APPENDIX.

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

YEAR 1855.

SIR.

4.512

Cholera, which prevailed epidemically in the previous year, was fatal to few persons in the year 1855; and diarrhoea which is intimately associated with that disease grew less fatal. The diseases of the respiratory organs proved, however, unusually destructive; and upon analyzing the facts, it is found that the excess in the mortality was evidently the result of the cold weather in the winter season.

The cessation of the epidemic of cholera, and the diseases induced by the cold winter, are the great facts of the year.

The observations at Greenwich indicate some peculiarities in the meteorology of the year. The air moved on an average at the rate of 100 miles a day - more than 4 miles an hour - in the six years 1849-54; and the range was from 85 miles daily (the lowest) in 1853 to 109 miles daily (the highest) in 1850. In 1855 the wind travelled at the rate of 91 miles a day. The fall of rain was 21 inches; and the atmosphere was at 5.3° of dryness, for the mean temperature of the air was 46.9°, and the dew-point was 41.6°. The atmosphere was colder and moister than it is usually. The winter and the spring were cold. The mean temperature of the first. three months of the year was $34^{\cdot}1^{\circ}$; whereas the average of the six pre-ceding winter quarters was $40^{\cdot}6^{\circ}$. The temperature of the spring quarter was 50.5°; which is 1.4° below the average of the six preceding spring quarters. The summer quarter was slightly above (0.3°), the winter quarter below (1.9°) the average. The price of food was high during the year ; wheat was at 74s. 8d. a quarter ; and in the London wholesale markets by the carcase beef was $5\frac{5}{6}d$, mutton $5\frac{6}{5}d$. a pound; potatoes were 101s. a ton. Trade was active during the year, although the nation was at war with Russia. All these elements which affect the means of subsistence, and the air in which the people live, exercise considerable influence on their fatal diseases.

I. CAUSES of DEATH.

The causes of 5905 deaths were left unspecified; and of the causes of 4139 deaths no further information was obtained, than either that the deaths were sudden, or that they were inquired into at inquests, without arriving at any definite results.

I now proceed to notice briefly the *causes* of 415,659 deaths which were returned in the year.

(1.) Zymotic diseases :- Zymotici.

84,596 persons died of zymotic diseases. The number is less by 28,980 than the deaths from the same class in the previous year (1854). These diseases were the causes of 20 in every 100 deaths; or of 46 deaths out of 10,000 living in the year.

Small-pox killed 2525 persons. The deaths by this disease were 6003 in 1848, and 4644 in 1849; they rose to 7320 in 1852, and in the three following years fell to 3151, 2808, and 2525. The recent improvement is partly referrible to legislation, which by making vaccination gratuitous, and by other arrangements, has tended to diffuse this salutary antidote to a deadly poison. By still better arrangements small-pox may be almost exterminated, and its attacks may be rendered so mild and so infrequent, as to be very rarely a cause of death.*

Like small-pox, the following diseases are chiefly fatal to young children. Measles was fatal to 7354, scarlatina to 17,314, hooping-cough to 10,185

* See the official papers on vaccination and the able report of J. Simon, Esq., F.R.S., of the Board of Health.

Causes of Death in 1855.

persons. Thus of three of these four diseases, which occur only once in life as a general rule, 34,853 died, while 2525 died of small-pox.

Croup was fatal in 4419 cases, thrush in 1149 cases; 12,770 deaths from diarrhœa are recorded, 1437 from dysentery, and 837 from cholera, or 15,044 in the aggregate from the three causes. The deaths in 1854 from diarrhœa were 20,052, dysentery 1943, cholera 20,097, or 42,092 in the aggregate. Under these three heads the decrease of deaths was 27,048.

Dysentery and cholera are entirely different diseases, yet in their milder forms both of these types become indistinct, and are called diarrhœa,

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
ALL CAUSES	398,531	440,839	368,995	395,396	407,135	421,097	437,905	425,703
SPECIFIED CAUSES	387,416	432,710	361,536	388,675	400,439	414,197	432,242	419,798
1 ZYMOTIC DISEASES (Z.) -	97,983	137,770	74,835	86,600	92,412	85,600	113,576	84,596
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES (C.):								
2 Diseases of uncertain or variable	10 000	10.470	19,341	19,421	19,655	20,383	19,791	20,267
soat	$19,699 \\ 66,025$	19,479 65,206	60,395	64,075	66,163	70,615	67,145	67,520
3 Tubercular Diseases LOCAL DISEASES (L.):	00,000	Star and	in the second	and the start	and the second	size water	string when	instantial.
A Discossor of the Nervous System	46,090	47,910	47,447	49,854	50,733	52,017	52,036	52,901
5 Diseases of the Organs of Ch-	9,654	10,850	11,356	11,817	12,517	13,740	13,488	14,552
6 Diseases of the Respiratory	ARDER'S STREET	and the second	all the second	191229118. 72		56,436	52,484	63,742
0	44,795 23,367	44,542 23,503	43,827 22,313	48,759 23,218	$47,400 \\ 23,741$	23,858	23,599	23,091
7 Diseases of the Digestive Organs 9 Diseases of the Urinary Organs	3,041	3,129	3,331	3,416	3,689	3,893	4,026	4,196
9 Diseases of the Urinary Organs 9 Childbirth and Diseases of the	3,121	3,243	3,187	3,326	3,250	3,343	3,139	3,003
Organs of Generation – – O Diseases of the Organs of		1000	S. Martin State				L. P. Walter	2,552
	1,947	2,378	2,368	2,412	2,615	2,670	2,479	Contraction of the
1 Diseases of the Integumentary System	670	917	725	840	830	766	797	775
DISEASES OF GROWTH.	C. Martin	a Marrie	A To Maker			AN ARTS	a company	1 March
NUTRITION AND DECAY (D.):	797	713	781	786	861	865	944	916
12 Malformations 13 Premature Birth and Debility	16,345	17,528	18,051	18,943	19,075	18,968	18,680	17,818
4 Atrophy	10,946	11,902	10,470 25,567	12,211 25,980	13,056 26,376	13,083 29,130	14,412 26,466	14,724
2 Malformations 3 Premature Birth and Debility 4 Atrophy 5 Age	26,188	26,750	,20,001	20,000	20,570			
16 Sudden Deaths (Causes un- ascertained)	3,197	3,555	3,560	3,458	3,591	4,018	3,993	4,139
17 VIOLENT CAUSES (V.) -	18,551	13,335	13,982	13,559	14,475	14,812	15,187	15,292
	6,903	4,644	4,665	6,997	7,320	3,151	2,808	2,52
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6,867	5,458	7,082	9,370	5,846	4,895	9,277	7,354
3 Scarlatina	20,501	13,123 9,622	13,371	13,634 7,905	18,887 8,022	15,699 11,200	18,528 9,770	17,314
4 Hooping-cough	6,862 3,777	4,038	7,770 4,322	4,180	4,058	3,660	3,998	4,419
5 Croup	1,251	1.126	1,114	1,175 14,728	1,237	1,202 14,192	1,190 20,052	1,14
7 Diarrhœa – – – – –	11,067 2,629	17,831 3,050	11,468 2,036	2,185	17,617 2,756	1,891	1,943	1,437
8 Dysentery	1,908	53,273	887	1,132	1,381	4,419	20,097 1,051	83
10 Influenza	7,963 273	1,618 269	1,380 266	$2,152 \\ 248$	1,359 234	1,789 266	282	32
11 Purpura and Scurvy 12 Ague	228	171	154	167	151	183	192	14
13 Remittent Fever	614	$\begin{vmatrix} 603 \\ 443 \end{vmatrix}$	548 1,080	607 808	666 796	709 539	646 561	57.
14 Infantile Fever – – –	631 21,406	17,896	14,294	17,122	17,845	18,015	18,332	16,03
15 Typhus – 16 Metria (or Puerperal Fever) 17 Rheumatic Fever –	1,365	1,165	1,113 389	1,009 465	972 454	792 452	954 832	1,07
17 Rheumatic Fever	420 2,618	405	2,206	1,998	2,075	1,813	1,937	2,25
10 Synhilis	575	595	554	598	623	622 100	964 136	94
20 Noma (or Canker)	118	120 17	123 13	95 25	98 15	11	16	1
21 Hydrophobla – – –	CANGE CARLES CONTROL	1,288	1,405	1,376	1,447	1,374	1,330	1,43
2 22 Hæmorrhage	10,773	10,753	9,980	9,873	9,788	10,302 1,053	9,396 1,274	9,36
24 Abscess	884 290	831 300	912 340	973 317	1,044 296	351	358	27
25 Ulcer	91	88	92	121	94	104	117 1,244	1,28
27 Mortification – – –		1,198 4,808	1,421 4,967	1,329 5,218	1,291 5,477	1,319 5,663	5,826	6,01
28 Cancer		213	224	214	218	217	246	• 28
3 30 Scrofula		2,739	2,484	2,592		2,727	2,613 5,638	2,98
31 Tahes Mesenterica		4,440 50,299	46.618	4,510 49,166		4,965 54,918	51,284	52,29
32 Phthisis (or Consumption) - 33 Hydrocephalus	7,631	7,728		7,807	8,289	8,005	7,610	7,48
-4 34 Cephalitis	3,243	3,200	3,198	3,628		3,618 8,496	3,752 8,366	3,46 8,64
- 35 Apoplexy	- 7,602 - 6,671	7,797 7,328	8,094	7,946		8,490 8,378	8,353	8,90
36 Paralysis – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –		509	540	503	487	508	551	53
38 Chorea	- 38	34	60	1 760		67 2,120	48 2,052	2,13
.39 Epilepsy	- 1,573 - 131	1,805	1,631	1,760	145	116	180	15
40 Tetanus – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	- 380	542	529	542	535	472 24,798	541 24,579	49 24,91
42 Convulsions	- 22,796	23,703	23,000			3,444	3,614	3,58

TABLE (1) .-- CAUSES OF DEATH registered in ENGLAND in each of the Eight Years

Causes of Death in 1855.

particularly in young children and old people. It will be observed that in the two years the deaths from diarrhea fell from 20,052 to 12,770; while the deaths from cholera fell from 20,097 to 837. The severe convulsive form of the epidemic almost disappeared.

Influenza grew more fatal. 3568 deaths are referred to this catarrhal affection, which in no year since 1848 had been so fatal. And undoubtedly many of the deaths registered under bronchitis and pneumonia belong properly to influenza.

Typhus was fatal in 16,032 instances. The mortality under this head, including all the forms of common continued fever, was below the average.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
5 44 Pericarditis – – – 45 Aneurism – – – 46 Disease of Heart, &c. –	670 307 8,677	569 288 9,993	620 286 10,450	563 289 10, 965	589 266 11,662	561 315 12,864	594 308 12,586	588 312 13,652
6 47 Laryngitis 48 Bronchitis 49 Pleurisy 50 Pneumonia 51 Asthma 52 Disease of Lungs, &c	$\begin{array}{r} 867\\ 14,472\\ 1,029\\ 21,862\\ 3,920\\ 2,645\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 858\\ 14,826\\ 956\\ 21,194\\ 4,104\\ 2,604\end{array}$	$1,053 \\ 14,611 \\ 877 \\ 20,303 \\ 4,574 \\ 2,409$	$\begin{array}{r} 939\\ 17,294\\ 984\\ 22,001\\ 4,896\\ 2,645\end{array}$	1,083 17,073 945 21,421 4,309 2,569	1,097 22,391 855 24,098 5,143 2,852	$1,145 \\ 20,062 \\ 955 \\ 23,523 \\ 4,271 \\ 2,528$	1,155 $27,185$ $1,155$ $26,055$ $5,455$ $2,746$
7 53 Teething 54 Quinsy 55 Gastritis 56 Enteritis 57 Peritonitis 58 Ascites 59 Ulceration (of Intes-	4,120 569 674 4,569 1,418 675	4,627 459 720 4,097 1,304 612	4,086 473 519 3,733 1,248 664	4,408 369 721 3,854 1,250 684	4,413	4,676 421 676 3,659 1,269 753	4,369 345 755 3,614 1,432 748	4,05% 374 810 3,222 1,388 839
60 Hernia – – – 61 Ileus – – – 62 Intussusception – – 63 Stricture (of the Intes-	830 701 932 212	817 667 982 272	791 704 1,149 222	856 708 1,107 268	976 683 1,088 250	1,022 779 1,147 244	911 828. 1,224 258	87 87 1,18 24
tinal Canal) – – 64 Disease of Stomach, &c.	$206 \\ 2,258$	233 2,405	$^{248}_{2,247}$	$240 \\ 2,235$	291 2,159	241 2,000	257 2,018	23 2,36
65 Disease of Pancreas – 66 Hepatitis – – – 67 Jaundice – – – 68 Disease of Liver – 69 Disease of Spleen – –	15 1,505 1,055 3,589 39	9 1,438 1,166 3,639 56	17 1,436 1,166 3,553 57	8 1,453 1,282 3,709 66	5 1,594 1,281 3,948 74	9 1,520 1,239 4,139 64	$13 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,264 \\ 3,992 \\ 71$	1,44 1,30 3,82 5
8 70 Nephritis 71 Nephria (or Bright's	163	172	178	183	197	237	205	24
Disease) 72 Ischuria 73 Diabetes 74 Stone 76 Cystitis 76 Stricture of the Urethra 77 Disease of Kidneys, &c	422 86 342 222 230 211 1,365	400 86 416 219 239 179 1,418	$\begin{array}{r} 430\\ 91\\ 422\\ 249\\ 214\\ 207\\ 1,540\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 477\\ 100\\ 403\\ 204\\ 212\\ 244\\ 1,593\end{array}$	570 106 402 208 231 251 1,724	641 109 412 224 236 241 1,793	776 118 436 183 276 256 1,776	793 124 444 233 274 213 1,86
9 78 Paramenia – – – 79 Ovarian Dropsy – – 80 Childbirth (sce Metria) – 81 Disease of Uterus, &c. –	138 202 2,080 701	$139 \\ 214 \\ 2,174 \\ 716$	$127 \\ 219 \\ 2,139 \\ 702$	$87 \\ 196 \\ 2,281 \\ 762$	98 178 2,275 699	$115 \\ 217 \\ 2,268 \\ 743$	70 220 2,055 794	6 20 1,90 83
0 82 Arthritis – – – 83 Rheumatism – – – 84 Disease of Joints, &c. –	43 1,090 814	54 1,216 1,108	54 1,360 954	72 1,320 1,020	84 1,476 1,055	81 1,443 1,146	101 979 1,399	8 1,12 1,34
1 85 Carbuncle 86 Phlegmon 87 Disease of Skin, &c	$91 \\ 426 \\ 153$	81 645 191	134 422 169	$ \begin{array}{r} 161 \\ 481 \\ 198 \end{array} $	233 365 232	252 309 205	300 239 258	25 25 26
2 88 Cyanosis 89 Spina Bifida 90 Other Malformations -	$ \begin{array}{r} 167 \\ 216 \\ 414 \end{array} $	161 178 374	$ \begin{array}{r} 167 \\ 212 \\ 402 \end{array} $	230 210 346	279 242 340	295 279 291	294 243 407	30 24 36
3—16 —(See above.)	fore the g	10-3E		X				
7 95 Intemperance - - 96 Privation of Food - - - 97 Want of Breast-milk - - - 98 Neglect - - - - 99 Cold - - - -	$278 \\ 112 \\ 393 \\ 76 \\ 64$	308 122 460 85 100	323 73 458 38 102	289 58 553 15 52	308 54 593 23 66	373 78 632 21 103	318 87 742 33 107	28 9 85 3 19
100 Poison 101 Burns and Scalds 102 Hanging and Suffocation 103 Drowning 104 Fractures and Contu-	467 2,702 945 2,670	445 2,761 1,068 2,434	454 2,782 1,174 2,531	444 2,620 1,162 2,280	370 2,582 1,330 2,719	409 2,590 1,249 2,508	398 2,755 1,349 2,528	88 3,17 1,31 2,47
104 Fractures and Contu- sions – – – – – 105 Wounds – – – – 106 Other Violence – –	4,228 590 1,026	4,171 542 839	4,232 590 1,225	4,433 586 1,067	4,847 622 961	5,551 574 724	5,777 596 497	5,46 61 40
Causes not specified -	11,115	8,129	7,459	6,721	6,696	6,900	5,663	5,90

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Causes of Death in 1855.

Metria and erysipelas were more fatal than they were in the four previous years. Rheumatic fever terminated fatally in 1046 cases. *Fourteen* persons died of hydrophobia in England.

(2.) Constitutional Diseases : Cachectici.

The deaths by causes under this head amount to 87,787. The deaths are 21 per cent. of the total deaths, and these diseases destroyed in the year 47 out of every 10,000 of the population.

TABLE (2).—ENGLAND.CAUSES OF DEATH.To 1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING, the DEATHS from each
Class of Causes, and from each Cause, in the Years 1853, 1854, and 1855.

$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 Persons living.			CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 Persons living.			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1 1648 1966 1955	1853	1854	1855	12 9481 9981	1853	1854	1855	
1 Troorto Dise.ass (Z_1)	ALL CAUSES	22,882	23,520	22,659				32 17	
2 Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat 1,128 1,107 1,008 0 13 14 15 120 14 14 14 15 120 14 14 14 15 120 14 14 14 15 1		4,728	6,180	4,567		712	685	737	
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 piecess of the Nervous Ne$	2 Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat 3 Tubercular Diseases				48 Bronchitis	1,237 47	1092 52	$ \begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 1,467 \\ 62 \\ 1,406 \end{array} $	
	4 Diseases of the Nervous System -		734	786	51 Asthma	284	232	294 148	
$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{G} \\ \textbf$	6 Diseases of the Respiratory Organs - 7 Diseases of the Digestive Organs -	1,316	1,287	1,245				219 20	
10 Distance of the Integram of Locomotion 147 134 137<	9 Childbirth and Diseases of the Organs (1.12 6 10 11	State and	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	55 Gastritis	37	41	44	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					57 Peritonitis	70 42	41	75 45	
12 Malformations - - - 47 51 49 101 92 intissusception - - 13 14 11 13 Atrophy - - - 722 734 735 735 63 Stricture (of the Intestinal Cana)) 13 14 11 14 Atrophy - - - 1,31 144 1,00 14 10 10 12 14 13 14 11 10 10 12 10	DISEASES OF GROWTH, NUTRITION,	10,5	20.7 X (1.1)	1 52	59 Ulceration (of Intestines) – – 60 Hernia – – – – – – – –	43	45	47 47 64	
416Sudden Deaths (Causes unascertained)22221722364Disease of Stomach, &c. $ 110$ 110 110 112 17VIOLENT CAUSES (V.) $ -$	12 Malformations	1,048 722	1,016 784	964 795	62 Intussusception	13	14	13 13	
17VIOLENT CAUSES (V.)-82082682582682566677111Small-pox174153136661697720021Small-pox17415313666169772003Scarlatina1741631361601691	the loss of the los	1410		State with	64 Disease of Stomach, &c			127	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		2000	14993		66 Hepatitis – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	68	69	78 70	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								3	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 Scarlatina	867	1008	935	870 Nephritis		42	13 43	
a Duarnova104106757575Constring1314149 Cholera2441004454576Stricture of the Urethra13141410 Influenza2441004454577Disease of Kidneys, &c999710011 Purpura and Sourvy1515177Disease of Kidneys, &c13141113 Remittent Fever30332430Orarian Dropsy1251121014 Infantile Fever30312481Disease of Uterus, &c41434416 Metria (or Puerperal Fever)4556561092Arthritis455618 Erysipelas6791113Scarbuncle1616122 Dropsy672777757Disease of Joints, &c11141422 Dropsy67911351350513505145051288Dynasis, &c1416	5 Croup	202 66	218 65	239 62	72 Ischuria – – – – – 73 Diabetes – – – – –	23	24	6 24	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8 Dysentery	104	106	78	75 Cystitis	13	15	15 15 12	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		99	58	193				100	
13Hermitten Fever33312414Infantile Fever33312415Typhus33312415Typhus99599786516Metria (or Puerperal Fever)25455617Rheumatic Fever255120Noma (or Canker)671011Hydrophobia6720Noma (or Canker)6721Hydrophobia6722Hæmorthæge6723Dropsy76727724Abseess161625Jital161626Fistula11211326Fistula1627Morification121326Geret1629Gout121830Scrohla1630Scrohla <td>12 Ague</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>79 Ovarian Dropsy</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> <td>3 11</td>	12 Ague	10	10	8	79 Ovarian Dropsy	12	12	3 11	
16Metria (or Puerperal Fever)-4452561010 82 Arthritis4517Rheumatic Fever2545561010238Rheumatism605318Erysipelas345251561185Carbuncle6076720Noma (or Caker)67101185Carbuncle6376721Hydrophobia67277 <td>14 Infantile Fever</td> <td>30</td> <td>31</td> <td>24</td> <td>80 Childbirth (see Metria) 81 Disease of Uterus, &c</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>103 45</td>	14 Infantile Fever	30	31	24	80 Childbirth (see Metria) 81 Disease of Uterus, &c			103 45	
18 Erysipelas - - 100 105 122 85 Shiftendialsin - - - 63 76 7 19 Syphilis - - - 34 52 51 19 Syphilis - - - 63 76 7 20 Noma (or Canker) - - - 6 7 10 11 85 Disease of Joints, &c. - - 63 76 7 21 Hydrophobia - - - 76 72 77 77 77 77 77 11 85 Disease of Skin, &c. - - 11 14 15 15 <	16 Metria (or Puerperal Fever)	44	52	58	10 82 Arthritis			4 61	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	18 Erysipelas	100	105	122 51				72	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20 Noma (or Canker)				86 Phlegmon			14 14	
24 Abscess - - - 58 69 82 12 88 Cyanosis - - - 16	23 Dropsy	569	511	505	87 Disease ot Skin, &c	and the second		14	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25 Ulcer		19		89 Spina Bifida	15	13	16 13 20	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	27 Mortification	73	68	69	the first of several to be several and	10	44	20	
31 Tabes Mesenterica - - 274 307 257 17 95 Intemperate - - - 24 44 32 Phthisis (or Consumption) - - 3,034 2,791 2,822 96 Privation of Food - - - 4 5 40 33 Hydrocephalus - - - 442 414 404 97 Want of Breast-milk - - - 4 5 40 4 34 Cephalitis - - - - 408 Pselet - - - 1 2 97 35 Apoplexy - - - 463 455 467 36 Paralysis - - - 48 100 Poison - - - 23 22 22 37 Delirium Tremens - - 28 30 29 101 Burns and Sealds - - 143 150 177 38 Chorea - - - 177 112 115 103 Drowning - - -	29 Gout	12	13	15	13-16-(See above.)	1997 - C.	19:40		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	31 Tabes Mesenterica	274	307	257	96 Privation of Food	4	5	15 5	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	33 Hydrocephalus	442	414	404	98 Neglect	1	2	46 2 11	
37 Delirium Tremens - - - 100 100 Burns and Sealds - - 143 150 177 38 Chorea - - - 4 3 4 102 Hanging and Suffocation - 69 73 77 38 Chorea - - - 111 112 112 103 Drowning - - 69 73 77 39 Epilepsy - - - 111 115 103 Drowning - - 139 138 133 40 Tetanus - - - 26 29 27 105 Wounds - - 307 314 299 41 Insanity - - - 26 29 27 105 Wounds - - 32 32 32 33	35 Apoplexy	469	455	467	the second secon	102826		21	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	37 Delirium Tremens	28	30	29	101 Burns and Scalds	143 69	150 73	171 71	
41 Insanity 26 29 27 105 Wounds 32 32 54	40 Tetanus	117 6	$\begin{array}{c}112\\10\end{array}$	115 8	103 Drowning	139 307	138 314	133	
42 Convulsions - - - 1,337 1,345 43 Disease of Brain, &c. - - 190 197 193 106 Other Violence - - 40 27 22	41 Insanity	26 1,370	29 1,337	1,345	105 Wounds	12 49.20	12	' 33 22	

The Table may be read thus: In 1855 to every 1,000,000 Persons living there were 22,659 deaths from All Causes (nearly 23 in 1900); 186 deaths from small-pox; 397 from measles; 935 from scarlatina, and so on.

Causes of Death in 1855.

The diathetic diseases of uncertain or variable seat (*de incertis sedibus*) caused 20,267 deaths, including 9362 by dropsy (which is often the result of heart disease or nephria), 6016 by cancer, and 1282 by mortification. The diagnosis of internal cancer is now better understood than it was; and to this, probably, the increase of cases of cancer since 1848 must be partly referred.

TABLE (3).—ENGLAND. CAUSES OF DEATH. To every 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes, the proportional Numbers from each Class of Causes, and from each Cause, in the Years 1853, 1854, and 1855.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	S. S. C.	roportion Number to 1,000,00 Deaths.	00	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Proportional Number to 1,000,000 Deaths.			
Test supportenant and	1853	1854	1855	and the second se	1853	1854	1855	
ALL CAUSES 1 Zymotic Diseases (Z.)	1,000,000 206,663	1,000,000 262,761	1 ,000,0 00 201,516	5 44 Pericarditis	1,354 761 31,058	1,374 713 29,118	1,401 743 32,520	
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES (C.): 2 Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat 3 Tubercular Diseases Local DISEASES (L.):	49,209 170,486	45,787 155,341	48,279 160,840	6 47 Laryngitis	2,648 54,059 2,064	2,649 46,414 2,209 54,421	2,751 64,750 2,747 62,058	
4 Diseases of the Nervous System - 5 Diseases of the Organs of Circulation - 6 Diseases of the Respiratory Organs - 7 Diseases of the Disea	125,582 33,173 136,255 57,606	120,386 31,205 121,423 54,599	$126,015 \\ 34,664 \\ 151,839 \\ 55,006 \\ 0.994$	52 Disease of Lungs, &c 7 53 Teething	58,181 12,417 6,886 11,294	9,881 5,849 10,108	12,992 6,541 9,664	
 B Diseases of the Urinary Organs – 9 Childbirth and Diseases of the Organs of Generation – 10 Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion 11 Diseases of the Integumentary System DISEASES OF GROWTH, NUTRITION, AND DECAY (D.): 	9,400 8,072 6,447 1,849	9,314 7,262 5,736 1,844	9,994 7,153 6,079 1,845	54 Quinsy - <	1,016 1,632 8,834 3,064 1,818 2,467 1,881	798 1,747 8,361 3,313 1,731 2,108 1,916	891 1,929 7,682 3,306 1,991 2,087 2,082	
12 Malformations	2,089 45,795 31,560 70,352	$\begin{array}{c} 2,184\\ 43,217\\ 33,342\\ 61,226\end{array}$	2,182 42,444 35,074 70,782	62 Intussusception – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	The second is	2,832 597 595	2,830 579 555 5,627	
16 Sudden Deaths (Causes unascertained) 17 VIOLENT CAUSES (V.)	9,701 35,761	9,238 35,135	9,860 36,428	64 Disease of Stomach, &c 65 Disease of Pancreas 66 Hepatitis 67 Jaundice 68 Disease of Liver 69 Disease of Spleen	4,829 22 3,670 2,991 9,993	4,669 30 3,470 2,924 9,236	12 3,445 3,097 9,100	
1 1 Small-pox - <td< td=""><td>$\begin{array}{c} 7,607\\ 11,818\\ 37,902\\ 27,040\\ 8,836\\ 2,902\\ 34,264\\ 4,565\\ 10,669\\ 4,319\\ \end{array}$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} 6,496\\ 21,463\\ 42,865\\ 22,603\\ 9,249\\ 2,758\\ 46,391\\ 4,495\\ 46,495\\ 2,455\\ \end{array}$</td><td>6,015 17,518 41,244 24,262 10,526 2,737 30,419 3,423 1,994 8,499</td><td>69 Disease of Spleen - - 71 Nephria (or Bright's Disease) - - 71 Nephria (or Bright's Disease) - - 72 Ischuria - - - 73 Diabetes - - - 74 Stone - - - 75 Cystitis - - - 76 Stricture of the Urethra - - - 77 Disease of Kidneys, &c. - - -</td><td>155 572 1,548 263 995 541 570 582 4,329</td><td>164 474 1,795 273 1,009 423 639 592 4,109</td><td>129 581 1,889 286 1,067 557 662 519 4,433</td></td<>	$\begin{array}{c} 7,607\\ 11,818\\ 37,902\\ 27,040\\ 8,836\\ 2,902\\ 34,264\\ 4,565\\ 10,669\\ 4,319\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,496\\ 21,463\\ 42,865\\ 22,603\\ 9,249\\ 2,758\\ 46,391\\ 4,495\\ 46,495\\ 2,455\\ \end{array}$	6,015 17,518 41,244 24,262 10,526 2,737 30,419 3,423 1,994 8,499	69 Disease of Spleen - - 71 Nephria (or Bright's Disease) - - 71 Nephria (or Bright's Disease) - - 72 Ischuria - - - 73 Diabetes - - - 74 Stone - - - 75 Cystitis - - - 76 Stricture of the Urethra - - - 77 Disease of Kidneys, &c. - - -	155 572 1,548 263 995 541 570 582 4,329	164 474 1,795 273 1,009 423 639 592 4,109	129 581 1,889 286 1,067 557 662 519 4,433	
11 Purpura and Scurvy - - 12 Ague - - 13 Remittent Fever - - 14 Infantile Fever - - 15 Typhus - - 16 Metria (or Puerperal Fever) - - 17 Rheumatic Fever - - 18 Erysipelas - - - 19 Syphilis - - -	642 442 1,712 1,301 43,489 1,919 1,091 4,375 1,502	$\begin{array}{c c} 652 \\ 444 \\ 1,495 \\ 1,298 \\ 42,412 \\ 2,207 \\ 1,925 \\ 4,481 \\ 2,230 \end{array}$	772 355 1,370 1,043 38,190 2,570 2,492 5,374 2,256	9 78 Paramenia 79 Ovarian Dropsy 80 Childbirth (see Metria) 81 Disease of Uterus, &c 10 82 Arthritis 83 Rheumatism 84 Disease of Joints, &c	278 524 5,476 1,794 196 3,484 2,767	162 509 4,754 1,837 234 2,265 3,237	145 495 4,526 1,987 191 2,677 3,211	
20 Noma (or Canker) - - - 21 Hydrophobia - - - - 22 Hæmorrhage - - - - - 23 Dropsy - - - - - - 24 Abscess - - - - - - - 25 Ulcer - - - - - - - - 26 Fistula - - - - - - - - 26 Gout - - - - - - - - 26 Gout - - - - - - - - 27 Mortification -	241 27 3,317 24,872 2,542 847 251 3,184 13,672	315 37 3,077 21,738 2,947 828 271 2,878 .13,479	424 33 3,409 22,301 3,633 662 205 3,054 14,331	11 85 Carbuncle - -	608 746 495 712 674 703	694 553 597 680 562 942	607 607 631 715 588 879	
3 30 Scrofula	524 6,584 11,987 132,589 19,326	569 6,045 13,044 118,646 17,606	684 7,111 11,344 124,560 17,825	17 95 Intemperance 96 Privation of Food 97 Want of Breast-milk	901 188 1,526	736 201 1,717 76	681 217 2,025	
4 34 Cephalitis	8,735 20,512 20,227 1,229 162 5,118 280 1,139 59,865 8,315	$\begin{array}{c} 8,680\\ 19,355\\ 19,325\\ 1,275\\ 1,275\\ 111\\ 4,747\\ 416\\ 1,252\\ 56,864\\ 8,361 \end{array}$	8,256 20,593 21,213 1,277 164 5,088 364 1,177 59,355 8,528	98 Neglect -	51 249 987 6,253 3,015 6,055 13,402 1,386 1,748	76 248 919 6,374 3,121 5,849 13,365 1,379 1,150	86 465 905 7,568 3,130 5,889 13,025 1,470 967	

The Table may be read thus :- To 1,000,000 deaths from All Causes in 1855 there were 6,015 deaths from small-pox; 17,518 from measles; 41,244 from scarlatina, and so on. By placing a decimal point before the three figures on the right hand, the proportion will be shown to 1,000 deaths; thus, there were 6'015 deaths from small-pox to every 1,000 deaths from All Causes.

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The 67,520 deaths from tubercular diseases include 2985 from scrofula, 4762 from tabes mesenterica, 7483 from hydrocephalus, and 52,290 from phthisis.

(3.) Local Diseases : Monorganici.

164,812 persons died of the inflammations and other simple local affections of particular organs. As their primary seat is often in one organ of the body they have been designated monorganic diseases. They include 39 per cent. of the total deaths; and of them 89 in 10,000 people living died.

The diseases of the four great systems of organs are the principal causes of the deaths in the group.

Thus to the affections of the nervous system 52,901 (nearly 13 in 100) of the deaths are due, including 3466 from inflammations of the brain and its membranes (cephalitis), 8645 from *apoplexy*, and 8905 from *paralysis*, including the various degrees of *ramolissement* of the brain (necrencephalus), 2136 deaths from epilepsy, and 24,917 deaths from convulsions. The latter form of death is chiefly fatal in infancy, for of the 24,917 the children under one year are 20,457.

Apoplexy and paralysis infest persons of advanced ages. Hydrocephalus, in the class of scrofulous and tubercular diseases, was fatal in 7483 cases. Deaths of insane persons are generally registered under their other fatal diseases.

14,552 (or more than 3 in 100) deaths are referred to the class of diseases of the heart and large blood vessels; to which also many of the 9362 deaths by dropsy properly belong as their primary sources. The deaths by aneurism fluctuate little; 307 in 1848, they amounted to 312 in 1855. If the cases of dropsy and all heart diseases are taken together the mortality will be at the rate of 13 in 10,000 living.

 $6_{3,742}$ deaths happened from diseases of the respiratory organs, or 15 in 100 of the total deaths; being a mortality at the rate of 34 in 10,000. The two great fatal diseases of the class are bronchitis 27,182, pneumonia 26,052; and it is probable that many of the latter cases belong properly to bronchitis, for pathologists have recently shown that what was once called lobular pneumonia is bronchitis with obstruction of some branches of the air-tubes, leading to contraction of the connected pulmonary vesicles. This doctrine is well established, but it has not yet penetrated the minds of all classes of practitioners, or, at least, it had not greatly influenced their diagnosis in 1855. If to avoid such errors we group together the deaths from bronchitis, pleurisy, and pneumonia, they will amount to 54,387 in the year 1855, against 44,540 in 1854 and 37,363 in 1848. The deaths from all the diseases of the class were $6_{3,742}$ in 1855, 52,484 in 1854, and 44,795 in 1848; thus there was a great excess of deaths in 1855 from diseases of the respiratory organs.

The deaths from phthisis, which is in the tubercular class, remained nearly stationary during the eight years; 51,663 persons died from phthisis in 1848, and 52,200 in 1855.

The diseases of the digestive organs proved fatal in 23,091 cases; causing 5.5 in 100 deaths, and killing 12 in every 10,000 of the population.

Teething is one of the metamorphic changes of the organization; and is attended in many children with disorders of various kinds, which may be explained on Dr. Marshall Hall's theory of reflex nervous action. As teething may be held to be essentially a physiological act, it is contended by some that it cannot, therefore, be a cause of death. That act, however, in a certain number of cases, becomes pathological, and is accompanied by remote diseased action,—coming and going with the different stages of teething ; it may be simply inflammation of the gums, or it may be diarrheea, effusion on the brain, convulsions. Sometimes these are idiopathic affections, supervening while this process is going on, and sometimes also they evidently owe their origin to the teething. The common notion that teething is sometimes a cause of death is true in the same sense as it is true that childbirth, also essentially a physiological act, is sometimes a cause of death. The number of deaths returned under teething in the year 1855 was 4057, which is less than the average number. Sto deaths are referred to gastritis, 3225 to enteritis, and 1388 to peritonitis, or 5423 to the three inflammations. The inflammations of the air-passages and lungs (laryngitis, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia,) were ten times as fatal (deaths 55,542) as the corresponding inflammations of the intestinal canal. If diarrhœa and dysentery are added to the abdominal inflammations the deaths will amount to 19,630; which will still fall short of the pulmonary inflammations, amounting with influenza to 59,110.

Of ascites 836 persons died, of ulceration of the intestines 876, hernia 874, ileus 1188, intus-susception 243, and stricture of the intestinal canal 233. It will be observed that these diseases fluctuate little from year to year.

5 deaths are referred to disease of the pancreas; 6566 to hepatitis, jaundice, and disease of the liver; and 54 to disease of spleen.

4196 deaths by diseases of the urinary organs are recorded, including 244 by nephritis, 793 by nephria (Bright's disease), 448 by diabetes, 234 by stone, and 278 by cystitis. Stricture of the urethra was fatal in 218 cases, which must have been primarily cases of gonorrhœa, one of the zymotic diseases. The mortality from diseases of the urinary organs was 2 in 10,000 living, or they caused *one* in every 100 deaths.

3003 deaths are referred to childbirth and gennetic diseases, 61 to paramenia, 208 to ovarian dropsy, 834 to various diseases of the uterus, &c., and 1900 to childbirth. If we add the 1079 deaths by metria (puerperal fever), which attacks women in childbirth, the total deaths in that state will amount to 2979. The number of children born alive was 635,043; so to every 10,000 children born alive 47 mothers died in childbirth. The mortality is much less than it was in previous years, and it is as low as it was in the year 1854; but by judicious sanatory arrangements the number of these deplorable deaths may be greatly diminished.

One mother dies to 213 children born alive, and one to 219 child-bearings.*

2552 deaths are from diseases of the organs of locomotion, 80 from arthritis (inflammation of the joints), 1124 from rheumatism, and 1348 from diseases of the joints. Only 6 in 1000 deaths fall under this head; the mortality being somewhat more than 1 in 10,000 living.

775 deaths are from diseases of the integumentary system, 255 from carbuncle, 255 from phlegmon, and 265 from various diseases of the skin. Nearly 2 deaths in 1000 are thus caused; and the annual rate of mortality is less than τ (it is 0.4) in 10,000 living.

What a contrast this presents with the mortality of the middle ages from leprosy and other cutaneous epidemics! And the difference is the consequence of better clothing, better food, and of increased cleanliness.

(4.) Developmental Diseases : Metamorphici.

It sometimes happens that important parts of the human fabric are imperfectly made; and although the children are born alive, they die in the first year of life in great numbers, while a few survive and die off even at advanced ages. The deaths from malformations in the year were 916; and of that number 300 were from cyanosis, 247 from spina-bifida, and 360 from other malformations.

Other children are born before the nine months of their evolution is complete, and although a few children of six, seven, and eight months are

^{*} In a certain number of cases twins and triplets are born; and the deaths of mothers of stillborn children (not registered) are referred to metria or childbirth. In my last letter it was shown, that the *children born alive multiplied* by 1.02531 = childbearings nearly.

reared, great numbers of them die, and are classed under *premature birth*. Other infants of full term are weakly, and their deaths are referred by the medical informants simply to debility. The same name is sometimes applied to the deaths of adults; but such deaths are in some instances referred to "atrophy" in the Tables. 17,818, or 4 in every 100 deaths, are ascribed to premature birth and debility, making nearly 10 such deaths annually to 10,000 persons living. Teething and childbirth properly belong to this group, but they have already been discussed. Of atrophy,—wasting away without any discovered disease,—14,724 persons died, making 3.5 in every 100 deaths, and 8 such deaths annually to 10,000 persons living.

29,714 persons died of old age, or 7 in every 100 of the total deaths. Thus only one in every fourteen had attained this termination of life. Of 10,000 living, 16 died of old age.

(5.) Violent Deaths :- Thanatici.

Death is often the result of external causes; and in a certain number of cases those causes are evident, as they kill by violence.

The deaths in this class amounted to 13,551 in the year 1848, and to 15,292 in 1855.

Persons die by intoxication, by the want of food, by the neglect, when they are young or cld, of their natural guardians, and by exposure to cold. To the 286 deaths ascribed by the informants to intemperance, 536 deaths by delirium tremens should be added, making 822 by *alcoholism*, besides many other deaths by secondary diseases; 91 died for want of food; 850 infants for want of their natural nourishment, breast-milk; 36 from neglect. The severity of the cold is shown by the 195 deaths from that cause, which in the previous seven years was never fatal directly to more than 107 persons in one year. It has been shown that cold, by inducing bronchitis and other diseases, was the remote cause of a multitude of deaths in 1855.

The deaths by poison were 380; to which they have been reduced from 467 in the year 1848. Arsenic is not obtained so easily as it was formerly, but these dreadful deaths are still too common, and may be still further reduced by judicious legal enactments. Society can thus in many cases prevent murder, suicide, and accidental death.

Burns and scalds were more fatal than they were in any previous year. Of them 2500 persons died in 1853, 2755 in 1854, and 3177 in 1855. The cold led to an increase in the consumption of coal; people approached nearer to the fire than in ordinary years, and the cold was thus the indirect cause of probably more than four hundred deaths by burns.

The deaths by hanging and suffocation were 1314, the deaths by drowning 2472.

The forces employed in works, in mines, in manufactures, in travelling, increase every day faster than the means of protecting life against the injuries which they inflict. Hence the deaths by fractures and contusions were 4228 in the year 1848, and rose progressively to 5468 in the year 1855. This increase demands inquiry.

617 persons died of cuts, stabs, and wounds.

406 persons died of violence in forms not fully specified.

The deaths have thus been passed rapidly in review, and their causes have been pointed out in their several orders.

The causes of death are arranged in the order of their fatality in Table (4). It is there seen that consumption is by far the most fatal of all causes; and that, exclusive of old age, bronchitis and pneumonia stand next in order. 25 per cent. of the deaths, or one fourth part of the mortality, is referred in the returns to these *three* causes. Another 25 per cent. of the deaths are referred to old age, convulsions, premature birth and debility, scarlatina, and typhus. Thus the *half* of the mortality is

wrought by eight causes. 77 in every 100 deaths are classed under the first twenty heads in this Table. Hydrophobia and disease of the pancreas are the causes of the fewest deaths.

The liability to diseases at the various periods of life possesses great practical interest to the pathologist in the study of morbid changes, and to the physician who seeks to ward off their inroads.

The Tables (pp. 120—142) present a mass of information on this important subject, such as has never before been published in any country. After they have been subjected to various calculations, I hope to be able to bring under your notice some of their interesting results.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, Your obedient and humble servant, WILLIAM FARR.

The Registrar General.

TABLE (4)-ENGLAND. CAUSES OF DEATH in the Year 1855, arranged in the order of Mortality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1855.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.*	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1855.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.*
Phthisis (or Consumption) – Age – – – – – Bronchitis – – – – Convulsions – – – Premature Birth and Debility Scarlatina – – – Typhus – – – – – Atronby – – – –	52,290 29,714 27,182 26,052 24,917 17,818 17,818 17,314 16,032 14,724	$\begin{array}{c} 124,560\\ 70,782\\ 64,750\\ 62,058\\ 59,355\\ 42,444\\ 41,244\\ 38,190\\ 35,074 \end{array}$	Syphilis Ulceration (of Intestines)	947 876 874 850 837 836 834 834 810 793	$\begin{array}{c} 2,256\\ 2,087\\ 2,082\\ 2,025\\ 1,994\\ 1,991\\ 1,987\\ 1,9^{99}\\ 1,889\end{array}$
Premature Birth and Debility Scarlatina Typhus Atrophy Disease of Heart, &c Diarrhœa Propsy Paralysis Hydrocephalus Measles Fractures and Contusions - Fractures and Contusions -	$\begin{array}{c} 13,652\\ 12,770\\ 10,185\\ 9,362\\ 8,905\\ 8,645\\ 7,483\\ 7,354\\ 6,016\\ 5,468\\ \end{array}$	32,520 30,419 24,262 22,301 21,213 20,593 17,525 17,518 14,331 13,025	Pericarditis – – – – Remittent Fever – – – Delirium Tremens – – Insanity – – – – Diabetes – – – – Infantile Fever – – – Violent Deaths, not classified Poison – – – – – Ouinsey – – – –	588 575 536 494 448 438 406	1,470 1,401 1,370 1,277 1,067 1,043 967 905 891
Asthma - - - Tabes Mesenterica - - - Croup - - - Sudden Deaths - - - Teething - - - Disease of Liver - - - Disease of Brain, &c. - - - Influenza - - - Cephalitis - - - Burns and Scalds - - -	5,454 $4,762$ $4,419$ $4,139$ $4,057$ $3,820$ $3,580$ $3,568$ $3,466$ $3,225$	12,992 11,344 10,526 9,860 9,664 9,100 8,528 8,499 8,256 7,682	Mallormations, not otherwise distinguished	369 324 312 300 287 286 278 278 278 265 255	879 772 743 715 684 681 662 662 662 663 607
Burns and Scales Childbirth and Metria Disease of Lungs, &c Brand-pox Drowning Disease of Stomach, &c. Erysipelas Epilepsy Disease of Kidneys, &c Henatitis	$\begin{array}{c} 3,177\\ 2,985\\ 2,979\\ 2,746\\ 2,525\\ 2,472\\ 2,362\\ 2,256\\ 2,136\\ 1,861\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,568 \\ 7,111 \\ 7,096 \\ 6,541 \\ 6,015 \\ 5,889 \\ 5,627 \\ 5,374 \\ 5,088 \\ 4,433 \end{array}$	Spina Bifda Nephritis Intussusception Stricture (of the Intestinal) Canal) Stricture of the Urethra - Ovarian Dropsy	255 247 244 243 234 233 218 208	607 588 581 579 557 555 519 495
Dysentery – – – – Hæmorrhage – – – Peritonitis – – Disease of Joints, &e. – Hanging and Suffocation – Jaundice – – –	1,525 $1,446$ $1,437$ $1,431$ $1,388$ $1,348$ $1,314$ $1,300$ $1,282$ $1,188$	3,633 3,445 3,423 3,409 3,306 3,211 3,130 3,097 3,054 2,830	Noma (or Canker) - - Tetanus - - Ague - - Ischuria - - Privation of Food - - Fistula - - Arthritis - -	195 178 153 149 120 91 86 80	465 424 364 355 286 217 205 191 164 145
Pleurisy – – – – Thrus – – – – Pleurisy – – – – Thrush – – – – Rheumatism – – – –	1,100	2,751 2,747 2,737 2,677 2,492	Chorea Paramenia Disease of Spleen Neglect Hydrophobia Disease of Pancreas	100 (C. 1010) (C. 010) (C. 100)	129 86 33 12

* The causes of 5,905 deaths were not specified; in calculating the proportional numbers they have been distributed pro rata over all the causes in the Table.

	t Trans	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1853.				DEATHS, 1853	•	Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent, 1853.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Ages		36,225,000	18,014,687	18,210,313	795,607	396,917	398,690	2,196	2.203	. 2.189
$\circ -$ 5 - 10 - 15 - 25 - 35 - 45 - 55 - 75 - 85 - 95 & u	pwards	3,365,623 3,338,674 3,187,918 6,205,900 5,645,863 4,993,400 4,220,634 2,919,867 1,715,708 558,536 69,335 3,542	1,705,481 1,698,695 1,623,756 3,088,757 2,824,967 2,512,010 2,121,352 1,346,902 814,106 247,509 29,723 1,429	1,660,142 1,639,979 1,564,162 3,117,143 2,820,896 2,481,390 2,099,282 1,572,965 901,602 311,027 39,612 2,113	231,411 28,424 18,259 53,881 50,885 49,729 59,376 81,942 112,580 87,476 20,335 1,309	125,437 13,966 8,406 27,451 24,694 24,738 31,260 38,970 53,091 39,654 8,701 549	105,974 14,458 9,853 26,430 26,191 24,991 28,116 42,972 59,489 47,822 11,634 760	6.876 .851 .573 .868 .901 .996 1.407 2.806 6.562 15.662 29.328 36.955	$7 \cdot 355 \\ \cdot 822 \\ \cdot 518 \\ \cdot 889 \\ \cdot 874 \\ \cdot 985 \\ 1 \cdot 474 \\ 2 \cdot 893 \\ 6 \cdot 521 \\ 16 \cdot 022 \\ 29 \cdot 273 \\ 38 \cdot 422 $	6.383 .882 .630 .848 .928 1.007 1.339 2.732 6.598 15.376 29.371 35.966
0 1 2 3 4		663,912 647,419 729,758 673,682 650,852	337,388 330,858 369,810 340,509 326,916	326,524 316,561 359,948 333,173 323,936	140,822 43,490 22,493 14,215 10,391	79,094 22,405 11,593 7,138 5,207	61,728 21,085 10,900 7,077 5,184	21.211 6.717 3.082 2.110 1.597	23°443 6°772 3°135 2°096 1°593	18.905 6.661 3.028 2.124 1.600

FRANCE, 1853. TABLE A .- ESTIMATED POPULATION, DEATHS, and ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY PER CENT. at different Ages.

The Population at each age, as given in the "Statistique de la France, deuxième série, tome II. pp. 260-1," has here been corrected for *increase*, on the assumption that the increase has been uniform at every age, and that the same rate of increase has taken place *since* 1851 as was observed between 1846 and 1851. The Deaths are taken from the "Statistique de la France, deuxième série, tome III. (1^{re} partie), pp. 31-39." A correction has been made both in Population and Deaths for Ages not stated. Those numbers have been distributed over the numbers against the various ages. According to M. Legoyt, some of the young children under 5 years of age escaped enumeration.

France.

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

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

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