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

YEAR 1861.

SIR,

I BEG to submit to you the following observations on the prevailing diseases of the year 1861.

The mortality in that year, although it was below the average, was not so low as it was in the year preceding; and the increased prevalence of four diseases accounts for more than the whole of the difference.

Among the four prevailing diseases were typhus, including typhoid fever as well as relapsing fever, which medical practitioners distinguish, since these varieties were clearly defined by Dr. Jenner. The typhoid disease displays itself especially in the places which are also attacked by cholera, diarrhœa, and dysentery, the three other reigning diseases of the year.

The summer was warmer than usual; and the excess of mortality was in that season. The districts of the towns also suffered in more than the average proportion; because the enteric diseases are not the direct result of heat, but of the various zymotic matters, which, where they exist, are rendered unusually active in the air, in the water, and in the blood, under high temperatures.

It is shown by the returns, that there has been an unusual prevalence of diarrhœa, periodically passing into cholera or dysentery, ever since 1832; and in 1861 these diseases killed more than 20,000 persons. Fever, which is often propagated through the same channel, was fatal in 15,440 cases.

The practice of keeping the refuse of the sick and the healthy of successive generations in the cesspools alike of cottages and palaces every day grows more pernicious as the population becomes denser; for the water is defiled in wells, and even when the cesspools and drains are emptied into the Thames and rivers, it is pumped again into the houses only partially purified. The ova of worms and the seeds of various diseases are thus diffused among children; while great numbers of men and of women in the prime of life also suffer, and often die of the maladies which are the inevitable consequences of violations of natural laws.

The food of the people is taken from the land; and it appears to be a part of the economy of nature that to sustain fertility, the refuse should be restored, with the least possible delay to the land. The economic law is enforced by heavy penalties on the populations by which it is violated; but the penalty does not always fall on the offenders, and hence it is a case for the interference of the legislature. The existence of putrid dirt, or of any zymotic leaven, in towns and in the vicinity of dwellings, is a nuisance; and a legislative provision for its removal would be quite in conformity with the sound principles which are embodied in our common law.

I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The remittent fevers of England have now subsided, and either attack few persons, or occur in a mild form; which, although it disables considerable numbers in the marshy districts, is rarely fatal. Thus 134 males and 120 females died of remittent fever; and 88 males, 61 females, died of ague and its complications.

The continued fevers destroyed the lives of 7660 males and of 7780 females in the year; or 15,440 persons in the aggregate. This, according to the estimate of Dr. Murchison, implies that about 15,440 persons were

attacked by fever in one or other of its three varieties; which are well established, but cannot yet be satisfactorily discriminated in the national returns, and are classed under the head of typhus.

The three forms of fever include pure *typhus*,—with blood spots on the skin (*petechiæ*),—which is exceedingly fatal, for 21 in 100 cases die in the London Fever Hospital. It is generated in crowded populations, and is often diffused by infection. Second attacks are seldom seen.

Typhina. The second form of continued fever is described as *relapsing fever*, or famine fever; as the patient, after getting well apparently about the seventh day, is subject to sudden relapse on the fourteenth day; and the fever is epidemic and infectious in times of scarcity and famine. The mortality does not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and it has been designated by the short name of *typhina*. To one death there are about 40 cases.

Typhoid fever or typhia. The third form of fever is endemic, and is characterized by an eruption of rose spots on the skin, with affections of the glands of the ileum and mesentery. The disease is often protracted to the 30th day; and at the London Fever Hospital 19 cases in 100 terminated fatally. It attacks the young. Second attacks are rare. So frequently is it generated or communicated by night-soil, that Dr. Murchison has named it pythogenic fever; and Dr. W. Budd insists that the alvine dejections of patients should be destroyed by disinfecting agents.*

The infantile remittent fever of England has been shown by Dr. West and others to be modified typhia, with which it is classified. Typhia is fatal to children; and it is, next to consumption, still the disease most fatal to men in the prime of life.

The mixing up of the three forms masks the peculiar endemic character of typhoid fever (typhia); but as it makes up a large proportion of the cases of death from continued fever, it is not difficult to point out, by means of the Table (pp. 160-171), some of the fever fields of England and Wales.

The mortality by fever was at the annual rate of 8 in 10,000; and for the sake of distinction, we may put down every district in which the mortality by the disease exceeded 8 in 10,000 as a fever field in the year. There an unusual number of men fell the victims of typhoid fever—typhia; while in other districts the deaths occurred in fewer numbers.

1770 persons died of fever in London; but this proportion (6 in 10,000) is below the average of the kingdom. Still the fever field of London covered Shoreditch, Whitechapel, Stepney, Mile End, Poplar, and Bermondsey. The Fever Hospital is in Islington, where the deaths from the disease in the Institution are registered. The patients are brought from all parts of London.

Guildford in Surrey was visited by the fever; 27 persons died. Dartford, Gravesend, and North Aylesford; Tenterden and West Ashford; Blean and Faversham; Thanet, including Margate and Ramsgate, as well as Dover, lost several lives by fever. Taking the whole of Kent, the mortality by fever in the county was somewhat below the average.

TABLE I.—Deaths from Fever: Typhus, Typhia, Typhina.

—	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 & upwds.
Persons	15,440	3328	2116	1402	1577	1240	1613	1218	956	863	775	322	30
Males	7,660	1683	975	628	785	631	828	614	508	459	429	148	22
Females	7,780	1645	1141	774	842	609	785	604	448	404	346	174	8

* For full descriptions see the Treatise on the continued Fevers of Great Britain, by C. Murchison, M.D. This great systematic work gives the bibliography and synonyms, and all the prevailing doctrines of fevers, as well as the results of the author's own researches.

Battle, Hailsham, Ticehurst, Uckfield, and East Grinstead in Sussex, suffered from the endemic; in the Steyning District near Brighton, 31 persons died of fever, in Horsham 17.

The fever field extending over Portsea Island and Alverstoke was fatal; and the deaths amounted to 153, or to more than 1 in 1000. It is greatly to be regretted that the sanitary state of both Portsmouth and Gosport, the great seat of the naval and military power of the country, should still remain in the deplorable state that so many deaths imply. The Isle of Wight is in constant communication with Portsmouth; and was, unhappily, part of the fever field. Seventy persons died of fever in the Isle of Wight. Northwards the fever ascended the Southampton waters; and this seaport was another centre of the fever, which was, however, still more fatal in South Stoneham, and up the valley of the Itching in Winchester. Abingdon was another centre of the fever, which extended along the Thames valley, but was not so fatal in Windsor and Eton as in the Isle of Wight. Seven persons died of fever in the Windsor district.

I may perhaps be permitted to add here, that one of the seven was His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, who died on the fourteenth day of December, at the age of 42 years, after 21 days illness, of typhoid fever.

During his life he promoted measures for the improvement of the health of the people; and his death impresses on us with additional force the duty of investigating a disease which is fatal to thousands of all classes, and inflicts irreparable losses on the world.

Wycombe and other districts of the county of Buckingham; Bicester and several districts of Oxford; Royston and Walford; nearly all the districts of Northampton and Huntingdon; Bedford, Wisbeach, North Witchford, and Ely; all sustained heavy losses by fever. The whole of the South Midland Division, which sends its waters down to London, was infested by the fever to a much greater extent than London itself; and the waters from fever districts are not always free from the fever leaven.

In the Eastern Division the fever prevailed extensively, and of it 854 persons died, the mortality of the counties ranging from Suffolk to Essex and Norfolk, where it was highest. Rochford, Billericay, Tendring, Halsted, Braintree, and Dunmow were visited with some severity; so was Sudbury in Suffolk. In Norfolk,—Yarmouth, Erpingham, Forehoe, Depwade, and Walsingham and Freebridge Lynn, were centres of diffusion, and suffered severely.

A few districts, such as Mere and Sherborne in Wilts and Dorset, suffered; Honiton and St. Thomas, as well as Tavistock, in Devon, lost several lives by the fever; which was, however, especially fatal in Plymouth and the surrounding districts, precisely as at Portsmouth: so bad is the sanitary condition of all the seaport towns, which will in times of war undoubtedly affect unfavourably the efficiency of seamen. St. Germans, near the Plymouth waters, St. Austell, Truro, Falmouth, and Penzance, in Cornwall, complete the line of districts on the southern coast, which were in communication with each other by water, and were all visited severely by the fever. Bridgewater, Axbridge, and Clutton, Somerset, are among the fever districts.

The counties on the Severn suffered much less than the counties on the Thames and the southern coast; and Salop, in their centre, lost 4 in 10,000 inhabitants by the fever.

Staffordshire, and notably Walsall and Dudley, as well as the Worcester district, lost many lives by the fever: so did Leicester and Melton Mowbray; the districts of Lincoln; Basford and Nottingham; Derby, Belper, and Ashborne; Congleton and Northwich in Cheshire; Liverpool, Manchester, Wigan, Bolton, and the greater part of the districts of Lancashire, where the rate of mortality by fever on an average exceeded 9 in 10,000. Yorkshire experienced the same high mortality from the fever: the rate exceeding in some districts 10 in 10,000; as it did also in Durham.

N.B.

The healthy districts of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland escaped with comparative impunity: Newcastle, Castle Ward, Tynemouth,

TABLE II.—Deaths registered from Fever in the Isle of Wight in the Year 1861.
(The thirty Parishes in the Isle of Wight are divided into five Sub-districts in which these deaths were registered.)

DATE.	SEX.	AGE.	SUB-DISTRICT.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
1861.				
Jan. 2	Female	60 Years	Newport	Typhoid fever, 10 days. Certified.
" 31	Female	29 Years	Ryde	Abdominal typhus, 16 days; intestinal perforation. Certified.
Feb. 4	Female	19 Years	Ryde	Fever, typhoid, 38 days. Certified.
" 11	Female	23 Years	Godshill	Typhus fever, 24 days. Certified.
March 3	Female	17 Years	Newport	Fever, 1 week. Certified.
" 6	Male	3 Years	Ryde	Fever; congestion of the brain. Certified.
" 14	Female	17 Years	Newport	Typhoid fever. Certified.
" 21	Male	36 Years	Newport	Typhus fever. Certified.
April 8	Female	22 Years	Ryde	Typhoid fever, 23 days; bronchitis. Certified.
" 24	Male	20 Years	Godshill	Typhus fever.
May 1	Female	63 Years	Cowes	Continued fever; prostration. Certified.
" 16	Female	22 Years	Ryde	Fever; congestion of the lungs. Certified.
" 24	Male	10 Years	Cowes	Gastric fever; diphtheritic ulceration of the throat. Certified.
" 27	Female	30 Years	Newport	Typhoid fever; cerebral congestion.
" 29	Female	6 Years	Ryde	Fever, 1 month. Certified.
" 31	Female	18 Years	Newport	Gastric fever; hæmorrhage from the bowels. Certified.
June 1	Male	16 Years	Newport	Typhoid fever, 9 days. Certified.
" 5	Female	4 Months	Cowes	Infantile puerperal fever, 14 days. Certified.
" 13	Male	1 Year	Cowes	Gastric fever. Certified.
" 13	Male	3 Years	Cowes	Typhoid fever, 14 days. Certified.
" 14	Male	78 Years	Cowes	Typhoid fever, 10 days. Certified.
" 17	Male	70 Years	Cowes	Typhoid fever. Certified.
" 20	Female	12 Years	Newport	Typhus fever. Certified.
" 22	Male	47 Years	Newport	Putrid fever. Certified.
" 25	Male	35 Years	Newport	Fever. Certified.
" 27	Female	1 Year	Cowes	Fever, 2 weeks. Not certified.
" 28	Male	47 Years	Ryde	Typhoid fever; perforation of bowels; peritonitis. Certified.
July 2	Male	17 Years	Cowes	Typhus fever, 17 days. Certified.
" 4	Female	55 Years	Cowes	Typhoid fever, 8 weeks. Certified.
" 11	Male	19 Years	Newport	Fever, 7 days. Certified.
" 13	Male	38 Years	Cowes	Typhoid fever, 2 weeks; bronchitis. Certified.
" 19	Female	13 Years	Cowes	Continued fever. Certified.
" 29	Female	19 Years	Newport	Gastric fever. Certified.
Aug. 7	Female	30 Years	Calborne	Typhoid fever. Certified.
" 9	Male	2 Years	Cowes	Fever, convulsions. Certified.
" 11	Female	9 Years	Ryde	Typhoid fever; convulsions. Certified.
" 13	Female	48 Years	Cowes	Fever, 3 weeks. Certified.
" 20	Male	1 Year	Ryde	Fever; diarrhoea.
" 21	Male	5 Years	Cowes	Continued fever; pneumonia. Certified.
" 28	Male	2 Years	Cowes	Infantile remittent; endocarditis. Certified.
" 30	Male	4 Years	Cowes	Typhoid fever, 24 days; cephalitis. Certified.
Sept. 1	Male	58 Years	Godshill	Fever, 3 weeks. Certified.
" 4	Female	4 Years	Godshill	Fever, 2 weeks. Certified.
" 10	Female	17 Years	Ryde	Typhoid fever; pneumonia. Certified.
" 19	Female	37 Years	Newport	Typhus fever. Certified.
" 22	Female	10 Years	Cowes	Remittent fever; pericarditis. Certified.
" 22	Female	14 Years	Godshill	Continued fever, 5 weeks. Certified.
" 25	Male	4 Years	Newport	Brain fever; diarrhoea. Not certified.
" 29	Female	21 Years	Ryde	Typhus fever. Certified.
Oct. 4	Male	17 Years	Newport	Typhoid fever, 21 days. Certified.
" 6	Female	13 Years	Cowes	Typhoid fever, 5 weeks. Certified.
" 8	Male	19 Years	Newport	Typhoid fever. Certified.
" 8	Female	15 Years	Newport	Typhoid fever. Certified.
" 10	Female	12 Years	Ryde	Fever.
" 13	Female	70 Years	Ryde	Typhoid fever. Certified.
" 25	Female	78 Years	Newport	Fever. Certified.
" 25	Male	61 Years	Calborne	Exhaustion; fever, 13 days. Certified.
Nov. 2	Male	3 Years	Newport	Fever, 3 weeks. Certified.
" 4	Male	37 Years	Cowes	Typhoid fever, 4 weeks; diphtheria, 2 weeks. Certified.
" 7	Male	18 Years	Newport	Fever. Certified.
" 9	Male	64 Years	Ryde	Typhoid fever, 3 weeks. Certified.
" 10	Male	12 Years	Ryde	Typhoid fever, 3 weeks. Certified.
" 14	Female	13 Years	Newport	Typhus, 19 days. Certified.
" 15	Female	34 Years	Newport	Typhus fever; cephalitis. Certified.
" 17	Female	25 Years	Ryde	Gastric fever, 21 days. Certified.
" 26	Male	12 Years	Godshill	Typhoid fever, 3 weeks. Certified.
Dec. 4	Male	35 Years	Ryde	Gastric fever. Certified.
" 8	Female	4 Years	Ryde	Fever, 8 days. Certified.
" 17	Female	52 Years	Newport	Gastric fever. Certified.
" 16	Female	13 Years	Calborne	Typhus fever, 2 weeks. Certified.

SUMMARY.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	POPULATION, 1861.	DEATHS REGISTERED from FEVER in 1861.
Cowes	10,449	20
Newport	13,761	23
Ryde	17,715	18
Godshill	8,020	6
Calborne	5,417	3
TOTAL	55,362	70

Hexham, Morpeth, and Cockerthorpe in these counties being the principal exceptions.

Wales and Monmouthshire have suffered extensively from fever; and the sanitary arrangements of the principality are not yet at all adapted to meet the wants of dense populations. At Abergavenny the people died by fever at the rate of 25 in 10,000; and the fever mortality was high in all the surrounding districts, except Chepstow. Great numbers died of fever at Merthyr Tydfil and Neath in Glamorganshire, and Swansea and Llanelly in Carmarthenshire, as well as in Pembroke and Haverfordwest. The districts on the southern coast of Wales suffered even much more than the districts of the southern coast of England. Aberystwith and some of the districts which are frequented in Wales by visitors also suffered from the prevailing fever.

The fever, in some of its forms, was fatal in every district of England and Wales, except three; but in some districts it was fatal to few, in others to hundreds, of people.

The fevers of the year were more fatal than they were in the previous year; but not so fatal as they were in the four years, including the year 1851 of the Exhibition, and the three years following, when the fever mortality exceeded 10 in 10,000; or when one in 1000 persons on an average died of fever. (See Table IV.) The range of mortality in the twelve years ending in 1861 was from 6.63 to 10.41 in 10,000.

The average rate of mortality from fever in the ten years 1851-60 was, among males, 9.07 in 10,000; among females 9.09 in 10,000, at all ages. One in 24 deaths from all causes was by fever. The total deaths by fevers in ten years were 172,458.

In the Table below the deaths are given at the different ages; and as there are ten attacks to one death, the deaths in ten years represent the attacks of fever in one year. But as the deaths are lowest in proportion to the attacks at the age of puberty, and as the rate of mortality increases with age, the liability to an attack of fever at each period of life is not represented by the deaths.

Diphtheria was recognized on its first appearance only by the most skilful medical practitioners; and it was often confounded with putrid sore throat or cynanche maligna, and scarlatina. Under these diseases 13,897 deaths were returned; including 9077 by scarlatina, 303 by cynanche maligna, and 4517 by diphtheria. The epidemic of diphtheria was at its height in 1859; and has since slowly subsided. But there is still a peculiar prevalence of sore throat, which is, perhaps, diphtheritic.

TABLE III.—ENGLAND. Population in 1851, and Deaths from Typhus in the 10 Years 1851-60.

AGES.	POPULATION, 1851.	DEATHS from TYPHUS in the 10 YEARS 1851-60.
All Ages	17,927,609	172,458
Under 5 Years	2,348,107	35,782
5—	2,092,359	22,338
10—	1,913,357	15,704
15—	1,757,189	17,392
20—	1,666,607	14,219
25—	2,746,601	18,491
35—	2,057,178	13,732
45—	1,507,790	11,546
55—	1,007,597	10,478
65—	577,681	8,713
75—	219,942	3,612
85 and upwards	33,201	451

Diphtheria prevails at later ages than scarlatina; for one third only of those who died of scarlatina were five years of age and upwards, while *one half* of those who died of diphtheria were of that age. Still diphtheria is a disease from which the children and youth of the country are the greatest sufferers; for while in seven years 1553 adults died of the disease at the age of 25 and upwards, 28,216 died under that age. Scarlatina is fatal in London and in Lancashire; but it ravages the coal districts of the north of England, and is undoubtedly diffused and rendered fatal by causes which should be investigated and removed. Quinsy was fatal in a small number of cases. Croup was as fatal as diphtheria: it attacks chiefly boys and girls of one, two, and three years of age. The boys die in greatest numbers. Girls, upon the other hand, suffer most from whooping-cough, which in the present year was most fatal to children. Of it 12,309 children died; and of measles 9055. These two diseases affect the texture of the lungs, and of the breathing apparatus. London lost 3548 children by whooping-cough.

Small-pox exists now almost by sufferance; but owing to the neglect, or to the inefficient practice of vaccination, 1320 deaths by small-pox were registered; 217 in London, 12 in Gravesend, 19 in Dover, 22 in Windsor, 30 in Northampton, 14 in Daventry, 27 in Wellingborough, 14 in Peterborough, 48 in Norwich, 18 in Exeter, 42 in Plymouth where it is dangerous to seamen and emigrants, 32 in St. Austell, 57 in Truro, 13 in Cheltenham, 18 in Caistor, 54 in Chesterfield, 15 in Manchester, 19 in Bradford, 14 in Rotherham, 25 in Durham, 38 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 31 in Tynemouth, 17 in Carlisle, and 19 in Aberystwith.

TABLE IV.—ENGLAND. Deaths from **Fever—Typhus, Typhoid, and Typhina**—to 10,000 Persons living, and Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths.

YEARS.	Deaths to 10,000 Persons living.	Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths.
1850	8.66	43
1851	10.15	46
1852	10.41	47
1853	10.25	45
1854	10.28	44
1855	8.89	39
1856	8.60	42
1857	9.97	46
1858	9.28	40
1859	8.14	36
1860	6.63	31
1861	7.76	36
Mean - -	9.09	41

TABLE V.—Deaths in England from **Scarlatina, Cynanche Maligna, and Diphtheria**, for each of the Years 1855 to 1861.

YEARS.	TOTAL.	SCARLATINA.	CYNANCHE MALIGNA, and DIPHTHERIA.	CYNANCHE MALIGNA.	DIPHTHERIA.
1855 - -	17,314	16,929	385	199	186
1856 - -	14,160	13,557	603	374	229
1857 - -	14,229	12,646	1,583	1,273	310
1858 - -	30,317	23,711	6,606	1,770	4,836
1859 - -	29,494	19,310	10,184	597	9,587
1860 - -	14,893	9,305	5,583	376	5,212
1861 - -	13,897	9,077	4,820	303	4,517
Total - -	134,304	104,535	29,769	4,892	24,877

It is impossible to determine in these cases who is to blame in not procuring for the helpless children the protection which the legislature has provided against small-pox. The coroners, by holding a certain number of inquests, might ascertain how the matter really stands, and may prevent acts of negligence which in their consequences are as fatal as the ordinary offences of manslaughter.

A few deaths from cholera and dysentery occurred in nearly every county; and in London, Lancashire, and Yorkshire the number of cases was considerable.

Diarrhœa generally prevailed in the same districts as fever; and looking at the fatality of the disease at the advanced ages, it demands the careful study of pathologists, in connexion with typhoid fever (typhia) on one hand, and cholera and dysentery on the other.

Rheumatism destroys life by attacking the heart, the head, or other vital parts.

The deaths by all zymotic diseases amounted to 87,986; and they were 20 per cent., or one in five of the total deaths. The mortality by them was at the rate of 4.4 in 1000 living.

The miasmatic order, comprising the diseases to which I have been referring, caused nearly all the mortality (4.2). The enthetic order includes syphilis, to which the deaths of 785 males and 570 females are directly referred. 4 persons died of hydrophobia, and 6 of glanders. These diseases are propagated by the insertion of zymotic matter in the tissues of the skin.

Dietetic diseases are the result of the privation of food and drink, in their due proportions, either in infancy or later in life. Scurvy and purpura are now rarely fatal; only 207 males and 198 females died of these diseases. Alcoholism is slow poisoning by spirits, or by undue doses of fermented liquors; and to it the deaths of 524 males, 133 females are explicitly referred.

TABLE VI.—Deaths in England from **Diphtheria and Cynanche Maligna**, at different AGES, in each of the Seven Years 1855-61.

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	Under 1 Year.	1-	2-	3-	4-	Under 5 Years.	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	85 and upwards.
1855 -	385	56	52	47	45	33	233	84	17	20	8	7	8	7	1	-	-	-
1856 -	603	44	62	81	54	57	298	175	65	33	8	11	6	4	3	-	-	-
1857 -	1583	109	138	137	152	160	696	512	224	86	31	19	8	6	-	1	-	-
1858 -	6606	552	741	692	695	635	3315	1897	686	361	184	80	56	42	26	7	2	-
1859 -	10184	878	1122	1103	1116	1081	5300	2751	1091	536	213	122	69	50	37	11	4	-
1860 -	5588	494	607	538	652	578	2869	1512	578	343	87	77	48	42	18	14	-	-
1861 -	4820	381	550	534	539	503	2507	1299	445	283	104	65	45	42	16	13	1	-
Total -	29,769	2,514	3,272	3,132	3,253	3,047	15,218	8,230	3106	1662	585	381	240	193	101	46	7	-

TABLE VII.—Deaths in England from **Scarlatina**, at different AGES, in each of the Seven Years 1855-61.

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	Under 1 Year.	1-	2-	3-	4-	Under 5 Years.	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	85 and upwards.
1855 -	19229	1131	2906	2700	2537	1957	10631	4523	1078	438	123	71	33	15	8	1	-	-
1856 -	13557	985	1930	2161	2085	1669	8830	3419	800	332	88	55	20	10	3	-	-	-
1857 -	12646	855	1790	2032	1988	1462	8127	3232	766	321	104	40	23	7	3	3	-	-
1858 -	23711	1444	3468	3980	3638	2860	15390	6160	1325	557	159	69	33	10	6	2	-	-
1859 -	19310	1294	2824	3062	2992	2379	12551	4937	1050	468	174	80	26	12	7	4	-	-
1860 -	9305	636	1378	1499	1409	1146	6068	2329	477	237	77	37	19	7	4	-	-	-
1861 -	9077	572	1288	1490	1423	1119	5892	2317	447	264	91	31	21	10	-	4	-	-
Total -	104,535	6,917	14,984	16,924	16,072	12,592	67,489	26,937	5943	2668	821	383	178	71	31	14	-	-

The parasitic diseases are less prevalent than they were formerly in England: 1055 deaths are ascribed to thrush; and 157 to worms. It is worthy of remark that girls suffer more than boys from worms; thus the deaths of 71 girls, and of only 41 boys under 5 years of age, were referred to worms, and in after life an equal disproportion prevails. The female tissues perhaps afford the most fruitful nidus for parasites.

TABLE VIII.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Ten Years 1852—1861.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
	ALL CAUSES - - -	407,135	421,097	437,905	425,703	390,506	419,815	449,656	440,781	422,721	435,114
	SPECIFIED CAUSES -	395,401	408,805	426,919	414,228	380,667	410,217	440,922	432,476	414,060	427,360
	(CLASSES.)										
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES -	96,107	89,448	117,018	88,152	81,121	93,518	110,971	106,645	75,849	87,986
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL " -	83,035	88,216	83,993	84,345	79,500	81,969	82,416	81,788	82,038	84,987
III.	LOCAL " -	136,585	148,307	144,872	158,176	143,966	152,249	163,489	159,686	171,037	167,454
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL " -	66,154	69,105	66,996	69,190	62,178	68,629	69,895	69,708	70,311	71,948
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS -	13,520	13,729	14,040	14,065	13,902	13,852	14,151	14,649	14,775	14,985
	(ORDERS.)										
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES -	92,305	85,515	112,612	83,737	77,278	89,299	106,278	101,699	71,304	83,324
	2. ENTHETIC " -	889	874	1,236	1,179	1,061	1,144	1,195	1,273	1,252	1,355
	3. DIETIC " -	1,676	1,857	1,980	2,087	1,688	1,905	2,112	2,301	2,206	2,095
	4. PARASITIC " -	1,237	1,202	1,190	1,149	1,094	1,170	1,386	1,372	1,087	1,212
II.	1. DIATHETIC " -	16,372	17,301	16,848	17,125	15,468	16,207	16,790	16,433	16,404	16,233
	2. TUBERCULAR " -	66,163	70,015	67,145	67,520	63,832	65,762	65,626	65,355	65,984	68,754
III.	1. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM -	50,246	51,509	51,485	52,365	50,084	51,819	53,961	54,531	55,577	55,625
	2. " ORGANS OF CIRCULATION -	12,517	13,740	13,488	14,552	13,672	14,784	16,426	17,133	18,758	18,076
	3. " RESPIRATORY ORGANS -	47,400	56,436	52,484	63,742	52,908	58,320	65,516	59,853	68,408	64,310
	4. " DIGESTIVE ORGANS -	19,031	18,865	19,002	18,746	18,617	19,153	19,246	19,842	19,718	20,327
	5. " URINARY ORGANS -	3,438	3,652	3,770	3,973	4,150	4,129	4,633	4,736	4,900	5,222
	6. " ORGANS OF GENERATION -	877	960	1,014	1,042	1,039	1,069	1,148	1,199	1,118	1,129
	7. " ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION -	1,139	1,227	1,500	1,428	1,329	1,306	1,164	1,285	1,466	1,624
	8. " INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM -	1,937	1,918	2,129	2,323	2,167	1,869	1,345	1,107	1,002	1,141
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES										
	1. " OF CHILDREN -	24,349	24,509	23,993	22,791	22,657	24,171	12,412	12,300	12,706	13,116
	2. " ADULTS -	2,373	2,383	2,125	1,961	1,878	2,903	2,114	2,314	2,233	2,168
	3. " OLD PEOPLE -	26,376	29,130	26,466	29,714	23,931	26,847	28,509	27,104	28,442	27,373
	4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION -	13,056	13,083	14,412	14,724	13,712	15,608	26,860	27,990	26,930	29,291
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE -	*	*	*	*	*	*	12,523	13,056	12,991	13,187
	2. BATTLE - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†
	3. HOMICIDE - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	344	388	377	320
	4. SUICIDE - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,275	1,218	1,365	1,347
	5. EXECUTION † - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	7	10	11
	VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED - - -	13,520	13,729	14,040	14,065	13,902	13,852	*	*	32	120
	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED -	3,591	4,018	3,993	4,139	3,474	3,403	3,006	2,821	2,894	2,697
	CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED -	8,143	8,274	6,993	7,336	6,365	6,195	5,638	5,484	5,767	5,057
I.	ORDER 1.										
	1 Small-pox - - -	7,320	3,151	2,808	2,525	2,277	3,936	6,460	3,848	2,749	1,320
	2 Measles - - -	5,846	4,895	9,277	7,354	7,124	5,969	9,271	9,548	9,557	9,055
	3 Scarlatina - - -	18,887	15,699	18,523	17,314	14,160	14,229	30,317	18,907	9,681	9,077
	4 Diphtheria - - -	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	9,587	5,212	4,517
	5 Quinsy - - -	391	421	345	374	416	485	623	426	319	342
	6 Croup - - -	4,058	3,660	3,998	4,419	5,207	5,279	6,220	5,636	4,380	4,397
	7 Whooping-cough -	8,022	11,200	9,770	10,185	9,235	10,138	11,648	8,976	8,555	12,309
	8 Typhus - - -	18,641	18,554	18,893	16,470	16,182	19,016	17,883	15,877	13,012	15,440

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

II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

84,987 persons died of the diseases in this class; namely, 16,233 of diathetic, and 68,754 of tubercular diseases.

Gout is a diathetic disease; only fatal when, like rheumatism, it fixes on one of the great seats of life. 247 deaths are referred to gout. Dropsy is the common consequence of heart disease, or Bright's disease of the kidneys (nephria); but it is, in the present state of medical knowledge,

TABLE VIII.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Ten Years 1852—1861—continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
	9 Erysipelas - - -	2,075	1,813	1,937	2,256	2,133	1,576	2,026	1,954	1,635	1,542
	10 Metria - - -	972	792	954	1,079	1,057	836	1,068	1,238	987	886
	11 Carbuncle - - -	233	252	300	255	253	252	246	236	247	193
	12 Influenza - - -	1,339	1,789	1,061	3,568	1,029	1,393	1,794	1,112	1,150	746
	13 Dysentery - - -	2,756	1,891	1,943	1,437	1,335	1,698	1,478	1,379	1,156	1,416
	14 Diarrhoea - - -	17,617	14,192	20,052	12,770	13,815	21,189	13,853	18,331	9,702	13,746
	15 Cholera - - -	1,331	4,419	20,097	837	762	1,150	673	887	327	837
	16 Ague - - -	151	183	192	149	124	195	207	233	204	254
	17 Remittent Fever -	666	709	646	575	162	270	569	400	314	1,982
	18 Rheumatism - - -	1,930	1,895	1,811	2,170	2,007	1,688	1,942	2,124	1,998	1,982
	19 Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	116
	ORDER 2.										
	1 Syphilis - - -	623	622	964	947	879	937	1,006	1,089	1,067	1,177
	2 Stricture of Urethra -	251	241	256	218	177	184	186	177	178	168
	3 Hydrophobia - - -	15	11	16	14	5	3	2	4	3	4
	4 Glanders - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	6
	Heretofore classed with Erysipelas.										
	ORDER 3.										
	1 Privation - - -	54	78	87	91	69	52	62	52	68	63
	2 Want of Breast-milk -	598	632	742	850	704	829	997	1,017	1,002	970
	3 Purpura and Scurvy -	234	266	232	324	227	246	341	342	361	405
	4 Alcoholism { a Del. Trem. } { b Intemp. }	487 308	508 373	551 318	536 286	451 237	484 294	424 288	545 345	457 318	415 242
	ORDER 4.										
	1 Thrush - - -	1,237	1,202	1,190	1,149	1,094	1,170	1,236	1,217	920	1,055
	2 Worms, &c. - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	155	167	157
	Heretofore classed with Disease of Stomach.										
II.	ORDER 1.										
	1 Gout - - -	218	217	246	287	260	223	245	238	263	247
	2 Dropsy - - -	9,788	10,302	9,396	9,362	8,213	8,452	8,758	8,119	7,323	7,801
	3 Cancer - - -	5,477	5,663	5,826	6,016	5,859	6,201	6,433	6,676	6,827	7,276
	4 Noma - - -	98	100	136	178	164	198	161	159	122	174
	5 Mortification - - -	1,291	1,319	1,244	1,282	1,172	1,133	1,193	1,241	1,364	1,235
	ORDER 2.										
	1 Scrofula - - -	2,580	2,727	2,613	2,985	2,831	2,781	3,004	2,995	2,860	3,457
	2 Tabes Mesenterica -	4,700	4,965	5,638	4,762	4,752	5,380	5,017	4,932	4,680	5,692
	3 Phthisis - - -	50,594	54,918	51,284	52,200	48,950	50,106	50,442	50,149	51,024	51,931
	4 Hydrocephalus - - -	8,289	8,005	7,610	7,488	7,299	7,495	7,163	7,229	7,120	7,374
III.	ORDER 1.										
	1 Cephalitis - - -	3,686	3,618	3,752	3,466	3,414	3,392	3,463	3,451	3,518	3,426
	2 Apoplexy - - -	7,836	8,496	8,366	8,645	8,278	8,375	8,629	8,631	9,181	8,795
	3 Paralysis - - -	7,911	8,378	8,353	8,905	8,497	8,714	8,980	9,189	9,752	9,812
	4 Insanity - - -	535	472	541	494	370	403	535	446	536	529
	5 Chorea - - -	73	67	48	69	59	44	53	55	66	71
	6 Epilepsy - - -	1,935	2,120	2,052	2,136	2,096	2,193	2,359	2,219	2,454	2,464
	7 Convulsions - - -	24,558	24,708	24,579	24,917	23,946	24,532	25,488	25,954	25,205	25,423
	8 Brain Disease, &c. -	3,652	3,560	3,704	3,733	3,424	3,963	4,454	4,586	4,86	

unallowable to assume that the effusion of serum into the cellular tissue and the serous cavities is not sometimes as independent an affection as hydrocele.

7276 persons died of cancer or malignant tumours of some kind. The increase from 5477 deaths under this head in 1852 to 7276 is partially

TABLE VIII.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Ten Years 1852—1861—continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
	ORDER 5.										
	1 Nephritis - - - -	197	237	205	244	269	268	265	284	245	306
	2 Ischuria - - - -	106	109	118	120	83	97	118	103	96	102
	3 Nephria - - - -	570	641	776	793	954	983	1,105	1,258	1,390	1,448
	4 Diabetes - - - -	402	412	436	448	433	482	514	480	536	537
	5 Stone - - - -	208	224	183	234	233	182	189	191	179	168
	6 Cystitis - - - -	231	236	276	278	270	258	256	276	299	343
	7 Kidney Disease, &c. -	1,724	1,793	1,776	1,861	1,908	1,839	2,226	2,144	2,245	2,318
	ORDER 6.										
	1 Ovarian Dropsy - -	178	217	220	208	211	237	239	277	244	235
	2 Uterus, &c. Disease -	699	743	794	834	828	832	909	922	874	894
	ORDER 7.										
	1 Arthritis - - - -	84	81	101	80	71	62	77	81	68	79
	2 Joint Disease, &c. -	1,055	1,146	1,399	1,348	1,258	1,244	1,087	1,204	1,398	1,545
	ORDER 8.										
	1 Phlegmon - - - -	1,409	1,362	1,513	1,780	1,585	1,239	711	466	413	454
	2 Ulcer - - - -	296	351	358	278	289	300	332	364	332	401
	3 Skin Disease, &c. -	232	205	258	265	293	330	302	277	257	286
IV.	ORDER 1.										
	1 Premature Birth - -	19,075	18,968	18,680	17,818	17,997	19,144	7,307	7,432	7,642	7,610
	2 Cyanosis - - - -	279	295	294	300	341	350	386	403	398	420
	3 Spina Bifida - - -	242	279	243	247	299	325	313	356	350	394
	4 Other Malformations -	340	291	407	369	360	360	385	379	420	441
	5 Teething - - - -	4,413	4,676	4,369	4,057	3,660	3,992	4,021	3,730	3,896	4,251
	ORDER 2.										
	1 Paramenia - - - -	98	115	70	61	57	52	51	56	47	59
	2 Childbirth (see Metria) -	2,275	2,268	2,055	1,900	1,821	1,951	2,063	2,258	2,186	2,109
	ORDER 3.										
	1 Old Age - - - -	26,376	29,130	26,466	29,714	23,981	26,847	28,509	27,104	28,442	27,373
	ORDER 4.										
	1 Atrophy and Debility † -	13,056	13,083	14,412	14,724	13,712	15,608	26,860	27,990	26,930	29,291
V.	ORDER 1.										
	(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)										
	1 Fractures and Contusions -	*	*	*	*	*	*	5,159	5,482	5,417	5,589
	2 Gunshot - - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	136	104	108	121
	3 Cut, Stab - - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	80	75	81	41
	4 Burns and Scalds - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	3,125	2,978	3,166	3,053
	5 Poison - - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	282	279	240	258
	6 Drowning - - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,124	2,494	2,264	2,351
	7 Suffocation - - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	903	952	1,061	1,014
	8 Otherwise - - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	714	692	659	761
	ORDER 3.										
	(HOMICIDE.)										
	1 Murder and Manslaughter -	*	*	*	*	*	*	344	338	377	320
	ORDER 4.										
	(SUICIDE.)										
	1 Gunshot Wounds - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	60	54	59	59
	2 Cut, Stab - - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	243	270	276	257
	3 Poison - - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	119	112	156	122
	4 Drowning - - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	197	208	219	225
	5 Hanging - - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	570	540	569	532
	6 Otherwise - - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	86	64	86	92
	ORDER 5.										
	(EXECUTION.)										
	1 Hanging - - - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	7	10	11
	Violent Deaths (not classed) -	13,520	13,729	14,040	14,065	13,902	13,852	..	..	32	120
	Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained) - -	3,591	4,018	3,993	4,139	3,474	3,403	3,096	2,821	2,894	2,697
	Cause not specified or ill-defined - - - -	8,143	8,274	6,993	7,336	6,365	6,195	5,638	5,484	5,767	5,057

† Up to the year 1857 cases of so-called "debility" and "premature birth" were classed together; when the new classification was introduced "premature birth" was kept apart, and "debility" and "atrophy" were thrown into one line. This accounts for the changes in the table numbers.

due to the rapid improvements in diagnosis; for the members of the profession, through the medical journals, not only acquire knowledge of all new discoveries, but learn to apply them practically.

TABLE IX.—Causes of Death in England in 1861. Proportional Numbers dying from each Class of Causes, and from each Cause.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1861		Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1861		Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1861	
		Deaths to 1,000,000 Persons living.	Proportional Number in 1,000,000 Deaths.			Deaths to 1,000,000 Persons living.	Proportional Number in 1,000,000 Deaths.			Deaths to 1,000,000 Persons living.	Proportional Number in 1,000,000 Deaths.
	ALL CAUSES - - - -	21,626	1,000,000		12 Influenza - - - -	38	1,735		ORDER 5.		
	(CLASSES.)				13 Dysentery - - - -	71	3,293		1 Nephritis - - - -	15	712
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES	4,424	204,592		14 Diarrhoea - - - -	944	43,590		2 Ischuria - - - -	5	237
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL "	4,273	197,618		15 Cholera - - - -	42	1,946		3 Nephria - - - -	73	3,367
III.	LOCAL - - - -	8,420	389,376		16 Ague - - - -	7	346		4 Diabetes - - - -	27	1,249
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL "	3,619	167,299		17 Remittent Fever -	13	591		5 Stone - - - -	8	391
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS "	753	34,845		18 Rheumatism - - -	100	4,609		6 Cystitis - - - -	17	798
	(ORDERS.)				19 Other Zymotic Dis. -	6	270		7 Kidney Disease, &c. -	118	5,390
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES	4,191	193,752		ORDER 2.				ORDER 6.		
	2. ENTHETIC "	67	3,151		1 Syphilis - - - -	59	2,737		1 Ovarian Dropsy - -	12	546
	3. DIETIC "	105	4,871		2 Stricture of Urethra -	8	391		2 Uterus, &c. Disease -	45	2,079
	4. PARASITIC "	61	2,818		3 Hydrophobia - - -	2	9		ORDER 7.		
II.	1. DIATHETIC "	816	37,747		4 Glanders - - - -	3	14		1 Arthritis - - - -	4	184
	2. TUBERCULAR "	3,457	159,871		ORDER 3.				2 Joint Disease, &c. -	78	3,593
III.	DISEASES OF--				1 Privation - - - -	3	146		ORDER 8.		
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM -	2,797	129,342		2 Want of Breast-milk -	49	2,255		1 Phlegmon - - - -	23	1,056
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION -	909	42,032		3 Purpura and Scoury -	20	942		2 Ulcer - - - -	20	932
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS -	3,233	149,539		4 Alcohol. { a Del. Trem. -	21	965		3 Skin Disease, &c. -	14	665
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS	1,022	47,264		ORDER 4.				ORDER 1.		
	5. URINARY ORGANS -	263	12,144		1 Thrush - - - -	53	2,453		1 Premature Birth - -	383	17,695
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION -	57	2,625		2 Worms, &c. - - -	8	365		2 Cyanosis - - - -	21	977
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION -	82	3,777		ORDER 1.				3 Spina Bifida - - -	20	916
	8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM -	57	2,653		1 Gout - - - -	12	574		4 Other Malformations	22	1,025
IV.	1. DEV. DISEASES OF CHILDREN -	660	30,498		2 Dropsy - - - -	367	16,977		5 Teething - - - -	214	9,885
	2. " ADULTS -	109	5,041		3 Cancer - - - -	366	16,919		ORDER 2.		
	3. " OLD PEOPLE	1,377	63,650		4 Noma - - - -	9	405		1 Paramenia - - - -	3	137
	4. DIS. OF NUTRITION -	1,473	68,110		5 Mortification - - -	62	2,872		2 Childbirth (see Metria) -	106	4,904
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE -	663	30,664		ORDER 2.				ORDER 3.		
	2. BATTLE - - - -	*	*		1 Scrofula - - - -	174	8,038		1 Old Age - - - -	1,377	63,650
	3. HOMICIDE - - - -	16	744		2 Tabes Mesenterica -	286	13,235		ORDER 4.		
	4. SUICIDE - - - -	68	3,132		3 Phthisis - - - -	2,611	120,754		1 Atrophy and Debility	1,473	68,110
	5. EXECUTION - - -	6	26		4 Hydrocephalus - - -	386	17,844		ORDER 1.		
	OTHER VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED - - -	6	279		ORDER 1.				(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)		
	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED -	137	6,270		1 Cephalitis - - - -	172	7,966		1 Fractures and Contusions -	281	12,996
I.	ORDER 1.				2 Apoplexy - - - -	442	20,451		2 Gunshot - - - -	6	279
	1 Small-pox - - - -	66	3,069		3 Paralysis - - - -	493	22,816		3 Cut, Stab - - - -	2	95
	2 Measles - - - -	455	21,055		4 Insanity - - - -	27	1,230		4 Burns and Scalds - -	154	7,099
	3 Scarletina - - - -	456	21,107		5 Chorea - - - -	4	165		5 Poison - - - -	13	600
	4 Diphtheria - - - -	227	10,503		6 Epilepsy - - - -	124	5,729		6 Drowning - - - -	118	5,467
	5 Quinsy - - - -	17	795		7 Convulsions - - - -	1,278	59,115		7 Suffocation - - - -	51	2,358
	6 Croup - - - -	221	10,224		8 Brain Disease, &c. -	257	11,870		8 Otherwise - - - -	38	1,770
	7 Whooping-cough -	619	28,622		ORDER 2.				ORDER 3.		
	8 Typhus (and Infantile Fever) - - - -	776	35,902		1 Pericarditis - - -	27	1,258		(HOMICIDE.)		
	9 Erysipelas - - - -	78	3,586		2 Aneurism - - - -	19	900		1 Murder and Manslaughter -	16	744
	10 Metria - - - -	45	2,060		3 Heart Disease, &c. -	863	39,874		ORDER 4.		
	11 Carbuncle - - - -	10	449		ORDER 3.				(SUICIDE.)		
					1 Laryngitis - - - -	63	2,914		1 Gunshot Wounds - -	3	137
					2 Bronchitis - - - -	1,558	72,051		2 Cut, Stab - - - -	13	59

Scrofula and tabes have apparently increased; hydrocephalus has diminished from the same causes. Phthisis (consumption) was fatal to 50,594 persons in 1852, and to 51,931 persons in 1861. It is now the most fatal disease in England, and deserves the most careful investigation.

The mortality by constitutional diseases was at the rate of 4.3 in 1000 living; of which 2.6 was by consumption: 20 in 100 deaths were by diseases of this class; and 12 of the 20 were by consumption.

III. LOCAL DISEASES.

The local diseases include the pure inflammations of the various systems; the direct results of inflammation; and functional disorders.

167,454 persons died of local diseases; or 39 in every 100 dying from all causes. The mortality by local diseases was at the rate of 8.4 in 1000 living.

TABLE X.—Causes of Death in England in the Year 1861, arranged in the order of Mortality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1861.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1861.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.
Phthisis - - - - -	51,931	120,754	Hernia - - - - -	852	1,981
Bronchitis - - - - -	30,886	72,051	Cholera - - - - -	837	1,946
Atrophy and Debility - - - - -	29,291	68,110	Gastritis - - - - -	809	1,881
Old Age - - - - -	27,373	63,450	Pleurisy - - - - -	781	1,816
Convulsions - - - - -	25,423	59,115	Otherwise (Accident) - - - - -	761	1,770
Pneumonia - - - - -	22,914	53,281	Influenza - - - - -	746	1,735
Diarrhoea - - - - -	18,746	43,590	Ascites - - - - -	728	1,693
Heart Disease - - - - -	17,148	39,874	Hanging (Suicide) - - - - -	592	1,376
Typhus - - - - -	15,440	35,902	Pericarditis - - - - -	541	1,258
Whooping-cough - - - - -	12,309	28,622	Diabetes - - - - -	537	1,249
Paralysis - - - - -	9,812	22,816	Insanity - - - - -	529	1,230
Scarlatina - - - - -	9,077	21,107	Phlegmon - - - - -	454	1,056
Measles - - - - -	8,055	19,055	Other Malformations - - - - -	441	1,025
Apoplexy - - - - -	8,795	20,451	Cyanosis - - - - -	420	977
Hydrocephalus - - - - -	7,674	17,844	Delirium Tremens - - - - -	415	965
Premature Birth - - - - -	7,610	17,695	Purpura and Scurvy - - - - -	405	942
Dropsy - - - - -	7,301	16,977	Ulcer - - - - -	401	932
Cancer - - - - -	7,276	16,919	Spina Bifida - - - - -	394	916
Tabes Mesenterica - - - - -	5,692	13,235	Aneurism - - - - -	387	900
Fractures and Contusions (Accident) - - - - -	5,589	12,996	Cystitis - - - - -	343	798
Brain Disease - - - - -	5,105	11,870	Quinsy - - - - -	342	795
Liver Disease - - - - -	4,704	10,938	Murder and Manslaughter - - - - -	320	744
Diphtheria - - - - -	4,517	10,503	Nephritis - - - - -	306	712
Lung Disease - - - - -	4,484	10,427	Skin Disease, &c. - - - - -	286	665
Croup - - - - -	4,397	10,224	Intussusception - - - - -	276	642
Teething - - - - -	4,251	9,885	Stricture of Intestines - - - - -	272	632
Asthma - - - - -	3,892	9,050	Poison (Accident) - - - - -	258	600
Scrofula - - - - -	3,457	8,038	Cut, Stab (Suicide) - - - - -	237	598
Cephalitis - - - - -	3,423	7,966	Remittent Fever - - - - -	254	591
Enteritis - - - - -	3,333	7,750	Gout - - - - -	247	574
Burns and Scalds (Accident) - - - - -	3,053	7,099	Intemperance - - - - -	242	563
Childbirth and Metria - - - - -	2,965	6,964	Ovarian Dropsy - - - - -	235	546
Stomach Disease, &c. - - - - -	2,786	6,478	Drowning (Suicide) - - - - -	225	523
Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained) - - - - -	2,607	6,270	Carbuncle - - - - -	193	449
Epilepsy - - - - -	2,464	5,729	Noma - - - - -	174	405
Drowning (Accident) - - - - -	2,351	5,467	Stricture of Urethra - - - - -	168	391
Kidney Disease, &c. - - - - -	2,318	5,390	Stone - - - - -	168	391
Rheumatism - - - - -	1,982	4,609	Worms - - - - -	157	365
Peritonitis - - - - -	1,563	3,634	Ague - - - - -	149	346
Joint Disease, &c. - - - - -	1,545	3,593	Poison (Suicide) - - - - -	122	284
Erysipelas - - - - -	1,542	3,586	Gunshot (Accident) - - - - -	120	279
Nephria - - - - -	1,448	3,387	Other Violent Deaths - - - - -	120	279
Dysentery - - - - -	1,416	3,293	Other Zymotic Diseases - - - - -	116	270
Hepatitis - - - - -	1,386	3,223	Fistula - - - - -	115	267
Jaundice - - - - -	1,344	3,125	Ischuria - - - - -	102	237
Small-pox - - - - -	1,320	3,069	Otherwise (Suicide) - - - - -	92	214
Laryngitis - - - - -	1,253	2,914	Spleen Disease, &c. - - - - -	86	200
Mortification - - - - -	1,235	2,872	Arthritis - - - - -	79	184
Ileus - - - - -	1,199	2,788	Chorea - - - - -	71	165
Syphilis - - - - -	1,177	2,737	Privation - - - - -	63	146
Thrush - - - - -	1,055	2,453	Paramenia - - - - -	59	137
Suffocation (Accident) - - - - -	1,014	2,358	Gunshot Wounds (Suicide) - - - - -	59	137
Want of Breast Milk - - - - -	970	2,255	Cut, Stab (Accident) - - - - -	41	95
Uterus Disease, &c. - - - - -	894	2,079	Pancreas Disease, &c. - - - - -	18	42
Ulceration of Intestines - - - - -	856	1,990	Hanging (Execution) - - - - -	11	26
			Glanders - - - - -	6	14
			Hydrophobia - - - - -	4	9

The first order of the class comprises the diseases of the nervous system,—the brain and its membranes, the spinal marrow, the nerves of motion or sensation, the sympathetic system, and the organs of sense. The deaths by the diseases of this system amounted to 55,625; including 3426 by cephalitis (inflammation of the brain and its membranes), 8795 by apoplexy, 9812 by paralysis, both these diseases occurring most frequently at the advanced ages of life; 2464 by epilepsy, which occurs at all ages, but is most fatal after puberty. Softening of the brain and some other affections of the system are undistinguished. Neuralgia is sometimes fatal; 33 deaths were the results of ophthalmia, 47 of otitis, and 27 of tetanus not returned as traumatic. 20 of those dying by tetanus were males; 7 females. The deaths of 25,423 children (chiefly) are returned as caused by convulsions. Three deaths are ascribed to fright, two to grief, one to rage, thirty-nine to melancholy.

The heart, and the organs of circulation which distribute the blood through every other system, were the seats of 18,076 fatal diseases. These diseases have increased since 1852 from 12,517 to the above number; another evidence of the progress of diagnosis, rather than of the increase of heart disease. Angina pectoris killed 149 men and 74 women; syncope 75 men and 96 women; phlebitis 29 men and 34 women.

The respiratory organs were the seats of 64,310 fatal diseases; and the annual mortality by them was at the rate of 3.2 in 1000. Consumption has its chief seat in the lungs; and if this be also taken it makes the mortality 5.8 in 1000. More than 27 in 100 deaths are by diseases of the organs of breathing and by consumption. The most fatal diseases of the order are bronchitis and pneumonia. The number of deaths by pneumonia has not varied much in the last ten years; while the deaths from bronchitis, on the other hand, have fluctuated extensively, and increased in the ten years from 17,073 to 30,986. This affection of the air tubes is frequently rendered fatal by extreme cold; and influenza, fixing its chief seat in the same structures, is often confounded with pure inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchi. Bronchitis is particularly fatal to the old; pneumonia to the young and to boys. Thus the deaths of 5,884 boys under five years of age are referred to bronchitis; of 8802 to pneumonia. The girls are sufferers to a less extent from both these inflammations; while the reverse happens in whooping-cough.

Deaths under five years of age by—

	• Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Whooping-cough.	Total.
Girls - - - - -	5183	7304	6495	= 18,982
Boys - - - - -	5884	8802	5331	= 20,017

The deaths by diseases of the digestive organs are 20,327; and the mortality by them amounted to 1 in 1000 living. The diseases of the liver produce 7434 deaths, of the pancreas 18, of the spleen 86; and the other deaths are from diseases of the intestine and stomach. Exclusive of ascites, 809 deaths are referred to the stomach, 8466 to the intestines; the latter presenting a larger area.

The diseases of the other organs and systems present many curious examples of fatal disease in both sexes, as will be seen on referring to the general and supplementary Tables. 9116 deaths are referred to the four orders, or 2 in every 100 deaths.

IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

These diseases arise directly out of the incidents of formation, birth, growth, and decay; and may be all designated as developmental phenomena. Premature birth is often the result of disease of the fœtus; the malformations are only fatal when they interfere with important functions; teething, paramenia, and childbirth give rise to certain peculiar fatal affections, of which they are the causes. Atrophy and debility are met

with in the infant chiefly under one year of age; after the age of 75 they are treated as the natural symptoms of the decay of old age. 71,948 deaths are referred to this class.

V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.

The number of deaths by violence of various kinds is 14,985. This is the greatest number that has ever been registered in England; and the increase in the nine years is 1465, for the deaths from the same class of diseases were 13,520 in the year 1852.

In the year 11 executions by hanging were registered; 1347 persons put themselves to death by suicide; 320 persons, according to the finding of the coroners, were murdered or slaughtered by men; and 13,187 were killed by negligence or accidents of various kinds. 120 violent deaths were not described so as to admit of being classed.

Of the deaths by accident or by negligence 5589 are cases of fracture or contusions, 2351 are deaths by drowning, 258 by poisoning, 1014 by suffocation, 120 by gunshot wounds, and 41 by other wounds.

Burns and Scalds.—The deaths by burns are so numerous that it is desirable to examine them more in detail. In the year 3053 persons died of burns and scalds; of whom 1620 were males, 1433 were females. The burns and scalds are sometimes immediately fatal; at other times they produce extensive and superficial skin injuries, which are fatal after many weeks of sickness. A certain number of children are burnt by their clothes taking fire; women are burnt in the same way. Fires burn people to death in conflagrations; and in explosions of mines or of manufactories, the workpeople are liable to be burnt. In various ways the number of men, women, and children who die by fire in England is enormous. Burns have increased in recent years, and the time has assuredly come to endeavour to put a stop to these human sacrifices.

39,927 persons were burnt alive in England, or were scalded to death, in the fourteen years 1848–61. 1344 were infants under one year of age; 4500 were children of one and under two years of age; 4902 and 4875 were two and three years of age respectively; and in these two years of age, before the child has learnt to dread the fire, it incurs the greatest danger. The boys, being in nursery language most "mischievous," are, until they are four years of age, burnt in greater numbers than girls; but at that age and afterwards the clothes of boys are less combustible

TABLE XI.—Deaths of Women in Childbirth in the Fifteen Years 1847–61.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM			DEATHS OF MOTHERS TO 10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.
	METRIA AND CHILDBIRTH.	METRIA.	ACCIDENTS OF CHILDBIRTH.	
1847	3225	784	2442	60
1848	3445	1365	2080	61
1849	3339	1165	2174	58
1850	3252	1113	2139	55
1851	3290	1009	2281	53
1852	3247	972	2275	52
1853	3063	795	2268	50
1854	3009	954	2055	47
1855	2879	1079	1900	47
1856	2888	1067	1821	44
1857	2787	836	1951	42
1858	3131	1063	2068	48
1859	3496	1238	2258	51
1860	3173	987	2186	46
1861	2995	886	2109	43
15 years 1847–61	47,320	15,318	32,002	50

than the clothes of girls, and fewer of them are burnt to death. 19,796 children under five years of age died of burns; 10,800 of their number were boys, 8996 were girls.

At the age of 5 and under 10, 2958 boys and 4982 girls were burnt or scalded* to death. At the age of 10 and under 15, children learn the danger of fire to some extent; but of the girls 1273, and of the boys 792, were burnt to death at that age. Subsequently men are exposed to fires and explosions, in mines and works; and from the age of 15 to 20 the young men died in greater numbers than the young girls; at the age of 20 to 25, the young men who were burnt to death amounted to 731, the young women to 328; at the age of 25 and under 45, the men are still more exposed, and 2079 were burnt or scalded to death, against 893 women of the same age; at 45 the men grow more cautious, or are less exposed, so their deaths by fire decline, and the difference is not considerable, but the male deaths preponderate; at 55 to 65 the deaths of females by burns are in excess; while at 65 and upwards the men are partially withdrawn from danger, but the old women's combustible dresses catch the flames in their state of feebleness, and 2122 of them were burnt to death in fourteen years.

The Druidical sacrifices, the fires of Moloch, the Inquisition, the fires of Smithfield, the burnings of witches in the middle ages, and the immolation of widows in India, naturally excite horror in the present age. They admit of no historical palliation. Still it is evident that the lives were offered up mistakenly with a view to the removal of evil, and that the sacrifices were sanctioned by the religion or superstition of the age and people. The deaths by burning in England are ascribed to Accidents; but they are none the less dreadful on that account, particularly when it is considered that the victims are often as unnecessarily exposed as moths to the flames in which they perish.

TABLE XII.—ENGLAND. Population 1851; Average Annual Deaths and Mortality by Burns and Scalds in the 14 Years 1848–61.

AGES.	POPULATION, 1851.		DEATHS by BURNS and SCALDS, in the 14 Years 1848–61.		AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATHS by BURNS and SCALDS, in the 14 Years 1848–61.		AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY by BURNS and SCALDS, in the 14 Years 1848–61 to 100,000 Living.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES	8,508,662	9,174,187	19,736	20,191	1,409	1,443	16'0	15'7
Under 5 Years	1,180,430	1,174,915	10,800	8,996	771	643	65'3	54'7
5–	1,053,510	1,045,298	2,958	4,982	211	356	20'0	34'1
10–	987,007	952,248	792	1,273	57	21	5'9	9'6
15–	886,911	904,894	777	582	56	42	6'3	4'6
20–	784,823	841,960	731	328	52	23	6'6	2'7
25–	1,323,621	1,417,298	1,240	474	89	34	6'7	2'4
35–	1,017,018	1,072,611	839	419	60	30	5'9	2'8
45–	734,314	782,010	680	490	41	35	5'6	4'5
55–	482,788	528,185	401	525	29	37	6'0	7'0
65–	288,352	311,135	282	796	20	67	7'5	18'3
75–	97,008	123,610	271	972	19	69	19'6	55'8
85–	12,745	19,009	61	329	4	24	31'4	126'3
85 and upwards	535	1,014	4	25	—	2	—	197'2

Note.—No correction has been made in this Table for increase of population, consequently the mortality is overstated. The Table shows the relative rates of mortality in the two sexes at thirteen different ages.

Of the 10,800 males dying of burns under 5 years of age, 683 were less than 1 year of age, 2534 were 1 year and under 2, 2793 were 2 years and under 3, 2620 were 3 years and under 4, 2170 were 4 years and under 5. Of the 8996 females dying under 5 years of age, 661 were less than 1 year of age, 1966 were 1 year and under 2, 2109 were 2 years and under 3, 2255 were 3 years and under 4, 2005 were 4 years and under 5.

* For the sake of brevity, "burn" is often used alone to describe all the injuries by fire and intense heat.

this information, suggested that the hospital statistics should be collected in forms, of which the members of the Statistical Congress in London approved.* And if the hospital boards carry out the plan, they will place the hospital statistics on a level with those of the other institutions of the country.

The number of institutions in the Table XIV. is 853, which held 154,602 inmates on the day of the Census, exclusive of the officers and servants. 32,437 inmates died in the year; and assuming that the average is represented by the enumerated population, the mortality was at the rate of 20.98 per cent., or 210 per 1000; while the mortality of the population of all England was at the rate of 22 in 1000, or 2.163 per cent.

The mortality in these institutions was ten times as high as the mortality in the population generally.

The annual rate of mortality in the lunatic asylums was at the rate of 11 per cent., in the workhouses 19 per cent., and in the hospitals 57 per cent.

With respect to hospitals then, while the annual mortality of the general population was 2.16 per cent., the mortality of their inmates was at the rate of 56.87 per cent., or 26 times as high. The inmates of hospitals are, it is scarcely necessary to say, all suffering from diseases which tend generally to increase the risk of death.

The hospitals are filled by a succession of inmates, who remain for a time varying from a day to a month or a year, and the mortality is often given as so many deaths per cent. on the cases treated. The mean term of treatment varies in different hospitals; in many it averages 36.5 days, or the tenth part of a year. Assuming that term of treatment to be applicable, the mortality of the cases in these hospitals was 5.687 per cent. in 36.5 days; or the hospitals to every 100 beds occupied had nearly 57 deaths annually.

Hospitals enable the charity of the country to supply the sick with skilful medical advice upon the cheapest terms, and this has led to the establishment of the institution upon the voluntary principle in every county. An eminent physician or a surgeon can visit his patients in a short time as they lie in the same or in contiguous wards; and he often consents to attend them without any fee or salary. The collection of the sick under one roof conduces also to economy in the nursing department, in the kitchen as well as domestic service, and in the pharmacy, as the drugs can be purchased and dispensed at a cheap rate. A resident medical officer can attend to all the urgent cases.

TABLE XV.—Principal General Hospitals in England and Wales, 1861.

(Special Hospitals are excluded from this Table.)

	NUMBER OF HOSPITALS.	INMATES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES IN EACH HOSPITAL.	DEATHS.	MORTALITY per Cent.
TOTAL HOSPITALS	80	8535	107	6220	72.88
Hospitals containing—					
300 Inmates and upwards	5	2090	418	2101	100.53
200 and under 300	4	913	229	838	91.73
100 and under 200	22	2898	132	2041	70.43
Under 100	49	2634	54	1240	47.08

See on page 205 a Classification of all the Hospitals.

* English Programme of International Congress, pp. 63-5. See also Report of the Proceedings.

The cost of the building is generally so great as to make the lodging much dearer than the best cottage accommodation.

One great evil has often counterbalanced all the advantages. The collection of a number of persons, exceeding those of an ordinary family, under one roof, has hitherto always had a tendency to increase the dangers of disease; for several diseases are, like fire and ferments, diffusible. The danger is increased when all the inmates are sick, for their breath and excretions spread through the wards. The dangers too are likely to increase in a faster ratio than the numbers, and the patients are less likely to recover health in the sickly atmosphere of a large building in a city than in pure country air.

These institutions were accordingly at one time infested by hospital gangrene, and by erysipelas; the lying-in hospitals were depopulated by fever (metria); infants perished by hundreds in the Foundling Hospitals; and even in the present day patients often die of hospital pyæmia, so frustrating the hopes of the skilful surgeon.

It must be stated that nothing can scarcely be worse than the ventilation and all the arrangements of the old hospitals.

The classes of cases which are admitted into particular hospitals, and the reasons for which patients are discharged, differ largely, so that the investigation of the effects of hospital air, and of treatment in the various establishments, requires great care and skill. It is so important, however, that it should be undertaken for the sake of the sick, and for the sake of medical science.

A careful comparison of the duration and of the rate of mortality of certain well-defined diseases in hospitals and in private practice would settle the question.

In the meantime it is evident from the Tables (p. 205 and p. 230) that the mortality of the sick who are treated in the large general hospitals of large towns is twice as great as the mortality of the sick who are treated in small hospitals in small towns.

It remains to be seen whether the mortality in small hospitals is not twice as great as the mortality of the same diseases in patients who are treated in clean cottages.

Should this turn out to be the case, the means of realizing the advantages of the *hospital system*, without its disadvantages, will then be sought and probably found, as the problem is not insoluble.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful servant,

W. FARR.

To
The Registrar-General.

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

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Aberayron, 596. | Bethnal Green, 21. | Camelford, 300. |
| Abergavenny, 578 <i>a</i> . | Beverley, 518. | Canterbury, 65. |
| Aberystwith, 597. | Bicester, 159. | Cardiff, 581. |
| Abingdon, 123. | Bideford, 297. | Cardigan, 593. |
| Alcester, 405. | Biggleswade, 180. | Carlisle, 568. |
| Alderbury, 263. | Billericay, 199. | Carmarthen, 589. |
| Alnwick, 559. | Billesdon, 410. | Carnarvon, 620. |
| Alresford, 113. | Bingham, 443. | Castle Ward, 554. |
| Alston, 564. | Birkenhead, 460 <i>b</i> . | Catherington, 111. |
| Alton, 114. | Birmingham, 394. | Caxton, 185. |
| Altrincham, 454. | Bishop Stortford, 139. | Chapel-en-le-Frith, 450. |
| Alverstokey, 97. | Blaby, 411. | Chard, 318. |
| Amersham, 148. | Blackburn, 480. | Cheadle, 373. |
| Amesbury, 262. | Blandford, 270. | Chelmsford, 200. |
| Amphill, 181. | Blean, 66. | Chelsea, 2. |
| Andover, 118. | Blofield, 237. | Cheltenham, 344. |
| Anglesey, 623. | Blything, 225. | Chepstow, 576. |
| Ashborne, 447. | Bodmin, 304. | Chertsey, 38. |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 414. | Bolton, 468. | Chesterfield, 448. |
| Ashton-under-Lyne, 474. | Bootle, 572. | Chester-le-Street, 548. |
| Askrigg, 537. | Bosmere, 220. | Chesterton, 186. |
| Aston, 395. | Boston, 425. | Chichester, 92. |
| Atcham, 359. | Bourn, 422. | Chippenhams, 253. |
| Atherstone, 397. | Brackley, 164. | Chipping Norton, 162. |
| Auckland, 542. | Bradfield, 126. | Chipping Sodbury, 331. |
| Axbridge, 324. | Bradford (Wilts.), 258. | Chorley, 481. |
| Axminster, 279. | Bradford (York.), 499. | Chorlton, 471. |
| Aylesbury, 151. | Braintree, 208. | Christchurch, 101. |
| Aylsham, 232. | Brampton, 566. | Church Stretton, 354. |
| | Brecknock, 600. | Cirencester, 340. |
| | Brentford, 134. | Cleobury Mortimer, 355. |
| | Bridge, 64. | Clerkenwell, 15. |
| Bakewell, 449. | Bridgend, 583. | Clifton, 330. |
| Bala, 616. | Bridgnorth, 356. | Clitheroe, 479. |
| Banbury, 163. | Bridgwater, 316. | Clun, 353. |
| Bangor, 621. | Bridlington, 524. | Clutton, 325. |
| Barnet, 136. | Bridport, 278. | Cockermouth, 570. |
| Barnsley, 505. | Brighton, 85. | Colchester, 204. |
| Barnstaple, 295. | Bristol, 329. | Congleton, 457. |
| Barrow-on-Soar, 416. | Brixworth, 170. | Conway, 622. |
| Barton-upon-Irwell, 470. | Bromley, 49. | Cookham, 129. |
| Basford, 438. | Bromsgrove, 392. | Corwen, 615. |
| Basingstoke, 116. | Bromyard, 350. | Cosford, 213. |
| Bath, 326. | Buckingham, 154. | Coventry, 400. |
| Battle, 77. | Builth, 599. | Cranbrook, 60. |
| Beaminster, 277. | Burnley, 478. | Crediton, 292. |
| Bedale, 535. | Burton-upon-Trent, 375. | Crickhowell, 601. |
| Bedford, 179. | Bury, 469. | Cricklade, 251. |
| Bedminster, 328. | Bury St. Edmunds, 215. | Croydon, 46. |
| Bedwelty, 578 <i>b</i> . | | Cuckfield, 83. |
| Belford, 560. | | |
| Bellingham, 557. | Caistor, 432. | Darlington, 540. |
| Belper, 446. | Calne, 254. | Dartford, 50. |
| Berkhampstead, 147. | Camberwell, 33. | Daventry, 169. |
| Bermondsey, 28. | Cambridge, 187. | |
| Berwick, 561. | | |

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

- Depwade, 239.
Derby, 445.
Devizes, 256.
Dewsbury, 502.
Docking, 244.
Dolgelly, 617.
Doncaster, 510.
Dorchester, 275.
Dorking, 43.
Dover, 72.
Downham, 247.
Driffield, 523.
Droitwich, 391.
Droxford, 110.
Dudley, 382.
Dulverton, 313 *b*.
Dunmow, 209.
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