	1219	1198	1055
	4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION	1473	1347	1386	1441	1549	1481	1523	1521	1380	1371	1349	1309	1307	1320	1193	1131
v.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLI- GENCE	663	649	677	734	733	709	700	685	657	646	662	663	652	667	698	663
	2. BATTLE*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ł	3. HOMICIDE	• 16	21	20	20	21	23	18	21	18	17	17	17	18	17	15	17
	4. SUICIDE	68	65	66	64	67	64	62	70	73	70	66	66	65	68	67	73
	5. EXECUTION	.6	1	1	1	•3	.6	.2	.2	•4	.3	•2	•4	•4	-8	1	
	VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED	6	7	8	7	14	10	14	13	3 12	12	7	8	9	10	12	8
	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED	136	138	147	162	153	173	165	137	140	143	140	135	5 144	146	118	102
一型	CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED -	+	†	+	+	+	_†	†	†	+	+	†	1	1	t	+	†

\* Order 2, comprising Violent Deaths in Battle, is omitted as inapplicable to the civil population.
† The deaths of which the cause was not specified have been distributed proportionally over all the causes in the Table.

TABLE 2. (continued.)-Causes of Death registered in England in each of the 16 Years 1861-76. To 1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING, the DEATHS from each CLASS of CAUSES, and from each CAUSE

	and the second se	Sale Course	and a second	1997 - 1998 -		Personal Ser	and a start					-					
Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
Ι.	ORDER 1. 1. Small-pox 2. Measles 3. Scarlet Fever 4. Diphtheria 5. Quinsy 6. Croup 7. Whooping-cough 8. {Typhus Fever 8. {Typhus Fever 9. Erysipelas 10. Puerperal Fever (Metria) 11. Carbuncle 12. Influenza 13. Dysentery 14. Diarrhœa 15. Cholera 16. Ague 17. Remittent Fever - 18. Rheumatism - 19. Other Zymotic Diseases	66 455 456 227 17 221 619 776 78 45 10 38 71 944 42 7 13 100 6	81 487 738 244 16 282 610 931 76 47 10 45 552 25 52 25 52 25 7 14 97 5	293 558 1498 320 16 342 554 886 94 57 12 45 52 735 40 7 10 107 6	373 404 1443 265 18 3299 416 977 102 72 13 39 49 798 45 5 10 124 7	$\begin{array}{c} 309\\ 412\\ 852\\ 200\\ 15\\ 285\\ 416\\ 1109\\ 95\\ 64\\ 13\\ 29\\ 52\\ 1133\\ 62\\ 6\\ 4\\ 122\\ 6\\ 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 144\\ 521\\ 556\\ 143\\ 13\\ 246\\ 751\\ 1005\\ 80\\ 57\\ 11\\ 31\\ 52\\ 818\\ 685\\ 6\\ 6\\ 111\\ 5\end{array}$	$118 \\ 310 \\ 580 \\ 123 \\ 9 \\ 207 \\ 559 \\ 795 \\ 68 \\ 50 \\ 11 \\ 29 \\ 45 \\ 937 \\ 43 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 106 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 5 \\ 937 \\ 43 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 106 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 5 \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 $	$\begin{array}{c} 96\\ 541\\ 1020\\ 140\\ 10\\ 209\\ 430\\ 917\\ 91\\ 56\\ 11\\ 14\\ 52\\ 1388\\ 70\\ 4\\ 3\\ 117\\ 5\end{array}$	$\begin{cases} 72 \\ 475 \\ 1275 \\ 120 \\ 8 \\ 2065 \\ 5065 \\ 5197 \\ 398 \\ 251 \\ 877 \\ 54 \\ 111 \\ 32 \\ 40 \\ 918 \\ 322 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 127 \\ 5 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 118\\ 339\\ 1461\\ 121\\ 6\\ 193\\ 534\\ 148\\ 392\\ 264\\ 96\\ 67\\ 9\\ 28\\ 37\\ 1136\\ 48\\ 5\\ 7\\ 125\\ 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1024\\ 411\\ 822\\ 112\\ 16\\ 83\\ 459\\ 122\\ 375\\ 202\\ 99\\ 95\\ 10\\ 15\\ 35\\ 1069\\ 38\\ 6\\ 6\\ 121\\ 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 833\\ 873\\ 521\\ 94\\ 5\\ 159\\ 603\\ 81\\ 382\\ 149\\ 78\\ 61\\ 8\\ 12\\ 36\\ 969\\ 35\\ 4\\ 4\\ 107\\ 4\end{array}$	102 319 567 109 7 185 414 71 379 135 88 75 9 11 31 940 32 4 3 108 4	$\begin{array}{c} 92\\ 522\\ 1062\\ 152\\ 7\\ 214\\ 442\\ 75\\ 378\\ 133\\ 144\\ 132\\ 8\\ 10\\ 29\\ 904\\ 25\\ 5\\ 136\\ 5\\ 136\\ 5\end{array}$	40 259- 861 143 9 191 600 63 874 111 128 100 10 19 31 1009 23 5 3 170 10	100 413 700 131 6 174 437 49 313 83 83 97 72 9 8 8 26 904 25 4 25 4 25 151 10
100 - Cal	ORDER 2. 1. Syphilis 2. Stricture of Urethra - 3. Hydrophobia 4. Glanders	59 8 ·2 ·3	62 10 •05 •2	68 9 •2 •2	75 11 •6 •1	81 12 1 ·2	79 9 2 ·2	80 9 •5 •2	88 9 ·3 ·3	85 11 *8 *1	84 9 1 ·2	77 11 3 ·2	80 11 2 ·3	80 10 1 ·1	85 10 2 ·2	90 13 2 •4	89 12 2 ·1
	ORDER 3. 1. Privation 2. Want of Breast Milk - 3. Purpura and Scurvy - 4. Alco- ) a Del. Tremens holism ) b Intemperance	3 49 20 21 12	4 50 18 23 12	3 57 20 23 18	5 61 19 29 23	4 68 20 29 21	4 67 22 23 21	5 68 22 17 18	4 71 22 20 16	2 66 19 20 15	4 63 21 15 14	4 55 24 16 16	3 53 23 14 17	3 50 21 16 18	3 61 19 21 24	5 65 22 21 27	4 52 26 19 27
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	ORDER 4. 1. Thrush 2. Worms, &c	53 8	45 8	47 10	49 8	60 9	46 8	55 8	52 8	47 7	54 7	50 7	45 7	50 8	53 8	54 10	52 8
11.	ORDER 1. 1. Hout 2. Dropsy 3. Cancer 4. Cancrum Oris (Noma) 5. Mortification	12 367 366 9 62	$14 \\ 360 \\ 368 \\ 10 \\ 64$	$12 \\ 365 \\ 368 \\ 9 \\ 65$	$15 \\ 359 \\ 394 \\ 8 \\ 69$	$17 \\ 364 \\ 381 \\ 9 \\ 68$	17 349 395 8 63	$18\\334\\403\\8\\63$	18 293 413 7 62	$21 \\ 292 \\ 429 \\ 5 \\ 60$	21 261 431 5 67	$20 \\ 241 \\ 429 \\ 6 \\ 59$	20 225 437 6 57	20 218 451 3 63	$23 \\ 200 \\ 469 \\ 5 \\ 61$	$25 \\ 159 \\ 480 \\ 5 \\ 67$	25 149 481 5 59
	ORDER 2. 1. Scrofula – – – 2. Tabes Mesenterica – 3. Phthisis – – – 4. Hydrocephalus – –	9 174 286 2611 386	$170 \\ 259 \\ 2533 \\ 350$	161 289 2511 370	151 289 2578 374	143 323 2587 369	$138 \\ 304 \\ 2653 \\ 354$	138 324 2595 332	129 322 2395 335	$131 \\ 305 \\ 2409 \\ 344$	122 310 2435 383	117 297 2364 323	113 299 2297 314	$119 \\ 296 \\ 2214 \\ 312$	117 294 2104 310	130 <b>362</b> 2224 323	128 822 2145 813
<b>Ш.</b>	ORDER 1.           1, Cephalitis         -         -           2. Apoplexy         -         -           3. Paralysis         -         -           4. Insanity         -         -           5. Chorea         -         -           6. Epilepsy         -         -           7. Convulsions         -         -           8. Brain Disease, &c.         -	3 172 442 493 27 4 124 124 1278 257	$178 \\ 454 \\ 484 \\ 27 \\ 3 \\ 121 \\ 1257 \\ 245$	190 478 480 27 3 127 1279 240	$195 \\ 501 \\ 515 \\ 32 \\ 3 \\ 117 \\ 1282 \\ 251$	202 492 515 27 4 119 1287 256	197 490 500 31 3 118 1306 267	1994905093021091239267	$207 \\ 494 \\ 501 \\ 31 \\ 3 \\ 110 \\ 1206 \\ 250$	$214 \\ 509 \\ 504 \\ 33 \\ 5 \\ 117 \\ 1199 \\ 254$	$222 \\ 521 \\ 523 \\ 39 \\ 4 \\ 117 \\ 1192 \\ 249$	213 509 519 43 8 109 1121 248	221 515 507 35 2 116 1109 238	230 527 546 37 2 118 1131 247	$246 \\ 547 \\ 535 \\ 39 \\ 3 \\ 110 \\ 1156 \\ 261$	$287 \\ 559 \\ 540 \\ 42 \\ 4 \\ 124 \\ 1095 \\ 299$	281 548 497 39 3 118 1052 269
	ORDER 2. 1. Pericarditis – – – 2. Aneurism – – – 3. Heart Disease, &c. –	27 19 863	28 19 883	29 21 909	$31 \\ 23 \\ 1035$	$27 \\ 24 \\ 1021$	.26 21 1009	$\begin{array}{c} 28\\ 24\\ 1022 \end{array}$	$25 \\ 26 \\ 1000$	$31 \\ 27 \\ 1089$	30 28 1076	27 27 1107	26 28 1129	24 27 1176	32 29 1215	35 31 1802	28 33 1263
the second	ORDER 3. 1. Laryngitis 2. Bronchitis 3. Pleurisy 4. Pneumonia 5. Asthma 6. Lung Disease, §c	63 1558 39 1152 196 225	$73 \\ 1617 \\ 41 \\ 1179 \\ 203 \\ 245$	77 1574 45 1189 182 241	78 1894 46 1189 205 251	67 1754 42 1083 191 232	61 1968 41 1198 175 235	61 1902 41 995 177 226	66 1550 42 927 144 210	76 2022 46 1163 171 226	78 2097 46 1065 175 229	$72 \\ 2112 \\ 41 \\ 1008 \\ 156 \\ 234$	67 1866 43 886 130 213	79 2216 43 988 144 221	82 2259 55 1104 130 230	91 2651 62 1141 152 257	80 2240 53 1015 115 228
1 1 1 1 1 1	ORDER 4.         1. Gastritis       -         2. Enteritis       -         3. Peritonitis       -         4. Ascites       -         5. Ulceration of Intestines         6. Hernia       -         7. Ileus       -         8. Jutussusception       -	41 167 79 37 43 43 60 14	38 145 74 37 43 41 54 14	41 159 80 36 42 42 42 57 12	43 154 84 35 44 39 56 14	39 158 79 36 41 43 55 12	36 139 72 33 41 42 56 14	35 135 74 34 44 44 44 55 14	35 141 81 31 46 42 58 14	34 136 77 33 42 44 58 14	36 137 82 30 47 44 57 16	34 129 79 28 45 45 55 15	84 120 81 29 44 44 56 15	36 123 86 27 47 44 59 15	39 132 103 23 44 43 61 19	43 133 91 22 52 48 65 18	42 129 86 22 51 45 64 19

# Causes of Death in 1876.

Causes of Death in 1876.

# TABLE 2. (continued.)-Causes of Death registered in England in each of the 16 Years 1861-76.

To 1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING, the DEATHS from each CLASS of CAUSES, and from each CAUSE.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
のないので、「「「」」のないので、「」」のない。	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. –	$14 \\ 6 \\ 140 \\ \cdot 9 \\ 70 \\ 68 \\ 235 \\ 4$	$13 \\ 5 \\ 136 \\ 1 \\ 63 \\ 64 \\ 233 \\ 5 \\ 5$	$     \begin{array}{r}       14 \\       4 \\       138 \\       1 \\       69 \\       70 \\       239 \\       4     \end{array} $	$14 \\ 5 \\ 133 \\ \cdot 5 \\ 69 \\ 74 \\ 249 \\ 3 \\ 3$	$13 \\ 4 \\ 139 \\ 1 \\ 71 \\ 75 \\ 280 \\ 3$	15 5 140 867 70 269 4	$13 \\ 5 \\ 139 \\ \cdot 8 \\ 62 \\ 70 \\ 261 \\ 4$	$13 \\ 4 \\ 141 \\ \cdot 5 \\ 63 \\ 71 \\ 255 \\ 4$	$     \begin{array}{r}       13 \\       4 \\       126 \\       \cdot 4 \\       61 \\       76 \\       260 \\       4     \end{array} $	$12 \\ 5 \\ 127 \\ \cdot 6 \\ 60 \\ 70 \\ 253 \\ 4$	$     13 \\     5 \\     118 \\     1 \\     56 \\     70 \\     260 \\     4 $	$14 \\ 5 \\ 111 \\ 6 \\ 55 \\ 71 \\ 266 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 266 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 266 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 266 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 266 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$     18 \\     5 \\     115 \\     \cdot 4 \\     55 \\     69 \\     265 \\     3     $	$     \begin{array}{r}       13 \\       4 \\       116 \\       1 \\       60 \\       69 \\       285 \\       4     \end{array} $	$     15 \\     4 \\     110 \\     \cdot 4 \\     70 \\     74 \\     305 \\     4     $	$     \begin{array}{r}       16 \\       5 \\       108 \\       \cdot 4 \\       61 \\       72 \\       295 \\       4     \end{array} $
California di 12	ORDER 5. 1. Nephritis 2. Ischuria 3. Bright's Dis. (Nephria) 4. Diabetes 5. Calculus (Stone) 6. Cystitis 7. Kidney Disease, &c	15 5 73 27 8 17 118	14 5 77 29 10 17 113	16 7 84 27 8 17 115	$     \begin{array}{r}       19 \\       6 \\       87 \\       32 \\       9 \\       19 \\       125 \\     \end{array} $	$     18 \\     7 \\     90 \\     32 \\     9 \\     16 \\     130     $	19 6 97 32 9 19 133	$21 \\ 5 \\ 104 \\ 32 \\ 9 \\ 18 \\ 138$	23 5 97 31 10 22 132	25 6 115 34 9 20 128	30 5 117 33 9 19 124	28 6 117 36 9 19 123	26 5 127 34 9 21 121	80 5 136 36 10 23 128	37 4 142 37 9 23 128	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 5 \\ 162 \\ 39 \\ 10 \\ 27 \\ 132 \end{array}$	41 6 169 38 10 26 120
104 10 10 10	ORDER 6. 1. Ovarian Dropsy – – 2. Uterus Disease, 3c. –	$\begin{array}{c} 12\\ 45\end{array}$	14 47	13 47	13 50	10 50	10 49	12 50	10 48	11 48	10 48	9 46	9 47	9 46	7 48	14 45	14 39
11 	ORDER 7. 1. Synovitis (Arthritis) – 2. Joint Disease, §c. – –	4 78	3 76	4 83	4 86	4 86	3 75	4 78	4 82	4 81	5 80	4 84	4 80	4 81	5° 82	6 83	5 83
	ORDER 8. 1. Phlegmon 2. Ulcer 3. Skin Disease, &c	23 20 14	21 19 16	26 21 17	27 22 18	22 20 17	23 19 18	20 21 17	26 20 17	26 19 18	30 16 18	27 17 18	23 16 18	27 17 18	40 19 20	89 21 25	35 16 22
ιν.	ORDER 1. 1. Premature Birth - 2. Cyanosis 3. Spina Binda 4. Other Malformations - 5. Teething	383 21 20 22 214	383 23 19 21 190	399 22 20 20 202	405 23 18 22 208	423 23 18 21 206	426 24 20 22 204	423 23 18 24 203	409 25 19 22 193	399 25 21 21 188	413 27 19 20 188	428 25 17 20 182	451 25 20 20 179	440 24 21 19 184	448 24 20 20 184	491 29 23 24 219	475 32 26 20 202
	ORDER 2. 1. Paramenia – – – 2. Childbirth (see Metria)-	3 106	3 106	4 120	4 123	4 120	5 118	5 111	6 107	6 96	5 107	5 109	4 105	4 103	5 120	5 108	5 99
	ORDER 3. 1. Old Age	1377	1331	1340	1434	1382	1361	1350	1213	1287	1297	1242	1175	1263	1219	1198	1055
	ORDER 4. 1. Atrophy and Debility –	1473	1347	1386	1441	1549	1481	1523	1521	1380	1371	1349	1309	1307	1320	1193	1131
<b>v</b> .	ORDER 1. (ACCIDENT OF NEGLIGENCE). 1. Fractures and Contusions 2. Gunshot Wounds 3. Cut, Stab 4. Burns and Scalds 5. Poison 6. Drowning 7. Suffocation 8. Otherwise	281 6 2 154 13 118 51 38	267 6 3 138 13 122 61 39	$ \begin{array}{c} 288 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 136 \\ 14 \\ 122 \\ 56 \\ 52 \\ \end{array} $	316 6 145 13 132 61 55	330 5 4 131 13 136 63 51	317 6 5 121 13 133 60 54	$     310 \\     6 \\     5 \\     123 \\     13 \\     126 \\     64 \\     53     $	303 5 5 119 13 136 56 48	$291 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 117 \\ 12 \\ 124 \\ 61 \\ 41$	289 6 4 116 11 112 64 44	303 4 5 116 11 115 67 41	307 3 5 96 12 131 68 41	312 5 3 98 10 116 67 41	314 4 6 109 13 111 67 43	$321 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 109 \\ 13 \\ 134 \\ 72 \\ 40$	$   \begin{array}{r}     302 \\     4 \\     5 \\     102 \\     12 \\     124 \\     71 \\     43   \end{array} $
	ORDER 3. (HOMICIDE.) 1. Murder and Manslaughter	16	21	20	20	21	23	18	21	18	17	17	17	18	17	15	17
	ORDER 4. (SUICIDE.) 1. Gunshot Wounds – 2. Cut, Stab – – – 3. Poison – – – – 4. Drowning – – – 5. Hanging – – – 6. Otherwise – – –	$3 \\ 13 \\ 6 \\ 11 \\ 30 \\ 5$	3 11 6 10 30 5	3 13 6 12 28 4	3 12 7 10 27 5	3 12 7 11 28 6	3 13 6 10 25 7	$     \begin{array}{c}       3 \\       13 \\       6 \\       11 \\       22 \\       7     \end{array} $	5 13 6 14 26 6	3 16 7 13 28 6	3 14 7 14 26 6	$     \begin{array}{c}       3 \\       13 \\       6 \\       14 \\       24 \\       6     \end{array} $	2 13 6 15 25 5	3 13 6 14 25 5	4 15 6 12 25 6		3 15 7 16 26 6
	ORDER 5. (EXECUTION.)		8 1	1	1		3 .(	3 .2	•5	•4		3	2 .	4 .	£ .8	3 1	1
3k.	Violent Deaths (not classed)	) 6	7	8	7	14	10	14	13	12	12	7	8	9	10	12	8
	Sudden Deaths (Cause un- ascertained)	136	138	147	162	153	173	165	137	140	143	140	135	144	146	118	105
	Causes not specified or ill- defined -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Propor Numb 1,000,000 from sp Cau	tional pers to Deaths pecified ses.	100	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Propor Numb 1,000,000 from sp Cau	rtional bers to Deaths becified ises.	32./	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Propor Numb 1,000,000 irom sp Cau	tional bers to Deaths becified ses.
Class.	1000 - 20	10 Years 1866–75.	Year 1876.	Class.	Tripping Fritting Bit	10 Years 1866–75.	Year 1876.	Class.	ALL CLUDER CAL	10 Years 1866-75.	Year 1876.
I. I	ALL CAUSES (CLASSES.) ZYMOTIC DISEASES CONSTITUTIONAL ,, LOCAL ,, DEVELOPMENTAL, VIOLENT DEATHS - SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED - (ORDERS.) 1. MIASMATIC DISEASES 2. ENTHETIC ,, - 3. DIETIC ,, - 4. PARASITIC , - 5. TUBERCULAE ,, - 1. DIATHETIC ,, - 2. TUBERCULAE ,, - 1. NERVOUS SYSTEM - 2. ORGANS OF CIRCU- LATION 3. RESPIRATORY OR- GANS 4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS 5. URINARY ORGANS - 6. ORGANS OF GENE- RATION 7. ORGANS OF GENE- RATION 8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM 1. DEV. DISEASES OF CHILDREN - 2. , ADULTS - 3. , OLD PEOPLE 4. DIS. OF NUTRITION - 1. ACCIDENT OR NEG- LIGENCE 2. BATTLE 3. HOMICIDE 4. SUICIDE 5. EXECUTION - 0THER VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED 3. GORDER 1. 1. SMALPOX 3. SCARLE FOVER - 3. SCALE FOVER -	10 Years 1866-75. 1,000,000 218,745 175,784 410,342 154,082 34,623 6,424 206,326 4,263 5,537 2,619 35,071 140,713 127,813 52,616 160,345 44,544 15,720 2,575 3,831 2,898 81,103 5,086 56,169 61,724 30,258 * 827 3,060 22 456	Year 1876. 1,000,000 190,286 172,296 451,560 144,684 36,180 4,994 176,430 4,874 6,085 2,847 34,140 138,156 133,348 62,899 177,243 48,412 19,468 2,536 4,166 3,488 85,900 4,945 50,123 58,716 31,488 * 811 3,484 41 356 4,740 19,629 33,256	III.	12       Influenza       -         13       Dysentery       -         14       Diarrheea       -         15       Cholera       -         16       Ague       -       -         17       Remittent Fever       -         18       Rheumatism       -       -         19       Other Zymotic Dis.       -         0       ORDER 2.       -       Stricture of Urethra         3       Hydrophobia       -       -         2       Stricture of Urethra       -       -         2       Want of Breast-milk       Purpura and Scurvy         4       Alcohol. { aDel.Trem.         4       Alcohol. { aDel.Trem.         4       Alcohol. { aDel.Trem.         2       Worms, &c.       -         2       Worms, &c.       -         2       Bout -       -         2       Bout -       -         2       Worms, &c.       -         3       Cancer -       -         2       Scrofula       -         2       These Mesenterica       -         3       Photification       -	10 Years 1866-75. 855 1,723 45,052 4,482 223 184 5,464 245 3,732 454 68 9 165 2,770 986 821 845 2,276 343 9 165 2,770 986 821 845 2,276 343 9 111,507 19,613 2,650 13,887 106,428 14,748	Year 1876. 400 1,252 42,879 1,177 187 94 7,166 488 4,215 551 104 4 191 2,468 1,221 910 1,295 2,445 402 1,191 7,065 22,845 402 1,191 7,065 22,845 220 2,819 6,081 15,294 101,926 14,855 23,612 23,612 1,573 60,005 3,780 106,413 2,532 45,245 10,518 1,573 60,005 3,780 106,413 2,532 45,245 10,818 2,008 6,142 1,030 2,437 1,030 2,437 1,030 2,437 1,030 2,437 1,030 2,437 1,030 2,437 1,000 2,437 1,030 1,04	IA.	ORDER 5. 1 Nephritis 2 Ischuria 3 Bright's Dis.(Nephria) 4 Diabetes 5 Calculus (Stone) - 6 Cystitis 7 Kidney Disease, §c ORDER 6. 1 Ovarian Dropsy - 2 Uterus Disease, §c ORDER 7. 1 Synovitis (Arthritis) 2 Joint Disease, §c ORDER 8. 1 Phlegmon 2 Ulcer 3 Skin Disease, §c ORDER 1. 1 Premature Birth - 2 Cyanosis 3 Spina Bifda 4 Other Malformations 5 Teething 2 Childbirth(seeMetria) ORDER 8. 1 Old Age 2 Childbirth(seeMetria) ORDER 4. 1 Atrophy and Debility ORDER 4. 1 Atrophy and Debility ORDER 1. (ACCIDENT OR NEGLI- GENCE.) 1 Fractures and Con- tusions 2 Gunshot Wounds - 3 Cut, Stab 4 Burns and Scalds - 5 Poison 8 Otherwise 7 Suffocation 8 Otherwise 7 Suffocation 8 Otherwise 3 Cut, Stab 4 Dorowning 3 Cut, Stab 4 Dorowning 4 Drowning 4 Drowning 4 Drowning 4 Drowning 4 Drowning 4 Drowning 4 Drowning 4 Drowning 4 Drowning 4 Drowning 5 Hanging 5 Hanging 5 Cherwise 5 Hanging 5 Hanging 5 Hanging	10         Years           1866-75.           1,268           238           5,545           1,549           419           944           5,757           453           2,122           187           3,644           1,263           815           820           19,484           1,154           912           943           8,610           232           4,854           56,169           61,724           13,753           2200           2211           5,031           547           5,552           2,909           2,025           827           827           147           616           288           597           1,145           267	Year 1876. 1,939 276 8,072 1,791 476 1,221 5,693 644 1,892 232 3,934 1,706 752 1,030 22,534 1,539 1,236 972 9,619 228 4,717 50,123 53,716 14,331 187 248 4,864 593 5,880 3,355 2,030 811 163 693 345 754 1,267 262
	4 Diphtheria 5 Quinsy 6 Croup 7 Whooping-cough - 7 Whooping-cough - Enteric or Typhoid Fever - Simple Contd. Fev. 9 Erysipelas 10 Puerp.Fev. (Metria) 11 Carbuncle	$\left.\begin{array}{c} 5,607\\ 350\\ 8,891\\ 23,100\\ \end{array}\right\}$ $\left.\begin{array}{c} 32,727\\ 4,191\\ 3,120\\ 436 \end{array}\right.$	$\begin{cases} 6,203\\ 307\\ 8,276\\ 20,781\\ 14,863\\ 3,945\\ 4,622\\ 8,437\\ 431 \end{cases}$		6 Hernia 7 Ileus 8 Intussusception 9 Stricture of Intest 10 Fistula 11 Stomach Disease, &c. 12 Pancreas Disease, &c. 13 Hepatitis 14 Jaundice 15 Liver Disease, &c 16 Spleen Disease, &c	$\begin{array}{c} 1,972\\ 2,618\\ 701\\ 611\\ 218\\ 5,597\\ 25\\ 2,708\\ 3,194\\ 12,061\\ 186\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,130\\ 3,051\\ 904\\ 782\\ 234\\ 5,116\\ 18\\ 2,888\\ 3,414\\ 13,992\\ 189\end{array}$		ORDER 5. (EXECUTION.) 1 Hanging Other Violent Deaths (not classed) Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained)	22 456 6,424	41 356 4,994

\* The deaths of which the cause was not specified have been distributed proportionally over all the causes in the Table.

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TABLE 3.-Causes of Death in England in 1876. PROPORTIONAL NUMBERS DYING from EACH CLASS of CAUSES, and from EACH CAUSE to 1,000,000 DEATHS from SPECIFIED CAUSES.

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

NOTE.—The causes of 2,344 deaths were not specified ; the figures in this Table represent therefore the proportion of deaths from each cause to a million deaths from specified causes.

TABLE 4.\*-Mean Annual Rate of Mortality in England from each CLASS of CAUSES and from each CAUSE of DEATH during the 25 Years 1850-74, and in each Quinquenniad of that Period; also the Rate of Mortality in the Years 1875 and 1876.

			A	INNUAL I	DEATHS to	1,000,00	0 LIVING		-
CLASSES	CAUSES OF DEATH,	25 Years 1850–74.	5 Years 1850–54.	5 Years 1855–59.	5 Years 1860–64.	5 Years 1865-69.	5 Years 1870-74.	Year 1875.	Year 1876.
	ALL CAUSES	22282:8	22299*3	22052.6	22248.7	22760.4	22053.0	22,822	21,049
	SPECIFIED CAUSES-	22056.6	21877.3	21785.2	22102.5	22606*8	21911.4	22,704	20,944
		226.2	7422.0	267.4	146.2	153.6	141.6	118	105
-	(CLASSES.)	5038.7	593411	5039*2	4899'3	5171.8	4849.2	4473	4005
1. 11	CONSTITUTIONAL "	4205.4	4598.6	4311.6	4194.0	4145.4	3777.6	3775	3627
III.	LOCAL "	8499'7	7644.6	8124.4	8676.6	8887*2	9165.6	10,373	9505
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL,	3551.5	3653.8	3568 • 4	3563.0	3605.0	3367.4	3290	3045
v.	VIOLENT DEATHS -	761•3	746.2	741.6	769.6	797*4	751.6	793	762
	(ORDERS.)			-		1542	and the hot of	1972 () (	Cial Charles
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES	4789*4	5019.2	4807.2	4652.8	4885.2	4582.6	4164	3714
	2. ENTHETIC " -	74.7	51.2	61.4	73.5	93*8	93.2	105	103
-	3. DIETIC " -	113.6	97.6	106.0	116.4	132'8	115.6	140	128 60
	4. PARASITIC " -	61.0	65-8	64*6		60 0			
	1 DIATHETIC	842.5	943.6	863.6	826.4	819.4	759.6	736	719
	2. TUBERCULAR " -	3362.9	3655.0	3448.0	3367.6	3326.0	3018.0	3039	2908
		The second second	Aller Erre						Check II
III.	DISEASES OF- 1. NERVOUS SYSTEM -	2807.9	2777.0	2758.0	2823*4	2859'2	2822.0	2950	2807
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCU-	949.7	700.0	803.6	968.6	1080.0	1196.2	1366	1324
	2. RESPIRATORY OR- GANS.	3273*1	2769*0	3155*2	3409*2	3418•4	3613*8	4354	3731
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS	1005'3	1039.0	1005.0	1003.6	1005.0	974.0	1054	1019
	5. URINARY ORGANS -	272*3	190.6	227.0	270.6	320*2	353.2	416	410
	6. ORGANS OF GENE- RATION.	57.0	52.4	57.4	59.6	59*6	55*8	59	53
	7. ORGANS OF LOCO- MOTION.	77*4	66.2	68*2	82.6	84*2	85*8	89	88
	8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	57.0	50.4	50*0	59.0	60.6	64.8	85	73
IV.	1. DEV. DISEASES - OF CHILDREN.	870.1	1335.0	995*4	656.4	680.0	683*6	786	755
	2. " ADULTS -	116.3	128.0	108.0	116.6	115.6	113.4	113	104
	3. " OLD PEOPLE	1373.7	1493.8	1431.0	1386.2	1318.6	1239*2	1198	1055
	4. DIS. OF NUTRITION -	1191*4	697.0	1034.0	1403.8	1490.8	1331.2	1193	
_ V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLI- GENCE.	]			677.0	696*9	657*8	698	663
0	2. BATTLE		1 121	4	+	t	+	1	+
-10	3. HOMICIDE	761.3	746.2	741.6	19.2	20.2	17*2	15	17
-(	4. SUICIDE		and a set		66*6	67.2	67.0	67	78
0	5. EXECUTION		1	-	.8	10:0	•4	12	8
O	OTHER VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED.	]	12.4-		0.0	12.0	32	rott madel	ale article
	and a second second second			and the second	CALL IN	A Street	and the second	(altrial) .	- Toppers
participant of	SUCDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED.	165•4	207.2	178.2	146.2	153.6	141.6	118	105
6	CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED NOR DISTRIBUTED.	\$60.8	214.8	89.2	2 - 20 - 2 d	100 - 71	day - a t	-	

# Causes of Death in 1876.

-0.0 28.2

138.0

1 day 6

662

90.6

TABLE 4.\* (continued.) Mean Annual Rate of Mortality in England from each CLASS of CAUSES and from each CAUSE of DEATH during the 25 Years 1850-74, and in each Quinquenniad of that Period; also the Rate of Mortality in the Years 1875 and 1876.

	00 SSG1896	LOCELE of	А	NNUAL D	EATHS to	1,000,00	0 LIVING	•	
CLASSE	CAUSES OF DEATH.	25 Years 1850–74.	5 Years 1850–54.	5 Years 1855–59.	5 Years 1860-64.	5 Years 1865–69.	5 Years 1870-74.	Year 1875.	Year 1876.
I.	ORDER 1.	A street of the	and the second	1.100	and the	1			
14.11	1 Small-pox	250.0	279.0	199.0	190.6	147.8	433.8	40	100
	2 Measles	428·2 804	406.0	412.0	478.2	451.8	392.8	259	413
-	4 Diphtheria}	1038.0	890.8	1103.6	925 6 264*2	145.2	117.6	143	700
	5 Quinsy	10.1	22.4	24 2	16.6	11.0	6.2	9	6
100	6 Croup	240.6	225.2	281.0	279.4	230.6	186.8	191	174
-125	7 Whooping-cough	514.6	496.6	527.0	527.0	532.2	490.4	600	437
~	Enteric or Typhoid					- (	99 4	00	49
7	8 { Fever }	. 866.2	995.0	897.6	846.6	934.4	176.0	0/4	313
12	(Fever)	2.24	1.002	e.41 .	1.84	5 m (	657.2	548	445
	9 Erysipelas	97.7	111.6	104.6	87.0	84.2	101.0	128	97
	10 PuerperalFev. (Metria)	39.9	12.0	13:0	11.6	11:4	80.0	105	72
	12 Influenza – – –	53.6	86.6	94.2	45.0	27.0	15.2	19	8
	13 Dysentery	67.2	120.6	77.2	56.6	48.2	83.6	31	26
-	14 Diarrhœa	890.6	867.4	838.6	704.6	1038.8	1003.6	1009	904
	15 Cholera – – –	119.7	305.8	45.0	33.8	178.4	35.6	23	25
	16 Ague	15.5	35.2	21.0	12.6	4.2	4.6	3	4 2
	18 Rheumatism	109.6	101.8	104.4	106.0	116.6	119.4	170	151
	19 Other Zymotic Diseases	<b>†</b> 5 <b>·</b> 3	-	-	6.0	5.2	4.6	10	10
	. # 200	8-22	12-1945	2.21	em 1	in-in-			
	ORDER 2.	E INE -	2 202 2	Sec. 1974	4 mil -	The second second		asi da da	
	1 Syphilis	63.0	37.2	50.9	63.6	82.3	81.0	90	89
	2 Stricture of Urethra -	10.6	13.4	10.0	9.4	10.0	10.2	13	12
	3 Hydrophobia	•••	.9	•4	•3	.9	1.8	2	2
	· Galilatis -	+ 0	15.	2 3 <sup>1</sup>	3				-1
	ORDER 3.	6 32 2-37	10-24 ···	10714 S		an a			
	1 Privation	9.6	3.8	2.6	. 3.6	9.0	2.4	- Children	and a
	2 Want of Breast-milk -	51.2	33.0	46.0	53.8	68.0	56.4	65	. 4 52
	3 Purpura and Seurvy -	. 18.3	14.4	15.6	19.0	21.0	21.6	22	26
	4 Alcohol { a Del. Tremens	23.2	28.6	25.6	23.8	21.8	16.4	21	19
	( bintemperance	17.0	17.8	15.2	16.5	18.2	17.8	27	27
	1 2 4 2 1		2.2	1997 - 19	516 7		Carle Alex		
	ORDER 4.								
	1 Thrush	55.5	65.8	61.4	48.0	52.0	50.4	51	52
	2 H 01 mb, d0, 4	+0.9						10	8
I	OPDER 1	663 J	1707 . 3	(D. 32	19722	C'E TA	- Standalle	"angint	1. 1 3.
11.	1 Cont	35.0	10:4	1010	1914	10.0	00+0	-	
	2 Dropsy	385.1	549.4	450.8	370.0	326.4	20.8	159	149
	3 Cancer	369.2	302.2	327.4	368.8	404.2	443.4	480	481
	4 Cancrum Oris (Noma)	7.2	6.0	9.0	8.4	7.4	5.0	5	5
	5 Mortification – –	65.4	73.6	63.2	65.8	63*2	61.4	. 67	59
	1 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	and the	and the	10-25	1.12 11	17-21 M	1	C. anisave	
	Order 2.	Settlet - Start	a set of	1.2.20 6	and a	ense .	- Ser see	the suggest	S. 1.
	1 Scrofula	142.4	144.8	153.4	160.4	135.8	117.6	130	128
1	3 Phthisis	2567.2	264.8	261'4	2566.4	2527 *8	299*2	362	822 2145
C	4 Hydrocephalus	370.7	434.2	385.6	368.6	346*8	318.4	323	313
. HOFE		1		12 324	1 - 2		and the second	Harris and	
- Caller	the second s	ALL STREET OF STREET	State of the second of	Manager The second states	and the property of the		States of the second	AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF	THE REPORT OF STREET, SALES

894. 866.2 890.0 2567. 1265. 899. 1596. 1373. 1191. 761. 761. 761. 2305. >= tolo death

TABLE 4\*. (continued.)—Mean Annual Rate of Mortality in England from each CLASS of CAUSES and from each CAUSE of DEATH during the 25 Years 1850-74, and in each Quinquenniad of that Period; also the Rate of Mortality in the Years 1875 and 1876.

$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Year 1876. 281 548 9 497 2 39 4 3 118
III.       ORDER 1.       Image: constraint of the second	7 281 9 548 9 497 2 39 4 3 118
111. ORDER 1. 11. CORDER 1. 1 Cephalitis 108'5 199'0 180'6 182'8 203'8 223'4 22 2 Apoplexy 443'3 440'2 447'4 443'6 405'6 262'8 55 3 Paralysis 430'3 440'2 445'4 443'8 505'8 503'0 64 4 Insanity 30'0 29'2 23'8 23'0 30'4 33'6 4 5 Chorea 5'2 3'6 3'0 3'2 3'4 2'3 6 Epilepsy 114'5 105'8 115'4 122'8 114'6 114'0 12 6 Eprine Discase, $\phi_{c}$ - 23'8 102'4 211'2 248'2 238'8 248'6 23 ORDER 2. 1 Pericarditis 29'4 32'6 30'4 28'8 27'4 27'8 5 2 Aneurism 21'3 10'2 17'8 20'2 24'4 27'8 5 3 Heart Discase, $\phi_{c}$ - 23'' 10'2 17'8 20'2 24'4 27'8 5 3 Heart Discase, $\phi_{c}$ - 20'4 132' 10'2 17'8 20'2 24'4 27'8 5 3 Heart Discase, $\phi_{c}$ - 28'' 10'2 10'2 10'6 1028'2 1140'6 138' 6 Darber 3. 1 Laryngitis 46'4 51'4 49'2 45'2 138'2 2110'0 26 5 3 Heart Discase, $\phi_{c}$ - 105' 1016'4 133'8'6 1638'2 185'2 2110'0 56 2 Bronchitis 105'' 10'4 135''6 1638'2 185''2 2110'0 26 5 3 Heart Discase, $\phi_{c}$ - 20'' 25'' 25' 25'' 25'' 25'' 25'' 25''	7 281 3 548 497 2 39 4 3 118
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	201           548           9         548           9         497           2         39           4         3           4         118
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	497           2         39           4         3           4         118
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 39 1 3 1 118
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 3 4 118
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	118
4       7 Convulsions       1265'8       1362'6       131'2       127'4       114'5       115'5       115'5'5       115'5'5       115'5'5'5'5'5'5'5'5'5'5'5'5'5'5'5'5'5'5	1052
S Brain Disease, 9c.       201 0       102 4       210 2       210 7       100 7       100 7       100 7         ONDER 2.       1       Pericarditis       20 4       32 6       30 4       23 8       27 4       27 8       5         2       Aneurism       21 3       16 2       17 8       20 2       24 4       27 8       5         3       Heart Disease, 9c.       809 0       651 2       756 4       90 96       102 8 2       1140 6       128 7         0       DEER 3.       1       Laryngitis       68 0       50 0       60 0       70 0       66 2       75 6       9         2       Brenthis       108 5       1016 4       128 6       106 8 2       188 2       210 0       26         3       Plenthis       168 1       128 9       129 2       103 2       101 2       11         5       Asthma       90 2       258 2       238 0       20 1 2       171 6       147 0       1         6       Lung Disease, 9c.       185 9       145 0       146 2       237 4       225 8       255 4       22         0       Retribit       185 2       37 2       42 6	9 269
ORDER 2.         29'4         32'6         30'4         28'8         27'4         27'8         55'8           2 Aneurism         -         21'3         16'2         17'8         20'2         24'4         27'8         35'8           3 Heart Discase, \$c.         -         89'0         651'2         75'4         91'6         102'8'2         1140'6         13'8           0 RDER 3.         -         -         65'0         59'0         69'0         70'0         66'2         75'6         9           2 Bronchitis         -         150'5         1016'4         1353'6         1658'2         1839'2         2110'0         26'           3 Pleurisy         -         46'4         51'4         49'2         43'2         42'4         45'6         6'           4 Pneumonia         -         203'2         25'8'2         23'2         20'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	E The second
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	3 28
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1 83
ORDER 5.         1 Laryngitis $68:0$ $59:0$ $69:0$ $70:0$ $66:2$ $75:6$ $28$ 2 Bronchitis $1596:5$ $1016:4$ $1338:6$ $1639:2$ $2130:0$ $266:2$ 3 Pleurisy $40:5$ $1016:4$ $1338:6$ $1639:2$ $2130:0$ $266:2$ 4 Pneumonia $1168:1$ $1239:0$ $1294'2$ $1199:2$ $1073:2$ $1010:2$ $11.6$ 5 Asthma $203:2$ $258:2$ $238:0$ $201'2$ $171:6$ $147'0$ $14.6$ 6 Lang Disease, $9:c$ $195:9$ $145:0$ $146'2$ $227'4$ $225:8$ $225:4$ $22$ 0 RDER 4.       -       - $38:2$ $37'2$ $42:6$ $39'8$ $35'8$	2 1263
ORDER 3.         1       Laryngitis       150605       10164       13586       16582       18392       21100       26         2       Bronchitis       150605       10164       13586       16582       18392       21100       26         3       Pleurisy       4644       514       492       432       424       456       6         4       Pneumonia       10631       12390       12942       11992       10732       10102       11         5       Asthma       2032       2882       2880       2012       1716       1470       1         6       Lung Discase, $gc$ 105'9       145'0       146'2       207'4       225'8       225'4       22         0       ORDER 4.       -       -       38'2       37'2       42'6       39'8       35'8       35'8       25'8       22'4       22'8       2       14'8       14'8'9       42'8       42'4       48'6       48'6       48'6       39'8       35'8       35'8       35'8       35'8       35'8       35'8       35'8       35'8       35'8       35'8       35'8       35'8       35'8       35'8	1
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	
3 Fleinsy       -       -       1163 1       1239 0       1294 2       1199 2       1073 2       1010 2       11         5 Asthma       -       -       203 2       258 2       238 0       201 2       171 6       147 0       1         6 Lung Disease, §c       -       195 9       145 0       146 2       237 4       225 8       225 4       2         ORDER 4.         -         ORDER 4.         -	2 53
1       1 Arthona       -       203*2 $258*2$ $228*0$ $201*2$ $171*6$ $147*0$ 1.         6       Lung Disease, §c       -       195*9 $145*0$ $146*2$ $237*4$ $225*8$ $225*4$ 2.         ORDER 4.         I Gastritis $38*2$ $37*2$ $42*6$ $39*8$ $35*8$ $35*8$ $25*4$ 2.         ORDER 4.         I Gastritis $38*2$ $37*2$ $42*6$ $39*8$ $35*8$ $35*8$ $25*4$ 2.         ORDER 4.         I Gastritis $162*1$ $209*0$ $174*6$ $157*2$ $141*8$ $128*2$ 1         I Peritonitis $77*9$ $72*4$ $75*0$ $79*2$ $76*6$ $86*2$ 1         Assoites $35*4$ $39*6$ $39*4$ $36*6$ $33*4$ $28*0$ $43*4$ $43*0$ $44*0$ $44*0$ $44*0$ $44*0$ $44*0$ $44*0$ $6*6*4$ $57*6$ $5*6*4$ $57*6$ $5*6*4$ $57*$	1 1015
6 Lung Disease, $\frac{4}{9}c$ 195'9       145'0       146'2       237'4       225'8       225'4       2         ORDER 4.         1 Gastritis       162'1       209'0       174'6       157'2       141'8       128'2       1         3 Peritonitis       77'9       72'4       75'0       79'2       76'6       86'2       1         4 Ascites       -       85'4       39'6       39'4       36'6       33'4       28'0         5 Ulceration of Intestines       45'6       50'8       45'8       43'0       42'8       45'4         6 Hernia       -       42'7       41'2       43'8       41'4       43'0       44'0         7 Ileus       50'1       63'8       60'2       57'4       66'4       57'6         8 Intussusception       14'0       13'6       13'4       13'2       13'6       16'0         9 Stricture of Intestines -       13'7       14'2       14'0       14'0       13'4       13'0         10 Fistula       5'0       5'8       5'0       5'2       4'4       4'8         11 Stomach Disease, $\frac{4}{7}c       7'7       6'8       8'7'7       7'7  $	2 115
ORDER 4.       38.2 $37.2$ $42.6$ $39.8$ $35.8$ $35.8$ 2 Enteritis       -       -       162.1       209.0       174.6       157.2       141.8       128.2       1         3 Peritonitis       -       -       77.9       72.4       75.0       79.2       76.6       86.2       1         4 Ascites       -       -       -       35.4       39.6       39.4       36.6       33.4       28.0         5 Ulceration of Intestines       45.6       50.8       45.8       43.0       42.8       45.4         6 Hernia       -       -       -       42.7       41.2       43.8       41.4       43.0       44.0         7 Ileus       -       -       59.1       63.8       60.2       57.4       56.4       57.6         8 Intussusception       -       14.0       13.6       13.4       13.2       13.6       16.0         9 Stricture of Intestines       13.7       14.2       14.0       14.0       13.4       13.0         10 Fistula       -       -       5.0       5.8       50.0       5.2       4.4       4.8       14.8       11.7.4       1	7 228
ONDER 4.       38:2 $37.2$ $42.6$ $39.8$ $35.8$ $35.8$ 2 Enteritis       -       -       162:1 $209.0$ $174.6$ $157.2$ $141.8$ $128.2$ $11.8$ 3 Peritonitis       -       -       77.9 $72.4$ $75.0$ $79.2$ $76.6$ $86.2$ $11.6$ 4 Ascites       -       -       - $35.4$ $39.6$ $39.4$ $36.6$ $33.4$ $28.0$ $45.4$ 5 Ulceration of Intestines $45.6$ $50.8$ $45.8$ $43.0$ $42.8$ $45.4$ $6.6$ 6 Hernia       -       - $42.7$ $41.2$ $43.8$ $41.4$ $43.0$ $44.0$ $7.4$ $6.4.5$ $57.4$ $56.4$ $57.6$ $8.16.0$ $9.5$ $11.6.0$ $9.5$ $15.0$ $14.0$ $13.6$ $13.4$ $13.2$ $13.6$ $16.0$ $9.5$ $16.0$ $9.5$ $15.0$ $117.4$ $14.0$ $13.4$ $13.0$ $14.0$ $13.4$ $13.0$ $15.0$ $117.4$ $11.5$ $117.4$ $11.5$ $11.5.5$ <	and an interest
1 Gastritis $38^{\circ}2$ $37^{\circ}2$ $42^{\circ}6$ $39^{\circ}8$ $35^{\circ}8$ $35^{\circ}8$ $35^{\circ}8$ 2 Enteritis162^{\circ}1 $209^{\circ}0$ $174^{\circ}6$ $157^{\circ}2$ $141^{\circ}8$ $128^{\circ}2$ 13 Peritonitis77^{\circ}9 $72^{\circ}4$ $75^{\circ}0$ $79^{\circ}2$ $76^{\circ}6$ $86^{\circ}2$ 4 Ascites $35^{\circ}4$ $39^{\circ}6$ $39^{\circ}4$ $36^{\circ}6$ $33^{\circ}4$ $28^{\circ}0$ 5 Ulceration of Intestines $45^{\circ}6$ $50^{\circ}8$ $45^{\circ}8$ $43^{\circ}0$ $42^{\circ}8$ $45^{\circ}4$ 6 Hernia $42^{\circ}7$ $41^{\circ}2$ $43^{\circ}8$ $41^{\circ}4$ $43^{\circ}0$ $44^{\circ}0$ 7 Ileus $59^{\circ}1$ $63^{\circ}8$ $60^{\circ}2$ $57^{\circ}4$ $56^{\circ}4$ $57^{\circ}6$ 8 Intussusception14^{\circ}0 $13^{\circ}6$ $13^{\circ}4$ $13^{\circ}2$ $13^{\circ}6$ $16^{\circ}0$ 9 Stricture of Intestines13^{\circ}7 $14^{\circ}2$ $14^{\circ}0$ $14^{\circ}0$ $13^{\circ}4$ $13^{\circ}0$ 10 Fistula $5^{\circ}0$ $5^{\circ}8$ $5^{\circ}0$ $5^{\circ}2$ $4^{\circ}4$ $4^{\circ}8$ 11 Stomach Disease, $9^{\circ}c$ -128^{\circ}8 $118^{\circ}6$ $132^{\circ}2$ $138^{\circ}6$ $137^{\circ}0$ $117^{\circ}4$ $11^{\circ}2$ 12 Pancreas Disease, $9^{\circ}c$ -7 $6^{\circ}6$ $68^{\circ}0$ $72^{\circ}4$ $69^{\circ}8$ $57^{\circ}2$ 14 Jaundice $69^{\circ}9$ $69^{\circ}6$	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 42 23 129
3 Peritonitis $173$ $124$ $1350$ $152$ $1353$ $1352$ $1350$ $1352$ $1350$ $1352$ $1350$ $1352$ $1350$ $1350$ $1352$ $1350$ $1352$ $1350$ $1352$ $1350$ $1352$ $1350$ $1352$ $1350$ $1352$ $1350$ $1350$ $1352$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1410$ $1350$ $1350$ $1410$ $1350$ $1350$ $1410$ $1350$ $1410$ $1350$ $1350$ $1410$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $1410$ $1350$ $1350$ $1410$ $1350$ $1410$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $11744$ $1350$ $1350$ $1350$ $11744$ $1350$ $1350$ $1174$ $1350$ $1174$ $1550$ $1174$ $1550$ $1174$ $1550$ $1174$ $1550$ $1174$ $1550$ $1174$	
4 Agences <td< td=""><td>22 22</td></td<>	22 22
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	52 51
7 Heus       -       -       59'1 $63'8$ $60'2$ $57'4$ $56'4$ $57'6$ 8 Intussusception       -       14'0       13'6       13'4       13'2       13'6       16'0         9 Stricture of Intestines       -       13'7       14'2       14'0       14'0       13'4       13'0         10 Fistula       -       -       -       5'0       5'8       5'0       5'2       4'4       4'8         11 Stomach Disease, \$c.       -       128'8       118'6       132'2       138'6       137'0       117'4       1         12 Pancreas Disease, \$c.       -       '7       '6       '8       '8       '7'       '7         13 Hepatitis       -       -       69'7       83'6       75'2       67'8       64'8       57'2         14 Jaundice       -       -       69'9       69'6       69'6       68'0       72'4       69'8         15 Liver Disease, \$c.       -       238'8       215'2       210'2       237'6       265'1       265'9       3         16 Spleen Disease, \$c.       -       3'7       3'8       3'2       3'8       3'8       4'0       -       -	45
8 Intussusception       14.0       13.6       13.4       13.2       13.6       16.0         9 Stricture of Intestines -       13.7       14.2       14.0       14.0       13.4       13.0         10 Fistula       -       5.0       5.8       5.0       5.2       4.4       4.8         11 Stomach Disease, $c$ 128.8       118.6       132.2       138.6       137.0       117.4       1         12 Pancreas Disease, $c$ .7       .6       .8       .8       .7       .7         13 Hepatitis       69.7       83.6       75.2       67.8       64.8       57.2         14 Jaundice       69.9       69.6       69.6       68.0       72.4       69.8         15 Liver Disease, $c$ 238.8       215.2       210.2       237.6       265.1       265.9       3         0RDER 5.	
9 Stricture of Intestines -       13 7       14 2       14 0       14 0       14 0       16 7       16 7         10 Fistula -       -       -       5'0       5'8       5'0       5'2       4'4       4'8         11 Stomach Disease, $c.$ -       128'8       118'6       132'2       138'6       137'0       117'4       1         12 Pancreas Disease, $c.$ '7       '6       '8       '8       '7       '7         13 Hepatitis       -       -       69'7       83'6       75'2       67'8       64'8       57'2         14 Jaundice       -       -       69'9       69'6       69'6       68'0       72'4       69'8         15 Liver Disease, $c.$ 238'8       215'2       210'2       237'6       265'1       265'9       3'8         16 Spleen Disease, $c.$ -       3'7       3'8       3'2       3'8       3'8       4'0	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 5
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	10 108
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•4 •4
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	295
ORDER 5.	4 4
ORDER 5.	
20.0 14.0 14.0 9.12	and the second
1 Nenhritis 18'3 11'0 14 0 10 2 21 2 00 2	41 41
2 Ischuria – – – 5.5 5.8 5.2 5.6 5.8 5.0	5 6
3 Bright's Disease 78.5 32.0 53.6 78.4 100.6 127.8	62 169
4 Diabetes 28'7 23'0 24'8 28'4 32'2 35'2	39 38
5 Calculus (Stone) 10.0 15.0 11.0 8.8 9.2 9.2	10 10
6 Creditis 16.8 13.0 14.0 17.0 19.0 21.0	27 26 29 120
Kidney Disease, &c 114'5 93'8 104'4 117'2 132'2 124'8	
ORDER 6.	
1 Overian Dronsy 11.1 11.4 12.0 12.8 10.6 8.8	14 14
2 Uterus Disease, §c 45.9 41.0 45.4 46.8 49.0 47.0	45 39
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ORDER 7.	
1 Synovitis (Arthritis) - 4.0 4.2 3.8 3.6 3.8 4.4	6 5
2 Joint Disease, &c 73'4 62'0 64'4 79'0 80'4 81'4	00 00

\* See note to page 268.

TABLE 4\* (continued).—Mean Annual Rate of Mortality in England from each CLASS of CAUSES and from each CAUSE of DEATH during the 20 Years 1850-74, and in each Quinquenniad of that Period; also the Rate of Mortality in the Years 1875 and 1876.

:	tanta inaction i anteriore			ANNUAL	DEATHS (	to <b>1,000,0</b>	00 LIVIN	G.	
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	25 Years 1850–74.	5 Years 1850–54.	5 Years 1855–59.	5 Years 1860–64.	5 Years 1865–69.	5 Years 1870-74.	Year 1875.	Year 1876.
•	ORDER 8. 1 Phlegmon 2 Ulcer 3 Skin Disease, &c	23:0 18:3 15:7	20°2 18°4 11°8	18·2 16·4 15·4	23°6 19°8 15°6	23·4 19·8 17·4	29°4 17°0 18°4	89 21 25	85 16 22
۷.	ORDER 1. 1 Premature Birth 2 Cyanosis 3 Spina Bifida 4 Other Malformations - 5 Teething	604 <b>·9</b> 20·7 17·4 20·5 206·6	1043.6 14.0 13.2 20.0 244.2	737.0 18.6 16.0 19.4 204.4	392.0 21.8 19.0 21.2 202.4	416.0 24.0 19.2 22.0 198.8	436.0 25.0 19.4 19.8 183.4	491 29 23 24 219	475 32 26 20 202
	ORDER 2. 1 Paramenia – – – 2 Childbirth (see Metria)	4·3 112·0	5°4 122°6	3.0 105.0	3·2 113·4	5·2 110·4	4.6 108.8	5 108	5 99
1	ORDER 3. 1 Old Age	1373.7	1493.8	1431.0	1386.2	1318.6	1239.2	1198	1055
	ORDER 4. 1 Atrophy and Debility -	1191.4	697.0	1034.0	1403.8	1490.8	1331.2	1193	1131
۷.	ORDER 1. (ACCIDENT OF NEGLI- GENCE.) 1 Fractures and Contu- sions. 2 Gunshot Wounds - 3 Cut, Stab 4 Burns and Scalds - 5 Poison 6 Drowning 7 Suffocation 8 Otherwise ORDER 3.				285.8 5.6 3.8 146.8 13.0 121.8 56.6 43.6	310·3 5·4 5·0 122·2 12·8 131·0 60·8 49·4	304.8 4.4 4.6 107.0 11.4 117.0 66.6 42.0	321 3 6 109 13 134 72 40	302 4 5 102 12 124 71 43
	(HOMICIDE.) 1 Murder and Man- slaughter. ORDER 4. (SUICIDE.) 1 Gunshot Wounds 2 Cut, Stab 3 Poison 4 Drowning 5 Hanging 6 Otherwise	> 761.3	746*2	741.6	19·2 3·0 12·6 6·6 10·8 29·0 4·6	20.2 3.4 13.4 6.4 11.8 25.8 6.4	17·2 3·0 13·6 6·2 13·8 24·8 5·6	15 3 15 7 14 24 4	17 3 15 7 16 26 6
and the second state of the second second second	ORDER 5. (EXECUTION.) 1 Hanging Other Violent Deaths (not classed).				•8	·5 12·6	•4 9*2	1 12	1 8
a manufacture	*Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained). Causes not specified nor	165·4	207.2	178·2	146.2	153.6	141.6	118	105
	distributed.	100.0	211 0	05 2					

\* See note to page 268.

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# Causes of Death in 1876.

† Average in 10 years.

TABLE 5.-Causes of Death in England in the Year 1876, arranged in the order of their fatality.

and the second se	Number	Proportional		Number	Proportional Number
ABRICAL OF	of Deaths	from each	Stand The Association of the Stand Stand	of Deaths	from each Cause
CAUSES OF DEATH.	registered	to 1,000,000	CAUSES OF DEATH.	registered in	to 1,000,000 Deaths from
M. M. Linda	the Year	Specified		the Year 1876.	Specified
	10/0.	Causes.*			Causes.*
Bronchitia	54,055	106,413	Nephritis	985	1,939
Phthisis	51,775	101,926	Uterus Disease	961	1,892
Heart Disease	30,481	60,005	Insanity – – – – –	939 910	1,849
Old Age	27,280	50,123	Phlegmon	867	1,706
Convulsion	25,408	50,017	Aneurism	799	1,573
Pneumonia – – – –	24,492	48,215	Cyanosis	782 671	1,539
Diarrhœa – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	21,781	42,879	Intemperance – – –	658	1,295
Apoplexy	13,215	26,015	Hanging (Suicide)	644	1,267
Paralysis	11,994	23.612	Dysentery	636	1,252
Cancer $   -$	11,604	22,845	Spina Bifida – – – –	628	1,236
Premature Birth	11,446	22,534	Purpura and Scurvy	620	1,221
Whooping-cough	10,556	20,781	Cystitis – – – – – –	620	1,221
Tabes Mesenterica	9,971 7,769	15,294	Cholera (Simple)	598	1,177
Enteric Fever	7,550	14,863	Ascites	523	1,030
Hydrocephalus	7,546	14,855	Skin Disease	523	1,030
(Accident) }	7,280	14,331	Delirium Tremens	462	910
Liver Disease	7,108	13,992	Dominan Liones	450	004
Cephalitis	6,770	13,328	Intussusception	439	811
Brain Disease	6,482	12,761	Stricture of Intestines	397	782
Lung Disease	5,495	10,818	Drowning (Suicide)	383	754
Teething	4,886	9,619	Ulcer – – – – – –	382	693
Bright's Disease (Nephria) -	4,100	8,072	Ovarian Dropsy	327	644
Rheumatism	3,640	7,166	Poison (Accident)	301	593
Dropsy	3,589	7,065	Stricture of Urethra	280	551
Enteritis – – – –	3,131	6,142	Zymotic Diseases (not classed)	240	400
	0.000	0.001	Calculus (Stone)	242	476
Scrofula – – – – –	3,089	5,081	Carbuncle – – – –	219	431 402
Kidney Disease	2,892	5,693	Influenza – – – –	201	400
Epilepsy	2,853	5,616	Violent Deaths (not classed)	181	356
Asthma	2,786	5,485	Poison (Suicide)	175	345
Stomach Disease	2,535	4,994	Quinsy	156	276
Burns and Scalds (Accident) -	2,471	4,864	Suicide (not classed)	133	262
Small-pox	2,408	4,740	Cut, Stab (Accident)	126	248
Childbirth	2,090	4,117	Fistula	119	234
Erysipelas	2,348	4,622	Synovitis (Arthritis)	118	232
Syphilis – – – – – –	2,141	4,215	Paramenia	116	228
Simple Continued Fever -	2,004	3,945	Cancrum Oris (Noma)	97	191
Joint Disease	1,998	3,934	Spleen Disease	96	189
Laryngitis	1,920	3,780	Ague	95	187
Puerperal Fever (Metria) -	1,746	3,437	Gunshot Wounds (Accident)	95	187
Suffocation (Accident)	1,704	3,355	Chorea	76	150
Ileus	1,550	3,051			104
Henatitis	1,467	2,838	Hydrophobia – – – Remittent Fever – –	53	94
Mortification	1,432	2,819	Hanging (Execution)	21	41
Pleurisy	1,286	2,532	Pancreas Disease	9	18
Want of Breast-milk	1,254	2,468	Glanders	2	4
Ulceration of Intestines -	1,238	2,437			and the second s
Typhus Fever	1,192	2,347		100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100	
Hernia	1,082	2,130			
Gastritis	1,020	2,008		-	
ALL ALL ALL	St. Marken				The second se

\* The causes of 2,344 deaths registered in 1876 were not specified.

TABLE 6.-ENGLAND. Death-rates per 1000 Persons living, from certain Causes,

	Esti-	A	NNUAL	DEATH	I-RATE	PER 1000	) PERSC	NS LIV	ING FRO	M CERI	CAIN D	ISEASES	•
REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	mated Popu- lation in the middle of 1876.*	ALL CAUSES.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Scrofula, Tabes Mesenterica, and Hydro- cephalus.	Brain Diseases.	Heart Diseases and Dropsy.	Diseases of Re- spiratory Or- gans.	Diseases of Di- gestive Organs.	Diseases of Uri- nary Organs.	Violent Deatins.	Other Causes.
ENGLAND AND WALES}	- 24,244,010	21.0	3.11	0.48	2.14	0.76	2.79	1.47	3.71	1.01	0.41	0.76	4.40
DIV. I. London DIV. II.	<b>3,</b> 48 <b>9,428</b>	22:3	3:59	0.22	2.63	0.98	2.66	1.33	4.49	1.00	0.47	0.81	3•73
Surrey (extra-metrop.) Kent (extra-metrop.) - Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	435,132 677,864 452,200 559,066 237,801	16·2 17·3 16·8 19·0 17·5	2·19 2·29 1·86 3·37 1·88	0.43 0.46 0.62 0.53 0.48	1.88 1.78 2.01 2.11 1.86	0*62 0*62 0*59 0*55 0*56	2.50 2.31 2.21 2.47 2.28	$1^{\cdot}29$ $1^{\cdot}39$ $1^{\cdot}43$ $1^{\cdot}48$ $1^{\cdot}66$	2·44 2·67 2·39 2·63 2·73	0.87 0.91 0.87 0.87 1.01	0·44 0·39 0·47 0·47 0·47	0.50 0.69 0.61 0.62 0.53	3.08 3.76 3.76 3.87 4.10
Middlesex (extra-met.) Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire - Oxfordshire Northamptonshire - Huntingdonshire Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire	317,514 204,177 159,189 182,083 257,619 57,453 157,614 197,658	18°7 17°0 17°8 17°8 19°0 16°7 19°1 16°8	2.88 1.90 1.93 1.68 2.53 1.76 2.64 1.87	0.51 0.39 0.48 0.50 0.59 0.77 0.55 0.61	1.92 1.76 1.61 1.99 1.83 1.93 2.17 1.91	0.75 0.46 0.75 0.49 0.58 0.54 0.54 0.53 0.58	2:79 2:39 2:40 2:50 2:42 1:84 2:53 1:95	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 31 \\ 1 \cdot 55 \\ 1 \cdot 35 \\ 1 \cdot 77 \\ 1 \cdot 44 \\ 1 \cdot 10 \\ 1 \cdot 48 \\ 1 \cdot 25 \end{array} $	2:99 3:03 2:76 2:39 2:99 2:65 2:91 2:31	1.03 0.84 0.95 1.03 0.97 0.75 0.93 0.93	0°43 0°29 0°39 0°50 0°28 0°35 0°39 0°38	0.65 0.61 0.59 0.49 0.57 0.71 0.56 0.63	3.40 3.79 4.62 4.50 4.84 4.32 4.35 4.35
DIV. IV. Essex Suffolk Norfolk	476,616 353,400 432,113	18.0 17.5 18.6	2·48 1·43 1·86	0.51 0.57 0.58	1.91 1.93 1.95	0°67 0°61 0°53	2:38 2:09 2:33	1:37 1:49 1:55	3·08 2·56 2·56	0.90 1.01 0.94	0·35 0·40 0·44	0*56 0*60 0*56	3·79 4·78 5·33
Wiltshire – – – Dorsetshire – – – Devonshire – – – Cornwall – – – Somersetshire – –	249,125 192,582 614,829 354,822 492,857	$17.7 \\ 16.4 \\ 19.2 \\ 20.2 \\ 18.5$	$     \begin{array}{r}       1.66 \\       1.13 \\       2.24 \\       2.62 \\       2.65     \end{array} $	0.50 0.46 0.63 0.54 0.52	1.58 1.45 1.94 2.23 1.54	0.56 0.55 0.65 0.73 0.55	2·35 2·23 2·39 2·28 2·34	1.80 1.81 1.64 1.36 1.74	2·99 2·96 3·39 3·00 2·91	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.11\\ 0.92\\ 0.98\\ 0.94\\ 1.02 \end{array} $	0.50 0.45 0.38 0.44 0.44	0.62 0.57 0.58 0.56 0.66	4°05 3°88 4°34 5°53 4°14
DIV. VI. Gloucestershire – – Herefordshire – – Shropshire – – Staffordshire – – Worcestershire – – Warwickshire – –	514,072 121,726 270,400 939,843 360,065 669,790	$19 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 2$	3·12 2·94 2·30 3·31 2·48 3·06	0·50 0·60 0·53 0·39 0·41 0·46	1.74 1.45 1.62 1.64 1.42 1.90	0.66 0.35 0.48 0.72 0.51 0.60	2·56 2·92 2·65 2·98 2·56 2·65	1.69 2.00 1.78 1.34 1.56 1.32	$3 \cdot 15$ 2 \cdot 34 2 \cdot 86 4 \cdot 29 3 \cdot 10 4 \cdot 31	$0.99 \\ 0.95 \\ 1.16 \\ 0.94 \\ 0.98 \\ 1.05$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.47 \\ 0.53 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.34 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.39 \end{array}$	0.75 0.70 0.67 0.83 0.70 0.94	$\begin{array}{c} 4.32 \\ 4.08 \\ 4.51 \\ 5.27 \\ 4.31 \\ 4.51 \end{array}$
DIV. VII. Leicestershire – – Rutlandshire – – Lineolnshire – – Nottinghamshire – – Derbyshire – – –	293,179 23,325 440,980 373,042 342,022	$22.1 \\ 18.6 \\ 18.1 \\ 22.7 \\ 22.0 \\$	4·15 2·10 2·02 3·46 2·67	0·50 0·39 0·57 0·51 0·38	$1.77 \\ 1.24 \\ 1.74 \\ 2.20 \\ 1.95$	0.69 0.39 0.46 0.89 0.84	2*84 2*57 2*69 2*75 3*31	1.47 1.71 1.61 1.69 1.75	3·12 2·53 2·71 3·87 3·99	1.02 1.03 0.99 - 0.98 1.13	0°41 0°43 0°37 0°45 0°34	0.68 0.99 0.72 0.80 0.92	5.50 5.27 4.22 5.12 4.68
DIV. VIII. Cheshire – – – Lancashire – – –	_576,950 3,072,689	21.8 26.1	3°57 4°85	0·44 0·40	1·97 2·54	0°66 0°87	2·88 3·19	1.68 1.59	$3.72 \\ 5.10$	$1.26 \\ 1.20$	0·41 0·44	0.76 0.92	4·49 4·99
DIV. IX. West Riding East Riding with York North Riding	2,049,663 325,087 312,544	23°1 20°8 19°0	3·72 2·80 2·79	0°40 0°48 0°52	2·32 1·93 1·70	0.89 0.71 0.72	3·38 3·32 2·43	1·41 1·53 1·36	4·46 3·39 2·91	0.95 0.96 1.00	0·38 0·37 0·34	0·73 0·81 0·77	4·47 4·46 4·45
DIV. X. Durham – – – Northumberland – – Cumberland – – Westmorland – –	808,040 411,526 228,438 67,407	20.9 21.4 21.3 16.4	3·22 2·67 2·41 1·25	0·33 0·42 0·48 0·46	1·91 2·30 2·22 1·71	$1^{\cdot}29$ $1^{\cdot}12$ $0^{\cdot}82$ $0^{\cdot}42$	2.89 3.13 2.68 2.67	1:25 1:52 1:64 1:39	3.19 3.11 3.75 2.46	0.97 1.11 1.08 1.10	0·27 0·33 0·41 0·36	0.82 0.96 0.91 0.62	4.80 4.71 4.87 3.95
DIV. XI. Monmouthshire – – South Wales – – North Wales – –	232,560 811,568 447,952	19.7 20.2 21.8	2·34 2·25 2·28	0·43 0·42 0·49	1.69 2.58 2.69	0.61 0.63 0.62	2.88 3.15 4.04	1·21 1·18 1·36	4·15 3·15 3·52	0.98 0.87 1.25	0°31 0°37 0°36	1·13 0·92 0·67	4.01 4.68 4.47

\* The populations of these counties have been estimated to the middle of 1876 on the assumption that the rate of in-crease or decrease that prevailed between the two census enumerations in 1861 and 1871 was maintained up to the middle of 1876. The county totals have been adjusted in order to cast to the estimated total population of England and Wales.

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# Causes of Death in 1876.

# in each of the Registration Counties in the Year 1876.

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### Causes of Death in 1876.

TABLE 7.—Deaths from Scarlet Fever in each of the Counties of England in the Year 1876, and in each of the 10 preceding Years 1866-1875.

				5. 10 A	DEATH	IS FRO	M SCAI	RLET F	EVER.	(See No	ote.)	-	
	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	Average Number in the 10 Years 1866-75.	1876
	ENGLAND.	11,685	12,300	21,912	27,641	32,543	18,567	11,922	13,144	24,922	20,469	19510.5	16,893
No.	I.—London II.—South Eastern	1,892	1,451	2,916	5,841	6,040	1,902	918	645	2,648	3,677	2793.0	2,308
1 2 3 4 5	COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropol.) - Kent (extra-metropol.) - Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	71 130 138 184 32	67 157 43 81 25	276 399 135 250 103	351 333 237 594 361	523 965 495 708 291	220 597 275 323 115	81 141 132 82 29	36 70 29 28 3	57 158 20 68 26	205 423 53 162 77	188°7 337°3 155°7 248°0 106°2	142 259 172 974 92
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	111SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Middlesex (extra-metro.)- Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire Northaniptonshire Huntingdonshire Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire	50 83 13 10 25 29 82 22	71 35 9 36 28 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 43	183 54 55 90 59 7 63 55	227 59 208 83 101 10 32 59	471 222 289 233 573 3 151 165	$156 \\ 208 \\ 174 \\ 204 \\ 226 \\ 54 \\ 148 \\ 121$	31 64 78 62 88 13 98 31	24 10 10 58 27 2 15 10	52 57 57 16 65 35 66 22	145 58 49 13 111 83 171 59	141:0 80:0 94:2 80:5 130:3 19:4 81:4 58*7	126 60 43 81 214 12 96 99
14 15 16	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES. Essex Suffolk Norfolk	105 40 128	67 206 155	162 140 360	322 79 242	679 167 520	444 337 356	126 96 47	38 31 100	120 114 364	337 145 179	240·0 135·5 245·1	135 81 139
17 18 19 20 21	VSOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire Dorsetshire Cornwall Somersetshire	54 295 77 13 73	56 81 36 33 29	53 64 60 254 55	85 86 155 161 154	234 284 646 587 534	183 137 415 392 422	$143 \\ 55 \\ 106 \\ 161 \\ 172$	79 28 76 45 104	19 165 72 50 173	$67\\80\\279\\164\\269$	97 <b>*8</b> 127*5 192*2 186*0 198*5	119 33 199 416 569
22 23 24 25 26 27	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire Herefordshire Shropshire Staffordshire Worcestershire Warwiekshire	95 8 37 703 111 477	68 1 44 670 101 782	113 21 142 943 463 967	399 148 182 1,198 697 652	1,456 210 181 1,064 344 564	\$20 49 158 1,146 152 267	85 9 237 1,039 140 492	50 18 144 1,106 223 749	$75 \\ 25 \\ 119 \\ 649 \\ 303 \\ 1270$	$530 \\ 85 \\ 53 \\ 432 \\ 103 \\ 406$	$319 \cdot 1$ $52 \cdot 4$ $129 \cdot 7$ $895 \cdot 0$ $263 \cdot 7$ $662 \cdot 6$	684 161 72 538 232 336
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire Rutlandshire Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire Derbyshire	59 	70 2 60 35 63	54 8 107 257 543	95 7 241 721 658	388 52 508 534 385	274 54 335 144 244	51 13 157 58 119	69  253 53 315	92 - 529 385 368	395 17 325 634 446	154·7 15·3 259·7 289·7 321·6	400 10 176 359 204
33 34	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Cheshire Lancashire	553 3,150	475 3,115	775 4,445	544 4,690	460 3,702	553 2,743	463 2,887	261 3,640	536 6,404	664 3,084	528·4 3786·0	596 2,603
35 36 37	IXYORKSHIRE. West Riding East Riding (with York) North Riding	870 56 28	630 72 86	1,676 307 219	2,870 505 468	3,718 493 360	1,878 157 140	1,080 72 54	1,652 82 24	3,779 263 256	2,808 458 227	2096 • 1 246 • 5 186 • 2	1,733 113 298
38 39 40 41	K.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham – – – – Northumberland – – Cumberland – – – Westmorland – – –	283 553 152 2	1,293 974 415 68	2,678 1,082 359 65	1,512 594 125 20	983 254 182 20	802 150 263 14	684 249 367 8	942 893 132 11	1,942 943 501 45	891 251 276 43	1201 ° 0 594 ° 3 277 ° 2 29 ° 6	659 212 35 6
42 43 44	XIMONMOUTHSHIBE AND WALES. Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	55 277 537	53 75 393	138 285 472	251 804 480	835 1,370 200	206 838 271	119 538 247	107 565 387	221 1,388 405	211 932 492	169°6 707°2 388°4	197 594 356

NOTE.-The deaths from diphtheria were separately classified throughout the whole of these 11 years.

TABLE 8.—Deaths in England from Fever, at several groups of Ages, in each of the 17 Years 1860-76.

AGES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
ALL AGES -	13,012	15,440	18,721	18,017	20,106	23,034	21,104	16,862	19,701	18,390	17,910	15,790	14,020	13,558	13,735	13,063	10,746
Under 5 Years -	2900	3328	3787	3823	3800	4023	3654	3224	3600	3396	<b>3</b> 388	2991	2594	2544	2458	2411	1951
5	1783	2116	2232	2344	2399	2625	2594	2192	2348	2253	2218	1930	1837	1805	1697	1653	1304
10	1176	1402	1500	1416	1558	1887	1852	1504	1748	1625	1572	1465	1406	1362	1231	1180	1065
15	2229	2817	3092	2797	3075	3801	3588	3095	3611	3224	3129	2911	2875	2722	2748	2561	2221
25	1262	1613	1928	1858	2291	2731	2382	1815	2372	2140	1997	1840	1567	1639	1720	1617	1383
35	1035	1218	1761	1686	2133	2588	2237	1548	1880	1731	1649	1403	1161	1120	1254	1250	965
45	845	956	1511	1456	1823	2155	1928	1290	1584	1539	1480	1240	1003	926	1043	928	747
55	807	863	1437	1290	1562	1700	1514	1075	1303	1260	1237	995	820	744	825	771	618
65	657	775	1026	911	1027	1057	947	803	894	s 892	911	760	536	514	559	511	361
75 & upwards	318	352	447	436	435	467	408	316	361	330	329	255	221	177	200	181	131

TABLE 9.—Deaths from Fever—Typhus, Enteric orTyphoid, and SimpleContinued Fever—in England to 10,000 Personsliving, and ProportionalNumber to 1000 Deaths, in the 27 Years 1850-76.

	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	10.12	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
54 60	1863	18,017	8.86	38
	1864	20,106	9.77	41
	1865	23,034	11.09	47
	1866	21,104	10.02	43
	1867	16,862	7.95	36
	1868	19,701	9.12	41
	1869	18,390	8.46	37
	1870	17,910	8.04	35
	1871	15,790	6.99	31
	1872	14,020	6.15	29
North States	1873	13,553	5.82	28
	1874	13,735	5.86	26
	1875	13,063	5.48	24
	1876	10,746	4.42	21
	Mean	16,964	8.39	38

\* The mortality from Fever here given includes a proportion of the mortality from causes not specified.

## Taple 8 .- Deaths in Fristand from Fover, it several proops of Ager is cards of the

TABLE 11.-Deaths referred to Privation in the 11 Years 1866-76, distinguishing Localities, SEXES, and AGES.

TABLE 10,-Deaths in each of the Counties of England from Fever (Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid, and Simple Continued) in the Year 1876 and in 10 previous Years.

		DEATHS FROM FEVER.												
10	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	1866	1867	1868	1889	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	Average Number in the Ten Years 1866–75.	1876	
the second	ENGLAND.	21,104	16,862	19,701	18,389	17,910	15,790	14,020	13,553	18,735	13,063	16,412.7	10,746	
	ILONDON	2,688	2,184	2,468	2,400	2,018	1,691	1,303	1,510	1,528	1,217	1,900*7	·1 <b>,</b> 130	
No. 1 2 3 4 5	IISOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) - Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	212 393 244 305 115	152 889 201 286 110	177 453 177 403 • 130	150 422 186 360 131	184 445 162 371 173	165 314 134 313 87	112 283 138 299 98	80 271 145 270 85	104 241 157 260 68	187 273 142 250 97	152°3 348°4 168°6 311°7 109°4	120 188 106 197 66	
	III SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.	-	and the second		and the set	1 - Carlos	and and a second			and the second			22 CL	
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Middlesex (extra-metropol.) Hertfordshire – – – Buckinghamshire – – – Oxfordshire – – – Northamptonshire – – Huntingdonshire – – – Bedfordshire – – – Cambridgeshire – – –	152 119 91 143 197 30 176 117	106     104     113     102     180     41     111     110	$     \begin{array}{r}       112 \\       139 \\       95 \\       104 \\       159 \\       43 \\       152 \\       97 \\       97 \\       \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       144 \\       145 \\       94 \\       105 \\       176 \\       53 \\       112 \\       118 \\     \end{array} $	$144 \\ 168 \\ 92 \\ 132 \\ 178 \\ 35 \\ 139 \\ 113$	104 142 118 112 167 31 73 115	108     88     74     66     203     25     77     88	$     \begin{array}{r}       130 \\       80 \\       53 \\       99 \\       127 \\       37 \\       61 \\       108 \\     \end{array} $	91 77 63 135 25 70 64	$     \begin{array}{r}       106 \\       67 \\       55 \\       79 \\       113 \\       39 \\       54 \\       93 \\     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 119 & 7 \\ 112 & 9 \\ 84 & 2 \\ 100 & 5 \\ 163 & 5 \\ 35 & 9 \\ 102 & 5 \\ 102 & 3 \end{array} $	94 59 49 49 103 28 41 45	
14 15 16	IVEASTERN COUNTIES. Essex Suffolk Norfolk	270 178 335	237 175 209	815 173 299	259 187 240	221 189 267	198 192 230	202 143 231	$182 \\ 152 \\ 225$	209 137 158	163 126 191	225*6 165*2 238*5	149 86 126	
	VSouth Western Counties.	2.4		all the			2		1.42					
17 18 19 20 21	Wiltshire – – – – Dorsetshire – – – – Devonshire – – – – Cornwall – – – – Somersetshire – – –	135 82 404 259 351	118 93 477 223 290	163 81 492 301 301	111 119 386 280 253	96 113 458 332 317	111 88 896 243 315	116 72 411 186 222	69 79 826 187 247	$     \begin{array}{r}       106 \\       52 \\       278 \\       224 \\       188     \end{array} $	94 54 257 167 <b>162</b>	111.9 83.3 388.5 240.2 264.6	$\begin{array}{c} 61 \\ 47 \\ 256 \\ 147 \\ 175 \end{array}$	
	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.	6.5				1000								
22 23 24 25 26 27	Gloucestershire – – – Herefordshire – – – Shropshire – – – – Staffordshire – – – Worcestershire – – – Warwickshire – – –	290 56 194 853 238 389	824 41 185 720 170 323	326 56 184 908 257 469	306 83 176 825 225 434	$\begin{array}{r} 306 \\ 79 \\ 141 \\ 685 \\ 192 \\ 446 \end{array}$	$239 \\ 56 \\ 116 \\ 608 \\ 166 \\ 372$	$239 \\ 46 \\ 98 \\ 632 \\ 127 \\ 361$	206 65 84 637 147 372	$166 \\ 47 \\ 103 \\ 552 \\ 145 \\ 336$	$208 \\ 41 \\ 110 \\ 639 \\ 117 \\ 345$	261.0 57.0 139.1 705.9 178.4 384.7	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	VIINORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.	14		2316 2717		1 45 M								
28 29 30 31 32	Leicestershire – – – Rutlandshire – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – Derbyshire – – – –	193 19 280 241 239	216 10 320 201 247	214 20 277 286 283	190 18 309 303 293	$180 \\ 14 \\ 263 \\ 396 \\ 282$	$232 \\ 5 \\ 214 \\ 402 \\ 242$	$     197 \\     9 \\     202 \\     341 \\     243     $	$     141 \\     15 \\     198 \\     270 \\     203     $	147 9 190 248 214	150 21 202 290 232	$   \begin{array}{r}     186.0 \\     14.0 \\     245.5 \\     297.8 \\     247.8   \end{array} $	114 10 158 171 156	
	VIIINORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.	12		1000		6.77 6.7			48.4	-1-				
33 34	Cheshire – – – – Lancashire – – – –	522 5,017	416 3,106	449 3,896	400 3,400	378 3,149	281 2,937	259 2,231	278 2,026	298 2,454	334 2,384	361·5 3,060·0	261 2,290	
35 36 37	IXYORKSHIRE. West Riding East Riding (with York) - North Riding	2,133 298 219	1,561 262 178	2,034 303 220	1,905 211 185	$2,164 \\ 253 \\ 195$	1,854 219 190	1,939 323 184	1,581 224 188	1,381 277 189	1,483 229 170	1,803·5 259·9 191·8	1,237 152 140	
38 39 40 41	XNORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham Northumberland Cumberland Westmorland	898 509 184 34	708 429 158 26	833 471 149 15	872 349 218 18	835 341 181 27	934 293 108 49	$745 \\ 271 \\ 105 \\ 46$	909 265 152 29	1,056 317 258 32	816 306 147 27	860°6 355°1 166°0 30°3	515 190 89 18	
	XIMONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.	12				1	1		- and	- kin si		1		
42 43 44	Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	278 677 347	170 672 408	172 699 346	271 586 381	202 582 272	157 555 222	128 549 200	190 659 191	157 664 203	118 524 184	184°3 616°7 275°4	98 491 189	

-				D	EAT	HS	IN E	АСН	OF '	THE	11 R	EGIS	TRA	TION	Dr	VISIO	)NS.								
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	18	66.	18	67.	18	68.	18	69.	18'	70.	18	71.	18	72.	18	73.	187	74.	18	75.	Aver Numb the 10 1866	age oer in Years -75.	187	76.
	-	Males.	Females.	Males.	Femalcs.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.														
	England and }	40	34	63	46	61	35	30	22	51	34	59	34	37	27	45	26	47	26	67	41	50.0	32.2	47	50
	DIVISIONS.							-	1.1																
	I. LONDON	12	15	27	19	29	15	6	9	20	8	22	13	11	8	10	11	14	4	21	20	17.2	12.2	19	18
	II. SOUTH EASTERN -	3	3	2	-	5	2	5	1	6	1	5	3	2	-	4	1	2	2	4	1	3.8	1:4	5	8
I	II. SOUTH MIDLAND -	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	3	-	1	1	1	8	2	1	1.7	0.3	2	1
I	V. EASTERN	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	ŀ	-	- 2	-	2	•7	1.5	-	2
	V. SOUTH WESTERN -	1	-	-	1	3	2		1	2	-	4	3	1	2		1	2		8	3	2.2	1.4	2	2
	VI. WEST MIDLAND -	4	4	11	8	2	2	1	1	4	5	3	1	-	о 1	3	2		0	5	1	2.8	2.8	2	1
V	II. NORTH WESTERN -	5	7	9	9	10	8	6	2	8	9	10	7	9	6	11	7	10	5	11	8	8.9	6.8	10	8
	IX. YORK	5	2	4	2	3	2	2	2	4	-	5	2	4	i	4	2	1	-	6	1	3.8	-1.4	3	1
	X. NORTHERN	2	-	2	5	-	-	3	-	1	4	8	2	1	1	5	-	9	3	2	3	2*8	1.8	1	8
	XI. WELSH	3		3	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	3	1	3	-	4	1	4	1	2.1	•9	1	1
		1			1		58.3		1																
-		1	1.4.2	1	1	1	1	1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1 .			1
	All Ages	40	34	63	46	61	85	30	22	51	34	59	34	37	27	45	26	47	26	67	41	50.0	32.5	47	50
									1						-	-							-		
	Under 1 -	2	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	•7	•5	-	2
	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-		-	2	-	•6	•6	-	1
	2	1	+	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		•4	•2	1	-
	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•2	•3	-	-
	4	-	-	-	-		1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	•2	-	-
ALES.	Under 5	4	3	4	3	-	-5	4	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	8	1.6	1.9	1.8	1	3
I du													*												
DA	5	1	-	2	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1.3	.9	-	2
AN.	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	•4	.3	-	1
IBN	15	2	-,	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1.0	•2	-	-
EI	20	1	1		-	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	2	.9	1.0	-	-
	25	4		4	4	2	2	1	2	4	3	7	5	1	2	-	-	3	2	2	10	2.8	2.4	4	4
	45	6	9	13	11	10	12	5	4	9	0	14	4	4	5	6	6	9	6	9	4	8.9	7.4	8	5
	55	7	3	15	7	15	3	5	4	17	8	12	5	9	4	13	4	12	8	23	7	12.8	5.3	12	8
	65	8	10	9	7	11	4	7	4	12	4	8	3	7	6	13	6	10	2	14	9	9.9	5.2	11	13
	75	3	1	4	6	1	2	-	-	2	2	5	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	2.4	2.4	2	5
	85	-	-	-	1		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	•1	•4	-	-
	95 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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# Causes of Death in 1876.

TABLE 12.—Deaths in England in 1876 of Women after Childbearing classed under various Diseases, and not referred either to Childbirth or to Metria in the Abstracts.

				AGES.	ors B. St.		
CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	15-	20-	25-	85-	45 and upwards.	4
Total	1034	45	159	469	843	18	
CLASSI			-			and the second	A
Small-pox	32	2	13	12	5	-	
Measles	5 58	-4	1 13	3 34	1 7	100 201	- 6
Diphtheria	6 6			4	2		
Enteric or Typhoid Fever -	42	3	13	18	8	-	
Erysipelas	8	-	3	3	2 2	-	ana ka
Dysentery – – – – Diarrhœa – – – –	4 59	- 3	2 9	- 27	2 18	2	are.pi
Cholera	1 2	1	-1		1 1	4	-
Remittent Fever	1 22		- 5	1	-	1-	Constant
Syphilis	1	The second	1	10		1 -	SERENJESSE
rurpura and Scurvy						12 7.7	T.MAYAR
CLASS II.							
Dropsy	76	-	1	8	3 5	1	
Phthisis	187	3	20	100	59	5	
CLASS III.				and the second s			
Cephalitis	5	21.1-19	-	3	2	12 20 1	· · · · A
Apoplexy Paralysis	28 10	-	63	11 5	10 . <b>1</b>		
Chorea – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	2 9	1 2	1 -	- 3	- 4		
Brain Disease – – – – Pericarditis – – – –	3		1	2			1
Heart Disease	125	2	9	54	57	3	
Bronchitis – – – –	80	2	11	29	3 36	2	
Pleurisy – – – – – Pneumonia – – – –	15 139	- 13	2 20	7 55	6 49	- 2	
Asthma – – – – Lung Disease – – –	3 20	- 1	- 3	2 7	1 9	4 3.6	
Gastritis – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	5 16	2	1	3	1		
Ulceration of Intestines –	5		2	2	1	-	
Intussusception	1			1	-	-	
Hepatitis – – – –	3			3 2	3 1	-	15 - 1
Jaundice – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	3 10	-	-e <b>1</b> -	2 4	- 6		
Spleen	1 3	-	-	-	1	1-1-1	
Ischuria	5	-	1	4	-	-	
Diabetes	2	-	-	15 -	18 2	1	
Kidney Disease	1 9	-	- 1	4	1 4		÷ .5
Joint Disease	3	-	-	1	2	4	1
Accident otherwise	1		1-	1	-	-	Contraction in the

TABLE 13.—Deaths in England in 1876 of Women who were returned as pregnant, referred to various Diseases in the Abstracts.

1	and the second	ALL	an an andress		AGES.	-	
10 10 10	CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.	15-	20-	25-	35 —	45 and upwds.
	TOTAL	50	3	6	16	22	3
1	CLASS I.		china can			-	
	Small-pox Typhus Fever		-	-	1	1	HLIDE
	CLASS II.	and a second					1
	Phthisis – – – –	·   1		-	1.		-
	ApopleXy Paralysis Epilepsy Brain Disease Heart Disease Heart Disease Bronchitis Asthma Lung Disease Enteritis Ascites Stomach Disease Liver Bright's Disease (Nephria) Kidney Disease			- - - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 - - - - - - -	2 - 1 1 9 9 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	

# TABLE 14.—Deaths in England of Women referred to Childbirth in each of the 30 Years 1847-76.

			REGISTERED	NUMB	ER OF DEATHS	FROM	DEATHS OF MOTHERS T
YEA	R <b>S.</b>	100	BIRTHS OF CHILDREN BOEN ALIVE.	METBIA AND CHILDBIRTH.	METRIA.	Accidents of Childbirth.	1,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIV
1847	_	-	539,965	3226	784	2442	6.0
1848	-	-	563,059	3445	1365	2080	6*1
1849	-	-	578,159	3339	1165	2174	5.8
1850	-	-	593,422	3252	1113	2139	5.2
1851	-	1	615,865	3290	1009	2281	5'3
1852	-	-	624,012	3247	972	2275	5.2
1853	-	1-	612,391	3063	795	2268	5*0
1854	-	-	634,405	3009	954	2055	4.7
1855	-	_ 1	635,043	2979	1079	1900	4.7
1856	_	-	657,453	2888	1067	1821	4.4
1857	-	-	663,071	2787	836	1951	4.2
1858	-	-	655,481	3131	1068	2063	4.8
1859	-	1	689,881	3496	1238	2258	5-1
1860	_	-	684,048	3173	987	2186	4.6
1861	-	-	696,406	2995	886	2109	4.3
1862	-	_	712,684	3077	940	2137	4.3
1863	_	22	727,417	3588	1155	2433	4.9
1864	-	-	740,275	4016	1484	2532	5.4
1865	-	-	748,069	3823	1333	2490	5.1
1866	-	-	753,870	3682	1197	2485	4*9
1867	-	-	768,349	3412	1066	2346	4.4
1868	-	-	786,858	3503	1196	2307	4.2
1869	-	-	773,381	3283	1181	2102	4.3
1870	-	_	792,787	3875	1492	2383	4.9
1871	-	12	797,428	3935	1464	2471	4.9
1872	-	-	825,907	3803	1400	2403	4.6
1873	-	-	829,778	4115	1740	2375	5.0
1874	-	-	854,956	5927	3108	2819	6.9
1875	-		850,607	5064	2504	2560	6.0
1876	-	-	887,968	4142 -	1746	2396	4.7
30 vears	1847-	76 -	21 292 995	106.565	38.324	68.241	5.0

### TABLE 15.-Deaths referred to Childbirth, and Mortality per 1000 Children born alive, in each of the Counties of England in the Year 1876.

	REGISTRATION	REGISTERED BIRTHS	Nu	MBER OF DE referred to	ATHS	DEAT TO 1000 C	THS OF MOT HILDREN BO from	THERS, DEN ALIVE,
•	COUNTIES.	OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.	Metria and Childbirth.	Metria.	Accidents of Childbirth.	Metria and Childbirth.	Metria.	Accidents of Childbirth.
•	ENGLAND	887,968	4,142	1,746	2,396	4.7	2.0	2.7
	ILONDON	127,444	585	-264	321	4.6	2.1	2.2
No. 1 2 3 4 5	COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropol.) - Kent (extra-metropol.) - Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	13,099 22,184 13,670 17,221 7,570	60 77 57 87 29	24 30 23 28 10	36 47 34 59 19	4°6 4°5 4°2 5°1 3°8	1.8 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.3	2.8 2.1 2.5 3.5 2.5
6 7 9 10 11 12 13	III. – SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Middlesex (extra-metro.) - Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire Huntingdonshire - Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire	$10,410 \\ 6,402 \\ 5,241 \\ 5,799 \\ 9,307 \\ 1,786 \\ 5,210 \\ 6,264$	45 31 20 19 39 7 23 29	15 13 4 7 18 2 11 11	30 18 16 12 21 5 12 18	4·3 4·8 8·8 3·3 4·2 8·9 4·4 4·6	1.4 2.0 0.8 1.2 1.9 1.1 2.1 1.8	2·9 2·8 3·0 2·1 2·3 2·8 2·3 2·8 2·3 2·8
14 15 16	IVEASTERN COUNTIES. Essex Suffolk Norfolk	16,679 11,202 13,388	63 62 70	27 25 29	36 37 41	3*8 5*5 5*2	1°6 2°2 2°2	2*2 3*3 3*0
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire Dorsetshire Devonshire Cornwall Somersetshire	7,704 5,492 17,981 10,074 15,375	47 21 77 49 62	21 8 28 15 21	26 13 49 84 41	6·1 3·8 4·3 4·9 4·0	2.7 1.5 1.6 1.5 1.4	3:4 2:3 2:7 3:4 2:6
22 23 24 25 26 27	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire Herefordshire Shropshire Staffordshire Woreestershire Warwickshire	17,021 8,434 8,674 40,884 12,749 26,314	87 23 53 156 52 97	33 6 23 69 23 38	54 17 30 87 29 59	5°1 6°7 6°1 3°8 4°1 3°7	1.9 1.7 2.7 1.7 1.8 1.4	3-2 5-0 3-4 2-1 2-3 2-3
28 29 30 31 32	VIINORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire Rutlandshire Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire Derbyshire	11,744 714 14,977 15,527 14,249	42 2 72 72 62	15 -1 27 31 32	$27 \\ 1 \\ 45 \\ 41 \\ 30$	3.6 2.8 4.8 4.6 4.4	1:3 1:4 1:8 2:0 2:3	2·3 1·4 3·0 2·6 2·1
33	VIIINorth-Western Counties. Cheshire Lancashire	20,967 126,484	<b>101</b> 580	52 264	49 316	4·8 4·6	$2.5 \\ 2.1$	2·3 2·5
35 36 37	IXYORKSHIRE. West Riding East Riding (with York) - North Riding	81,220 12,193 12,438	412 50 57	175 27 18	237 23 30	5'1 4'1 4'6	2·2 2·2 1·5	2·9 1·9 8·1
38 39 40 41	XNORTHEEN COUNTIES. Durham Northumberland Cumberland Westmorland	36,500 16,697 8,324 2,050	175 82 15 11	60 84 29 4	115 48 21 7	4·8 4·9 6·0 5·4	1.7 2.0 3.5 2.0	8·1 2·9 2·5 3·4
12 13 14	XI. – MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire – – – South Wales – – – North Wales – –	9,036 31,876 14,394	34 186 127	10 81 60	24 105 67	3.8 5.8 8.8	1·1 2·5 4·2	2·7 3·3 4·6

	BION.	DISTRICT	DATE	Sur	Organia	ALL		646-54 67			Ac	ES.			L	
	DIVI		DEATH.	SEX.	OCCUPATION.	AGES.	0	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55—	65 and upwds.
											-		1			
	1. 	3 B 3 B		24	TOTAL		6	10	7	3	5	9	2	4	5	2
	1	Kensington -	19 Sept.	Female	Widow, Tailor	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	, (· 1	1	-
		Rensington -	26 Oct.	Male -	Porter – – –	1	12.7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1	London City -	9 Oct.	Male -	Son, Mason	1	-	1	-			1	-	-	-	
	1	Whitechapel -	22 Jan.	Male -	Shipwright	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1	Lambeth	1 Dec.	Female	Wife, Labourer -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	2	Chertsey	11 Nov.	Male -	Agricultural Labourer	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2	Gravesend	27 Aug.	Male -	Son, Station-master -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	Cranbrook	7 Nov.	Male -	Son, Saddier		1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	Canterbury -	12 June	Male -	House Agent	1	-	-	-	10-		-	1	-	-	-
	2	Petworth	6 Oct.	Male -	Son, Agricul. Labr	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	Petworth	11 Oct.	Male -	Son, Agricul. Labr	1	1	-		1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- 3	Hertford – –	22 April	Male -	Son, Labourer	1	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	- 1	-
	- 4	Chelmsford -	17 Sept.	Male -	Porter	1		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	Ŧ	Witham	11 April	Male -	Gamekeeper – –	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	5	Westbury	12 May 25 Nor	Female	Domestic Servant -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	Beaminster -	11 Sept.	Male -	Son, Labourer	1	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- 6	Wolstanton -	7 May	Female	Daughter, Domes Serv	1	1		1						-	-
	7	Derby	29 May	Male -	Son Joiner	1	1	-						-	-	-
	8	Prescot	6 April	Male	Son Private Secrety	1		1		-		- j		-	-	-
1	8	Prescot	11 Nov.	Male -	Book-keeper	1	-	-		1	-	1 - 1		-	-	-
	8	Bury	17 July	Male -	Piecer in Cotton Mill	1*	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
	8	Cherlton	9 Sept.	Male -	Warehouseman		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
1	8	Rochdale – –	26 Feb.	Male -	Filter-maker – –	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	8	Haslingden -	28 Dec.	Male -	Woollen-weaver -	1	4	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	8	Burnley	4 Oct.	Male -	Coal-miner	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	9.	Bradford	17 Jan.	Male -	Worsted-worker -	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	_	1.
	9	Bradford	29 Jan.	Female	Daughter, Tailor –	1	7.	1	-	*	•	-	-	-	-	-
	9	Bradford	13 Feb.	Male -	Son, Schoolmaster	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	Leeds	8 Feb.	Male -	Tailor	1	-	-		-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	9	Leeds - ·	10 Feb.	Male -	Blacksmith	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	9	Leeds	11 June	Male -	Drover	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	9	Wakefield	20 Aug. 13 Mar	Male -	Rivetter – – –	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	- 9	Sheffield	6 Mar.	Female	Daughter, Smith -	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	- 9 -	Beverley	27 Sept.	Male -	Agricultural Labourer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	9	Whitby	6 Aug.	Male -	Agricultural Labourer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	9	Avsgarth	24 Mar. 25 June	Male -	Clerk	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	Houghtn _la_Sn-ing	of Aug	Mala	Son Collina		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	10	Sunderland -	1 June	Male -	Son, Comer	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	Sunderland -	8 July	Male -	Son, Gardener	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		-		-
	10	Sunderland -	8 Dec.	Male -	Shipwright	1	-		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	10	South Shields -	3 Aug.	Male -	Son, Collier	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11	Cardiff	94 No-	Male -	Dublicar	1	-	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
	-11	Rhayader	22 Aug.	Female	Daughter, Carpenter	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	11	Wrexham	21 June	Male -	Collier – – –	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	11 •	St. Asaph	24 Jan.	Male -	Labourer – – –	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N245 2	1	and the second second			Service State	and a la	E. C. S.				1.			ALC: N	1

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# Causes of Death in 1876.

# TABLE 16.—Deaths from Hydrophobia in England in the Year 1876.

\* Hydrophobia in these cases resulted from bites of cats.

TABLE 17.-Deaths by Lightning in England in each of the 5 Years 1872-76.

Ľ.	- 7 . 185.70	DATE		ush l	A			a A A	.a	AG	ES.		12		No.Ca
DIVISIO	DISTRICT.	OF DEATH.	SEX.	OCCUPATION.	AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	20 -	25 -	35 -	45-	55 -	65 and upwds.
															-
	1 1 1 2 2 3	1872	01 0	TOTAL	46	-	1	2		5	15	9	5	8	5
1	Hackney -	25 July 8 May	Male -	Labourer	1		-		1.1		1 -	-		-	- 1
22	Hartley Wintney	7 Aug.	Female Male -	Widow Son of Labourer -	ī 1	-	-	- 1	-	1 1		1	ind <u>i</u>	1 -	- -
0 3 3	Northampton - Northampton -	3 July 10 Aug.	Male - Male -	Landowner – – Shoemaker – –	1	181 1		1 1 1	1-1-1	1	1.1.21	ī	ī	-	-
3 3 3 3	St. Neots St. Neots	23 July 19 Aug.	Female Male -	Agricultural Labourer Butler	1		-		I		1	$\begin{bmatrix} -1\\ 1\\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$			-
3 3 3	Biggleswade - Leighton Buzzard	13 July 7 June 22 July	Male – Male – Male –	Agricultural Labourer Labourer – – –	111			- 1	111	ī		1	I.I.	1 -	-
4 4	West Ham Epping	13 July 12 July	Male - Male -	Labourer	1	1 10	-		1 1-1			,ī	1		
4 5	Thetford Truro	9 July 2 Aug.	Male – Female	Wife of Shipwright - Widow of Sawyer	1	161	-		1.02	-	1	12		-	ī
5 6	Bedminster - Kington	18 June	Male -	Labourer	1		-	-	1	- 1	1	-	- 8	-	-
6 6 6	Walsall Walsall	18 June 18 June	Female	Daughter of Miner - Wife of Carter	1	-	1 -		1 - 1		1	1-1-1			
6 7	Stourbridge - Horncastle	25 July 12 July	Male - Male -	Son of Agricul. Lab		-	-	1	1 1	-		-		-	
777	Spilsby – – Caistor – – Basford – –	8 May 25 July	Male - Male -	Labourer – – – Labourer – – –		-					1 -	ī			
7 8	Radford Wigan	18 June 24 April	Female Male	Wife of Engine-man		-	-		-	-	1	ī			-
8	Clitheroe	12 July	Male - Female	Farmer Wife of Weaver -	1		-	-				1 -	-	-	-
9 9	Halifax Tadcaster	18 June 18 June	Male - Male -	Labourer – – – Agricultural Labourer			-			-					i -
9 9 9	Patrington Driffield	3 June 22 May	Male - Male -	Agricultural Labourer Labourer – – –	1			111		-	11-				
9 10	Malton – – Stockton – –	7 Aug.	Female Male -	Wife of Brickl's. Lab. Coal Miner	1		-		-		111	-	1 -	-	-
10 10 10	Newcastle-on-Ty. Tynemouth	18 June 18 June	Male - Male -	Labourer – – – Fisherman – –		1 1					ī		107		
10 11	Kendal – – Bridgend – –	2 Aug. 7 Aug.	Male - Male -	Farmer – – – Farmer – – –	111		-	-	- 1		1 -	-	-		
11 11 11	Wrexham Conway	24 June 22 Sept.	Male - Female	Miner Widow of Ship Car-			-	-	-	-	-	1-	-	-	ī
				pencer.	2548	91 1 200	21-27 21-2-1-					10	100		
	12月11日			1			122. 122.						1.0		
				Torti	21	1	2	3	1	2	4	4	2	2 1	1
1	Chana lital	1873 25 Ang	Female	Daughter of Labourer	1		-			-	-				
1 2 2	South Stoneham Brighton	25 Aug. 8 Oct.	Male - Male -	Son of Bricklayer - Labourer	1	-	1			ī	- 11	1.1	100	-	-
2	Brighton – – Chesterton – –	8 Oct. 28 Aug.	Male - Male -	Labourer – – – Cattle Dealer – –	1	-	-	1.74			1	1000			
66	Wolverhampton – Atcham – –	18 Jan. 12 June	Male - Male -	Drover Labourer	1	-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	-		1	1	12		
6 6	Stratford-on-Avon Southam	3 Sept.	Male -	Farmer	r 1	-	-	1 10	-	-	1	1			-
77	Stamford – –	3 Sept.	Male -	Carpenter – – – Labourer – – –	1	10.4	10 24	-		-	-	. ]			-
88	Bolton	22 July 22 July	Male - Male -	Son of Collier Son of Core Maker - Schoolmaster -		-	N. K.			-		13 51	12		-1
8 9	Macclesfield - Leeds	23 July 23 July	Female	Servant – – – Wife of Joiner –		1		-30	1	-	1			ī	-
9 10	Glendale – – Tynemouth –	22 July 23 July	Female Male -	Farm Servant	1	-	14 154			1		100		-	
10 10 11	Tynemouth(atSea)	23 July 5 April	Male – Male –	Fisherman – – Carpenter – – –	· 1 · 1	-				-	-				- 1
	a second produce of second second	and the second	12 3263 1	part instance a traction	1000			-							

	.NOI		DATE	ned editor	G	ALL	10	une (		107 P	AG	ES.				
	DIVIS	DISTRICT.	OF DEATH.	SEX.	OCCUPATION.	AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	55 and apwds.
E C	-						1	dif					-			-
THE	1 80	nt qual qual	1874	104 8	TOTAL	25		3	3	4	-	3	4	4	2	2
	1	Hackney Holborn	25 May 10 June	Male - Male -	Greengrocer – – Butcher – – –	1		Ģ	1 1		I al		ī		1	121
		Malling Malling	25 May 25 May	Male - Male -	Warehouseman – Son of Plumber –		-		-	1		-		- 1		
	23	Sevenoaks Huntingdon -	11 July 2 June	Male – Male –	Grocer – – – Agricultural Labourer	1 1	-	1	-		1-	-	-		-	ī
	3 4	Northampton – Smallburgh –	9 Sept. 29 July	Male – Male –	Labourer Labourer	1	-	-	-				1	- 1		1
	6 6 6	Foleshill Lichfield Atcham	25 May 28 July 28 July	Male - Male -	Miner – – – Blacksmith – – Labourer – –	1	-		-			1	-		ī	111
	7 7	Oakham Oakham	10 Aug. 10 Aug.	Male - Male -	Labourer Son of Labourer -	1	-	11	i	11		1.1.1	-	-		- 1
	77	Basford Bingham	23 July 21 July	Male - Male -	Railway Labourer - Agricultural Labourer	1	-	T F	-	ī	- 2	1	-	-		111
20195 	8 8	Congleton Lunesdale	10 Aug. 29 Aug. 31 Mar.	Male – Male – Male –	Son of Agricult. Lab. Collier – – – – – – – – Son of Husbandman –	111	-			11.1		ī				
Fille	9	Dewsbury Hemsworth -	26 June 10 Aug.	Male - Male -	Weaver	1	-	1.1	1-	] 1	-	1 1		-		1 1
1 505 1 505	10 10	Castle Ward - Hexham	2 Sept. 25 June 20 July	Male - Male -	Waterman – – –	1			-	- 13	-	1	-	1 -		ii ii
1-224-	10	#11 44		1		1	24	1	12	- Li 3	-				-	1
1863	1 23	1000 - 11000 - 11000 - 11000 - 11000 - 11000 - 11000 - 11000 - 11000 - 1	1875		TOTAL	17	-	1999. 1997	2	2	4	1.	-	-	7	- 1
	1	Woolwich	7 Aug.	Male -	Soldier	1	-	1	-	20	1	-	-	-	-	1
and and a second	3	Ware	7 Aug. 19 June	Male - Maly -	Labourer	1	-	-	-		1 -		-	-	-1	
	4 5	Swaffham] Devizes Vecril	9 June 9 June	Male -	Agricultural Labourer Agricultural Labourer	1		-		1.01		101		100	1	1.1
Transforme	5 6	Newcastle-under-	4 Aug. 18 June	Male - Female	Wife of Labourer -	1			1 -		-	-	-	-	-	
No.	6	Newcastle-under- Lyme.	21 July	Male -	(not stated)	1		-	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auger	7	Lyme.	21 July	Female	Shepherd -		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 1
255 265	8 8	Wirral	19 Sept. 19 Sept.	Male – Male –	Agricultural Labourer Schoolmaster	1		1219	-	1	-	-	-		1 -	1.1
· ····································	9 9	Settle Goole	19 Aug. 15 June	Male – Male –	Gentleman – – Boatman – – –	11	-		-				-		-	1
1	10 10	Hexham – – Haltwhistle –	11 July 1 July	Male - Female	Farmer Widow of Pitman -	1 1	1.1	-			1		-		- 1	11
1 3	11	Pwllheli – –	7 Aug.	Female	Wife of Master Ma- riner.	1	12.4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1 67			1	572 572	1 25 - 1 25 F		100 ES		1						-	ror viz
1. 87 1		83 T T	1876	to fit it is	TOTAL	19	-	-	4	4	1	3	1	2	3	1
1 an	2 2	Bromley Abingdon	17 Sept. 18 Aug.	Male – Male –	Son of Gamekeeper - Agricultural Labourer	1 1		-	1		-		ī		-	1 1
	3 4	Peterborough – Halstead – –	23 July 28 April	Female Male -	Daughter of Labourer Surgeon	1 1	1 1		. 1 1	1 -		-		120	-	
1 112	4 5 5	Blandford	25 April 28 June	Male - Male -	Labourer Woodman	1	1 1	-		1 -	1 1	-		1 -	-	12
1.10	555	Wimborne St. Austell	28 June 17 Aug.	Male - Male -	Labourer – – – Labourer – – –	1	1.1.1		ī	1	1 1 1			1 - 1		1.1.1
and the second	5	Bingham – –	17 Aug. 22 May	Male -	Labourer	1	1 1		1 1	-	-1	-	-			1
	88	Runcorn – – Chester – – Chester – –	9 June 21 June 21 June	Male – Male – Male –	Blacksmith ' Labourer Labourer	1 1 1		- 1				1 -	-		ī	ISI.
1 2	8	Warrington – Blackburn – –	28 June 21 June	Male – Female	Farm Pupil Wife of Weaver -	Î 1	-		1 -			ī				111
12-3	11 11 11	Aberayon – – Anglesey – –	24 Sept. 18 Aug. 10 Oct.	Female Female Male -	Daughter of Agric.Lab. Charwoman – – Miller – – –	1 1 1			1 - -					ī	-	* -
				entre .	-141 7 20-1		2.4					-				
Store Sala		Carlo Carlo Carlo	No.	The former	The second se				Para an		1000	1			STA.	C. Martin

Causes of Death in 1876.

TABLE 17. (cont.)-Deaths by Lightning in England in each of the 5 Years 1872-76.

TABLE 18.\*—Deaths in 20 large English Towns in the 52 Weeks ending 30th December 1876. (Estimated aggregate population in middle of 1876, 6,953,639; viz., 3,489,428 in London, and 3,464,211 in the 19 other Towns.)

10 × 1072 76.			050 RŠ	Sant	The Dr	ATHS re	gistered	in the	52 Week	s includ	ed	E. a. 1924	
	DEATHS	Deat	ths of		an institut		Deat	hs from				ng.	
BOROUGHS, &c. (Municipal Boundaries for all except London.)	from ALL CAUSES.	Infants under 1 Year of Age.	Persons aged 60 Years and up- wards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping- cough.	Fever.	Diarrhea.	Violence.	Inquest Case	In Public Institutions
In 20 Towns	163,442	44,098	31,180	1700	4031	5536	633	4591	3150	8535	5890	10033	23567
LONDON	77411	19893	15542	735	1741	2297	359	2739	1176	3518	2885	5279	13925
BRIGHTON	1968	460	508	1	56	64	8	11	14	68-	60	89	248
Portsmouth	2748	576	486	1	127	447	10	52	70	99	58	119	243
NORWICH	1823	492	560	2	12	59	9	6	29	125	44	114	157
Рыхмоптн	1593	341	469		108	14	4	18	36	40	41	83	130
BRISTOL	4491	1143	1006	24	75	284	11	49	89	219	160	240	522
WOLVERHAMPTON -	1723	502	341	-	38	59	12	36	25	111	69	113	270
BIRMINGHAM	8425	2539	1464	-	87	204	53	195	140	647	388	647	983
LEICESTER	2614	953	449	-	47	168	11	29	42	260	77	182	262
NOTTINGHAM	2196	600	499	-	35	74	1	40	43	139	75	140	241
LIVERPOOL	14347	4253	2848	386	688	251	27	490	388	694	688	779	2105
MANCHESTER	10413	2552	1574	190	220	343	28	280	243	566	339	829	1656
SALFORD	4407	1286	583	347	145	178	10	155	75	263	114	185	443
OLDHAM	2593	674	398	7	55	110	2	18	71	100	82	98	156
BRADFORD	4138	1180	634	1	135	143	20	65	73	210	114	176	295
LEEDS	7307	2184	1160	4	178	320	21	119	177	492	192	340	544
SHEFFIELD	6666	1904	1078	1	170	278	20	134	248	451	131	176	604
HULL	3131	927	622	-	45	58	10	61	76	235	139	152	268
SUNDERLAND	2265	671	400	-	43	134	7	53	61	145	79	107	161
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE -	3183	968	559	1	26	51	10	41	74	153	155	185	354

 TABLE 19.\*—Analysis of the Mortality in 20 large English Towns in the 52 Weeks ending 30th December 1876.

	An Mortali	NUAL RATE TY per 1000 liv Ages.	of ving at all	DEATHS under	ANNUAL Mortalit livit	RATE OF Y per 1000 ng.	Per-cent Total D of Dea	AGE, TO EATHS, THS.
BOROUGHS, &c.	ALL CAUSES.	Seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	Violence.	to 1000 Births Registered.	Aged 1 to 60 Years.	Aged 60 Years and upwards.	Registered upon Certificate of the Coroner. (Inquests.)	Registered in large Public Insti- tutions.
In 20 Towns	23.6	4.1	0.85	166	14.0	76.2	6.1	14:4
LONDON	22.3	3.6	0.83	157 ·	13.3	71.9	6.8	18.0
BRIGHTON	19.6	2.2	0.60	153	11.1	65.1	4.2	12.6
PORTSMOUTH	22.1	6.2	0.47	142	14.9	66*8	4.3	8.8
NORWICH	21.9	2.9	0.23	176	10.6	69.2	6.3	8.6
Plymouth	22.1	3.1	0.22	156	12.2	78.4	5.2	8.2
BRISTOL	22.6	3.8	0.80	153	13.1	71.9	5.3	11.6
WOLVERHAMPTON -	23.8	3.9	0.92	176	13.4	83.0	6.6	15.7
BIRMINGHAM	22.7	3.6	1.02	160	13.0	78.0	7.7	11.7
LEICESTER	23.1	4.9	0.68	200	11.8	63.0	7.0	10.0
NOTTINGHAM	23.5	3.6	0.80	172	13'1	72.7	6.4	11.0
LIVERPOOL	27.6	5.6	1.32	208	15.1	115.3	5.4	14.7
MANCHESTER	29.2	5.2	0.92	180	19.2	87.2	8:0	15.9
SALFORD	31.9	8.2	0.83	189	20.1	84.9	4.2	10.1
Oldham	29.4	4.1	0.93	174	18.8	87.0	3.8	6.0
BRADFORD	23.9	3.7	0.66	174.	14.6	75.3	4.3	7:1
LEEDS	25.1	4.5	0.66	180	14.9	76.1	4.7	7.4
SHEFFIELD	24.3	4.8	0.48	169	14.6	84.6	2.6	9.1
HULL	22.9	3.6	1.02	162	12.8	72.1	4.9	8.6
SUNDERLAND	21.0	4.1	0.73	152	12.1	65.7	4.7	7.1
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE -	22.8	2.6	1.11	, 167	13.0	73.6	5.8	11.1

\* Tables 18 and 19 are reprinted from the "Annual Summary" for 1876.

### Causes of Death in 1876.

TABLE 20.-Deaths and Mortality from Sm

Borougus.		Dea	THS from 53 Wee	n SMALL ks in eac	-pox in a h Year.	52 or		Anr	ual Rate Mortality per 1000.	of	av. 74e
ATEL STEL STORT	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	5 Years 1870-74.	1875.	1876.	
London	958	7876	1781	115	56	75	735	•651	•022	•211	.49
Portsmouth	1. · · ·	39	508	48	2	- T-	1	1.039	r market	•008	.74
Norwich	26 -	245	317	1	- 18	· -	2	1.393	38	•024	
Bristol	3	45	209	9	26	70	24	•311	•357	:120	
Wolverhampton	100 - 10 -	284	180	2	7 1	10-10	·	1.343	dreated by	100-	
Birmingham	3	61	298	122	639	175		•643	•478		
Leicester	- 100	11	313	2	-	141-11	-	•656			
Nottingham	100 - A	144	205	-		- 29	1	•793	in the second	-	
Liverpool	174	1919	50	10	30	29	386	•874	•056	•740	
Manchester	53	267	75	20	10	17	190	•241	•048	•531	
Salford	34	227	41	4	4	32	347	•485	•236	2.224	Sec.
Bradford	9	5	32	21	60	3	1	•165	•018	•006	
Leeds	9	43	268	112	34	20	4	•349	•070	•014	
Sheffield	7	406	601	5	1	-	+ 1	•823		•004	and the
Hull	1	57	216	26	3	2	-	•488	•015	· - ·	
Sunderland	1	850	54	1	-	-	-	1.798		-	
.Newcastle-on-Tyne -	6	695	135	4	-	-	· 1	1.285	100 - 10 / 100	•007	

#### TABLE 21.-Deaths and Mortality from Measles in 17 LARGE TOWNS.

Supplicite Statements	BOROUGHS.			De.	ATHS fro 53 Wee	m MEAS ks in eac	LES in 55 h Year.	2 or		· An	nual Rat Mortality per 1000.	e of
A R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	Jone Culta		1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	5 Years 1870–74.	1875.	18
	London	1000 - 10000 - 10000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 -	1443	1431	1680	2195	1655	1427	1741	• 507	•414	
of the Local Division of	Portsmouth	-	37	38	52	16	55	64	127	•346	•522	1.0
Contraction of the local division of the loc	Norwich	-	27	1	57	8	6	18	12	•247	•217	•
-	Bristol	-	126	61	58	109	66	107	. 75	•451	•545	24.
and a second	Wolverhampton -	-	20	26	12	3	49	2	38	•318	•028	
	Birmingham	-	92	400	44	123	134	138	87	•454	•377	•
- Section	Leicester	-	36	30	28	60	24	45	47	•363	•410	
	Nottingham	-	19	16	2	33	19	75	35	•204	•813	
Value of the second second	Liverpool	-	226	473	478	348	444	117	688	.788	• 227	1.
and the second	Manchester	-	72	305	113	354	226	209	220	•607	•586	
- Alton	Salford	-	8	160	23	236	138	138	145	•883	1.017	
and the second	Bradford	-	85	8	190	* 11	137	22	135	•567	•131	
- Aler	Leeds	-	192	99	128	48	185	107	178	•488	•375	-
	Sheffield	-	60	159	77	192	75	42	170 *	•456	•157	
	Hull - · ·	-	7	88	13	40	50	31	45	•320	•231	12.
	Sunderland	-	1	58	50	33	60	5	43	• 397	•047	
- Stand	Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	21	69	24	76	16	47	26	•314	•341	•
			A State of the second second second	A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE	and the second	CONTRACTOR OF THE	In a second with	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O	Contraction of the second		and the second second	C. Central

an-pox III I/ LARGE LOW	NS.	WNS	01	T	LARGE	7	1	in	OX	all-p
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#### TABLE 22.-Deaths and Mortality from Scarlet Fever in 17 LARGE TOWNS.

Воволена		DEAT	us from 53 Wee	SCARLET eks in ead	FEVER ch Year.	in 52 or		Am	nual Rate Mortality per 1000.	e of
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	5 Years 1870–74,	1875.	1876.
London	5998	1896	904	652	2662	3651	2297	•731	1.059	•658
Portsmouth	115	30	5	11	35	47	447	•338	•383	1.177
Norwich	167	- 43	- 18	5	2	34	59	•579	•410	•707
Bristol	746	173	23	39	22	457	284	1.078	2.329	1.423
Wolverhampton	52	23	70	124	34	26	- 59	·881	• 363	•813
Birmingham	324	127	409	586	741	271	204	1.248	•740	•549
Leicester	260	112	5	6	23	172	168	.817	1.566	1.479
Nottingham	120	, 28	- 5	- 11	49	159	74	•487	1.724	•790
Liverpool	1268	630	222	215	1911	468	251	1.698	.907	•481
Manchester	256	260	357	545	495	325	343	1.086	•911	•958
Salford	99	60	78	127	156	251	178	•813	1.849	1.141
Bradford	241	144	81	47	288	459	143	1.055	2.727	·823
Leeds	329	108	146	628	664	231	320	1.407	•810	1.097
Sheffield	657	325	189	228	672	312	278	1.670	1.165	1.011
Hull	306	65	29	36	184	279	58	.992	2.083	•424
Sunderland	- 44	190	114	28	136	60	134	1.013	•564	1.237
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	72	39	109	466	258	76	51	1.445	552	•364

### TABLE 23.-Deaths and Mortality from Diphtheria in 17 LARGE TOWNS.

Borougus.		DEA	THS from 53 Wee	DIPHTI eks in ea	HERIA in ch Year.	52 or	-	An	nual Rat Mortality per 1000	e of 7
and and reality	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	5 Years 1870–74.	1875.	1876.
London	313	313	255	306	365	546	359	•094	•159	•103
Portsmouth	14	10	19	15	24	18	10	•139	.147	·080
Norwich	15	13	. 3	2	8	3	9	•099	•036	.108
Bristol	20	19	16	20	14	13	11	•097	.066	•055
Wolverhampton	23	4	3	7	6	6	12	.130	•084	.165
Birmingham	66	76	82	100	73	55	53	•226	.120	.143
Leicester	12	6	3	14	. 8	8	11	·091	.073	.097
Nottingham	7	4	-		9	2	1	•045	.022	•011
Liverpool	63	74	69	50	. 54	27	27	.124	.052	052
Manchester	36	11	19	11	11	43	28	.051	•121	.078
Salford	10	12	11	8	14	25	10	.086	.184	.064
Bradford	26	19	15	3	3	11	20	.086	.065	•115
Leeds	24	24	10	22	29	23	21	.083	·081	.072
Sheffield	26	16	18	15	* 21	12	20	•077	.045	.073
Hull	12	2	7	7	12	7	10	•064	.052	•073
Sunderland	29	16	9	16	14	8	• 7	•169	.075	•065
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	8	14	8	11	14	10	10	•084	•073	•071

### Causes of Death in 1876.

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TABLE 24.-Deaths and Mortality from Fever in 17 LARGE TOWNS.

BOROUGHS.	S.I.13		Dı	53 Weel	om Fevi ks in eac	n in 52 o h Year.	or		Ann	ual Rate Iortality per 1000.	of
	.3.5	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	5 Years 1870–74.	1875.	1876.
London		2053	1746	1340	1549	1554	1282	1176	•497	•372	•337
Portsmouth	Steer	93	75	121	100	105	100	70	.857	•815	•561
Norwich	usailis tarina	71	39	55	61	34	44	-29	.641	•531	•348
Bristol		120	116	83	106	84	94	89	• 547	•479	•446
Wolverhampton -	A.	62	54	33	83	46	37	25	•808	•516	•345
Birmingham		233	184	188	205	199	196	140	• 577	*535	•377
Leicester	-	50	76	70	63	56	63	42	•635	•574	•370
Nottingham	.2.3	116	106	77	70	59	73	43	•975	•791	:459
Liverpool	-	900	888	441	314	433	477	388	1.190	•924	•744
Manchester		465	377	248	288	215	208	243	•904	•583	•679
Salford		131	85	86	88	124	.111	75	.805	.818	•481
Bradford	-	194	134	133	128	106	81	73	•916	•481	•420
Leeds		339	331	295	210	205	140	177	1.032	•491	•607
Sheffield	10-21 10-21	340	221	242	238	190	-322	248	•992	1.202	•902
Hull	- 11	117	105	171	122	170	108	76	1.096	.806	.555
Sunderland	Mark .	58	221	106	53	70	46	61	1.013	•433	•563
Newcastle-on-Tyne	17- 12-	133	99	. 84	111	116	93	74	•834	•676	•529

#### TABLE 25.-Deaths and Mortality from Diarrhoea in 17 LARGE TOWNS.

	BOROUGHS.			DEATHS from DIARRHŒA in 52 or 53 Weeks in each Year.					1999 (1999) 1999 (1999) 1999 (1999)	An	nual Rat Mortality per 1000.	e of	
の時代				1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	5 Years 1870–74.	1875.	1876.
1-	London	• 6.0	-	3776	3894	3490	3879	3077	3198	3518	1.094	·928	1.008
	Portsmouth -	-	-	122	106	106	109	113	138	99	•961	1.125	•793
	Norwich	-	-	144	140	111	80	101	111	125	1.418	1.340	1.498
1 bio	Bristol	-	-	216	172	158	141	159	128	219	•907	·652	1.098
1	Wolverhampton	-	-	122	70	92	95	101	107	111	1.386	1.493	1.230
	Birmingham -	-	-	636	702	640	732	616	841	647	1.899	2.296	1.740
-	Leicester -	-		215	309	306	312	256	300	260	2.824	2.732	2.289
	Nottingham -	-	-	126	173	129	130	140	125	139	1.587	1.355	1.485
	Liverpool -	-	-	1151	1127	998	911	879	842	694	2.026	1.632	1.331
-	Manchester -	-		827	979	755	753	668	516	566	2.256	1.447	1.281
1	Salford	-	-	304	359	249	278	296	283	263	2.322	2.085	1.686
1	Bradford -	•		269	252	235	197	230	253	210	1.562	1.203	1.209
1	Leeds	-	-	652	659	602	500	502	560	492	2.187	1.964	1.687
	Sheffield	-		507	547	437	426	475	418	451	1.929	1.260	1.641
1	Hull	1131		213	179	278	227	-222	267	235	1.792	1.994	1.716
1	Sunderland -	-	-	103	128	112	153	171	152	145	1.321	1.429	1.338
	Newcastle-on-Tyn	е	-	185	197	165	227	. 236	200	153	1.545	1.453	1.093

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TABLE 26.—Deaths by different Diseases in England in 1876, CLASSIFIED according to the Nomenclature TABLE 26. (continued.)—Deaths by different Diseases in England in 1876, CLASSIFIED according to the Nomenclature drawn up by a COMMITTEE appointed by the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS of LONDON.

	drawn up by a Committee	appoi	nted b	y the	Royal	L COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS of L	ONDON	r. [			N	ome
No.	NAME.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	No.	NAME.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		No.	
	ALL CAUSES SPECIFIED CAUSES	510,315 505,434	265,076 262,357	245,239 243,077	III5	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. Diseases of the Heart and its	mina				III14	1.
I.	GENERAL DISEASES A	59,371	28,784	30,587 43.627	234 232 278	Membranes. 1. Diseases of the Pericardium 2. ,, Endocardium 3. ,, Muscular Structure of the Heart}	28027 210 3382	13374 105 1813	14653 105 1569		III15	2. 3. Di
III.	LOCAL DISEASES	275,558	144,982	130,576	1 24	Diseases of the Blood Vessels.	1.585.57			4		1.
IV.	CONDITIONS NOT NECESSARILY ASSOCIATED WITH GENERAL OR LOCAL DISEASES	64,193	31,682	32,511	5. 5.44 07	1. Diseases of the Arteries 2. ,, ,, Veins	1053 240	712 66	341 174	6	11116	DIS 1. 2.
v.	POISONS (VEGETABLE)	1,120	817	303	III6	DISEASES OF THE ABSORBENT SYSTEM.	and be a					1
VI.	INJURIES (INCLUDING OTHER POISONS)	17,765	13,307	4,458	14.44	1. Diseases of the Bronchial Glands -	21	14	7		I.	
VII.	SURGICAL OPERATIONS	74		.74	TTT 7	Desta					I we had	1.
VIII.	HUMAN PARASITES	33	13	20	1111	DISEASES OF THE DUCTLESS GLANDS.	05	10				3.
IX.	CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS-	228	126	102		3. ,, ,, Supra-Renal Capsules	92	43	55 49			5.
Х,	MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER, HANGING (Execution), & other VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED)	1,965	1,146	819	III8	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	and the second					8. 9. 10.
	the state of the second st			100		1. Diseases of the Respiratory System not strictly local - }	4204	2262	1942			13.
	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED	2,537	1,462	1,075	1 in	3. ,, ,, Larynx 4. ,, ,, Trachea & Bronchi -	1273 56406	705 29294	568 27112			16.
	CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED, INCLUDING Abscess and Tumour}	2,344	1,257	1,087		5. ,, ,, Lung 6. ,, ,, Pleura	30381 1323	17461	12920 541			18. 19. 20.
ш.	ARRANGEMENT OF LOCAL DISEASES.	70110	(1100)	0.4000	II19	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.	6	5	÷			21. 22. 23. 24.
	1. DIS. OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM - 2 EYE -	76416	41538	34908		2. ", Mouth	1629	843	786			26.
	3. ,, EAR -	133	75	58		of the Teeth, Gums, and Alveoli -	4886	2694	2192			81. 32.
	4. ", Nose -	70	29	41		12. Diseases of the Tongue	418	214	204			33.
	5. ,, CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	32912	16070	16842	Sec. Sec. 3	14. ,, ,, $14.$ ,,	4	22	2			
	7 DUCTLESS GLANDS -	157	53	104		17, Stomach	3468 30379	1615	$1853 \\ 14637$			
	8. " RESPIRATORY SYSTEM -	93587	50504	43083	1 Stat	19. ,, Rectum and Anus – 20. ,, ,, Liver – – – –	10201	106 5225	118 4976			34.
	9. " DIGESTIVE ", –	54059	27588	26471		21. ", " Hepatic Ducts and Gall Bladder –	108	26	82			37.
	10. ,, URINARY ,, -	9187	6075	3112		22. ,, ,, Pancreas	9 96	7 54	2 42			39.
	12. ,, FEMALE BREAST	5	-	5		24. ", " Peritoneum	2594	1027	1567			40.
	14. " ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION	2486	1413	1073	III10	DISEASES OF THE URINARY		E	-			
	15. " CELLULAR TISSUE -	314	182	132	19: 212	SYSTEM.	1.000					43.
	16. ", CUTANEOUS SYSTEM –	2809	1401	1208	1. 22.5	1. Diseases of the Kidney 2. ", "Bladder	7094 1204	4168 1021	2926 183		1	
1111	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.		the.	and the	1. 26	3, Prostate Gland – – 4. Gonorrhœa and its complications – 5. Diseases of the Urethra – – –	589 1 299	589 1 296	- 3			44. (
	1. Diseases of the Brain and its Mem-}	33102	17892	15210	III11	DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE		1 Street		1		47. 49.
	2. ,, ,, Spinal Cord and its	1294	641	653		SYSTEM.	Service.			N		
	3. Nerves	11890	6051	5839	S. Main	Male Organs of Generation.		1				
	4. Functional Diseases of the Nervous ( System	29216	16530	12686	an anna	4. " " Tunica Vaginalis –	5	5	-			50. ]
	5. Disorders of the Intellect	944	424			6. Other Diseases (Uterus)	21	21	-			52. ] 53. ]
III2	DISEASES OF THE EYE.	14	A sector and	an free a	1000	Female Organs of Generation in the					1000	54. 55
	1. Diseases of the Conjunctiva	33	13	20	And Same	1. Diseases of the Ovary	327		327			56. 0
	4. ", ", Iris	- 1	100	- 1	The Barry	3. ", " Broad Ligament – 4. ", " Uterus – – –	787	1 -	-787			
-	7. ", "Lens and its Capsule - 8. General Affections of the Eye		09Ē		1 239	7. Functional Diseases – – – –	97	-	97		III1	D
	Search Strategy or constant of the		-			Affections connected with Pregnancy.						
III3	DISEASES OF THE EAR.					13. Disorders of the Generative System - 14. Affections connected with Parturition	147	-	147 407		and a star	1
	7. Diseases of the Internal Ear (Otitis)	133	75	58	12 2.22	15. ,, consequent on Parturition	1746	-	1746			60. ]
III4	DISEASES OF THE NOSE.	2.	12-	and and	III12	DISEASES OF THE FEMALE BREAST	- Specifi				-	61. ]
A L	i. Diseases of the Nose	70	29	41	1. 200	1. Diseases of the Female Breast	E.		5			65. J 67. (
		CTRONA TO THE			and the second second					THE W		

	Carrier Martin	and the second second	Street - States	and the second	and the second	Sec. 20. 27	and hand here a	aller
NAME.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	No.	NAME.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	527	308	219	III1 -cont.	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM-continued.			
", ", Joints ", ", Spine	1591 368	896 209	695 159		2. Diseases of the Spinal Cord and its Membranes. 75. Inflammation (Myelitis) 77. Takes Dorselis	495	266	221
SEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.	314	182	132		80. Spina Bifda	628 169	276 97	351 75
EASES OF THE CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.	2600	1394	1206		3. Diseases of the Nerves. 84. Paralysis – – – – – –		6051	5831
Parasitic Diseases of the Skin	9	7	2		<ol> <li>Functional Diseases of the Nervous System.</li> <li>Tetanus (Idiopathic)</li> </ol>	37	25	15
GENERAL DISEASES A.	2408 21 109	1305 11 54	1103 10 55		91. Hydrophòbia – – – – – 92. Infantile Convulsions – – – 93. Epilepsy – – – – – – 96. Laryngismus Stridulus – – 97. Shaking Palsy – – – –	53 25408 2839 647 104	45 14390 1539 436 62	11018 130( 21) 45
Measles – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	9971 16893 1165 27 7550	5104 8616 614 11 3728	4867 8277 551 16 3822		30. Hysteria       - <t< td=""><td>14 3 84 1</td><td>- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -</td><td>14 2 -</td></t<>	14 3 84 1	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	14 2 -
Relapsing Fever         Simple Continued Fever         Vellow Fever         Ague         Remittent Fever         Remittent Fever	30 1974 - 95 48	17 992 - 54 29	13 982 - 41 19		5. Disorders of the Intellect. 105. Mania	829 104 1	382 39 1	44) 61 -
Malignant Cholera } Diphtheria	598 3000 10556 65 203	332 1393 4833 51 103	266 1607 5723 34 100	III2	DISEASES OF THE EYE.	<u> </u>		
Handers	2 4 2327	2	- 4 1083		1. Diseases of the Conjunctiva. 111. Ophthalmia		13	2(
Puerperal Fever	549 1746 30	294 	255 1746 13		4. Diseases of the Iris. 136. Iritis	-	-	
GENERAL DISEASES B.					5. Diseases of the Choroid and Retina. 146. Amaurosis – – – – – – –	1	-	
August and the second s	2049	1031	1018	Change St.	7. Diseases of the Lens and its Capsule. 152. Cataract		-	-
Acute Gout	605 6	457	148 4		8. General Affections of the Eye. 156. Glaucoma	-	-	
yphilis a. Primary Syphilis - b. Secondary ,, - c. Hereditary ,, - Cancer ,	2134 11411	1133 5664	1001 7747	III3	DISEASES OF THE EAR. Diseases of the Internal Ear (Otitis)	133	75	58
Cancer Jo. Medullary Cancer C. Epithelial Cancer d. Melanotic Cancer	37 <sup>-</sup> 13 31 83	15 13 16 35	22 - 15 48	III4	DISEASES OF THE NOSE.			
codent Uleer	2698 49795 1943	1442 25127 1293	$1256 \\ 24668 \\ 650$		213. Epistaxis – – – – – – – – – – – – – – 215. Polypus Nasi – – – – – –	41 29	20 9	21 20
,, Tabes Mesenterica – ,, Tubercular Peritonitis tickets – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	7451 318 254 1	3957 142 139 1	3494 176 115 -	III5	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.	-		
Dabetes	910 300 557	582 144 240	828 156 317		MEMBRANES. 1. Diseases of the Pericardium. Heart	07510	10115	14404
eneral Dropsy	19 2921	1257	19 1664	and a	219. Pericarditis 222. Dropsy (Hydropericardium)	27519 397 111	210 49	14404 187 62
ISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. 1. Diseases of the Brain and its					2. Diseases of the Endocardium. 224. Endocarditis	210	105	105
Membranes. Diseases of the Brain – – – Ieningitis (Cephalitis) – – – Inflammation of the Brain, with Red ] and Yellow Softening – – – {	3173 6275 2893	1773 3491 1722	1400 2784 1171		3. Diseases of the Muscular Structure of the Heart. 227. Carditis	64 522 789	30 298 459	34 224
poplexy	13215 7546	6527 4379	6688 3167		242. Angina Pectoris	397 1617	237 789	160 828
* Dea	ths so	returned	are cla	ussed to t	yphus.		т	

# Causes of Death in 1876.

### 2:90

# Causes of Death in 1876.

Females.

998

 $\begin{array}{c} 1349\\ 261\\ 545\\ 111\\ 45\\ 71\\ 695\\ 189\\ 198\\ 86\\ 165\\ 103\\ 49\\ 9\\ -\\ 6\\ 118\\ 108\\ 91\\ 10447\\ \end{array}$ 

53 10 55

82

42

1221 346

113 30

п

T TABLE 26. (continued.)—Deaths by different Diseases in England in 1876, CLASSIFIED according to the Nomenclature drawn up by a COMMITTEE appointed by the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS of LONDON.

	No.	NAME.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	No.	NAME.
h	III5 -cont.	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM-continued. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD VESSELS. 1. Diseases of the Arteries. 248. Ocelusion: Embolism	254 799	94 618	160 181	1119 -cont.	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM-continued. 14. Diseases of the Pharynx. 431. Pharyngitis 29 16. Diseases of the Esophagus. 443. Esophagitis 4
	TIL C	2. Diseases of the Veins. 260. Phlebitis	108 90 42	51 	57 90 27		17. Diseases of the Stomach.         449. Gastritis       -       -       1020       44         451. Hæmatemesis       -       -       346       14         460. Dyspepsia, with Gastrodynia       -       279       14
and the second s	1110	1. Diseases of the Bronchial Glands. 271. Inflammation of Glands (Adenitis) –	21	14	7		463. Vomiting       -       <
an lighted in each to the	III7	DISEASES OF DUCTLESS GLANDS. 1. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland. 280. Goître (Bronchocele)	65	10	55		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
		<ol> <li>Diseases of the Supra Renal Capsules.</li> <li>286. Addison's Disease</li> </ol>	92				$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Anna Ara in an	III8	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. 1. Diseases of the Respiratory System not strictly local. 288. Croup	4204	2262	1942		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
		3. Diseases of the Larynx. 293. Laryngitis – – – 296. Œdema of the Glottis – – –	1224 49	676 29	548 20		19. Diseases of the Rectum and Anus.489. Pelvic Abscess 53 491. Hæmorrhoids (Piles) 22 497. Malformations: Anus Imperforatus 149
and the second s		4. Diseases of the Irachea and Bronchi. 306. Bronchitis	54055 2351	27899 1395	26156 956		20. Diseases of the Liver.           501. Hepatitis         -         -         -         1467         6           506. Cirrhosis         -         -         -         2570         14           513. Jaundice         -         -         -         1626         8
P. B.M. Constants	-	315. Pneumonia       -       -       -         318. Passive Congestion of Lungs       -       -         319. Pulmonary Extravasation       -       -         322. Emphysema       -       -       -         829. Grinders' Asthma       -       -       -         Lung Disease       -       -       -	24492 3643 72 435 8 1736	14085 2029 41 271 3 1032	$     \begin{array}{r}       10407 \\       1614 \\       31 \\       164 \\       - \\       704     \end{array} $		Liver Disease, &c 4538 21 21. Diseases of the Hepatic Ducts and Gall Bladder. 520. Gallstones 108
	2 .	6. Diseases of the Pleura. 381. Pleurisy (including Diaphragmitis) – 383. Empyema – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	1140 146 87	659 100 23	481 46 14		22. Diseases of the Fancreas. Pancreas Disease 9 23. Diseases of the Spleen. Spleen Disease 96
	III9	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. 1. Diseases of the Lips. 347. Malformations (a.) Hare Lip	6	5	1		24. Diseases of the Peritoneum.           531. Peritonitis -         -         -         -         2071         8           532. Ascites         -         -         -         -         523         1
		2. Diseases of the Mouth. 848. Stomatitis	275 1242 112	$     \begin{array}{r}       132 \\       685 \\       26     \end{array} $	143 557 86	III10	DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM. 1. Diseases of the Kidney. 538. Bright's Disease (Nephria) 4100 Nephritis 985
		<ol> <li>4. Diseases, Malformations, and Injuries of the Teeth, Gums, and Alveoli.</li> <li>365. Teething</li> <li>12. Diseases of the Tongue.</li> </ol>	4886	2694	2192		553. Hæmaturia       Renalis (including)       475       55         Uræmia)       -       -       -       -       475       55         554. Suppression of Urine (Ischuria)       -       140       -       8       -       -       -       8       -       -       -       8       -       -       -       -       8       -       -       -       1385       8       -       -       -       1       -       -       1       -       -       -       1       -       -       -       -       1       -
1		412. Glossitis	8 111 156	66 81	2 45 75	aab I egitti L\$11	2. Diseases of the Bladder. 557. Cystitis(including Catarrh of Bladder) 620 570. Calculus (Stone) - 192 576. Incontinence of Urine (Enuresis) Gravel
-	1001 824	424. Sloughing Sore Throat (Cynanche) Maligna) }	151	67	84	2384 5518	Diseases of the Bladder 47 342

TABLE 26. (continued.)—Deaths by different Diseases in England in 1876, CLASSIFIED according to the Nomenclature drawn up by a COMMITTEE appointed by the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS of LONDON.

-	the second se			-				on bo	
·o.	NAME.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	No.	NAME.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
.–10 ont.	DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM—continued. 3. Diseases of the Prostate Gland.	122230			III12	DISEASES OF THE FEMALE BREAST. 730. Abscess of Breast	5		5
	Prostatic Disease	589	589	-		INVERSE INTERNATION			
	4. Gonorrhæa and its Complications.				11114	DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	All and a second	14	
	587. Phimosis – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	-		-		1. Diseases of Bones. 755. Ostitis	6	1	2
	5. Diseases of the Urethra.	· Real Land				<i>a.</i> Periostitis – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	$     \begin{array}{r}       23 \\       332 \\       157     \end{array} $	17 181 103	6 151 54
	596. Stricture of Urethra – – – – 598. Urinary Abscess (of Perineum) –	280 19	280 16	- 3	100	761. Mollities Ossium – – – – 765. Non-malignant Tumours : a. Exostosis – – – –	5	1 2	4
-11	DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE					2. Diseases of Joints.			
	DISEASES OF THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.	prittens) o				768. Acute Synovitis (Arthritis) }	89	47	42
	3. Diseases of the Cord: 613. Varicocele	Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna				Diseases of the Joints	$2 \\ 1500$	849	651 
	4. Diseases of the Tunica Vaginalis.					3. Diseases of the Spine.			
	617. Hydrocele – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	_ 5	5	-		785. Psoas, Lumbar, and other Abscesses	368	209	159
	5. Diseases of the Testicle.				III15	DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.	Not they (		
	620. Orchitis	-	_1	-		818. Inflammation: Phlegmon	314	182	132
	6. Other Diseases.	-				CATIFICATIO ZAS	THE		TITY
	Uterus Disease – – – – –		21		11116	DISEASES OF THE CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.	CLAD	2	
	DISEASES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION IN THE UNIM- PREGNATED STATE.	venoral à			15	1. Cutaneous System. 827. Erythema	39	19	20
	1. Diseases of the Ovary. 637. Encysted Dropsy	997	-	207	-	830. Urticaria – – – – – – 835. Lichen – – – – – – 838. Psoriasis – – – – – – –	1	1	
	3. Diseases of the Broad Ligament.					Lepra			-
	653. Hæmatocele (operation for) – –	-	-	-		842. Pemphigus and Pompholyx 843. Eczema	59 263	31 160	28 103
	4. Diseases of the Uterus including the Cervix.					845. Rupia	11 7	9 4 4	14 7 3
	655. Inflammation of Uterus – – – Uterus Disease – – – – –	48 739	-	48 739		64b. Sycosis         - <t< td=""><td>- 1 382</td><td>- 143</td><td>- 1 239</td></t<>	- 1 382	- 143	- 1 239
	7. Functional Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation.			-		862. Carbuncle	$211 \\ 4 \\ 220$	6 146 -	$\begin{array}{c}2\\65\\4\end{array}$
	693, Dysmenorrhœa (Paramenia) – – 694. Menorrhagia – – – – – –	30 67	-	30 67		a. Senile Gangrene	660 634 138	387 368 37	$     \begin{array}{r}       273 \\       266 \\       101     \end{array} $
	AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY.		-	-		Skin Disease – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	96	48 	
	13. Disorders of the Generative System.		. *			2. Parasitic Diseases of the Skin. 889. Tinea Porrigo	7	6	1
	703. Abortion	75 64 8		75 64 8		894. Scables – – – – – –	2		1
	14. Affections connected with Parturition.				IV.	CONDITIONS NOT NECESSARILY			
	708. Mechanical obstacle to the action of the Uterus, viz., Distorted or Contracted Pelvis -	28		28		ASSOCIATED WITH GENERAL OR LOCAL DISEASES.			
	709. Hæmorrhage from Placenta Prævia 710. Rupture or Laceration of the Uterus 713. Perineum	282 29	-	282 29		903. Premature Birth 904. Old Age 905. Debility	11446 25461 27286	6448 10870 14364	4998 14591 12922
	714. Retention of the Placenta	67	-	67					-
	717. Post-partum Hæmorrhage	569	-	569	v.	POISONS (VEGETABLE).			
	727. Puerperal Convulsions	132 387 658		132 387 658		938. Alcohol (Intemperance) a. Delirium Tremens	658 462	411 406	<b>247</b> 56
1					for f				
							T	0	

# Causes of Death in 1876.

TABLE 26. (continued.)—Deaths by different Diseases in England in 1876, CLASSIFIED according to the Nomenclature drawn up by a COMMITTEE appointed by the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS of LONDON.

No.	NAME.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	No.	NAME.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ϋ́Ι.	INJURIES (INCLUDING OTHER POISONS). GENERAL INJURIES. Accident or Negligence.		100 m		1x.	CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS. Malformations Nævus on Neck	223	126	102
	1. Fractures and Contusions       -         2. Gunshot       -       -         3. Cut, Stab       -       -         4. Burns and Scalds       -       -         992. Blister       -       -         5. Poison       -       -         6. Drowning       -       -         7. Sufficientian       -       -         8. Otherwise       -       -	$7280 \\ 95 \\ 126 \\ 2471 \\ - \\ 301 \\ 2987 \\ 1704 \\ 1031 \\ $	6015 89 99 1328 - 184 2556 957 767	1265 6 27 1143 - 117 431 747 264	X.	MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER, HANGING (EXECUTION), AND OTHER VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED. HOMICIDE. Murder and Manslaughter	412	235	177
	Suicide.           1. Gunshot Wounds         - <td>83 852 175 383 644 133</td> <td>83 281 97 226 521 104</td> <td>- 71 78 157 123 29</td> <td></td> <td>EXECUTION. Hanging</td> <td>21 97 383 871</td> <td>21 47 198 517</td> <td>- 50 185 354</td>	83 852 175 383 644 133	83 281 97 226 521 104	- 71 78 157 123 29		EXECUTION. Hanging	21 97 383 871	21 47 198 517	- 50 185 354
VII.	SURGICAL OPERATIONS. Cataract (Operation) Ovariotomy Cæsarean Section Instrumental Delivery Craniotomy	- 73 1 - -	1111	- 73 1 - -		Other Violent Deaths (not classed) - SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCER-	181 2537	128  1462	58
VIII.	HUMAN PARASITES. CLASS B. STERELMINTHA. Tænia (Tape Worm) – – – Hydatid in Liver – – –	2 81	-13	2 18		CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED Abscess, Tumour	1958 386	1053 204	905 182

#### INDEX OF DISTRICTS.

[The following Index furnishes a reference to the Number of each REGISTRATION DISTRICT in the topographical arrangement adopted in the Tables of Abstracts contained in the Report. The alphabetical arrangement places compound names in the order in which they are pronounced : thus, East Ashford will be found under the letter E, and not under A.]

In consequence of numerous alterations (amalgamations of districts and formations of new districts) since the numerical arrangement, 1 to 623, was adopted in the Abstracts for the year 1847, the districts were re-numbered consecutively from 1 to 627 in the Abstracts for the year 1871.\*

For names of Towns, such as Leamington, Torquay, &c., which are not found in this "Index of Districts," see the "Index of Sub-districts" (page 297) and "Index of certain Towns" (page 307).

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\* Thus, the number of Marriages in the Aberayron District may at once be ascertained by referring to the "Abstract of Marriages," District number 600 (see page 24); and the numbers of Births and Deaths, of Deaths at different Ages, &c. will be found by referring to the same district number in the respective Tables.

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F Falmouth, 298. Fareham, 89. Faringdon, 113. Farnham, 32. Faversham, 58. Festiniog, 622. Flegg, 220. Foleshill, 392. Forden (Montgomery), 612. Fordingbridge, 94. Forehoe, 226. Freebridge Lynn, 236. Frome, 312. Fulham, 1a. Fylde, 477.

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This alphabetical arrangement places the Registration Sub-Districts (or Registrars' Districts) having compound names in the order indicated by the usual pronunciation of those names; thus, East Grinstead will be found under the letter E, and not under G; St. James under the letter S, and not as "James, St." The number against each Sub-District, in the third column, refers to its numerical place in the Tables of Abstracts ; thus, Abbey Holme (570 ; 2) is the 2d Sub-District of the Wigton District, No. 570.]

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Abbey	Bath	317; 3	Ardwick Arkholme	Chorlton Lunesdale	$465; 2 \\ 480; 4$	Basford Basingstoke .	Basford Basingstoke .	431; 3 107; 1
Abbey Holme . Abbots Bromley	Wigton Uttoxeter	570; 2 367; 2	Arnchiffe	Basford	483; 5	Bassingham . Batheaston	Bath	435; 2 317; 7
Abbots Langley	Weymouth	264; 4 136; 4	Arundel	(Worthing).	81; 8	Batley	Dewsbury .	517; 2 501; 2
Aberdare Aberdaron	Merthyr Tydfil Pwllheli	585; 4 623; 3	Ashborne	Newton Abbot	440; 3 273; 4	Battle	Battle	$ \begin{array}{c} 24; 2\\ 68; 3\\ 951 \end{array} $
Aberford Abergavenny .	Abergavenny .	514; 1 579; 3	Ashby-de-la- Zouch.	Ashby-de-la- Zouch.	407; 3	Bawdeswell .	Mitford	351; 6 233; 3
Abergele Abergwessin .	St. Asaph Builth	$617; 2 \\ 603; 1$	Ashford Ashley	Clifton	53; 2 321; 2	Beaconsfield .	Amersham .	510; 5 139; 5
Aberystruth .	Aberystwith .	$580; 1 \\ 601; 2$	Ashton-in-Ma-	Wigan	441; 1 459; 7	Beaumaris	Beaminster.	267; 4 625; 1
Abingdon Abthorpe	Abingdon Towcester	$114; 2 \\ 156; 1$	Ashton Town .	Ashton-under-	468;2	Beckley	Rye	$\begin{array}{c} 217 ; 2 \\ 66 ; 2 \\ \end{array}$
Accrington	Haslingden . Brentford	471; 5 125; 5	Askrigg	Aysgarth	537;1	Bedford and	Bedford	535; 1 170; 6
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Brailsford Braintree	Ashborne Braintree Basingstoke	440; 1 199; 3	Buxton	Chapel-en-le- Frith.	443;1	East. Chelsea North	Chelsea	2;2
Bramley Brampton	Bramley Brampton	499; 1 567; 2	Byron	upon-Tyne. Nottingham .	433;4	Chelsea South . Cheltenham	Chelsea Cheltenham .	$2; 1 \\ 335; 2$
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Braughing Braunton	BishopStortford Barnstaple	130; 4 285; 5	10 - 10 - 1			Chertsey Chesham	Chertsey Amersham	$30; 2 \\ 139; 2$
Bray Breage	Cookham Helston Brecknock	120; 1 299; 4 604: 3	C		Bolinterrorp Bolinterrorp	Cheshunt Chesterfield	Edmonton Chesterfield .	128; 6 441; 2 $452 \cdot 2$
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NAME OF TOWN.	SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S DISTRICT.	SUB-DISTRICT.	Number of District and Sub-district.
Aberavon	Neath	Margam	587; 1
Bacup {	Rochdale	Whitworth	470;10
Bedworth	Foleshill	Foleshill	392; 1
Blackpool	Fylde	Poulton-le-Fylde	477; 3
Brandon	Thetford	Methwold	240; 1
Chatham	Medway	Bochester and Gillingham	$45 \cdot 1.2$
Church (Lanc.)	Blackburn	Oswaldtwisle	474; 5
Claycross	Chesterfield	Ashover	441; 1
Crewe	Nantwich	Wybunbury	451; 1
Dawlish	Newton Abbot .	Teignmouth	273; 1
Dereham	Mitford	East Dereham	233;4
Devonport	East Stonehouse . ]	Comprises the whole of the	278; 1
Drovlesden	Ashton-under-Lyne.	Audenshaw	468:3
Fleetwood	Fylde	Poulton-le-Fylde	477; 3
Godmanchester .	Huntingdon	Huntingdon	167;4
Gosport	Alverstoke	Alverstoke	88;1
Great Malvern .	Upton-on-Severn .	Hanley	381;1
Heckmondwike .	Dewsbury .	Liversedge	501; 4
Hounslow	Brentford	Isleworth	125; 1
Ironbridge	Madeley	Madeley	350; 2
Jarrow	South Shields .	South Shields	551;2:
Llandudno Llanidloes	Conway Newtown	Creuddyn Llanidloes, Upper and Lower	626; 2 611;1,2
Maidenhead Melcombe Regis .	Cookham Weymouth	Bray and Cookham Upway and Weymouth .	120; 1, 2 264; 1, 2
New Brighton .	Birkenhead	Wallasey	454; 3
Redditch {	Bromsgrove Alcester	Tardebigg Studley	385;3 398;1
Seaham Harbour .	Easington	Easington	547;1
Sheerness	Sheppey	Minster	60;1
Shrewsbury	Honiton	Ottery St. Mary	270:2
Slough .	Eton	Eton and Burnham .	140; 2, 3
Southport	Ormskirk	North Meols	458; 5
Southwold	Blything .	Wenhaston	216; 3
Stalybridge	Chesterfield	Eckington	408; 0, 7
Tyldesley .	Leigh .	Atherton	461; 4
Ventnor	Isle of Wight .	Godshill	90;4
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