

APPENDIX.

TABLE OF CASES OF DEATH IN ILLINOIS IN 1870, AS REPORTED BY THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF THE STATE, WITH A SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Table with multiple columns and rows, containing data from the 'DEATHS' section of a report. The table is oriented vertically on the page. The columns include categories such as 'SEX', 'AGE', 'OCCUPATION', and 'CAUSE OF DEATH'. The rows list individual cases with their corresponding details. The text is mirrored from the reverse side of the page.

DEATHS occurring in Illinois in 1870, as reported by the various districts of the State, with a summary of the results of the investigation.

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## APPENDIX.

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.

SIR,

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 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.

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 known—under 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 Congress—leaving 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, tubercloses, 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 causes of death grouped as hitherto etiological 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 quinquennials 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 8,610,231*l.* were added in the three years of prosperity, 8,612,236*l.* in the years of adversity, making 70,280,120*l.* held at least to a considerable extent by the working classes.

\* Alcoholism, intoxication, dipsomania, drunkenness, ebrietas, inebriety are the words occurring 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 delirium [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,

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

		AGES AT DEATH.											
		ALL AGES.	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 & upwards.
3 Years 1871-73 of Prosperity	Males -	1729	-	10	54	337	531	468	248	72	9	-	-
	Females -	501	-	-	10	81	153	147	80	24	6	-	-
	Persons	2230	-	10	64	418	684	615	328	96	15	-	-
3 Years 1874-76 of Adversity	Males -	2484	-	12	81	504	761	610	334	120	12	-	-
	Females -	832	-	1	21	138	241	229	137	58	6	1	-
	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 & upwards.
Deaths from } Alcoholism }	5546	-	-	23	166	1060	1686	1454	849	274	33	1	-
Deaths from } Insanity }	5450	8	5	73	124	473	716	811	1052	1205	757	128	8

"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."† 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 tipling is the Table shows.

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

AGES.	Clergymen.	Protestant Ministers.	Publicans, Beer-sellers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.
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

NOTE.—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 pretensions 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, Genevæ, 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.† 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 (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O). "Pure alcohol gives no taint to the breath, and good alcoholic liquids only leave that smell which belongs to their æthers."‡ 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 psychological 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 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.‡ 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. Gœthe 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

\* Greek wine was diluted.

† Plato's works translated by Professor Jowett, vol. II. pp. 28-65.

‡ Athenæus in the Deipnosophists,—or the Banquet of the Learned,—gives much information about the social habits of Greece.

§ See Lib. 3. Ode XXI. Narratur et prisce 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.† "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.

\* Life of Gœthe by G. H. Lewes, vol. II. pp. 263-4.

† See his eloquent work on the Diseases of Modern Life, pp. 209-235.

‡ See Henry IV. Part 2, Act IV., Scene 3.

Shakespeare knew all about the effects of wine, which are described by his various characters high and low. It is a mark of his dramatic genius that each person speaks in character: Hamlet denounces the "rouse" of the traitorous king; "it is better honoured in the breach than the observance:" Cassio who had "unhappy brains for drinking" and had just been cashiered sees all its evils; "O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! that we should with joy, pleasance, revels, and applause transform ourselves into beasts. . . . Every inordinate cup is unblest, and the ingredient is a devil." Dr. Richardson can say nothing stronger. Then the final words are dropped, "Come, come, good wine is a good familiar, if it be well used."

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 509,519 members have not furnished me with returns, but from all I can learn, they are also as a body equally temperate.

\* See Report of Lords' Committee on Intemperance, vol. I., p. 342; vol. III., 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.

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 diarrhoea 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 over-drinking; 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

\* 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.

† *ἰατρός, ὑγιατής, θεὸς 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.

\* MORTALITY per Cent. of GROCERS, 1860-1 and 1871.

AGES	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and upwards.
Years 1860-1	.531	.840	.923	1.280	2.053	4.334	12.488
1871	.592	1.115	1.021	1.466	2.567	5.461	13.442
Excess 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;† 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 PUBLICANS.

AGE. (x)	MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME IN YEARS AT AGE x.				
	By English Life Table. (Males.)	By Healthy Districts Life Table. (Males.)	Of the Clergy.	Of other Protestant Ministers.	Of Publicans.
15 - -	43.2	47.2	—	—	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 - -	16.5	18.5	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 Protestant 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 populations 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.

† 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.† 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 flies 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 everything, becomes rash. In like manner, he who indulges in the enjoyment of 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 navy 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 quinquennials 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 67,737 deaths were due. Next follow 31,951 deaths by affections of the heart and its appendant arteries and veins: in the five quinquennials 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 thin-sided air cells. Thus the respiratory system is the keystone of the arch of human life. By the affections of this system 90,034 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, 2599 by other intestinal diseases, 10,832 by liver diseases (including 523 by ascites), 96 by spleen affections, and 9 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 219 deaths in 1849 and 242 in 1876. Cystitis has unfortunately increased, and this increase demands the attention of Operators. Diabetes was the cause of 910 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 child—next 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 life—might 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. Gœthe 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 <sup>1</sup> ) dies               | - | mc <sup>1</sup>                 |
| (c.) | The mother dies (m <sup>1</sup> ), the child (c) lives                  | - | m <sup>1</sup> c                |
| (d.) | The mother dies (m <sup>1</sup> ), and the child dies (c <sup>1</sup> ) | - | m <sup>1</sup> c <sup>1</sup> † |

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 Wahrheit aus meinem Leben.

† NOTE.—From the returns of the Royal Maternity Charity it appears that 9019 (m+m<sup>1</sup>) 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 still-born, 41 live-born. Then before delivery we have these four probabilities:—

mc	·96648	mother and child will live;
mc <sup>1</sup>	·03119	mother will live and child die;
m <sup>1</sup> c	·00226	mother will die and child survive;
m <sup>1</sup> c <sup>1</sup>	·00007	mother and child will die;

note that (m+m<sup>1</sup>)(c+c<sup>1</sup>) = 9019 × 9117 is the divisor of the numbers from which the probabilities mc, &c. are derived.

Thus the probability that the mother will live, is ·96648 + ·03119 = ·99767; will die, is ·00233. The probability that the mother will live and the child will die is ·03119. The probability that the child will live is ·96874; that it will die is ·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.

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

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.‡ 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. 2952 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.† 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.

	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) - - - - -	12,805	2561
Other Diseases or Injuries in Childbirth - -	10,246	2049
Causes other than Metria:—		
Miscarriage - - - - -	356	71
Abortion - - - - -	568	114
Puerperal Mania - - - - -	573	115
„ Convulsions - - - - -	2692	538
Extra uterine fetation - - - - -	54	11
Cæsarian operation - - - - -	16	3
Placenta prævia - - - - -	1308	262
Retention of Placenta - - - - -	354	71
Flooding - - - - -	3524	705
Rupture of Uterus - - - - -	181	36
„ Perineum - - - - -	1	2
Phlegmasia dolens - - - - -	456	91
Breast Abscess - - - - -	51	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 hæmorrhage. 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 Births of Liveborn Children, 1872-76.	Annual Deliveries, estimated from the <i>proportion</i> of Liveborn Children to Deliveries prevailing among Patients of the Royal Maternity Charity.	ANNUAL MORTALITY of MOTHERS to 1000 DELIVERIES according to		
		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.
		5.34	2.33	2.05
		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 hæmorrhage 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  $\text{m xv}$  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 A.—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, faint 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 :

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 exhaustion 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 \_\_\_\_\_ Registered qualification L. R. C. S. E.

"*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 Saturday evening January 12th, about 10 o'clock, Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ saw my wife in her bedroom, upon which he told me that she was approaching her confinement very satisfactorily, that the child might be born at midnight or thereabouts, and that he would not go to bed, but be ready at a moment's notice; that as nurse was watching the case there was no need for him to remain, and he went back to his house. About 2 a.m. on the 13th he was again with my wife, and 20 minutes after I heard the cry of the child. I stood outside the bedroom door listening, and heard her speak with a firm and cheerful voice, "O nurse, what is it? a girl, O I am so glad, do give me the "darling, let me kiss it," and I heard her kiss the child. She further remarked, "what a voice," meaning the child's. On one of my sisters entering the room she said to her in German, "J——, nurse wants you to take the child; isn't it a fine "baby?"

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?"

I was told afterwards that she pointed to her chest, or said "in my chest." I think it was then that she asked, "am I flooding Doctor, if so, you can have ice?" Upon that he replied, "not at all, only keep quiet, it will soon be over." It might by that time have been 4 o'clock. A little while later I heard Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ exclaim, "good gracious nurse, "what is this?" I was afterwards told that that had reference to convulsive twitchings in my dear wife's face. Some time elapsed, when suddenly Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ came to me, and in a very excited state asked whether I had any Eau-de-Cologne, adding, "I am afraid your wife is seriously ill; she has suddenly taken a very bad turn." He then urged me to run quickly and fetch his assistant, to ask him to knock at his wife's bedroom door, and to ask her for some Eau-de-Cologne. This might have been about 4.30. I returned with the assistant at exactly 5 o'clock. I looked at my watch just as we were close to my house—the assistant Mr. F. \_\_\_\_\_ having asked me what the time was.

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 300*l.* a year, and the value of that can be calculated. It was not less than 2,900*l.*; 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 much 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.†

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 contributor 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 quinquennials (1860-74) the suicides per *million* of population were 66.6; 67.2; and 67.0. 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.

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,

Your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM FARR.

To

The Registrar General.

## EFFECT OF ATMOSPHERIC VICISSITUDES ON THE MORTALITY.

The difference in the mean temperature of the two years 1875 and 1876 was comparatively slight ( $49^{\circ}\cdot 2$  in 1875, and  $50^{\circ}\cdot 1$  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-RATES per 1000 of POPULATION at different AGES.

AGE.	1875.	1876.	Reduction in 1876.
ALL AGES - -	22·8	21·0	1·8
Under 5 - -	66·9	63·0	3·9
5 - - -	6·7	6·2	0·5
10 - - -	3·8	3·6	0·2
15 - - -	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 - - -	18·8	17·2	1·6
55 - - -	34·4	31·2	3·2
65 - - -	69·4	62·1	7·3
75 - - -	153·9	134·3	19·6
85 and upwards -	327·7	277·4	50·3

The effects of such atmospheric phenomena are exhibited in the death-rates 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.

YEARS.	Proportional Numbers.
Mean of 5 Years 1850-54 -	2·769
„ 1855-59 -	3·155
„ 1860-64 -	3·409
„ 1865-69 -	3·418
„ 1870-74 -	3·614
Mean of 25 Years 1850-74 -	3·273
Year 1875 - -	4·354
Year 1876 - -	3·731

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-RATES 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 - - -	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.

MONTHS	DEATH-RATE from DISEASES of the RESPIRATORY ORGANS.			TEMPERATURE.									RELATIVE PROPORTIONS of NORTH and EAST WINDS.					
	Annual Deaths to 1000 living.			Mean for the Month.			Lowest by Night.			Mean of all Lowest.			Number of Days of North Wind.			Number of Days of East Wind.		
	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, 1865-74.
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	3.252	2.912	2.683	58.5	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	48.5	49.4	34.5	33.5	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	39.5	28.3	28.3	22.7	40.2	34.5	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 16½° 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-

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.\*

BOROUGH, &c.	Years.	ANNUAL NUMBER of DEATHS of CHILDREN under One Year of AGE to every 1000 BIRTHS in the Three Years 1873-5, and in the Year 1876.													
		ALL CAUSES.	The Eleven Causes.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Tetening.	Diarrhoea.	Convulsions.	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 26.8	9.8 9.4	26.7 23.4	12.8 12.9	1.4 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	30.7 31.4	—	0.9 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 .7	
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	21.3 21.1	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	2.2 3.3	31.5 24.6	25.0 22.5	27.7 32.9	9.1 11.1	32.4 32.3	10.3 13.2	.6 1.0	
Sheffield	{ 1873-5 1876	181 169	148.8 154.9	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	13.4 13.0	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	{ 1873-5 1876	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	32.2 29.3	16.6 14.4	1.0 .9	
Leicester	{ 1873-5 1876	224 200	203.1 180.9	2.8 2.3	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 diarrhoea; 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 DIARRHOEA IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and in FIFTEEN LARGE TOWNS, 1873-76.

TOWNS, &c.	MEAN ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OF INFANTS TO EVERY 1000 BIRTHS IN THE FOUR YEARS 1873-76.			
	Convulsions and Diarrhoea.	Convulsions.	Diarrhoea.	All Causes.
ENGLAND - - -	41.2	24.1	17.1	149.5
SCOTLAND - - -	13.4	5.9	7.5	125.3
3 London - - -	39.4 -	18.6 -	20.8 +	157.9 +
2 Oldham - - -	42.2 +	26.4 +	15.8 -	147.7 -
6 Birmingham - - -	45.3 +	13.2 -	32.1 +	173.8 +
4 Sunderland - - -	46.8 +	25.6 +	21.2 +	158.9 +
1 Portsmouth - - -	47.2 +	19.9 -	27.3 +	143.1 -
12 Salford - - -	52.2 +	23.9 -	28.3 +	188.7 +
7 Manchester - - -	52.6 +	24.8 +	27.8 +	175.4 +
9 Norwich - - -	53.5 +	20.5 -	33.0 +	178.7 +
5 Wolverhampton - - -	53.6 +	29.8 +	23.8 +	170.8 +
15 Liverpool - - -	55.0 +	27.5 +	27.5 +	213.6 +
10 Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	55.1 +	33.5 +	21.6 +	178.8 +
13 Leeds - - -	56.8 +	25.8 +	31.0 +	191.3 +
10 Nottingham - - -	59.9 +	28.1 +	31.8 +	178.8 +
8 Sheffield - - -	63.1 +	32.9 +	30.2 +	177.4 +
14 Leicester - - -	77.6 +	26.7 +	50.9 +	208.7 +

Order of Precedence  
All causes

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.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS OF CHILDREN under One Year of Age annually in the Four Years 1873-76.			
	GLASGOW. Estimated Population in 1876, 545,144.		LIVERPOOL. Estimated Population in 1876, 521,544.	
	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	160.2	4261.8	216.1
Fevers - - - -	10.0	0.5	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 - - -	46.8	2.3	46.3	2.3
Diarrhoeal 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	331.3	42.2
Premature Birth - - -	315.3	15.2	210.5	10.7
Other Causes - - -	553.2	26.6	546.5	27.7

\* 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 diarrhoeal diseases, nervous diseases, and atrophy and debility, the proportional numbers for which were 59.9 in Glasgow, and 112.0 in Liverpool.

TABLE 1.—Causes of Death registered in England

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
	ALL CAUSES - - -	440,839	368,995	395,396	407,135	421,097	437,905	425,703	390,506	419,815	449,656	440,781	422,721	435,114	436,566
	SPECIFIED CAUSES	427,036	355,659	382,868	394,357	407,752	425,645	413,359	379,828	409,719	440,922	432,476	414,060	427,360	429,000
	(CLASSES.)														
I.	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
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL „	82,298	77,110	80,804	83,035	83,216	83,993	84,645	79,500	81,969	82,416	81,788	82,088	84,987	83,024
III.	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
IV.	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
V.	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
	(ORDERS.)														
I.	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	83,324	86,881
	2. ENTHETIC „	791	774	867	889	874	1,236	1,190	1,069	1,147	1,195	1,273	1,252	1,355	1,449
	3. DIETIC „	1,668	1,660	1,651	1,676	1,857	1,980	2,087	1,688	1,905	2,112	2,301	2,206	2,095	2,149
	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
II.	1. DIATHETIC „	17,092	16,715	16,729	16,872	17,601	16,848	17,125	15,668	16,207	16,790	16,433	16,404	16,233	16,412
	2. TUBERCULAR „	65,206	60,395	64,075	66,163	70,615	67,145	67,520	63,832	65,762	65,626	65,355	65,684	68,754	66,612
III.	1. DISEAS. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM	47,401	46,907	49,351	50,246	51,509	51,485	52,365	50,084	51,619	53,961	54,531	55,577	55,625	55,692
	2. „ ORGANS OF CIRCULATION	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
	3. „ 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
	4. „ DIGESTIVE ORGANS	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
	5. „ URINARY ORGANS	2,950	3,124	3,172	3,438	3,652	3,770	4,042	4,227	4,202	4,683	4,736	4,900	5,222	5,323
	6. „ ORGANS OF GENERATION	930	921	958	877	960	1,014	1,042	1,039	1,069	1,148	1,199	1,118	1,129	1,227
	7. „ ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION	1,162	1,008	1,092	1,139	1,227	1,500	1,428	1,329	1,306	1,164	1,285	1,466	1,624	1,588
	8. „ INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	1,136	931	996	893	865	855	798	708	795	1,345	1,107	1,002	1,141	1,121
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL DIS.														
	1. „ OF CHILDREN	11,768	11,096	11,998	12,292	12,541	12,541	12,081	11,586	12,617	12,412	12,300	12,706	13,116	12,787
	2. „ ADULTS	2,313	2,266	2,368	2,373	2,383	2,125	2,024	1,932	2,042	2,114	2,314	2,233	2,168	2,198
	3. „ 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
	4. DIS. OF NUTRITION	23,002	22,292	24,350	25,113	25,051	25,864	25,434	24,783	27,162	26,860	27,990	26,930	29,291	27,077
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE										12,523	13,056	12,991	13,187	13,055
	2. BATTLE *										*	*	*	*	*
	3. HOMICIDE										344	338	377	320	418
	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
	5. EXECUTION †										9	7	10	11	17
	VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED												32	120	137
	SUDDEN DEATHS, 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
	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
I.	ORDER 1.														
	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	1,320	1,628
	2 Measles	5,458	7,082	9,370	5,846	4,895	9,277	7,354	7,124	5,969	9,271	9,548	9,557	9,055	9,800
	3 Scarlet Fever	13,123	13,371	13,634	18,887	15,899	18,528	16,929	13,557	12,646	23,711	19,310	9,681	9,077	14,834
	4 Diphtheria †	Included with Scarlet fever until 1855													
	5 Quinsy	459	473	369	391	421	345	374	416	485	623	426	319	342	323
	6 Croup	4,038	4,322	4,180	4,053	3,660	3,998	4,419	5,207	5,279	6,220	5,636	4,380	4,397	5,667
	7 Whooping-cough	9,622	7,770	7,905	8,022	11,200	9,770			10,138	11,648	8,976	8,555	12,309	12,272
	8 { Typhus Fever Enteric or Typhoid Fever - Simple Continued Fever -	18,339	15,374	17,930	18,641	18,554	18,893	16,470	16,182	19,016	17,883	15,877	13,012	15,440	18,721

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.

in each of the 28 Years 1849-1876.

1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	CAUSES OF DEATH.
473,837	495,531	490,909	500,639	471,073	480,622	494,823	515,329	514,879	492,265	492,520	526,632	546,453	510,315	ALL CAUSES.
465,374	487,732	482,509	492,111	462,339	473,773	488,117	507,921	507,713	485,559	485,735	519,366	540,403	505,434	SPECIF'D CAUSES.
														(CLASSES.)
119,731	118,825	113,948	115,972	90,989	117,356	110,601	120,511	123,030	109,306	89,286	111,836	106,451	96,660	ZYMOTIC DISEAS.
84,393	87,190	88,504	89,907	89,423	85,340	86,730	88,766	87,072	86,280	85,726	84,119	89,860	87,521	CONSTITUTION „
174,603	189,039	184,877	192,444	187,571	178,634	199,976	205,264	204,362	197,429	215,488	226,617	246,904	229,379	LOCAL „
71,467	75,660	77,806	76,873	78,090	75,475	74,313	76,787	76,256	75,287	78,039	78,874	78,299	73,495	DEVELOPMENT „
15,680	17,018	17,374	16,915	16,866	16,968	16,497	16,593	16,993	17,257	17,246	17,920	18,889	18,379	VIOLENT DEATHS.
														(ORDERS.)
114,538	113,051	107,650	110,059	84,985	111,106	104,670	114,468	117,093	103,478	83,332	105,113	99,113	89,647	1. Miasmatic Dis.
1,673	1,793	1,914	1,893	1,909	2,101	2,103	2,084	2,056	2,127	2,109	2,290	2,509	2,476	2. ENTHETIC „
2,456	2,810	2,957	2,888	2,760	2,853	2,645	2,605	2,602	2,508	2,494	3,006	3,319	3,091	3. DIETIC „
1,159	1,171	1,427	1,132	1,335	1,296	1,178	1,354	1,279	1,193	1,351	1,422	1,510	1,446	4. PARASITIC „
16,651	17,392	17,437	17,482	17,520	17,039	17,511	17,481	17,061	17,052	17,519	17,791	17,514	17,342	1. DIATHETIC „
67,742	69,798	71,067	72,425	71,903	68,301	69,219	71,285	70,011	69,228	68,207	66,328	72,346	70,179	2. TUBERCULAR „
57,428	59,627	60,264	61,164	60,367	60,174	61,550	63,856	62,453	62,809	65,835	68,014	70,214	67,737	1. DIS. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.
19,505	22,419	22,272	22,190	22,784	22,558	24,399	25,259	26,219	27,086	28,447	29,956	32,510	31,951	2. „ ORGANS OF CIRCULATN.
67,280	75,376	69,952	77,249	72,183	63,103	80,397	82,186	81,825	73,393	85,626	90,612	103,627	90,034	3. „ RESPIRATORY ORGANS.
20,516	20,969	21,774	21,084	21,006	21,479	21,315	21,853	21,621	21,773	22,314	23,917	25,089	24,592	4. „ DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
5,578	6,104	6,274	6,621	6,933	6,872	7,319	7,503	7,628	7,852	8,526	8,929	9,895	9,889	5. „ URINARY ORGANS.
1,219	1,294	1,241	1,241	1,316	1,258	1,283	1,298	1,221	1,281	1,278	1,291	1,415	1,288	6. „ ORGANS OF GENERATN.
1,765	1,860	1,860	1,642	1,747	1,833	1,846	1,893	1,907	1,924	1,973	2,039	2,130	2,116	7. „ ORGANS OF LOCOMOTN.
1,312	1,390													

TABLE 1. (continued.)—Causes of Death registered

Table with columns for Class, CAUSES OF DEATH, and years 1849-1862. Rows include various medical conditions like Erysipelas, Puerperal Fever, Carbuncle, etc., grouped into Orders 2, 3, 4, and I, II, III.

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

Table with columns for years 1863-1876 and CAUSES OF DEATH. Rows include various medical conditions like Erysipelas, Syphilis, Privation, etc., grouped into Orders 2, 3, 4, and I, II, III.

TABLE 1. (continued.)—Causes of Death registered

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	
IV.	ORDER 5.															
	1 Nephritis - - -	172	178	183	197	237	205	244	269	268	265	284	245	306	273	
	2 Ischuria - - -	86	91	100	106	109	118	120	83	97	118	103	96	102	104	
	3 Bright's Disease (Nephria) - - -	400	430	477	570	641	776	793	954	983	1,105	1,258	1,390	1,448	1,541	
	4 Diabetes - - -	416	422	403	402	412	436	448	433	482	514	480	536	537	574	
	5 Calculus (Stone) - - -	219	249	204	208	224	183	234	233	182	199	191	179	168	196	
	6 Cystitis - - -	239	214	212	231	236	276	278	270	258	256	276	299	343	342	
	7 Kidney Disease, &c. - - -	1,418	1,540	1,593	1,724	1,793	1,776	1,925	1,985	1,932	2,226	2,144	2,245	2,318	2,298	
	ORDER 6.															
	1 Ovarian Dropsy - - -	214	219	196	178	217	220	208	211	237	239	277	244	235	280	
2 Uterus Disease, &c. - - -	716	702	762	699	743	794	834	828	882	909	922	874	894	947		
ORDER 7.																
1 Synovitis (Arthritis) - - -	54	54	72	84	81	101	80	71	62	77	81	68	79	70		
2 Joint Disease, &c. - - -	1,108	954	1,020	1,055	1,146	1,399	1,348	1,258	1,244	1,087	1,204	1,398	1,545	1,518		
ORDER 8.																
1 Phlegmon - - -	645	422	481	365	309	239	255	126	165	711	466	413	454	409		
2 Ulcer - - -	300	340	317	296	351	358	278	289	300	332	364	332	401	387		
3 Skin Disease, &c. - - -	191	169	198	232	205	258	265	293	330	302	277	257	286	325		
ORDER 1.																
1 Premature Birth * - - -	6,428 <sup>2</sup>	6,229 <sup>2</sup>	6,804 <sup>2</sup>	7,018 <sup>2</sup>	7,000 <sup>2</sup>	7,228 <sup>2</sup>	7,108 <sup>2</sup>	6,926 <sup>2</sup>	7,590 <sup>2</sup>	7,307	7,432	7,642	7,610	7,706		
2 Cyanosis - - -	161	167	230	279	295	294	300	341	350	386	403	398	420	459		
3 Spina Bifida - - -	178	212	210	242	279	243	247	299	325	313	356	350	394	386		
4 Other Malformations - - -	374	402	346	340	291	407	369	360	360	385	379	420	441	424		
5 Teething - - -	4,627	4,086	4,408	4,413	4,676	4,369	4,057	3,660	3,992	4,021	3,730	3,896	4,251	3,812		
ORDER 2.																
1 Paramenia - - -	139	127	87	98	115	70	124	111	91	51	56	47	59	61		
2 Childbirth (see Metria) - - -	2,174	2,139	2,281	2,275	2,268	2,055	1,900	1,821	1,951	2,063	2,258	2,186	2,109	2,137		
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	26,780		
ORDER 4.																
1 Atrophy and Debility * - - -	23,002 <sup>2</sup>	22,292 <sup>2</sup>	24,350 <sup>2</sup>	25,113 <sup>2</sup>	25,051 <sup>2</sup>	25,864 <sup>2</sup>	25,434 <sup>2</sup>	24,783 <sup>2</sup>	27,162 <sup>2</sup>	26,360	27,900	26,930	29,291	27,077		
V.	ORDER 1. (ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)															
1 Fractures and Contusions - - -									5,159	5,482	5,417	5,589	5,397			
2 Gunshot Wounds - - -									136	104	103	120	111			
3 Cut, Stab - - -									80	75	81	41	54			
4 Burns and Scalds - - -									3,125	2,978	3,166	3,053	2,767			
5 Poison - - -									282	279	240	258	262			
6 Drowning - - -									2,124	2,494	2,264	2,351	2,463			
7 Suffocation - - -									903	952	1,061	1,014	1,219			
8 Otherwise - - -									714	692	659	761	782			
ORDER 3. (HOMICIDE.)																
1 Murder and Manslaughter - - -									344	333	377	320	418			
Deaths from Violence were not classified according to Orders prior to 1858.																
ORDER 4. (SUICIDE.)																
1 Gunshot Wounds - - -									60	54	59	59	54			
2 Cut, Stab - - -									243	270	276	257	215			
3 Poison - - -									119	112	156	122	128			
4 Drowning - - -									197	208	219	225	204			
5 Hanging - - -									570	540	569	592	611			
6 Otherwise - - -									86	64	86	92	105			
ORDER 5. (EXECUTION.) †																
1 Hanging - - -									9	7	10	11	17			
Violent Deaths (not classed) - - -	12,445	13,128	12,659	13,520	13,729	14,040	14,125	13,960	13,917	-	-	32	120	137		
Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained) - - -	3,555	3,560	3,458	3,591	4,018	3,993	4,139	3,474	3,403	3,096	2,621	2,894	2,697	2,778		
Causes not specified or ill-defined - - -	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	4,783		

\* 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.

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

1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	CAUSES OF DEATH.
335	390	381	406	442	495	533	658	636	606	695	864	978	985	ORDER 5.
143	126	140	121	106	118	125	126	129	107	105	104	127	140	1 Nephritis.
1,700	1,793	1,860	2,039	2,203	2,076	2,496	2,616	2,651	2,911	3,157	3,342	3,841	4,100	2 Ischuria.
551	665	669	678	680	671	735	735	805	769	827	882	940	910	3 Bright's Disease (Nephria).
172	184	189	193	201	213	194	195	197	207	225	207	248	242	4 Diabetes.
340	383	325	393	381	463	432	415	437	473	541	531	639	620	5 Calculus (Stone).
2,337	2,563	2,710	2,791	2,920	2,336	2,804	2,758	2,773	2,779	2,976	2,999	3,122	2,892	6 Cystitis.
														7 Kidney Disease, &c.
255	259	209	213	247	222	234	224	194	200	207	168	343	327	ORDER 6.
964	1,035	1,032	1,023	1,069	1,036	1,049	1,074	1,027	1,081	1,071	1,123	1,072	961	1 Ovarian Dropsy.
														2 Uterus Disease, &c.
73	89	74	70	75	82	81	106	105	92	90	111	143	118	ORDER 7.
1,692	1,771	1,786	1,572	1,672	1,751	1,765	1,787	1,892	1,832	1,883	1,928	1,987	1,998	1 Synovitis (Arthrit.).
														2 Joint Disease, &c.
530	550	453	482	430	565	578	657	600	534	643	942	929	867	ORDER 8.
435	463	424	403	443	436	405	360	392	368	388	458	505	382	1 Phlegmon.
347	377	363	368	362	356	384	399	406	409	408	459	590	523	2 Ulcer.
														3 Skin Disease, &c.
8,121	8,339	8,791	8,943	8,990	8,757	8,666	9,195	9,650	10,334	10,186	10,527	11,685	11,446	ORDER 1.
456	465	483	514	481	547	532	596	570	571	566	573	698	782	1 Premature Birth.
402	371	377	413	391	411	460	435	390	452	486	458	547	623	2 Cyanosis.
403	461	438	471	504	474	462	449	458	452	439	465	561	494	3 Spina Bifida.
4,116	4,285	4,271	4,293	4,300	4,145	4,083	4,183	4,108	4,093	4,273	4,317	5,212	4,886	4 Other Malformations.
														5 Teething.
75	75	86	111	115	130	122	127	113	99	99	116	129	116	ORDER 2.
2,433	2,532	2,490	2,485	2,346	2,307	2,102	2,383	2,471	2,403	2,375	2,319	2,560	2,396	1 Paramenia.
														2 Childbirth (see Metria).
27,268	29,498	28,709	28,546	28,646	26,050	27,932	28,889	28,038	26,900	29,282	28,604	28,514	25,461	ORDER 3.
														1 Old Age.
28,193	29,634	32,161	31,097	32,317	32,654	29,954	30,530	30,458	29,983	30,333	30,995	28,393	27,286	ORDER 4.
														1 Atrophy & Debility.
5,852	6,500	6,843	6,661	6,596	6,508	6,303	6,447	6,837	6,974	7,221	7,374	7,610	7,280	ORDER 1.
108	123	112	131	124	118	105	130	102	74	112	98	83		





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 Quinquennial of that Period; also the Rate of Mortality in the Years 1875 and 1876.

CLASSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1,000,000 LIVING.							
		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	22,322	21,049
	SPECIFIED CAUSES-	22056.6	21877.3	21785.2	22102.5	22306.8	21911.4	22,704	20,944
	(CLASSES.)	226.2	222.0	227.4	146.2	153.6	141.6	118	105
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES	5038.7	5234.1	5039.2	4899.3	5171.8	4849.2	4473	4005
II.	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.)								
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES	4789.4	5019.2	4807.2	4652.8	4885.2	4582.6	4164	3714
	2. ENTHETIC "	74.7	51.5	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
	4. PARASITIC "	61.0	65.8	64.6	56.6	60.0	57.8	64	60
II.	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
III.	DISEASES OF—								
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM -	2807.9	2777.0	2758.0	2823.4	2859.2	2822.0	2950	2807
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	949.7	700.0	803.6	968.6	1080.0	1196.2	1366	1324
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	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 GENERATION.	57.0	52.4	57.4	59.6	59.6	55.8	59	53
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	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	736	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	1131
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.				677.0	696.9	657.8	698	663
	2. BATTLE - - -				†	†	†	†	†
	3. HOMICIDE - - -				19.2	20.2	17.2	15	17
	4. SUICIDE - - -	761.3	746.2	741.6	66.6	67.2	67.0	67	73
	5. EXECUTION - - -				.8	.5	.4	1	1
	OTHER VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED.				6.0	12.6	9.2	12	8
	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED.	165.4	207.2	178.2	146.2	153.6	141.6	118	105
	CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED NOR DISTRIBUTED.	160.8	214.8	89.2	-	-	-	-	-

\* The rates given in this Table for the various groups of years are the means of the calculated rates in the several years. Under some of the separate headings the means cannot be given for the entire period, as the classification in full detail has not been made during the whole 25 years. In a certain number of cases in each year the cause of death is not stated; in calculating the proportional numbers since 1858 these have been distributed rateably over all the causes in the Table.  
 † Order 2, comprising Violent Deaths in Battle, is omitted, as inapplicable to the civil population.  
 ‡ Average in 10 years.

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 Quinquennial of that Period; also the Rate of Mortality in the Years 1875 and 1876.

CLASSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1,000,000 LIVING.							
		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.								
	1 Small-pox - - -	250.0	279.0	199.0	190.6	147.8	433.8	40	100
	2 Measles - - -	428.2	406.0	412.0	478.2	451.8	392.8	259	413
	3 Scarlet Fever - - -	894	890.8	910	925.6	856.6	886.6	861	700
	4 Diphtheria - - -	1038.0	1044	1103.6	204.2	145.2	117.6	143	131
	5 Quinsy - - -	16.1	22.4	24.2	16.6	11.0	6.2	9	6
	6 Croup - - -	240.6	225.2	281.0	279.4	230.6	186.8	191	174
	7 Whooping-cough - -	514.6	496.6	527.0	527.0	532.2	490.4	600	437
	8 { Typhus Fever - - -						99.4	63	49
	{ Enteric or Typhoid						381.2	374	313
	{ Fever - - -	866.2	995.0	897.6	846.6	934.4	176.6	111	83
	{ Simple Continued						657.2	578	445
	{ Fever - - -						101.0	128	97
	9 Erysipelas - - -	97.7	111.6	104.6	87.0	84.2	80.0	105	72
	10 Puerperal Fev. (Metria)	59.9	54.0	55.2	54.2	56.2	56.0	105	72
	11 Carbuncle - - -	11.4	12.0	13.0	11.6	11.4	8.8	10	9
	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	33.6	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 - - -	7.2	9.2	9.6	7.2	5.4	4.8	5	4
	17 Remittent Fever - -	15.5	35.2	21.0	12.6	4.2	4.6	3	2
	18 Rheumatism - - -	109.6	101.8	104.4	106.0	116.6	119.4	170	151
	19 Other Zymotic Diseases	15.3	-	-	6.0	5.2	4.6	10	10
	ORDER 2.								
	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	.9	.4	.3	.9	1.8	2	2
	4 Glanders - - -	1.0	-	.1	.2	.6	.2	.4	.1
	ORDER 3.								
	1 Privation - - -	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.4	5	4
	2 Want of Breast-milk -	51.5	33.0	46.0	53.8	68.0	56.4	65	52
	3 Purpura and Scurvy -	13.3	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
	{ b Intemperance	17.0	17.8	15.2	16.2	18.2	17.8	27	27
	ORDER 4.								
	1 Thrush - - -	55.5	65.8	61.4	48.0	52.0	50.4	54	52
	2 Worms, &c. - - -	16.8	-	3.2	8.6	8.0	7.4	10	8
II.	ORDER 1.								
	1 Gout - - -	15.6	12.4	13.2	13.4	18.2	20.8	25	25
	2 Dropsy - - -	385.1	549.4	450.8	370.0	326.4	229.0	159	149
	3 Cancer - - -	369.2	302.2	327.4	368.8	404.2	443.4	480	481
	4 Cancerum 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
	ORDER 2.								
	1 Scrofula - - -	142.4	144.8	153.4	160.4	135.8	117.6	130	123
	2 Tabes Mesenterica -	282.6	264.8	261.4	272.2	315.6	299.2	362	322
	3 Phthisis - - -	2567.2	2811.2	2647.6	2566.4	2527.8	2282.8	2224	2145
	4 Hydrocephalus - - -	370.7	434.2	385.6	368.6	346.8	318.4	323	313

\* See note to page 268. † Average in 15 years. ‡ Average in 20 years.

894.  
866.2  
890.  
2567.  
1265.  
899.  
1596.  
1373.  
1191.  
761.  
12305.  
> 1/2 total deaths



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.

CLASSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1,000,000 LIVING.							
		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.
III.	ORDER 1.								
	1 Cephalitis - - -	198.5	199.0	180.6	182.8	203.8	226.4	287	281
	2 Apoplexy - - -	477.8	454.2	447.4	468.6	495.0	523.8	559	548
	3 Paralysis - - -	486.3	440.2	465.4	493.8	505.8	526.0	540	497
	4 Insanity - - -	30.0	29.2	23.8	28.0	30.4	38.6	42	39
	5 Chorea - - -	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.8	4	3
	6 Epilepsy - - -	114.5	105.8	115.4	122.8	114.6	114.0	124	118
4-	7 Convulsions - - -	1265.8	1352.6	1311.2	1276.0	1247.4	1141.8	1095	1052
	8 Brain Disease, &c. -	231.8	192.4	211.2	248.2	258.8	248.6	239	269
	ORDER 2.								
	1 Pericarditis - - -	29.4	32.6	30.4	28.8	27.4	27.8	33	23
	2 Aneurism - - -	21.3	16.2	17.8	20.2	24.4	27.8	31	33
6-	3 Heart Disease, &c. -	899.0	651.2	755.4	919.6	1028.2	1140.6	1302	1263
	ORDER 3.								
	1 Laryngitis - - -	68.0	59.0	69.0	70.0	66.2	75.6	91	80
2-	2 Bronchitis - - -	1596.5	1016.4	1358.6	1658.2	1839.2	2110.0	2651	2240
	3 Pleurisy - - -	46.4	51.4	49.2	43.2	42.4	45.6	62	53
	4 Pneumonia - - -	1163.1	1239.0	1294.2	1199.2	1073.2	1010.2	1141	1015
	5 Asthma - - -	203.2	258.2	238.0	201.2	171.6	147.0	152	115
	6 Lung Disease, &c. -	195.9	145.0	146.2	237.4	225.8	225.4	257	228
	ORDER 4.								
	1 Gastritis - - -	38.2	37.2	42.6	39.8	35.8	35.8	43	42
	2 Enteritis - - -	162.1	209.0	174.6	157.2	141.8	128.2	133	129
	3 Peritonitis - - -	77.9	72.4	75.0	79.2	76.6	86.2	91	86
	4 Ascites - - -	35.4	39.6	39.4	36.6	33.4	28.0	22	22
	5 Ulceration of Intestines	45.6	50.8	45.8	43.0	42.8	45.4	52	51
	6 Hernia - - -	42.7	41.2	43.8	41.4	43.0	44.0	48	45
	7 Pleus - - -	59.1	63.8	60.2	57.4	56.4	57.6	65	64
	8 Intussusception - -	14.0	13.6	13.4	13.2	13.6	16.0	18	19
	9 Stricture of Intestines -	13.7	14.2	14.0	14.0	13.4	13.0	15	16
	10 Fistula - - -	5.0	5.8	5.0	5.2	4.4	4.8	4	5
	11 Stomach Disease, &c. -	128.8	118.6	132.2	138.6	137.0	117.4	110	108
	12 Pancreas Disease, &c. -	.7	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.4	.4
	13 Hepatitis - - -	69.7	83.6	75.2	67.8	64.8	57.2	70	61
	14 Jaundice - - -	69.9	69.6	69.6	68.0	72.4	69.8	74	72
	15 Liver Disease, &c. -	238.8	215.2	210.2	237.6	265.1	265.9	305	295
	16 Spleen Disease, &c. -	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.0	4	4
	ORDER 5.								
	1 Nephritis - - -	18.3	11.0	14.0	15.2	21.2	30.2	41	41
	2 Ischuria - - -	5.5	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.0	5	6
	3 Bright's Disease (Nephria).	78.5	32.0	53.6	78.4	100.6	127.8	162	169
	4 Diabetes - - -	28.7	23.0	24.8	28.4	32.2	35.2	39	38
	5 Calculus (Stone) - -	10.0	12.0	11.0	8.8	9.2	9.2	10	10
	6 Cystitis - - -	16.8	13.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	21.0	27	26
	7 Kidney Disease, &c. -	114.5	93.8	104.4	117.2	132.2	124.8	132	120
	ORDER 6.								
	1 Ovarian Dropsy - - -	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
	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	83	83

\* 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.

CLASSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1,000,000 LIVING.							
		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 - - -	23.0	20.2	18.2	23.6	23.4	29.4	39	35
	2 Ulcer - - -	18.3	18.4	16.4	19.8	19.8	17.0	21	16
	3 Skin Disease, &c. - -	15.7	11.8	15.4	15.6	17.4	18.4	25	22
IV.	ORDER 1.								
	1 Premature Birth - - -	604.9	1043.6	737.0	392.0	416.0	436.0	491	475
	2 Cyanosis - - -	20.7	14.0	18.6	21.8	24.0	25.0	29	32
	3 Spina Bifida - - -	17.4	13.2	16.0	19.0	19.2	19.4	23	26
	4 Other Malformations -	20.5	20.0	19.4	21.2	22.0	19.8	24	20
	5 Teething - - -	206.6	244.2	204.4	202.4	198.8	183.4	219	202
	ORDER 2.								
	1 Paramenia - - -	4.3	5.4	3.0	3.2	5.2	4.6	5	5
	2 Childbirth (see Metria)	112.0	122.6	105.0	113.4	110.4	108.8	108	99
	ORDER 3.								
3-	1 Old Age - - -	1373.7	1493.8	1431.0	1386.2	1318.6	1239.2	1198	1055
	ORDER 4.								
5-	1 Atrophy and Debility -	1191.4	697.0	1034.0	1403.8	1490.8	1331.2	1193	1131
V.	ORDER 1.								
	(ACCIDENT or NEGLIGENCE.)								
	1 Fractures and Contusions.				285.8	310.3	304.8	321	302
	2 Gunshot Wounds - - -				5.6	5.4	4.4	3	4
	3 Cut, Stab - - -				3.8	5.0	4.6	6	5
	4 Burns and Scalds - -				146.8	122.2	107.0	109	102
	5 Poison - - -				13.0	12.8	11.4	13	12
	6 Drowning - - -				121.8	131.0	117.0	134	124
	7 Suffocation - - -				56.6	60.8	66.6	72	71
	8 Otherwise - - -				43.6	49.4	42.0	40	43
	ORDER 3.								
	(HOMICIDE.)								
	1 Murder and Manslaughter.				19.2	20.2	17.2	15	17
10-	ORDER 4.								
	(SUICIDE.)								
	1 Gunshot Wounds - - -				3.0	3.4	3.0	3	3
	2 Cut, Stab - - -				12.6	13.4	13.6	15	15
	3 Poison - - -				6.6	6.4	6.2	7	7
	4 Drowning - - -				10.8	11.8	13.8	14	16
	5 Hanging - - -				29.0	25.8	24.8	24	26
	6 Otherwise - - -				4.6	6.4	5.6	4	6
	ORDER 5.								
	(EXECUTION.)								
	1 Hanging - - -				.8	.5	.4	1	1
	Other Violent Deaths (not classed).				6.0	12.6	9.2	12	8
	* Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained).	165.4	207.2	178.2	146.2	153.6	141.6	118	105
	Causes not specified nor distributed.	†60.8	214.8	89.2	—	—	—	—	—

\* See note to page 268.

† Average in 10 years.

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1876.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from Specified Causes.*	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1876.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from Specified Causes.*
Bronchitis - - - -	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	1,849
Atrophy and Debility - - - -	27,286	53,716	Diabetes - - - -	910	1,791
Old Age - - - -	25,461	50,123	Phlegmon - - - -	867	1,706
Convulsion - - - -	25,408	50,017	Aneurism - - - -	799	1,573
Pneumonia, - - - -	24,492	48,215	Cyanosis - - - -	782	1,539
Diarrhoea - - - -	21,781	42,879	Pericarditis - - - -	671	1,321
Scarlet Fever - - - -	16,893	33,256	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 - - - -	11,443	22,534	Purpura and Scurvy - - - -	620	1,221
Whooping-cough - - - -	10,556	20,781	Cystitis - - - -	620	1,221
Measles - - - -	9,971	19,629	Gout - - - -	605	1,191
Tabes Mesenterica - - - -	7,769	15,294	Cholera (Simple) - - - -	598	1,177
Enteric Fever - - - -	7,550	14,883	Ascites - - - -	523	1,030
Hydrocephalus - - - -	7,546	14,855	Skin Disease - - - -	523	1,030
Fractures and Contusions } (Accident) - - - -	7,280	14,331	Malformations (not classed) - - - -	494	972
Liver Disease - - - -	7,108	13,992	Delirium Tremens - - - -	462	910
Cephalitis - - - -	6,770	13,328	Intussusception - - - -	459	904
Brain Disease - - - -	6,482	12,761	Murder and Manslaughter - - - -	412	811
Lung Disease - - - -	5,495	10,818	Stricture of Intestines - - - -	397	782
Teething - - - -	4,886	9,619	Drowning (Suicide) - - - -	383	754
Croup - - - -	4,204	8,276	Ulcer - - - -	382	752
Bright's Disease (Nephria) - - - -	4,100	8,072	Cut, Stab (Suicide) - - - -	352	693
Rheumatism - - - -	3,640	7,166	Ovarian Dropsy - - - -	327	644
Dropsy - - - -	3,589	7,065	Poison (Accident) - - - -	301	593
Diphtheria - - - -	3,151	6,203	Stricture of Urethra - - - -	280	551
Enteritis - - - -	3,120	6,142	Zymotic Diseases (not classed) - - - -	248	488
Scrofula - - - -	3,089	6,081	Calculus (Stone) - - - -	242	476
Drowning (Accident) - - - -	2,987	5,880	Carbuncle - - - -	219	431
Kidney Disease - - - -	2,892	5,693	Worms - - - -	204	402
Epilepsy - - - -	2,853	5,616	Influenza - - - -	203	400
Asthma - - - -	2,786	5,485	Violent Deaths (not classed) - - - -	181	356
Stomach Disease - - - -	2,599	5,116	Poison (Suicide) - - - -	175	345
Sudden Deaths - - - -	2,537	4,994	Quinsy - - - -	156	307
Burns and Scalds (Accident) - - - -	2,471	4,864	Ischuria - - - -	140	276
Small-pox - - - -	2,408	4,740	Suicide (not classed) - - - -	133	262
Childbirth - - - -	2,396	4,717	Cut, Stab (Accident) - - - -	126	248
Erysipelas - - - -	2,348	4,622	Fistula - - - -	119	234
Syphilis - - - -	2,141	4,215	Synovitis (Arthritis) - - - -	118	232
Peritonitis - - - -	2,071	4,077	Paramenia - - - -	116	228
Simple Continued Fever - - - -	2,004	3,945	Cancerum Oris (Noma) - - - -	112	220
Joint Disease - - - -	1,998	3,934	Privation - - - -	97	191
Laryngitis - - - -	1,920	3,780	Spleen Disease - - - -	96	189
Puerperal Fever (Metria) - - - -	1,746	3,437	Ague - - - -	95	187
Jaundice - - - -	1,734	3,414	Gunshot Wounds (Accident) - - - -	95	187
Suffocation (Accident) - - - -	1,704	3,355	Gunshot Wounds (Suicide) - - - -	83	163
Ileus - - - -	1,550	3,051	Chorea - - - -	76	150
Hepatitis - - - -	1,467	2,838	Hydrophobia - - - -	53	104
Mortification - - - -	1,432	2,819	Remittent Fever - - - -	48	94
Pleurisy - - - -	1,236	2,532	Hanging (Execution) - - - -	21	41
Want of Breast-milk - - - -	1,254	2,468	Pancreas Disease - - - -	9	18
Thrush - - - -	1,242	2,445	Glanders - - - -	2	4
Ulceration of Intestines - - - -	1,233	2,437			
Typhus Fever - - - -	1,192	2,347			
Hernia - - - -	1,082	2,130			
Accident (not classed) - - - -	1,031	2,030			
Gastritis - - - -	1,020	2,008			

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

TABLE 6.—ENGLAND. Death-rates per 1000 Persons living, from certain Causes, in each of the Registration Counties in the Year 1876.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Esti- mated Popu- lation in the middle of 1876.*	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1000 PERSONS LIVING FROM CERTAIN DISEASES.											
		ALL CAUSES.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Scrofula, Tabes Mesenterica, and Hydrocephalus.	Brain Diseases.	Heart Diseases and Dropsy.	Diseases of Re- spiratory Or- gans.	Diseases of Di- gestive Organs.	Diseases of Uri- nary Organs.	Violent Deaths.	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 - - - -	3,489,428	22'3	3'59	0'57	2'63	0'98	2'66	1'33	4'49	1'00	0'47	0'81	3'73
Div. II.													
Surrey (extra-metrop.)	435,132	16'2	2'19	0'43	1'88	0'62	2'50	1'29	2'44	0'87	0'44	0'50	3'08
Kent (extra-metrop.) - - - -	677,864	17'3	2'29	0'46	1'78	0'62	2'31	1'39	2'67	0'91	0'39	0'69	3'76
Sussex - - - -	452,200	16'8	1'86	0'62	2'01	0'59	2'21	1'43	2'39	0'87	0'47	0'61	3'76
Hampshire - - - -	559,066	19'0	3'37	0'53	2'11	0'55	2'47	1'48	2'63	0'87	0'47	0'62	3'87
Berkshire - - - -	237,801	17'5	1'88	0'48	1'86	0'56	2'28	1'66	2'73	1'01	0'40	0'53	4'10
Div. III.													
Middlesex (extra-met.)	317,514	18'7	2'88	0'51	1'92	0'75	2'79	1'31	2'99	1'03	0'43	0'65	3'40
Hertfordshire - - - -	204,177	17'0	1'90	0'39	1'76	0'46	2'39	1'55	3'03	0'84	0'29	0'61	3'79
Buckinghamshire - - - -	159,189	17'8	1'93	0'48	1'61	0'75	2'40	1'35	2'76	0'95	0'39	0'59	4'62
Oxfordshire - - - -	182,083	17'8	1'68	0'50	1'99	0'49	2'50	1'77	2'39	1'03	0'50	0'49	4'50
Northamptonshire - - - -	257,619	19'0	2'53	0'59	1'83	0'58	2'42	1'44	2'99	0'97	0'28	0'57	4'84
Huntingdonshire - - - -	57,453	16'7	1'76	0'77	1'93	0'54	1'84	1'10	2'65	0'75	0'35	0'71	4'32
Bedfordshire - - - -	157,614	19'1	2'64	0'55	2'17	0'54	2'53	1'48	2'91	0'93	0'39	0'56	4'35
Cambridgeshire - - - -	197,658	16'8	1'87	0'61	1'91	0'58	1'95	1'25	2'31	0'93	0'38	0'63	4'37
Div. IV.													
Essex - - - -	476,616	18'0	2'48	0'51	1'91	0'67	2'33	1'37	3'08	0'90	0'35	0'56	3'79
Suffolk - - - -	353,400	17'5	1'43	0'57	1'93	0'61	2'09	1'49	2'56	1'01	0'40	0'60	4'78
Norfolk - - - -	432,113	18'6	1'86	0'58	1'95	0'53	2'33	1'55	2'56	0'94	0'44	0'56	5'33
Div. V.													
Wiltshire - - - -	249,125	17'7	1'66	0'50	1'58	0'56	2'35	1'80	2'99	1'11	0'50	0'62	4'05
Dorsetshire - - - -	192,582	16'4	1'13	0'46	1'45	0'55	2'23	1'81	2'96	0'92	0'45	0'57	3'88
Devonshire - - - -	614,829	19'2	2'24	0'63	1'94	0'65	2'39	1'64	3'39	0'98	0'38	0'53	4'34
Cornwall - - - -	354,822	20'2	2'62	0'54	2'23	0'73	2'28	1'36	3'10	0'94	0'44	0'56	5'53
Somersetshire - - - -	492,857	18'5	2'65	0'52	1'54	0'55	2'34	1'74	2'91	1'02	0'44	0'66	4'14
Div. VI.													
Gloucestershire - - - -	514,072	19'9	3'12	0'50	1'74	0'66	2'56	1'69	3'15	0'99	0'47	0'75	4'32
Herefordshire - - - -	121,726	18'9	2'94	0'60	1'45	0'35	2'92	2'00	2'34	0'95	0'53	0'70	4'08
Shropshire - - - -	270,400	19'0	2'30	0'53	1'62	0'48	2'65	1'78	2'86	1'16	0'46	0'67	4'51
Staffordshire - - - -	939,843	22'1	3'31	0'39	1'64	0'72	2'98	1'34	4'29	0'84	0'34	0'83	5'27
Worcestershire - - - -	380,065	18'4	2'48	0'41	1'42	0'51	2'56	1'56	3'10	0'98	0'40	0'70	4'31
Warwickshire - - - -	669,790	21'2	3'06	0'46	1'90	0'60	2'65	1'32	4'31	1'05	0'39	0'94	4'51
Div. VII.													
Leicestershire - - - -	293,179	22'1	4'15	0'50	1'77	0'69	2'84	1'47	3'12	1'02	0'41	0'68	5'50
Rutlandshire - - - -	23,325	18'6	2'10	0'39	1'24	0'39	2'57	1'71	2'53	1'03	0'43	0'99	5'27
Lincolnshire - - - -	440,980	18'1	2'02	0'57	1'74	0'46	2'69	1'61	2'71	0'99	0'37	0'72	4'22
Nottinghamshire - - - -	373,042	22'7	3'46	0'51	2'20	0'89	2'75	1'69	3'87	0'98	0'45	0'80	5'12
Derbyshire - - - -	342,022	22'0	2'67	0'38	1'95	0'84	3'31	1'75	3'99	1'13	0'34	0'92	4'68
Div. VIII.													
Cheshire - - - -	576,950	21'8	3'57	0'44	1'97	0'66	2'88	1'68	3'72	1'26	0'41	0'76	4'49
Lancashire - - - -	3,072,689	26'1	4'85	0'40	2'54	0'87	3'19	1'59	5'10	1'20	0'44	0'92	4'99
Div. IX.													
West Riding - - - -	2,049,663	23'1	3'72	0'40	2'32	0'89	3'38	1'41	4'46	0'95	0'38	0'73	4'47
East Riding with York	325,087	20'8	2'80	0'48	1'93	0'71	3'32	1'53	3'39	0'96	0'37	0'81	4'46
North Riding - - - -	312,544	19'0	2'79	0'52	1'70	0'72	2'43	1'36	2'91	1'00	0'34	0'77	4'45
Div. X.													
Durham - - - -	808,040	20'9	3'22	0'33	1'91	1'29	2'89	1'25	3'19	0'97	0'27	0'82	4'80
Northumberland - - - -	411,526	21'4	2'67	0'42	2'30	1'12	3'13	1'52	3'11	1'11	0'33	0'96	4'71
Cumberland - - - -	228,438	21'3	2'41	0'48	2'22	0'82	2'68	1'64	3'75	1'08	0'41	0'91	4'87
Westmorland - - - -	67,407	16'4	1'25	0'46	1'71	0'42	2'67	1'39	2'46	1'10	0'36	0'62	3'95
Div. XI.													
Monmouthshire - - - -	232,560	19'7	2'34	0'43	1'69	0'61	2'88	1'21	4'15	0'98	0'31		

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.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER. (See Note.)											Average Number in the 10 Years 1866-75.	1876
	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875			
<b>ENGLAND.</b>	11,685	12,300	21,912	27,641	32,543	18,567	11,922	13,144	24,922	20,469	19,510.5	16,893	
<b>I.—LONDON</b>	1,892	1,451	2,916	5,841	6,040	1,902	918	645	2,648	3,677	2,793.0	2,308	
<b>II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.</b>													
1 Surrey ( <i>extra-metropol.</i> )	71	67	276	351	523	220	81	36	57	205	188.7	142	
2 Kent ( <i>extra-metropol.</i> )	180	157	399	333	965	597	141	70	158	423	337.3	259	
3 Sussex	138	43	185	237	495	275	132	29	20	53	155.7	172	
4 Hampshire	184	81	250	594	708	323	82	28	68	162	248.0	974	
5 Berkshires	32	25	103	361	291	115	29	3	26	77	106.2	92	
<b>III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.</b>													
6 Middlesex ( <i>extra-metro.</i> )	50	71	183	227	471	156	31	24	52	145	141.0	126	
7 Hertfordshire	33	35	54	59	222	208	64	10	57	58	80.0	60	
8 Buckinghamshire	13	9	55	208	289	174	78	10	57	49	94.2	43	
9 Oxfordshire	10	36	90	83	233	204	62	58	16	13	80.5	31	
10 Northamptonshire	25	28	59	101	573	226	88	27	65	111	130.3	214	
11 Huntingdonshire	29	8	7	10	3	54	13	2	35	33	19.4	12	
12 Bedfordshire	32	38	63	32	151	148	98	15	66	171	81.4	96	
13 Cambridgeshire	22	43	55	59	165	121	31	10	22	59	58.7	99	
<b>IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.</b>													
14 Essex	105	67	162	322	679	444	126	38	120	337	240.0	135	
15 Suffolk	40	206	140	79	167	337	96	31	114	145	135.5	81	
16 Norfolk	128	155	360	242	520	356	47	100	364	179	245.1	139	
<b>V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.</b>													
17 Wiltshire	54	56	53	85	234	183	143	79	19	67	97.3	119	
18 Dorsetshire	295	81	64	86	284	137	55	23	165	80	127.5	33	
19 Devonshire	77	36	60	155	646	415	106	76	72	279	192.2	199	
20 Cornwall	13	33	254	161	587	392	161	45	50	164	186.0	416	
21 Somersetshire	73	29	55	154	534	422	172	104	173	269	198.5	569	
<b>VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.</b>													
22 Gloucestershire	95	68	113	399	1,456	320	85	50	75	530	319.1	634	
23 Herefordshire	8	1	21	148	210	49	9	18	25	35	52.4	161	
24 Shropshire	37	44	142	182	181	168	237	144	119	53	129.7	72	
25 Staffordshire	703	670	943	1,198	1,064	1,146	1,039	1,106	649	432	895.0	533	
26 Worcestershire	111	101	463	697	344	152	140	223	303	103	263.7	232	
27 Warwickshire	477	782	967	652	564	267	492	749	1270	406	662.6	336	
<b>VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.</b>													
28 Leicestershire	59	70	54	95	388	274	51	69	92	395	154.7	400	
29 Rutlandshire	-	2	8	7	52	54	13	-	-	17	15.3	10	
30 Lincolnshire	82	60	107	241	508	335	157	253	529	325	259.7	176	
31 Nottinghamshire	76	35	257	721	534	144	58	53	385	634	289.7	359	
32 Derbyshire	75	63	543	658	385	244	119	315	368	446	321.6	204	
<b>VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.</b>													
33 Cheshire	553	475	775	544	460	553	463	261	536	664	528.4	596	
34 Lancashire	3,150	3,115	4,445	4,690	3,702	2,743	2,887	3,640	6,404	3,084	3,786.0	2,603	
<b>IX.—YORKSHIRE.</b>													
35 West Riding	870	630	1,676	2,870	3,718	1,878	1,080	1,652	3,779	2,808	2,096.1	1,733	
36 East Riding (with York)	56	72	307	505	493	157	72	82	263	458	246.5	113	
37 North Riding	28	86	219	468	360	140	54	24	256	227	186.2	298	
<b>X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.</b>													
38 Durham	233	1,293	2,678	1,512	983	802	634	942	1,942	391	1,201.0	659	
39 Northumberland	553	974	1,082	594	254	150	249	893	943	251	594.3	212	
40 Cumberland	152	415	359	125	182	263	367	132	501	276	277.2	35	
41 Westmorland	2	68	65	20	20	14	8	11	45	43	29.6	6	
<b>XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.</b>													
42 Monmouthshire	55	53	188	251	335	206	119	107	221	211	169.6	197	
43 South Wales	277	75	285	804	1,370	838	538	565	1,388	932	707.2	594	
44 North Wales	537	393	472	480	200	271	247	387	405	492	388.4	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.
<b>ALL AGES</b>	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	13,553	13,735	13,063	10,746
<b>Under 5 Years</b>	2900	3328	3787	3823	3800	4023	3654	3224	3600	3396	3388	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	892	911	760	536	514	559	511	361
<b>75 &amp; upwards</b>	318	352	447	436	435	467	403	316	361	330	329	255	221	177	200	181	131

TABLE 9.—Deaths from Fever—Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid, and Simple Continued Fever—in England to 10,000 Persons living, and Proportional Number 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	10.15	46
1852	18,641	10.41	47
1853	18,554	10.25	45
1854	18,893	10.28	44
1855	16,470	8.89	39
1856	16,182	8.60	42
1857	19,016	9.97	46
1858	17,883	9.28	40
1859	15,877	8.14	36
1860	13,012	6.63	31
1861	15,440	7.76	36
1862	18,721	9.31	43
1863	18,017	8.86	38
1864	20,106	9.77	41
1865	23,034	11.09	47
1866	21,104	10.05	43
1867	16,862	7.95	36
1868	19,701	9.17	41
1869	18,390	8.46	37
1870	17,910	8.04	35
1871	15,790	6.99	31
1872	14,020	6.12	29
1873	13,553	5.85	28
1874	13,735	5.86	26
1875	13,063	5.48	24
1876	10,746	4.45	21
<b>Mean</b>	<b>16,964</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>33</b>

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

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.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	DEATHS FROM FEVER.											Average Number in the Ten Years 1866-75.	1876
	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876		
<b>ENGLAND.</b>	21,104	16,862	19,701	18,389	17,910	15,790	14,020	13,553	13,735	13,063	16,412.7	10,746	
<b>I.—LONDON</b>	2,688	2,184	2,468	2,400	2,018	1,691	1,303	1,510	1,523	1,217	1,900.7	1,130	
<b>II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.</b>													
1 Surrey ( <i>extra-metropolitan</i> )	212	152	177	150	184	165	112	80	104	187	152.3	120	
2 Kent ( <i>extra-metropolitan</i> )	393	389	453	422	445	314	283	271	241	273	348.4	183	
3 Sussex	244	201	177	185	162	134	138	145	157	142	168.6	106	
4 Hampshire	305	286	403	360	371	313	299	270	260	250	311.7	197	
5 Berkshire	115	110	130	131	173	87	98	85	68	97	109.4	63	
<b>III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.</b>													
6 Middlesex ( <i>extra-metropol.</i> )	152	106	112	144	144	104	108	130	91	106	119.7	94	
7 Hertfordshire	119	104	139	145	168	142	88	80	77	67	112.9	59	
8 Buckinghamshire	91	113	95	94	92	118	74	53	57	55	84.2	49	
9 Oxfordshire	143	102	104	105	132	112	66	99	63	79	100.5	49	
10 Northamptonshire	197	180	159	176	178	167	203	127	135	113	163.5	103	
11 Huntingdonshire	30	41	43	53	35	31	25	37	25	39	35.9	28	
12 Bedfordshire	176	111	152	112	139	73	77	61	70	54	102.5	41	
13 Cambridgeshire	117	110	97	118	113	115	88	108	64	93	102.3	45	
<b>IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.</b>													
14 Essex	270	237	315	259	221	198	202	182	209	163	225.6	149	
15 Suffolk	178	175	173	187	189	192	143	152	137	126	165.2	86	
16 Norfolk	335	209	299	240	267	230	231	225	158	191	238.5	126	
<b>V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.</b>													
17 Wiltshire	135	118	163	111	96	111	116	69	106	94	111.9	61	
18 Dorsetshire	82	93	81	119	113	88	72	79	52	54	83.3	47	
19 Devonshire	404	477	492	386	458	396	411	326	278	257	388.5	256	
20 Cornwall	259	223	301	280	332	243	186	187	224	167	240.2	147	
21 Somersetshire	351	290	301	253	317	315	222	217	188	162	264.6	175	
<b>VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.</b>													
22 Gloucestershire	290	324	326	306	306	239	239	206	166	208	231.0	187	
23 Herefordshire	56	41	56	83	79	66	46	65	47	41	57.0	41	
24 Shropshire	194	185	184	176	141	116	98	84	103	110	139.1	93	
25 Staffordshire	853	720	908	825	685	608	632	637	552	639	705.9	426	
26 Worcestershire	238	170	257	225	192	166	127	147	145	117	178.4	126	
27 Warwickshire	389	323	469	434	446	372	361	372	336	345	384.7	272	
<b>VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.</b>													
28 Leicestershire	193	216	214	190	180	232	197	141	147	150	186.0	114	
29 Rutlandshire	19	10	20	18	14	5	9	15	9	21	14.0	10	
30 Lincolnshire	280	320	277	309	263	214	202	198	190	202	245.5	158	
31 Nottinghamshire	241	201	236	303	336	402	341	270	248	290	297.8	171	
32 Derbyshire	239	247	283	293	282	242	243	203	214	232	247.8	156	
<b>VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.</b>													
33 Cheshire	522	416	449	400	378	281	259	278	298	334	361.5	261	
34 Lancashire	5,017	3,106	3,896	3,400	3,149	2,937	2,231	2,026	2,454	2,384	3,060.0	2,290	
<b>IX.—YORKSHIRE.</b>													
35 West Riding	2,133	1,561	2,034	1,905	2,164	1,854	1,939	1,581	1,381	1,483	1,803.5	1,237	
36 East Riding (with York)	298	262	303	211	253	219	323	224	277	229	259.9	152	
37 North Riding	219	178	220	185	195	190	184	188	189	170	191.8	140	
<b>X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.</b>													
38 Durham	898	708	833	872	835	934	745	909	1,056	816	860.6	515	
39 Northumberland	509	429	471	349	341	293	271	265	317	306	355.1	190	
40 Cumberland	184	158	149	218	181	108	105	152	258	147	166.0	89	
41 Westmorland	34	26	15	18	27	49	46	29	32	27	30.3	18	
<b>XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.</b>													
42 Monmouthshire	278	170	172	271	202	157	128	190	157	118	184.3	98	
43 South Wales	677	672	699	586	582	555	549	659	664	524	616.7	491	
44 North Wales	347	408	346	381	272	222	200	191	203	184	275.4	189	

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

LOCALITIES.	DEATHS IN EACH OF THE 11 REGISTRATION DIVISIONS.																						Average Number in the 10 Years 1866-75.	1876.	
	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
<b>England and Wales</b>	40	34	63	46	61	35	30	22	51	34	59	34	37	27	45	26	47	26	67	41	50.0	32.5	47	50	
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>																									
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	3	
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	—	3	—	1	1	1	3	2	1	1.7	0.9	2	1	
IV. EASTERN	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1	—	—	1	3	2	1	1	2	—	4	3	1	2	—	1	2	1	8	3	2.2	1.4	2	2	
VI. WEST MIDLAND	3	4	11	6	7	2	1	1	4	5	3	1	—	3	3	2	3	3	5	1	4.0	2.8	2	5	
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	4	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	4	4	4	1	2	1	1	—	1	2	4	—	2.8	1.7	2	1	
VIII. 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	1	4	2	1	—	6	1	3.8	1.4	3	1	
X. NORTHERN	2	—	2	5	—	—	3	—	1	4	3	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	
<b>All Ages</b>	40	34	63	46	61	35	30	22	51	34	59	34	37	27	45	26	47	26	67	41	50.0	32.5	47	50	
<b>Under 1</b>	2	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	.7	.5	—	2	
1	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	.6	.6	—	1	
2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	.4	.2	—	—	
3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.3	—	—	
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	.2	—	—	
<b>Under 5</b>	4	3	4	3	—	5	4	2	—	1	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	1.9	1.8	1	3	
5	—	—	1	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1.3	.9	—	2	
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.3	—	1	
15	—	—	2	—	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.0	.2	—	—	
20	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	2	—	.9	1.0	—	—	
25	—	—	4	1	4	4	2	2	1	2	4	3	7	5	1	2	—	3	2	2	2.8</				

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.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	A G E S.				
		15—	20—	25—	35—	45 and upwards.
TOTAL - - -	1034	45	159	469	343	18
CLASS I.						
Small-pox - - - -	32	2	13	12	5	-
Measles - - - -	5	-	1	3	1	-
Scarlet Fever - - -	58	4	13	34	7	-
Diphtheria - - - -	6	-	-	4	2	-
Typhus Fever - - - -	6	1	1	2	1	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever -	42	3	13	18	8	-
Simple Continued Fever -	6	1	-	3	2	-
Erysipelas - - - -	8	-	3	3	2	-
Dysentery - - - -	4	-	2	-	2	-
Diarrhœa - - - -	59	3	9	27	18	2
Cholera - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ague - - - -	2	-	1	-	1	-
Remittent Fever - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Rheumatism - - - -	22	-	5	13	4	-
Syphilis - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Purpura and Scurvy - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
CLASS II.						
Dropsy - - - -	7	-	1	3	3	-
Cancer - - - -	6	-	-	1	5	-
Phthisis - - - -	187	3	20	100	59	5
CLASS III.						
Cephalitis - - - -	5	-	-	3	2	-
Apoplexy - - - -	23	-	6	11	10	1
Paralysis - - - -	10	-	3	5	1	1
Chorea - - - -	2	1	1	-	-	-
Epilepsy - - - -	9	2	-	3	4	-
Brain Disease - - - -	3	-	1	2	-	-
Pericarditis - - - -	3	-	-	3	-	-
Heart Disease - - - -	125	2	9	54	57	3
Laryngitis - - - -	10	-	-	7	3	-
Bronchitis - - - -	80	2	11	29	36	2
Pleurisy - - - -	15	-	2	7	6	-
Pneumonia - - - -	139	13	20	55	49	2
Asthma - - - -	3	-	-	2	1	-
Lung Disease - - - -	20	1	3	7	9	-
Gastritis - - - -	5	-	1	3	1	-
Enteritis - - - -	16	2	1	9	3	1
Ulceration of Intestines -	5	-	2	2	1	-
Ileus - - - -	5	1	-	3	1	-
Intussusception - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Stomach Disease - - - -	7	-	1	3	3	-
Hepatitis - - - -	3	-	-	2	1	-
Jaundice - - - -	3	-	1	2	-	-
Liver Disease - - - -	10	-	-	4	6	-
Spleen - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Nephritis - - - -	3	1	1	1	-	-
Ischuria - - - -	5	-	1	4	-	-
Bright's Disease (Nephria)	47	3	11	15	18	-
Diabetes - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-
Cystitis - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Kidney Disease - - - -	9	-	1	4	4	-
Joint Disease - - - -	3	-	-	1	2	-
Burns - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Accident otherwise - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	A G E S.				
		15—	20—	25—	35—	45 and upwds.
TOTAL - - - -	50	3	6	16	22	3
CLASS I.						
Small-pox - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Typhus Fever - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
CLASS II.						
Phthisis - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1
CLASS III.						
Apoplexy - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-
Paralysis - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Epilepsy - - - -	3	2	-	-	1	-
Brain Disease - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Aneurism - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Heart Disease - - - -	13	1	1	2	9	-
Bronchitis - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-
Pneumonia - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Asthma - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lung Disease - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Gastritis - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Enteritis - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ascites - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Stomach Disease - - - -	7	-	3	1	3	-
Liver - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bright's Disease (Nephria)	7	-	1	4	2	-
Kidney Disease - - - -	3	-	-	3	-	-

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

YEARS.	REGISTERED BIRTHS OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM			DEATHS OF MOTHERS TO 1,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.
		METRIA AND CHILDBIRTH.	METRIA.	ACCIDENTS OF CHILDBIRTH.	
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	5'5
1851 - - -	615,865	3290	1009	2281	5'3
1852 - - -	624,012	3247	972	2275	5'2
1853 - - -	612,391	3063	795	2268	5'0
1854 - - -	634,405	3009	954	2055	4'7
1855 - - -	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 - - -	689,881	3496	1233	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 - - -	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	4'5
1869 - - -	773,381	3283	1181	2102	4'2
1870 - - -	792,787	3875	1492	2383	4'9
1871 - - -	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 years 1847-76 -	21,292,995	106,565	38,324	68,241	5'0





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.)

BOROUGH, &c. (Municipal Boundaries for all except LONDON.)	DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.	The DEATHS registered in the 52 Weeks included												
		Deaths of		Deaths from									Inquest Cases.	In Public Institutions.
		Infants under 1 Year of Age.	Persons aged 60 Years and upwards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Violence.			
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 - - -	1963	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	
PLYMOUTH - - -	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.

BOROUGH, &c.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 living at all Ages.			DEATHS under 1 Year, to 1000 Births Registered.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 living.		PER-CENTAGE, TO TOTAL DEATHS, OF DEATHS.	
	ALL CAUSES.	SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	VIOLENCE.		Aged 1 to 60 Years.	Aged 60 Years and upwards.	Registered upon Certificate of the Coroner. (Inquests.)	Registered in large Public Institutions.
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	4.5	12.6
PORTSMOUTH - -	22.1	6.5	0.47	142	14.9	66.8	4.3	8.8
NORWICH - - - -	21.9	2.9	0.53	176	10.6	69.5	6.3	8.6
PLYMOUTH - - -	22.1	3.1	0.57	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	0.95	176	13.4	83.0	6.6	15.7
BIRMINGHAM - -	22.7	3.6	1.05	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	0.95	180	19.2	87.2	8.0	15.9
SALFORD - - - -	31.9	8.5	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.

TABLE 20.—Deaths and Mortality from Small-pox in 17 LARGE TOWNS.

BOROUGH.	DEATHS from SMALL-POX in 52 or 53 Weeks in each Year.							Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000.		
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	5 Years 1870-74.	1875.	1876.
	London - - - -	958	7876	1781	115	56	75	735	.651	.022
Portsmouth - - -	1	39	508	48	2	-	1	1.039	-	.008
Norwich - - - -	-	245	317	1	-	-	2	1.393	-	.024
Bristol - - - - -	3	45	209	9	26	70	24	.311	.357	.120
Wolverhampton - -	-	234	180	2	1	-	-	1.343	-	-
Birmingham - - -	3	61	298	122	639	175	-	.643	.478	-
Leicester - - - -	-	11	313	2	-	-	-	.656	-	-
Nottingham - - -	-	144	205	-	-	-	-	.793	-	-
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
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
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	-	.007

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

BOROUGH.	DEATHS from MEASLES in 52 or 53 Weeks in each Year.							Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000.		
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	5 Years 1870-74.	1875.	1876.
	London - - - - -	1443	1431	1680	2195	1655	1427	1741	.507	.414
Portsmouth - - -	37	38	52	16	55	64	127	.346	.522	1.017
Norwich - - - - -	27	1	57	8	6	18	12	.247	.217	.144
Bristol - - - - -	126	61	58	109	66	107	75	.451	.545	.376
Wolverhampton - -	20	26	12	3	49	2	38	.318	.028	.524
Birmingham - - -	92	400	44	123	134	138	87	.454	.377	.234
Leicester - - - -	36	30	28	60	24	45	47	.363	.410	.414
Nottingham - - -	19	16	2	33	19	75	35	.204	.813	.374
Liverpool - - - -	226	473	478	348	444	117	688	.788	.227	1.319
Manchester - - -	72	305	113	354	226	209	220	.607	.586	.615
Salford - - - - -	8	160	23	236	138	138	145	.883	1.017	.929
Bradford - - - -	85	8	190	11	137	22	135	.567	.131	.777
Leeds - - - - -	192	99	128	48	185	107	178	.488	.375	.610
Sheffield - - - -	60	159	77	192	75	42	170	.456	.157	.618
Hull - - - - -	7	88	13	40	50	31	45	.320	.231	.329
Sunderland - - -	1	58	50	33	60	5	43	.397	.047	.397
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	21	69	24	76	16	47	26	.314	.341	.186



TABLE 22.—Deaths and Mortality from Scarlet Fever in 17 LARGE TOWNS.

BOROUGHES.	DEATHS from SCARLET FEVER in 52 or 53 Weeks in each Year.							Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000.		
	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	36	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.

BOROUGHES.	DEATHS from DIPHTHERIA in 52 or 53 Weeks in each Year.							Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000.		
	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	·150	·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

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

BOROUGHES.	DEATHS from FEVER in 52 or 53 Weeks in each Year.							Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000.		
	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 - - -	93	75	121	100	105	100	70	·857	·815	·561
Norwich - - - -	71	39	55	61	34	44	29	·641	·531	·348
Bristol - - - -	120	116	83	106	84	94	89	·547	·479	·446
Wolverhampton - -	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 - - -	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	1·035	·491	·607
Sheffield - - - -	340	221	242	238	190	322	248	·992	1·202	·902
Hull - - - -	117	105	171	122	170	108	76	1·096	·806	·555
Sunderland - - -	58	221	106	53	70	46	61	1·013	·433	·533
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	133	99	84	111	116	93	74	·834	·676	·529

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

BOROUGHES.	DEATHS from DIARRHOEA in 52 or 53 Weeks in each Year.							Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000.		
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	5 Years 1870-74.	1875.	1876.
London - - - -	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
Bristol - - - -	216	172	158	141	159	128	219	·907	·652	1·098
Wolverhampton - -	122	70	92	95	101	107	111	1·386	1·493	1·530
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	1·581
Salford - - - -	304	359	249	278	296	283	263	2·322	2·085	1·686
Bradford - - - -	269	252	235	197	230	253	210	1·562	1·503	1·209
Leeds - - - -	652	659	602	500	502	560	492	2·187	1·964	1·687
Sheffield - - - -	507	547	437	426	475	418	451	1·929	1·560	1·641
Hull - - - -	213	179	278	227	222	267	235	1·792	1·994	1·716
Sunderland - - -	103	128	112	153	171	152	145	1·321	1·429	1·338
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	185	197	165	227	236	200	153	1·545	1·453	1·093

TABLE 26.—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.
	ALL CAUSES - - - - -	510,315	265,076	245,239	III.-5	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
	SPECIFIED CAUSES - - - - -	505,434	252,357	243,077		<i>Diseases of the Heart and its Membranes.</i>			
I.	GENERAL DISEASES A. - - -	59,371	28,784	30,587	1.	Diseases of the Pericardium - - -	28027	13374	14653
II.	GENERAL DISEASES B. - - -	85,127	41,500	43,627	2.	" " Endocardium - - -	210	105	105
III.	LOCAL DISEASES - - - - -	275,558	144,982	130,576	3.	" " Muscular Structure of the Heart - - -	3382	1813	1569
IV.	CONDITIONS NOT NECESSARILY ASSOCIATED WITH GENERAL OR LOCAL DISEASES - - - - -	64,193	31,682	32,511		<i>Diseases of the Blood Vessels.</i>			
V.	POISONS (VEGETABLE) - - - -	1,120	817	303	1.	Diseases of the Arteries - - -	1053	712	341
VI.	INJURIES (INCLUDING OTHER POISONS)	17,765	13,307	4,458	2.	" " Veins - - - - -	240	66	174
VII.	SURGICAL OPERATIONS - - - -	74	-	74	III.-6	DISEASES OF THE ABSORBENT SYSTEM.			
VIII.	HUMAN PARASITES - - - - -	33	13	20	1.	Diseases of the Bronchial Glands - -	21	14	7
IX.	CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS -	228	126	102	III.-7	DISEASES OF THE DUCTLESS GLANDS.			
X.	MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER, HANGING (EXECUTION), & OTHER VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED	1,965	1,146	819	1.	Diseases of the Thyroid Gland - - -	65	10	55
	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED	2,537	1,462	1,075	3.	" " Supra-Renal Capsules - - -	92	43	49
	CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED, INCLUDING ABSCESS AND TUMOUR - - - - -	2,344	1,257	1,087	III.-8	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
III.	ARRANGEMENT OF LOCAL DISEASES.				1.	Diseases of the Respiratory System } not strictly local - - -	4204	2262	1942
1.	DIS. OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM -	76446	41538	34908	3.	" " Larynx - - - - -	1273	705	568
2.	" " EYE - - - - -	34	13	21	4.	" " Trachea & Bronchi - - -	56406	29294	27112
3.	" " EAR - - - - -	133	75	58	5.	" " Lung - - - - -	30381	17461	12920
4.	" " NOSE - - - - -	70	29	41	6.	" " Pleura - - - - -	1323	782	541
5.	" " CIRCULATORY SYSTEM -	32912	16070	16842	III.-9	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
6.	" " ABSORBENT " - - - - -	21	14	7	1.	Diseases of the Lips - - - - -	6	5	1
7.	" " DUCTLESS GLANDS - - - -	157	53	104	2.	" " Mouth - - - - -	1629	843	786
8.	" " RESPIRATORY SYSTEM -	93587	50504	43083	4.	Diseases, Malformations, & Injuries of the Teeth, Gums, and Alveoli -	4886	2694	2192
9.	" " DIGESTIVE " - - - - -	54059	27588	26471	12.	Diseases of the Tongue - - - - -	8	6	2
10.	" " URINARY " - - - - -	9187	6075	3112	13.	" " Fauces and Palate - - - -	418	214	204
11.	" " GENERATIVE " - - - - -	3538	27	3511	14.	" " Pharynx - - - - -	29	22	7
12.	" " FEMALE BREAST - - - - -	5	-	5	16.	" " Oesophagus - - - - -	4	2	2
14.	" " ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION -	2486	1413	1073	17.	" " Stomach - - - - -	3468	1615	1853
15.	" " CELLULAR TISSUE - - - -	314	182	132	18.	" " Intestines - - - - -	30379	15742	14637
16.	" " CUTANEOUS SYSTEM - - - -	2309	1401	1208	19.	" " Rectum and Anus - - - - -	224	106	118
III.-1	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.				20.	" " Liver - - - - -	10201	5225	4976
1.	Diseases of the Brain and its Membranes - - - - -	33102	17892	15210	21.	" " Hepatic Ducts and Gall Bladder - - -	108	26	82
2.	" " Spinal Cord and its Membranes - - - - -	1294	641	653	22.	" " Pancreas - - - - -	9	7	2
3.	" " Nerves - - - - -	11890	6051	5839	23.	" " Spleen - - - - -	96	54	42
4.	Functional Diseases of the Nervous System - - - - -	29216	16530	12686	24.	" " Peritoneum - - - - -	2594	1027	1567
5.	Disorders of the Intellect - - -	944	424	520	III.-10	DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.			
III.-2	DISEASES OF THE EYE.				1.	Diseases of the Kidney - - - - -	7094	4168	2926
1.	Diseases of the Conjunctiva - - -	33	13	20	2.	" " Bladder - - - - -	1204	1021	183
4.	" " Iris - - - - -	-	-	-	3.	" " Prostate Gland - - - - -	589	589	-
5.	" " Choroid and Retina - - -	1	-	1	4.	Gonorrhoea and its complications -	1	1	-
7.	" " Lens and its Capsule - - -	-	-	-	5.	Diseases of the Urethra - - - - -	299	296	3
8.	General Affections of the Eye - -	-	-	-	III.-11	DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.			
III.-3	DISEASES OF THE EAR.					<i>Male Organs of Generation.</i>			
7.	Diseases of the Internal Ear (Otitis)	133	75	58	3.	Diseases of the Cord - - - - -	-	-	-
III.-4	DISEASES OF THE NOSE.				4.	" " Tunica Vaginalis - - - - -	5	5	-
1.	Diseases of the Nose - - - - -	70	29	41	5.	" " Testicle - - - - -	1	1	-
					6.	Other Diseases (Uterus) - - - - -	21	21	-
						<i>Female Organs of Generation in the Unimpregnated State.</i>			
					1.	Diseases of the Ovary - - - - -	327	-	327
					3.	" " Broad Ligament - - - - -	-	-	-
					4.	" " Uterus - - - - -	787	-	787
					7.	Functional Diseases - - - - -	97	-	97
						<i>Affections connected with Pregnancy.</i>			
					13.	Disorders of the Generative System -	147	-	147
					14.	Affections connected with Parturition	407	-	407
					15.	" " consequent on Parturition - - -	1746	-	1746
III.-12	DISEASES OF THE FEMALE BREAST.				1.	Diseases of the Female Breast - - -	5	-	5

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.
III.-14	DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				III.-1	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—continued.			
1.	Diseases of the Bones - - - - -	527	308	219	2.	<i>Diseases of the Spinal Cord and its Membranes.</i>			
2.	" " Joints - - - - -	1591	896	695	75.	Inflammation (Myelitis) - - - -	495	266	229
3.	" " Spine - - - - -	368	209	159	77.	Tabes Dorsalis - - - - -	2	2	-
III.-15	DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.				80.	Spina Bifida - - - - -	628	276	352
1.	Diseases of the Cellular Tissue - -	314	182	132		Spinal Marrow Disease - - - - -	169	97	72
III.-16	DISEASES OF THE CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.				3.	<i>Diseases of the Nerves.</i>			
1.	Cutaneous System - - - - -	2600	1394	1206	84.	Paralysis - - - - -	11890	6051	5839
2.	Parasitic Diseases of the Skin - -	9	7	2	4.	<i>Functional Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>			
I.	GENERAL DISEASES A.				90.	Tetanus (Idiopathic) - - - - -	37	25	12
1.	Small-pox - - - - -	2408	1305	1103	91.	Hydrophobia - - - - -	53	45	8
2.	Cow-pox - - - - -	21	11	10	92.	Infantile Convulsions - - - - -	25408	14390	11018
3.	Chicken-pox - - - - -	109	54	55	93.	Epilepsy - - - - -	2839	1539	1300
4.	Measles - - - - -	9271	5104	4167	96.	Laryngismus Stridulus - - - - -	647	436	211
5.	Scarlet Fever - - - - -	16893	8616	8277	97.	Shaking Palsy - - - - -	104	62	42
7.	Typhus Fever - - - - -	1165	614	551	98.	Chorea - - - - -	76	19	57
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever * - - - - -	27	11	16	99.	Hysteria - - - - -	14	-	14
9.	Enteric Fever - - - - -	7550	3723	3822	100.	Catalepsy - - - - -	3	-	3
10.	Relapsing Fever - - - - -	30	17	13	101.	Neuralgia - - - - -	34	13	21
11.	Simple Continued Fever - - - - -	1974	992	982		Sea Sickness - - - - -	1	1	-
13.	Yellow Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	5.	<i>Disorders of the Intellect.</i>			
15.	Ague - - - - -	95	54	41	105.	Mania - - - - -	829	382	447
16.	Remittent Fever - - - - -	48	29	19	106.	Melancholia - - - - -	104	39	65
17.	Simple Cholera - - - - -	-	-	-	Grief - - - - -	1	1	-	
18.	Malignant Cholera - - - - -	598	332	266	Fright - - - - -	9	2	7	
19.	Diphtheria - - - - -	3000	1393	1607	Rage - - - - -	1	-	1	
20.	Whooping-cough - - - - -	10556	4833	5723	III.-2	DISEASES OF THE EYE.			
21.	Mumps - - - - -	65	31	34	1.	<i>Diseases of the Conjunctiva.</i>			
22.	Influenza - - - - -	203	103	100	111.	Ophthalmia - - - - -	33	13	20
23.	Glanders - - - - -	2	2	-	4.	<i>Diseases of the Iris.</i>			
24.	Farcy - - - - -	2	-	-	136.	Iritis - - - - -	-	-	-
26.	Malignant Pustule - - - - -	4	-	4	5.	<i>Diseases of the Choroid and Retina.</i>			
30.	Erysipelas, including Necrosis -	2327	1244	1083	146.	Amaurosis - - - - -	1	-	1
31.	Pyæmia - - - - -	549	294	255	7.	<i>Diseases of the Lens and its Capsule.</i>			
32.	Puerperal Fever - - - - -	1746	-	1746	152.	Cataract - - - - -	-	-	-
33.	Other Zymotic Diseases - - - - -	80	17	13	8.	<i>General Affections of the Eye.</i>			
II.	GENERAL DISEASES B.				156.	Glaucoma - - - - -	-	-	-
34.	Acute Rheumatism - - - - -	-	-	-	III.-3	DISEASES OF THE EAR.			
36.	Synovial Rheumatism - - - - -	-	-	-	Diseases of the Internal Ear (Otitis)	133	75	58	
37.	Muscular Rheumatism - - - - -	-	-	-	III.-4	DISEASES OF THE NOSE.			
38.	Chronic Rheumatism - - - - -	-	-	-	213.	Epistaxis - - - - -	41	20	21
	Rheumatism of Heart - - - - -	1591	810	781	215.	Polypus Nasi - - - - -	29	9	20
39.	Acute Gout - - - - -	-	-	-	III.-5	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
40.	Chronic Gout - - - - -	605	457	148		<i>DISEASES OF THE HEART AND ITS MEMBRANES.</i>			
41.	Gouty Synovitis - - - - -	-	-	-	1.	<i>Diseases of the Pericardium.</i>			
43.	Syphilis { Ulcer of Groin - - - - -	6	2	4	Heart - - - - -	27519	13115	14404	
	{ a. Primary Syphilis - - - - -	2134	1133	1001	219.	Pericarditis - - - - -	397	210	187
	{ b. Secondary " - - - - -	-	-	-	222.	Dropsy (Hydropericardium) - - -	111	49	62
	{ c. Hereditary " - - - - -	-	-	-	2.	<i>Diseases of the Endocardium.</i>			
44.	Cancer { Cancer - - - - -	11411	5664	5747	224.	Endocarditis - - - - -	210	105	105
	{ b. Medullary Cancer - - - - -	37	15	22	3.	<i>Diseases of the Muscular Structure of the Heart.</i>			
	{ c. Epithelial Cancer - - - - -	13	13	-	227.	Carditis - - - - -	64	30	34
	{ d. Melanotic Cancer - - - - -	31	16	15	229.	Hypertrophy - - - - -	522	298	224
46.	Lupus - - - - -	83	35	48	241.	Cyanosis - - - - -	782	459	323
47.	Rodent Ulcer - - - - -	-	-	-	242.	Angina Pectoris - - - - -	397	237	160
49.	Scrotula with Tubercular Meningitis	2698	1442	1256	243.	Syncope - - - - -	1617	789	828
	" " Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	49795	25127	24668					
	" " Hæmoptysis - - - - -	1943	1293	650					
	" " Tabes Mesenterica - - - - -	7451	3957	3494					
	" " Tubercular Peritonitis - - - -	318	142	176					
50.	Rickets - - - - -	254	189	115					
51.	Cretinism - - - - -	1	1	-					
52.	Diabetes - - - - -	910	582	328					
53.	Purpura - - - - -	300	144	156					
54.	Scurvy - - - - -	557	24						

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.	N A M E.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	No.	N A M E.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
III-5 -cont.	<b>DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—continued.</b>				III-9 -cont.	<b>DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—continued.</b>			
	<b>DISEASES OF THE BLOOD VESSELS.</b>					<b>14. Diseases of the Pharynx.</b>			
	<b>1. Diseases of the Arteries.</b>					431. Pharyngitis - - - - -	29	22	7
	248. Occlusion:					<b>16. Diseases of the Œsophagus.</b>			
	Embolism - - - - -	254	94	160		443. Œsophagitis - - - - -	4	2	2
	250. Aneurism - - - - -	799	618	181		<b>17. Diseases of the Stomach.</b>			
	<b>2. Diseases of the Veins.</b>					449. Gastritis - - - - -	1020	460	560
	260. Phlebitis - - - - -	108	51	57		451. Hæmatemesis - - - - -	346	198	148
	261. Phlegmasia Dolens - - - - -	90	-	90		460. Dyspepsia, with Gastrodynia - - - - -	279	141	138
	266. Varicose Veins - - - - -	42	15	27		462. Pyrosis - - - - -	14	5	9
III-6	<b>DISEASES OF THE ABSORBENT SYSTEM.</b>					463. Vomiting - - - - -	-	-	-
	<b>1. Diseases of the Bronchial Glands.</b>					Stomach Disease, &c. - - - - -	1809	811	998
	271. Inflammation of Glands (Adenitis) - - - - -	21	14	7		<b>18. Diseases of the Intestines.</b>			
III-7	<b>DISEASES OF DUCTLESS GLANDS.</b>					464. Enteritis - - - - -	2804	1455	1349
	<b>1. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland.</b>					466. Dysentery - - - - -	636	375	261
	280. Goitre (Bronchocele) - - - - -	65	10	55		467. Ulceration - - - - -	1011	466	545
	<b>3. Diseases of the Supra Renal Capsules.</b>					468. Perforation - - - - -	227	116	111
	286. Addison's Disease - - - - -	92	43	49		471. Fistula - - - - -	119	74	45
III-8	<b>DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</b>					473. Melæna - - - - -	151	80	71
	<b>1. Diseases of the Respiratory System not strictly local.</b>					476. Obstruction - - - - -	1368	673	695
	288. Croup - - - - -	4204	2262	1942		477. Stricture (of Intestines) - - - - -	397	208	189
	<b>3. Diseases of the Larynx.</b>					478. Intussusception - - - - -	459	261	198
	293. Laryngitis - - - - -	1224	676	548		479. Internal Strangulation (Ileus) - - - - -	182	96	86
	296. Œdema of the Glottis - - - - -	49	29	20		480. Hernia, exclusive of:			
	<b>4. Diseases of the Trachea and Bronchi.</b>					Umbilical - - - - -	123	20	103
	306. Bronchitis - - - - -	54055	27899	26156		Inguinal - - - - -	173	124	49
	314. Asthma - - - - -	2351	1395	956		Scrotal - - - - -	25	25	-
	<b>5. Diseases of the Lung.</b>					Congenital - - - - -	27	21	6
	315. Pneumonia - - - - -	24492	14065	10407		Femoral - - - - -	137	19	118
	318. Passive Congestion of Lungs - - - - -	3643	2029	1614		Operation for Hernia - - - - -	195	87	108
	319. Pulmonary Extravasation - - - - -	72	41	31		483. Parasitic (Worms) - - - - -	162	71	91
	322. Emphysema - - - - -	435	271	164		484. Diarrhœa - - - - -	21781	11334	10447
	329. Grinders' Asthma - - - - -	3	3	-		<b>19. Diseases of the Rectum and Anus.</b>			
	Lung Disease - - - - -	1736	1032	704		489. Pelvic Abscess - - - - -	53	-	53
	<b>6. Diseases of the Pleura.</b>					491. Hæmorrhoids (Piles) - - - - -	22	12	10
	331. Pleurisy (including Diaphragmitis) - - - - -	1140	659	481		497. Malformations:			
	333. Empyema - - - - -	146	100	46		Anus Imperforatus - - - - -	149	94	55
	336. Pneumothorax - - - - -	87	23	14		<b>20. Diseases of the Liver.</b>			
III-9	<b>DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</b>					501. Hepatitis - - - - -	1467	695	772
	<b>1. Diseases of the Lips.</b>					506. Cirrhosis - - - - -	2570	1494	1076
	347. Malformations (a.) Hare Lip - - - - -	6	5	1		513. Jaundice - - - - -	1626	839	787
	<b>2. Diseases of the Mouth.</b>					Liver Disease, &c. - - - - -	4538	2197	2341
	348. Stomatitis - - - - -	275	132	143		<b>21. Diseases of the Hepatic Ducts and Gall Bladder.</b>			
	350. Thrush - - - - -	1242	685	557		520. Gallstones - - - - -	108	26	82
	353. Cancerum Oris (Noma) - - - - -	112	26	86		<b>22. Diseases of the Pancreas.</b>			
	<b>4. Diseases, Malformations, and Injuries of the Teeth, Gums, and Alveoli.</b>					Pancreas Disease - - - - -	9	7	2
	365. Teething - - - - -	4886	2694	2192		<b>23. Diseases of the Spleen.</b>			
	<b>12. Diseases of the Tongue.</b>					Spleen Disease - - - - -	96	54	42
	412. Glossitis - - - - -	8	6	2		<b>24. Diseases of the Peritoneum.</b>			
	<b>13. Diseases of the Fauces and Palate.</b>					531. Peritonitis - - - - -	2071	850	1221
	Cleft Palate - - - - -	111	66	45	III-10	532. Ascites - - - - -	523	177	346
	422. Quinsy - - - - -	156	81	75		<b>DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.</b>			
	423. Tonsillitis - - - - -	151	67	84		<b>1. Diseases of the Kidney.</b>			
	424. Sloughing Sore Throat (Cynanche Maligna) - - - - -	151	67	84		538. Bright's Disease (Nephria) - - - - -	4100	2343	1757
						Nephritis - - - - -	985	566	419
						553. Hæmaturia Renalis (including } Uræmia) - - - - -	475	334	141
						554. Suppression of Urine (Ischuria) - - - - -	140	92	48
						555. Diuresis - - - - -	8	6	2
						Diseases of Kidney - - - - -	1385	826	559
						Dysuria - - - - -	1	1	-
						<b>2. Diseases of the Bladder.</b>			
						557. Cystitis (including Catarrh of Bladder) - - - - -	620	507	113
						570. Calculus (Stone) - - - - -	192	162	30
						576. Incontinence of Urine (Enuresis) - - - - -	-	-	-
						Gravel - - - - -	8	3	-
						Operation for Stone - - - - -	47	44	3
						Diseases of the Bladder - - - - -	342	305	37

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.	N A M E.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	No.	N A M E.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
III-10 -cont.	<b>DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM—continued.</b>				III-12	<b>DISEASES OF THE FEMALE BREAST.</b>			
	<b>3. Diseases of the Prostate Gland.</b>					730. Abscess of Breast - - - - -	5	-	5
	Prostatic Disease - - - - -	589	589	-	III-14	<b>DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.</b>			
	<b>4. Gonorrhœa and its Complications.</b>					<b>1. Diseases of Bones.</b>			
	585. Gonorrhœa - - - - -	1	1	-		755. Ostitis - - - - -	6	4	2
	587. Phimosis - - - - -	-	-	-		a. Periostitis - - - - -	23	17	6
	588. Paraphimosis - - - - -	-	-	-		759. Caries - - - - -	332	181	151
	<b>5. Diseases of the Urethra.</b>					760. Necrosis - - - - -	157	103	54
	596. Stricture of Urethra - - - - -	280	280	-		761. Mollities Ossium - - - - -	5	1	4
	598. Urinary Abscess (of Perineum) - - - - -	19	16	3		765. Non-malignant Tumours:			
						a. Exostosis - - - - -	4	2	2
III-11	<b>DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.</b>					<b>2. Diseases of Joints.</b>			
	<b>DISEASES OF THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.</b>					768. Acute Synovitis (Arthritis) - - - - -	89	47	42
	<b>3. Diseases of the Cord:</b>					769. Chronic Synovitis - - - - -	2	-	2
	613. Varicocele - - - - -	-	-	-		771. Abscess (White Swelling) - - - - -	1500	849	651
	<b>4. Diseases of the Tunica Vaginalis.</b>					<b>3. Diseases of the Spine.</b>			
	617. Hydrocele - - - - -	5	5	-		785. Psoas, Lumbar, and other Abscesses - - - - -	368	209	159
	618. Hæmatocele - - - - -	-	-	-	III-15	<b>DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.</b>			
	<b>5. Diseases of the Testicle.</b>					818. Inflammation: Phlegmon - - - - -	314	182	132
	620. Orchitis - - - - -	1	1	-	III-16	<b>DISEASES OF THE CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.</b>			
	628. Spermatorrhœa - - - - -	-	-	-		<b>1. Cutaneous System.</b>			
	<b>6. Other Diseases.</b>					827. Erythema - - - - -	39	19	20
	Uterus Disease - - - - -	21	21	-		830. Urticaria - - - - -	1	1	-
	<b>DISEASES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION IN THE UNIM-PREGNATED STATE.</b>					835. Lichen - - - - -	2	2	-
	<b>1. Diseases of the Ovary.</b>					838. Psoriasis - - - - -	27	16	11
	637. Encysted Dropsy - - - - -	327	-	327		Lepra - - - - -	1	1	-
	<b>3. Diseases of the Broad Ligament.</b>					840. Miliaria - - - - -	1	1	-
	653. Hæmatocele (operation for) - - - - -	-	-	-		841. Herpes - - - - -	10	5	5
	<b>4. Diseases of the Uterus including the Cervix.</b>					842. Pemphigus and Pompholyx - - - - -	59	31	28
	655. Inflammation of Uterus - - - - -	48	-	48		843. Eczema - - - - -	263	160	103
	Uterus Disease - - - - -	739	-	739		844. Impetigo - - - - -	23	9	14
	<b>7. Functional Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation.</b>					845. Rupia - - - - -	11	4	7
	693. Dysmenorrhœa (Paramenia) - - - - -	30	-	30		846. Ecthyma - - - - -	7	4	3
	694. Menorrhagia - - - - -	67	-	67		848. Syecosis - - - - -	-	-	-
	<b>AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY.</b>					850. Ichthyosis - - - - -	1	-	1
	<b>13. Disorders of the Generative System.</b>					859. Ulcer - - - - -	382	143	239
	703. Abortion - - - - -	75	-	75		861. Boil - - - - -	8	6	2
	704. Premature Labour - - - - -	64	-	64		862. Carbuncle - - - - -	211	146	65
	705. Extra-uterine Gestation - - - - -	8	-	8		865. Whitlow - - - - -	4	-	4
	<b>14. Affections connected with Parturition.</b>					866. Gangrene (Mortification) - - - - -	660	387	273
	708. Mechanical obstacle to the action of the Uterus, viz., Distorted or Contracted Pelvis - - - - -	28	-	28		a. Senile Gangrene - - - - -	634	368	266
	709. Hæmorrhage from Placenta Prævia - - - - -	282	-	282		b. Bed sore - - - - -	138	37	101
	710. Rupture or Laceration of the Uterus - - - - -	29	-	29		869. Elephantiasis - - - - -	23	7	16
	713. " " " " Perineum - - - - -	1	-	1		Skin Disease - - - - -	96	48	48
	714. Retention of the Placenta - - - - -	67	-	67		<b>2. Parasitic Diseases of the Skin.</b>			
	<b>15. Affections consequent on Parturition.</b>					889. Tinea Porrigo - - - - -	7	6	1
	717. Post-partum Hæmorrhage - - - - -	569	-	569		894. Scabies - - - - -	2	1	1
	726. Puerperal Mania - - - - -	132	-	132	IV.	<b>CONDITIONS NOT NECESSARILY ASSOCIATED WITH GENERAL OR LOCAL DISEASES.</b>			
	727. Puerperal Convulsions - - - - -	387	-	387		903. Premature Birth - - - - -	11446	6448	4998
	Childbirth - - - - -	658	-	658		904. Old Age - - - - -	25461	10870	14591
						905. Debility - - - - -	27286	14364	12922
					V.	<b>POISONS (VEGETABLE).</b>			
						938. Alcohol (Intemperance) - - - - -	658	411	247
						a. Delirium Tremens - - - - -	462	403	56

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.	N A M E.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	No.	N A M E.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
VI.	INJURIES (INCLUDING OTHER POISONS).				IX.	CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS.			
	GENERAL INJURIES.					Malformations - - - - -	223	126	102
	Accident or Negligence.					Nævus on Neck - - - - -	-	-	-
	1. Fractures and Contusions - - -	7280	6015	1265	X.	MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER,			
	2. Gunshot - - - - -	95	89	6		HANGING (EXECUTION), AND OTHER			
	3. Cut, Stab - - - - -	126	99	27		VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED.			
	4. Burns and Scalds - - - - -	2471	1328	1143		HOMICIDE.			
	992. Blister - - - - -	-	-	-		Murder and Manslaughter - - -	412	235	177
	5. Poison - - - - -	301	184	117		EXECUTION.			
	6. Drowning - - - - -	2987	2556	431		Hanging - - - - -	21	21	-
	7. Suffocation - - - - -	1704	957	747	996.	Privation - - - - -	97	47	50
	8. Otherwise - - - - -	1081	767	264		Want of Breast Milk - - - - -	883	198	133
						Inanition of Infancy - - - - -	871	517	354
	Suicide.					Other Violent Deaths (not classed) -	181	128	53
	1. Gunshot Wounds - - - - -	83	83	-		SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCR-			
	2. Cut, Stab - - - - -	352	281	71		TAINED - - - - -	2537	1462	1075
	3. Poison - - - - -	175	97	78		CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED - - - - -	1958	1053	905
	4. Drowning - - - - -	383	226	157		Abscess, Tumour - - - - -	386	204	182
	5. Hanging - - - - -	644	521	123					
	6. Otherwise - - - - -	133	104	29					
VII.	SURGICAL OPERATIONS.								
	Cataract (Operation) - - - - -	-	-	-					
	Ovariectomy - - - - -	73	-	73					
	Cæsarean Section - - - - -	1	-	1					
	Instrumental Delivery - - - - -	-	-	-					
	Craniotomy - - - - -	-	-	-					
VIII.	HUMAN PARASITES.								
	CLASS B. STERELMINTHA.								
	Tænia (Tape Worm) - - - - -	2	-	2					
	Hydatid in Liver - - - - -	31	13	18					

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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|---|--|---|
| <p><b>A</b></p> <p>Aberayron, 600.<br/>Abergavenny, 579.<br/>Aberystwith, 601.<br/>Abingdon, 114.<br/>Alcester, 398.<br/>Alderbury (Salisbury), 254.<br/>Alnwick, 560.<br/>Alresford, 104.<br/>Alston, 565.<br/>Alton, 105.<br/>Altrincham, 447.<br/>Alverstoake, 88.<br/>Amersham, 139.<br/>Amesbury, 253.<br/>Amphill, 172.<br/>Andover, 109.<br/>Anglesey, 627.<br/>Ashborne, 440.<br/>Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 407.<br/>Ashton-under-Lyne, 468.<br/>Aston, 388.<br/>Atcham (Shrewsbury) 351.<br/>Atherstone, 390.<br/>Auckland, 543.<br/>Axbridge, 315.<br/>Axminster, 269.<br/>Aylesbury, 142.<br/>Aylsham, 223.<br/>Aysgarth, 537.</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>Bakewell, 442.<br/>Bala, 620.<br/>Banbury, 154.<br/>Bangor, 625.<br/>Barnet, 127.<br/>Barnsley, 505.<br/>Barnstaple, 285.<br/>Barrow-in-Furness, 481a.<br/>Barrow-upon-Soar, 409.<br/>Barton-upon-Irwell, 464.<br/>Basford, 431.<br/>Basingstoke, 107.<br/>Bath, 317.<br/>Battle, 68.<br/>Beaminster, 267.<br/>Bedale, 535.</p> | <p>Bedford, 170.<br/>Bedminster, 319.<br/>Bedwelty, 580.<br/>Belford, 561.<br/>Bellingham, 558.<br/>Belper, 439.<br/>Berkhampstead, 138.<br/>Berwick, 562.<br/>Bethnal Green, 15.<br/>Beverley, 518.<br/>Bicester, 150.<br/>Bideford, 287.<br/>Biggleswade, 171.<br/>Billericay, 190.<br/>Billesdon, 403.<br/>Bingham, 436.<br/>Birkenhead, 454.<br/>Birmingham, 387.<br/>Bishop Stortford, 130.<br/>Blaby, 404.<br/>Blackburn, 474.<br/>Blandford, 260.<br/>Blean, 57.<br/>Blofield, 228.<br/>Blything, 216.<br/>Bodmin, 294.<br/>Bolton, 462.<br/>Bootle, 573.<br/>Bosmere, 211.<br/>Boston, 418.<br/>Bourn, 415.<br/>Brackley, 155.<br/>Bradfield, 117.<br/>Bradford-on-Avon, 249.<br/>Bradford (Yorkshire), 496.<br/>Braintree, 199.<br/>Bramley, 499.<br/>Brampton, 567.<br/>Brecknock, 604.<br/>Brentford, 125.<br/>Bridge, 55.<br/>Bridgend, 586.<br/>Bridgnorth, 348.<br/>Bridgwater, 307.<br/>Bridlington, 524.<br/>Bridport, 268.<br/>Brighton, 76.<br/>Bristol, 320.<br/>Brixworth, 161.<br/>Bromley, 40.</p> | <p>Bromsgrove, 385.<br/>Bromyard, 341.<br/>Buckingham, 145.<br/>Builth, 603.<br/>Burnley, 472.<br/>Burton-upon-Trent, 368.<br/>Bury, 463.<br/>Bury St. Edmunds, 206.</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Caistor, 425.<br/>Calne, 245.<br/>Camberwell, 25.<br/>Cambridge, 178.<br/>Camelford, 290.<br/>Canterbury, 56.<br/>Cardiff, 583.<br/>Cardigan, 597.<br/>Carlisle, 569.<br/>Carmarthen, 593.<br/>Carnarvon, 624.<br/>Castle Ward, 555.<br/>Catherington, 102.<br/>Caxton, 176.<br/>Chapel-en-le-Frith, 443.<br/>Chard, 309.<br/>Cheadle, 366.<br/>Chelmsford, 191.<br/>Chelsea, 2.<br/>Cheltenham, 335.<br/>Chepstow, 577.<br/>Chertsey, 30.<br/>Chester, 452.<br/>Chesterfield, 441.<br/>Chester-le-Street, 549.<br/>Chesterton, 177.<br/>Chichester, 83.<br/>Chippenham, 244.<br/>Chipping Norton, 153.<br/>Chipping Sodbury, 322.<br/>Chorley, 475.<br/>Chorlton, 465.<br/>Christchurch, 92.<br/>Church Stretton, 346.<br/>Cirencester, 331.<br/>Cleobury Mortimer, 347.<br/>Clifton, 321.<br/>Clitheroe, 473.</p> |
|---|--|---|

\* 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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Congleton, 450.  
Conway, 626.  
Cookham, 120.  
Corwen, 619.  
Cosford, 204.  
Coventry, 393.  
Cranbrook, 51.  
Crediton, 282.  
Crickhowell, 605.  
Cricklade, 242.  
Croydon, 37.  
Cuckfield, 74.

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Dartford, 41.  
Daventry, 160.  
Depwade, 230.  
Derby, 438.  
Devizes, 247.  
Dewsbury, 501.  
Docking, 235.  
Dolgelly, 621.  
Doncaster, 510.  
Dorchester, 265.  
Dorking, 34.  
Dover, 63.  
Downham, 238.  
Driffeld, 523.  
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Gloucester, 327.  
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Gower, 589.  
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Gravesend, 42.  
Great Ouseburn, 487.  
Greenwich, 26.  
Guildford, 31.  
Guiltecross, 231.  
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Hampstead, 6.  
Hardingstone, 158.  
Hartismere, 209.  
Hartlepool, 542.  
Hartley Wintney, 106.  
Haslingden, 471.  
Hastings, 67.  
Hatfield, 134.  
Havant, 86.  
Haverfordwest, 596.  
Hay, 606.  
Hayfield, 444.  
Headington, 148.  
Helmsley, 529.  
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Hemel Hempstead, 137.  
Hemsworth, 504.  
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Henstead, 227.  
Hereford, 339.  
Hertford, 133.

Hexham, 556.  
Highworth, 241.  
Hinckley, 405.  
Hitchin, 132.  
Holbeach, 417.  
Holbeck, 498.  
Holborn, 12.  
Hollingbourn, 50.  
Holsworthy, 288.  
Holywell, 614.  
Honiton, 270.  
Hoo, 44.  
Horncastle, 422.  
Horsham, 78.  
Houghton-le-Spring, 548.  
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Hoxne, 210.  
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INDEX OF SUB-DISTRICTS.

[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.]

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
<b>A</b>			<b>B</b>					
Abbey . . . . .	Bath . . . . .	317; 3	Ardleigh . . . . .	Tendring . . . . .	194; 5	Barton . . . . .	Glanford Brigg	426; 3
Abbey Holme . . . . .	Wigton . . . . .	570; 2	Ardsley . . . . .	Wakefield . . . . .	502; 7	Baschurch . . . . .	Ellesmere . . . . .	354; 4
Abbots Bromley . . . . .	Uttoxeter . . . . .	367; 2	Ardwick . . . . .	Chorlton . . . . .	465; 2	Basford . . . . .	Basford . . . . .	431; 3
Abbotsbury . . . . .	Weymouth . . . . .	264; 4	Arkholme . . . . .	Lunesdale . . . . .	480; 4	Basingstoke . . . . .	Basingstoke . . . . .	107; 1
Abbots Langley . . . . .	Watford . . . . .	136; 4	Arncliffe . . . . .	Settle . . . . .	483; 5	Bassingham . . . . .	Newark . . . . .	435; 2
Aberdare . . . . .	Merthyr Tydfil . . . . .	585; 4	Arnold . . . . .	Basford . . . . .	431; 5	Batheaston . . . . .	Bath . . . . .	317; 7
Aberdaron . . . . .	Pwllheli . . . . .	623; 3	Arundel . . . . .	East Preston . . . . .	81; 3	Bathwick . . . . .	Bath . . . . .	317; 2
Aberford . . . . .	Tadcaster . . . . .	514; 1		(Worthing).		Batley . . . . .	Dewsbury . . . . .	501; 2
Abergavenny . . . . .	Abergavenny . . . . .	579; 3	Ashborne . . . . .	Ashborne . . . . .	440; 3	Battersea . . . . .	Wandsworth . . . . .	24; 2
Abergele . . . . .	St. Asaph . . . . .	617; 2	Ashburton . . . . .	Newton Abbot . . . . .	273; 4	Battle . . . . .	Battle . . . . .	68; 3
Abergwessin . . . . .	Builth . . . . .	603; 1	Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . . . .	Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . . . .	407; 3	Battlefield . . . . .	Atcham . . . . .	351; 6
Aberystwith . . . . .	Bedwelty . . . . .	580; 1	Ashford . . . . .	West Ashford . . . . .	53; 2	Bawdeswell . . . . .	Mitford . . . . .	233; 3
Abingdon . . . . .	Aberystwith . . . . .	601; 2	Ashley . . . . .	Clifton . . . . .	321; 2	Bawtry . . . . .	Doncaster . . . . .	510; 5
Abthorpe . . . . .	Abingdon . . . . .	114; 2	Ashover . . . . .	Chesterfield . . . . .	441; 1	Beaconsfield . . . . .	Amersham . . . . .	139; 5
Accrington . . . . .	Haslingden . . . . .	471; 5	Ashton-in-Makerfield . . . . .	Wigan . . . . .	459; 7	Beaminster . . . . .	Beaminster . . . . .	267; 4
Acton . . . . .	Brentford . . . . .	125; 5	Ashton Town . . . . .	Ashton-under-Lyne . . . . .	468; 2	Beaumaris . . . . .	Bangor . . . . .	625; 1
Addingham . . . . .	Skipton . . . . .	484; 6				Beccles . . . . .	Wangford . . . . .	217; 2
Alberbury . . . . .	Atcham . . . . .	351; 4	Askrigg . . . . .	Aysgarth . . . . .	537; 1	Beckley . . . . .	Rye . . . . .	66; 2
Albrighton . . . . .	Shiffnal . . . . .	349; 1	Aslackby . . . . .	Bourn . . . . .	415; 2	Bedale . . . . .	Bedale . . . . .	535; 1
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Aldbrough . . . . .	Richmond (Yrks.) . . . . .	539; 4	Aswarby . . . . .	Sleaford . . . . .	419; 5	Bedlington . . . . .	Morpeth . . . . .	559; 2
Aldbrough . . . . .	Skirlaugh . . . . .	522; 3	Atcham . . . . .	Atcham . . . . .	359; 7	Bedminster . . . . .	Bedminster . . . . .	319; 1
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Aldeby . . . . .	Loddon . . . . .	229; 1	Atherton . . . . .	Leigh . . . . .	461; 4	Beighton . . . . .	Rotherham . . . . .	509; 1
Alderbury . . . . .	Alderbury . . . . .	254; 1	Attercliffe . . . . .	Sheffield . . . . .	508; 6	Belbroughton . . . . .	Bromsgrove . . . . .	385; 2
Alderley . . . . .	Macclesfield . . . . .	446; 8	Attleborough . . . . .	Wayland . . . . .	232; 1	Belford . . . . .	Belford . . . . .	561; 1
Aldgate . . . . .	Whitechapel . . . . .	16; 6	Audenshaw . . . . .	Ashton-under-Lyne . . . . .	468; 3	Belgrave . . . . .	St. George Hanover-sq. . . . .	3; 3
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Alford . . . . .	Spilsby . . . . .	423; 5	Aughton . . . . .	Ormskirk . . . . .	458; 2	Bennington . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	418; 2
Alfreton . . . . .	Belper . . . . .	439; 5	Axbridge . . . . .	Axbridge . . . . .	315; 4	Bennington . . . . .	Newark . . . . .	435; 4
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All Saints . . . . .	Northampton . . . . .	159; 2	Bacton . . . . .	Smallburgh . . . . .	221; 4	Beverley . . . . .	Beverley . . . . .	518; 2
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Alnwick . . . . .	Alnwick . . . . .	560; 2	Baldock . . . . .	Hitchin . . . . .	132; 1	Bibury . . . . .	Northleach . . . . .	332; 1
Alphington . . . . .	St. Thomas . . . . .	271; 8	Balsham . . . . .	Linton . . . . .	179; 3	Bicester . . . . .	Bicester . . . . .	150; 2
Alresford . . . . .	Alresford . . . . .	104; 2	Bampton . . . . .	Tiverton . . . . .	283; 6	Bickerstaffe . . . . .	Ormskirk . . . . .	453; 1
Alston . . . . .	Alston . . . . .	565; 1	Bampton . . . . .	Witney . . . . .	152; 2	Bideford . . . . .	Bideford . . . . .	287; 1
Alston . . . . .	Preston . . . . .	476; 4	Banbury . . . . .	Banbury . . . . .	154; 4	Bidford . . . . .	Alcester . . . . .	398; 4
Altarnon . . . . .	Launceston . . . . .	291; 1	Bangor . . . . .	Bangor . . . . .	625; 2	Biggleswade . . . . .	Biggleswade . . . . .	171; 2
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Altrincham . . . . .	Altrincham . . . . .	447; 2	Barford . . . . .	Bedford . . . . .	170; 7	Billington . . . . .	Blackburn . . . . .	474; 1
Alverstokey . . . . .	Alverstokey . . . . .	88; 1	Barham . . . . .	Bridge . . . . .	55; 2	Bilston . . . . .	Wolverhampton . . . . .	372; 7
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Ancoats . . . . .	Manchester . . . . .	467; 1	Barnstaple . . . . .	Barnstaple . . . . .	285; 1	Bishops Frome . . . . .	Bromyard . . . . .	341; 2
Andover . . . . .	Andover . . . . .	109; 3	Barrow . . . . .	Barrow-upon-Soar . . . . .	409; 1	Bishops Lydeard . . . . .	Taunton . . . . .	306; 5
Anston . . . . .	Worksop . . . . .	429; 3	Barrow-in-Furness . . . . .	Barrow-in-Furness . . . . .	481a; 1	Bishops Tawton . . . . .	Barnstaple . . . . .	285; 6
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Table with 6 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No., SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. Lists various sub-districts and their corresponding districts and population numbers.

Table with 6 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No., SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. Lists various sub-districts and their corresponding districts and population numbers, including a section labeled 'E'.

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

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



Table with 9 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No., SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No., SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. Includes entries for Llanidan, Llanllechid, Llanon, etc., and a section for 'M' starting with Machynlleth.

Table with 9 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No., SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No., SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. Includes entries for North Meols, Northowram, North Petherwin, etc., and a section for 'S' starting with Saffron Hill.

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
St. Cuthbert	Carlisle . . .	569; 2	St. Olave . . .	St. Olave South- wark.	22; 1	Snaith . . .	Goole . . .	512; 3
St. David	Exeter . . .	272; 2	St. Oswald . . .	Durham . . .	546a; 1	Snettisham . . .	Radford . . .	432; 4
St. Davids	Haverfordwest	596; 3	St. Osyth . . .	Tendring . . .	194; 1	Soham . . .	Docking . . .	235; 2
St. Faiths	St. Faiths . . .	224; 1	St. Paul . . .	Birmingham	387; 4	Solihull . . .	Newmarket	180; 5
St. George	Bedminster . . .	319; 4	St. Paul . . .	Bristol . . .	320; 3	Sollershope . . .	Solihull . . .	395; 1
St. George	Birmingham	387; 6	St. Paul . . .	St. George-in- the-East.	17; 2	Somerby . . .	Melton Mowbray	411; 1
St. George	Camberwell . . .	25; 4	St. Paul Dept- ford.	Greenwich . . .	26; 1	Somersham . . .	St. Ives . . .	168; 2
St. George	Clifton . . .	321; 3	St. Paul Ham- mersmith.	Fulham . . .	1a; 2	Somerton . . .	Pancras . . .	7; 4
St. George	Liverpool . . .	455; 4	St. Peter . . .	Brighton . . .	76; 2	Soothill . . .	Langport . . .	308; 1
St. George	Manchester . . .	467; 5	St. Peter . . .	Derby . . .	438; 2	Southern . . .	Dewsbury . . .	501; 7
St. George	St. Giles . . .	10; 1	St. Peter . . .	Maldon . . .	193; 4	Southern . . .	Southern . . .	400; 1
Bloomsbury.	Holborn . . .	12; 1	St. Peter Ham- mersmith.	Fulham . . .	1a; 1	Southampton . . .	Southampton . . .	96; 1
St. George the Martyr.	St. Germans	292; 2	St. Peter Wal- worth.	St. Saviour	21; 7	South Bersted . . .	Westhampnett	82; 3
St. Germans	Cambridge . . .	178; 4	St. Philip . . .	Birmingham	387; 4	South Bishop- Wearmouth.	Sunderland . . .	550; 2
St. Giles . . .	Northampton	159; 1	St. Philip and Jacob.	Clifton . . .	321; 4	South Bury . . .	Bury . . .	463; 6
St. Giles . . .	Reading . . .	118; 3	St. Saviour . . .	St. Saviour	21; 2	South-East Leeds	Leeds . . .	500; 1
St. Giles North.	St. Giles . . .	10; 3	St. Sepulchre	London City	13; 3	South Hackney	Hackney . . .	9; 5
St. Giles South.	St. Giles . . .	10; 2	St. Sidwell . . .	Exeter . . .	272; 1	South Hamlet . . .	Gloucester . . .	327; 4
St. Helens	Prescot . . .	457; 6	St. Stephen . . .	Launceston	291; 3	South Horsham	Horsham . . .	78; 1
St. Ives . . .	Penzance . . .	301; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Birmingham	387; 2	South Minster . . .	Maldon . . .	193; 1
St. Ives . . .	St. Ives . . .	163; 4	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	South Molton . . .	South Molton . . .	284; 3
St. James . . .	Bristol . . .	320; 4	St. Thomas . . .	St. Thomas . . .	271; 7	Southowram . . .	Halifax . . .	495; 3
St. James . . .	Dover . . .	63; 1	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	South Petherton	Yeovil . . .	310; 2
St. James Ber- mondsey.	St. Olave South- wark.	22; 5	St. Thomas . . .	St. Thomas . . .	271; 7	South Sheffield . . .	Sheffield . . .	508; 3
St. James Clerk- enwell.	Holborn . . .	12; 4	St. Thomas . . .	Birmingham	387; 2	South Shields . . .	South Shields . . .	551; 2
St. John . . .	Coventry . . .	393; 1	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	South Stoneham	South Stoneham	97; 2
St. John . . .	Marylebone . . .	5; 6	St. Thomas . . .	St. Thomas . . .	271; 7	South Walsham	Blofield . . .	228; 2
St. John . . .	St. George-in- the-East.	17; 3	St. Thomas . . .	St. Thomas . . .	271; 7	Southwell . . .	Southwell . . .	380; 3
St. John . . .	Weardale . . .	545; 1	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	South Worcester	Worcester . . .	380; 3
St. John Hors- leydown.	St. Olave South- wark.	22; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Sowe . . .	Foleshill . . .	392; 2
St. John Pad- dington.	Kensington . . .	1; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Sowerby . . .	Halifax . . .	495; 7
St. John the Baptist.	Gloucester . . .	327; 3	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Spalding . . .	Spalding . . .	416; 4
St. John West- minster.	St. George Han- over Square.	3; 4	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Spaldwick . . .	Huntingdon	167; 3
St. Just . . .	Truro . . .	297; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Speen . . .	Newbury . . .	111; 3
St. Just-in-Pen- with.	Penzance . . .	301; 5	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Spilsby . . .	Spilsby . . .	423; 3
St. Kevever . . .	Helston . . .	299; 3	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Spitalfields . . .	Whitechapel	16; 1
St. Lawrence . . .	Reading . . .	118; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Spondon . . .	Shardlow . . .	437; 5
St. Leonard . . .	Shoreditch . . .	14; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Spotland Fur- ther Side.	Rochdale . . .	470; 5
St. Mabyn . . .	Bodmin . . .	294; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Spotland Nearer Side.	Rochdale . . .	470; 5
St. Margaret . . .	Ipswich . . .	213; 3	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Spratton . . .	Brixworth . . .	161; 1
St. Margaret Westminster.	St. George Han- over Square.	3; 5	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Sproston . . .	St. Faiths . . .	224; 2
St. Martin . . .	Birmingham	387; 3	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stafford . . .	Stafford . . .	360; 1
St. Martin . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 1	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Staindrop . . .	Teesdale . . .	544; 1
St. Martin . . .	Wolverhampton	353; 4	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Staines . . .	Staines . . .	123; 2
St. Mary . . .	Birmingham	387; 5	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stalbridge . . .	Sturminster	259; 1
St. Mary . . .	Carlisle . . .	569; 3	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stalham . . .	Smallburgh	221; 3
St. Mary . . .	Dover . . .	63; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stalmine . . .	Garstang . . .	478; 1
St. Mary . . .	Hull . . .	520; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stamford . . .	Stamford . . .	414; 1
St. Mary . . .	Marylebone . . .	5; 4	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stamfordham	Castle Ward	555; 2
St. Mary . . .	Nottingham . . .	433; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stamford Hill	Hackney . . .	9; 2
St. Mary . . .	Reading . . .	118; 1	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Standish . . .	Wigan . . .	129; 4
St. Mary . . .	St. George-in- the-East.	17; 1	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Standon . . .	Ware . . .	129; 4
St. Mary Extra.	South Stone- ham.	97; 1	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stanhope . . .	Weardale . . .	545; 2
St. Mary-in-the- Castle.	Hastings . . .	67; 3	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stanley . . .	Wakefield . . .	502; 3
St. Mary-le-Strand	Strand . . .	11; 3	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stanstead . . .	Ware . . .	129; 2
St. Mary Mag- dalen.	St. Olave South- wark.	22; 4	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stansted . . .	Bishopstortford	130; 2
St. Mary New- ington.	St. Saviour Southwark.	21; 8	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stanway . . .	Lexden . . .	196; 3
St. Mary Paddn- gton.	Kensington . . .	1; 1	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stanwix . . .	Carlisle . . .	569; 4
St. Mary Redcliffe	Bristol . . .	320; 1	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stapleford . . .	Shardlow . . .	437; 4
St. Mary Shrews- bury.	Atcham . . .	351; 8	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stapleton . . .	Clifton . . .	321; 6
St. Mary the Great.	Cambridge . . .	178; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stayley . . .	Ashton-under- Lyne . . .	468; 9
St. Matthew . . .	Ipswich . . .	213; 1	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stebbing . . .	Dunmow . . .	200; 1
St. Michael . . .	Garstang . . .	478; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Steyning . . .	Steyning . . .	77; 2
St. Neots . . .	St. Neots . . .	169; 1	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stickney . . .	Spilsby . . .	423; 1
St. Nicholas . . .	Cardiff . . .	583; 3	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stillington . . .	Easingwold	527; 1
St. Nicholas . . .	Durham . . .	546a; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stilton . . .	Peterborough	166; 1
St. Nicholas . . .	Gloucester . . .	327; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stockbridge . . .	Stockbridge . . .	99; 2
St. Nicholas . . .	Newcastle-up- on-Tyne.	553; 3	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stockport First	Stockport . . .	445; 4
St. Nicholas Deptford.	Greenwich . . .	26; 2	St. Thomas . . .	Liverpool . . .	455; 5	Stockport Second	Stockport . . .	445; 5

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
Stowey . . .	Bridgwater . . .	307; 1	Tingewick . . .	Buckingham	145; 3	Walpole St. Peter.	Wisbech . . .	184; 3
Stowmarket . . .	Stow . . .	208; 3	Tipton . . .	Dudley . . .	375; 2	Walsall . . .	Walsall . . .	373; 3
Stow-on-the-Wold	Stow-on-the-Wold	333; 2	Tisbury . . .	Tisbury . . .	256; 2	Walsham-le- Willows.	Stow . . .	208; 1
Stradbroke . . .	Hoxne . . .	210; 1	Titchfield . . .	Fareham . . .	89; 2	Walsingham . . .	Walsingham	234; 2
Stratford . . .	West Ham . . .	185; 1	Tiverton . . .	Tiverton . . .	283; 4	Walsoken . . .	Wisbech . . .	184; 5
Stratford-on-Avon	Stratford-on-Avon	397; 3	Toddington . . .	Woburn . . .	173; 2	Waltham . . .	Melton Mowbray	411; 4
Stratton . . .	Depwade . . .	230; 3	Todmorden . . .	Todmorden	492; 4	Waltham Abbey	Edmonton	128; 5
Streatham . . .	Stratton . . .	289; 2	Tollesbury . . .	Maldon . . .	193; 5	Walthamstow	West Ham . . .	185; 4
Stretford . . .	Wandsworth . . .	24; 5	Tongue-with- Haulgh.	Bolton . . .	462; 6	Walton . . .	Brampton . . .	567; 3
Strood . . .	Barton-upon- Irwell.	464; 3	Topcliffe . . .	Thirsk . . .	528; 1	Walton . . .	Chertsey . . .	30; 1
Stroud . . .	North Aylesford . . .	43; 2	Topsham . . .	St. Thomas	271; 5	Walton . . .	West Derby	456; 4
Studley . . .	Stroud . . .	329; 4	Torquay . . .	Newton Abbot	273; 6	Walton-le-Dale	Preston . . .	476; 3
Sturminster . . .	Alcester . . .	398; 1	Totnes . . .	Totnes . . .	274; 4	Wandsworth . . .	Wandsworth	24; 3
Sturry . . .	Sturminster . . .	259; 2	Tottenham . . .	Edmonton . . .	128; 2	Wantage . . .	Wantage . . .	115; 1
Sudbury . . .	Blean . . .	57; 1	Tottenham Court Way.	Pancras . . .	7; 2	Warboys . . .	St. Ives . . .	168; 1
Sudbury . . .	Sudbury . . .	203; 3	Tottenham Court Way.	Bury . . .	463; 2	Wardleworth . . .	Rochdale . . .	470; 7
Sulgrave . . .	Uttoxeter . . .	367; 3	Totton . . .	Lower End.		Ware . . .	Ware . . .	129; 3
Sunbury . . .	Brackley . . .	155; 2	Towcester . . .	Towcester . . .	156; 2	Wareham . . .	Wareham . . .	263; 3
Sutton . . .	Staines . . .	123; 1	Town . . .	Bethnal Green	15; 4	Wargrave . . .	Wokingham	119; 2
Sutton . . .	Ely . . .	181; 2	Toxteth Park . . .	West Derby	456; 1	Warkworth . . .	Alnwick . . .	560; 1
Sutton . . .	Macclesfield . . .	446; 6	Tranmere . . .	Birkenhead . . .	454; 2	Warminster . . .	Warminster	251; 1
Sutton . . .	Sculcoates . . .	519; 1	Tredegarr . . .	Bedwelty . . .	580; 2	Warrington . . .	Warrington	460; 4
Sutton . . .	Thirsk . . .	528; 4	Tregaron . . .	Tregaron . . .	602; 3	Warsop . . .	Mansfield . . .	430; 1
Sutton Coldfield . . .	Aston . . .	388; 4	Tregynon . . .	Newtown . . .	611; 1	Warton . . .	Lancaster . . .	479; 4
Sutton Courtnay . . .	Abingdon . . .	114; 5	Trelleck . . .	Monmouth . . .	578; 4	Warwick . . .	Warwick . . .	396; 1
Sutton-in-Ashfield	Mansfield . . .	430; 4	Tremadoc . . .	Festiniog . . .	622; 3	Washfield . . .	Tiverton . . .	283; 5
Swaffham . . .	Swaffham . . .	239; 1	Trentham . . .	Stone . . .	361; 3	Washington . . .	Thakeham . . .	80; 2
Swalcliffe . . .	Banbury . . .	154; 2	Tring . . .	Berkhamstead	138; 2	Waterloo-road 1st.	Lambeth . . .	23; 2
Swanage . . .	Wareham . . .	263; 1	Trinity Newing- ton.	St. Saviour	21; 6	Waterloo-road 2d.	Lambeth . . .	23; 2
Swavesey . . .	Swansea . . .	588; 3	Trowbridge . . .	Southwark . . .		Watford . . .	Watford . . .	136; 2
Swindon . . .	St. Ives . . .	168; 3	Tunbridge . . .	Melksham . . .	248; 2	Wath . . .	Ripon . . .	486; 3
Swinefleet . . .	Highworth . . .	241; 2	Tunbridge Wells	Tunbridge . . .	48; 2	Wath . . .	Rotherham	509; 4
Swineshead . . .	Goole . . .	512; 1	Tunstal . . .	Lunesdale . . .	480; 3	Watlington . . .	Henley . . .	146; 2
Sydenham . . .	Boston . . .	418; 5	Tunstall . . .	Wolstanton . . .	363; 2	Watton . . .	Hereford . . .	133; 1
Syston . . .	Lewisham . . .	27; 4	Turton . . .	Bolton . . .	462; 7	Watton . . .	Wayland . . .	232; 2
Tadcaster . . .	Barrow-upon- Soar.	409; 4	Turvey . . .	Bedford . . .	170; 4	Wavertree . . .	West Derby	456; 8
Talgarth . . .	Tadcaster . . .	514; 2	Tutbury . . .	Burton-upon- Trent.	368; 1	Weaverham . . .	Northwich . . .	449; 1
Talley . . .	Hay . . .	606; 1	Tuxford . . .	East Retford	428; 4	Wedmore . . .	Axbridge . . .	315; 1
Tallyn . . .	Llandilofawr . . .	592; 1	Twerton . . .	Bath . . .	317; 1	Wednesbury . . .	West Bromwich	374; 5
Tamar . . .	Dolgelly . . .							

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
West Sheffield	Sheffield	508; 1	Wimbledon	Kingston	38; 1	Wootton Bassett	Cricklade	242; 1
West Sunderland	Sunderland	550; 4	Wimborne	Wimborne	261; 3	Wootton Wawen	Stratford-on-Avon	397; 5
West Worcester	Worcester	380; 1	Wincanton	Wincanton	311; 3	Worfield	Bridgnorth	348; 3
West Wycombe	Wycombe	141; 3	Winchester	Winchester	100; 3	Workington	Cockermouth	571; 3
West Wymer	Norwich	225; 5	Windsor	Windsor	122; 2	Worksop	Worksop	429; 1
Wetheral	Carlisle	569; 1	Wing	Leighton Buzzard	174; 2	Worlington	Mildenhall	207; 1
Wetherby	Wetherby	489; 1	Wingham	Eastry	62; 2	Worsbrough	Barnsley	505; 4
Weymouth	Weymouth	264; 2	Winkleigh	Torrington	286; 2	Worsley	Barton-upon-Irwell	464; 1
Whalley	Clitheroe	473; 5	Winlaton	Gateshead	552; 4	Worth	East Grinstead	73; 3
Wheatley	Headington	148; 1	Winslow	Winslow	143; 1	Worthing	East Preston (Worthing)	81; 1
Whickham	Gateshead	552; 3	Winterbourne	Amesbury	253; 3	Worthys	Winchester	100; 2
Whitby	Whitby	531; 2	Winterton	Glanford Brigg	426; 2	Wortley	Bramley	499; 3
Whitechurch	Cardiff	583; 1	Winwick	Warrington	460; 2	Wortley	Wortley	506; 4
Whitechurch	Whitechurch (Hants)	108; 1	Wirksworth	Belper	439; 6	Wotton-under-Edge	Dursley	324; 1
Whitechurch	Whitechurch (Salop)	356; 1	Wisbech	Wisbech	184; 2	Wragby	Horncastle	422; 1
Whitechurch	Bridport	268; 3	Witchampton	Wimborne	261; 2	Wray	Lunesdale	480; 2
Whitechapel	Whitechapel	16; 4	Witham	Witham	197; 2	Wrenbury	Nantwich	451; 4
Whitechapel	Whitechapel	16; 3	Witheridge	South Molton	284; 1	Wrexham	Wrexham	615; 3
Whitecross Street	Holborn	12; 10	Withern	Louth	424; 1	Writtle	Chelmsford	191; 3
Whitehaven	Whitehaven	572; 2	Withyham	East Grinstead	73; 1	Wrotham	Malling	46; 3
Whitford	Holywell	614; 1	Witley	Hambledon	33; 1	Wuerde	Rochdale	470; 8
Whitkirk	Hunslet	497; 2	Witley	Martley	379; 2	Wybunbury	Nantwich	451; 1
Whitley	Pontefract	503; 2	Witney	Witney	152; 3	Wye	East Ashford	54; 3
Whitmore	Newcastle-under-Lyme	362; 1	Witton	Blackburn	474; 7	Wyke	Westhampnett	82; 2
Whitstable	Blean	57; 3	Wiveliscombe	Wellington (Somerset)	305; 1	Wymondham	Forehoe	226; 2
Whittlesey	Whittlesey	183; 1	Wivenhoe	Lexden	196; 1			
Whitwick	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	407; 4	Woburn	Woburn	173; 1			
Whitworth	Rochdale	470; 10	Woking	Guildford	31; 1			
Whixley	Great Ouseburn	487; 2	Wokingham	Wokingham	119; 1			
Wickford	Billericay	190; 3	Wolsingham	Weardale	545; 3			
Wickhambrook	Risbridge	202; 2	Wolstanton	Wolstanton	363; 1			
Wigan	Wigan	459; 3	Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton	372; 5			
Wiggenhall	Downham	238; 1	Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton	372; 4			
Wigston	Blaby	404; 1	Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton	372; 2	Yalding	Maidstone	49; 1
Wigton	Wigton	570; 1	Wolverley	Kidderminster	377; 2	Yapton	Westhampnett	22; 4
Wilford	Basford	431; 7	Wombourn	Wolverhampton	372; 3	Yarkhill	Ledbury	337; 2
Willenhall	Wolverhampton	372; 6	Wombridge	Wellington (Salop)	358; 3	Yarmouth	Yarmouth	219; 2
Williesden	Hendon	126; 3	Woodbridge and Wilford	Woodbridge	214; 3	Yarmouth	Yarmouth	219; 1
Willingham	Chesterton	177; 1	Woodbridge Out.	Woodbridge	214; 4	Yatton	Bedminster	319; 3
Willingham	Gainsborough	427; 5	Woodbury	St. Thomas	271; 3	Yeadon	Wharfedale	490; 4
Williton	Williton	303; 3	Woodchurch	Wirral	453; 3	Yealmpton	Plympton St. Mary	276; 1
Wilmslow	Altrincham	447; 1	Woodstock	Woodstock	151; 2	Yeovil	Yeovil	310; 4
Wilsden	Bradford (Yrks.)	496; 9	Woodton	Loddon	229; 3	Yetminster	Sherborne	266; 1
Wilton	Wilton	255; 1	Wooler	Glendale	563; 2	Yoxall	Lichfield	370; 2
			Woolwich Arsenal	Woolwich	28; 3	Ysphyty	Llanrwst	618; 3
			Woolwich Dock-yard	Woolwich	28; 2	Ystradvelltey	Neath	587; 3
						Ystradyfodwg	Pontypridd	584; 3

Y

INDEX OF CERTAIN TOWNS.

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

NAME OF TOWN.	SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S DISTRICT.	SUB-DISTRICT.	Number of District and Sub-district.
Aberavon	Neath	Margam	587; 1
Bacup	Haslingden	Newchurch	471; 1
Bedworth	Rochdale	Whitworth	470; 10
Blackpool	Foleshill	Foleshill	392; 1
Bognor	Fylde	Poulton-le-Fylde	477; 3
Brandon	Westhampnett	South Bersted	82; 3
	Thetford	Methwold	240; 1
Chatham	Medway	Rochester and Gillingham	45; 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 Sub-districts	278; 1
	Stoke Damerel		279; 1-4
Droylesden	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
Guiseley	Wharfedale	Yeadon	490; 4
Heckmondwike	Dewsbury	Liversedge	501; 4
Hounslow	Brentford	Isleworth	125; 1
Ironbridge	Madeley	Madeley	350; 2
Jarrow	South Shields	South Shields	551; 2
Llandudno	Conway	Creuddyn	626; 2
Llanidloes	Newtown	Llanidloes, Upper and Lower	611; 1, 2
Maidenhead	Cookham	Bray and Cookham	120; 1, 2
Melcombe Regis	Weymouth	Upway and Weymouth	264; 1, 2
New Brighton	Birkenhead	Wallasey	454; 3
Redditch	Bromsgrove	Tardebigg	385; 3
	Alcester	Studley	398; 1
Seaham Harbour	Easington	Easington	547; 1
Sheerness	Sheppey	Minster	60; 1
Shrewsbury	Atenham	St. Mary and St. Chad	351; 8, 9
Sidmouth	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	Ashton-under-Lyne	Dukinfield and Hartshead	468; 6, 7
Staveley	Chesterfield	Eckington	441; 4
Tyldesley	Leigh	Atherton	461; 4
Ventnor	Isle of Wight	Godshill	90; 4
Welshpool	Forde (Montgomery)	Montgomery and Pool	612; 1, 3
	Llanfyllin	Llansaintffraid	613; 2
Weston-super-Mare	Axbridge	Banwell	315; 3
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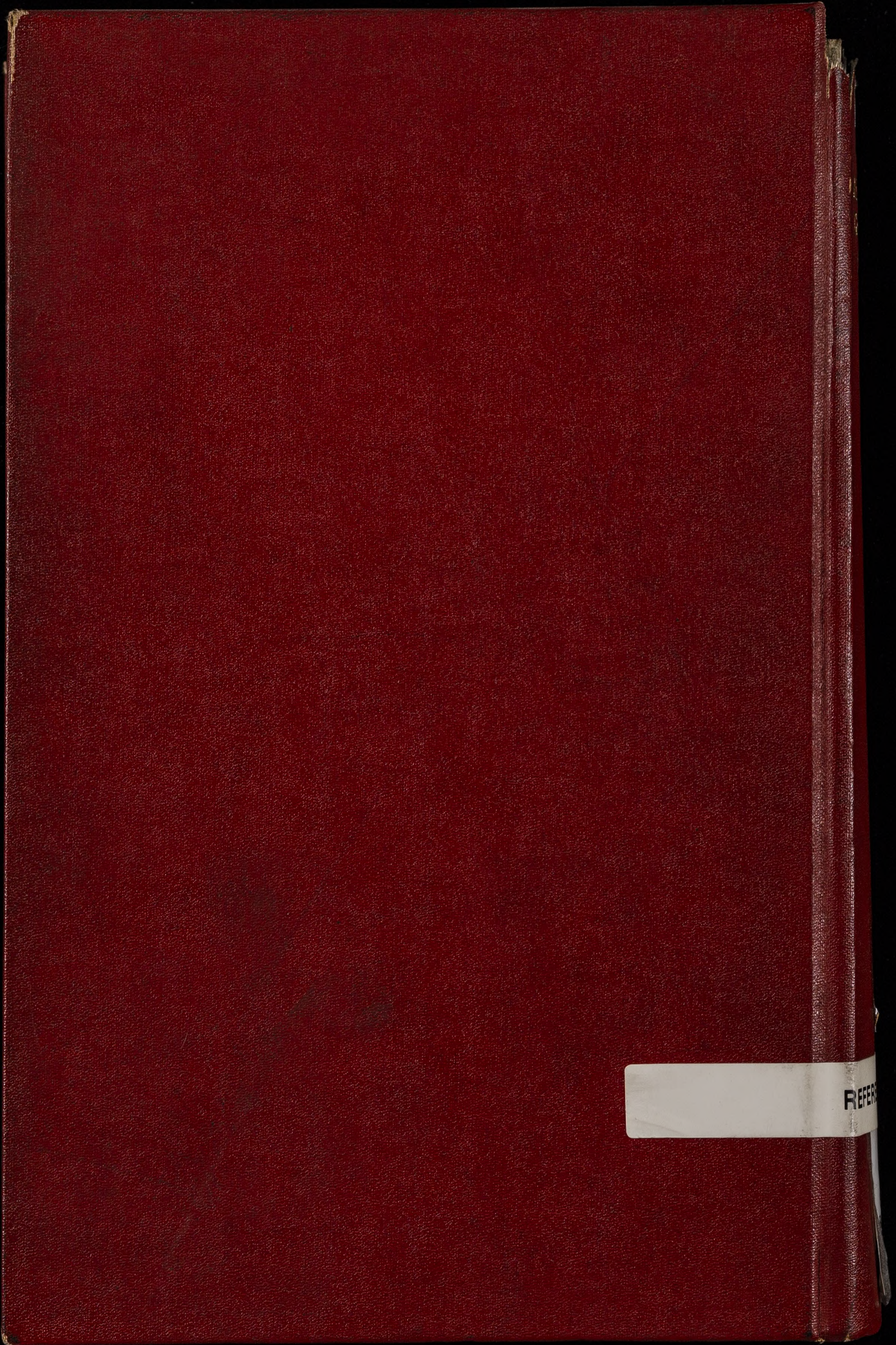
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