
APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

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

YEAR 1871.

SIR,

This year is memorable for an epidemic of small-pox, which ravaged several parts of the kingdom in a way of which there has been no example since the year 1838, when the deaths by small-pox were 16,268. In the 24 consecutive years that ended in 1870, the annual deaths by this disease ranged from 1320 in the year 1861, to 7684 in 1864. The latter number they never exceeded until the year 1871, when the deaths by this single disease ran up to 23,126. The outbreak had all the suddenness of an explosion, for the deaths in the two previous years had been but 1565 and 2620.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act was passed in 1867, and was followed for three years by a period of quiescence of the variolus infection, but it was the quiescence of slumber and not of extinction.

A second Act of Parliament was passed in 1871, and is now in operation.

Under the provisions of the Metropolitan Poor Act of 1867 certain hospitals were provided for the reception of small-pox cases; and the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District at the close of the 1870-1-2 epidemic appointed a Committee, consisting of Dr. Brewer, the chairman of the Board, Mr. E. H. Galsworthy, and others, "to report upon the returns obtained from the several hospitals of the Managers, with regard to the cases of small-pox treated therein, from the opening of the several hospitals to the 30th of April 1872."*

The Committee shows that 14,808 patients were treated in the hospitals, where 2763 of them died. The mortality was at the rate of 19 per cent. on the cases treated. Of 903 children under 5 years of age treated, 471, more than the half, or 52 per cent. died. Of children aged 5 and under 10, the mortality was 26 deaths to 100 cases treated; at the age 10-20, the mortality was at the lowest; it was 9 deaths in 100 cases treated: at the 3 higher decenniads 20-50 the mortality (as in other acute diseases) increases to 17, 24, and 29 per cent. The mortality of cases was higher among males than among females at nearly all ages.

11,174 cases occurred in persons vaccinated, 3634 in persons unvaccinated; but to show the relative susceptibility, the reporters properly observe, that the numbers of the two classes exposed to infection should be taken into account. They have apparently made some inquiries on the subject; and say, "it is estimated that, even previously to the commencement of the present epidemic, the vaccinated were about 19 times as many as the unvaccinated." So that putting x for the number of persons in London unvaccinated, we shall have, if the estimate is correct, this result:—

- (1) Out of x unvaccinated persons, 3634 attacked were treated in the public hospitals.
- (2) Out of 19 x vaccinated persons, 11,174 attacked were treated in the public hospitals.

* Metropolitan Asylum District. Report approved by Managers, July 13th, 1872.

So that if we can assume that the (1) unvaccinated, and the (2) vaccinated resort to the hospitals in nearly equal proportions, it will follow that out of the same numbers living more than six times as many unvaccinated were attacked as vaccinated. The treated attacks of the vaccinated, taking numbers into account, to have borne the same proportion to the living, should have amounted to 19 times 3634, or to 69,046. They actually amounted to 11,174.

This point is so important, that looking to the active opposition compulsory vaccination encounters, competent persons should be empowered in epidemics to make full inquiries into the proportions of the population having or not having decisive marks of vaccination; and at the same time arrangements should be made for procuring returns of the actual attacks in the two classes of people.

Upon one point there can be no doubt. Cases of small-pox in persons unvaccinated, and treated after admission with the best skill in the various hospitals, are excessively fatal; 1628 in 3634, that is 45 in 100 such cases end in death.

The vaccinated here again enjoy a relative immunity; yet even of them 1135 cases in 11,174, or 10 in 100 terminated fatally.

Vaccination, therefore, does not afford entire immunity against attack or even death by small-pox: but it unquestionably affords protection to a large extent against attack, and in the event of attack it renders the disease much less fatal than it would otherwise be.

To illustrate the relative protection, assume merely for illustration that in 100,000 *vaccinated people*, 100 are attacked and treated in the hospitals, then, as we have seen, 10 of them die.

Now take 100,000 *unvaccinated people* exposed to nearly the same sources of infection, then, according to the previous data, at least 600 would be attacked and treated, of whom 270 would die.

7912 persons died of small-pox in London alone; and of these deaths 2580 are said to have occurred in persons who had been vaccinated. 3529 deaths occurred in persons not vaccinated; and if the population vaccinated was, to the population unvaccinated, in numbers as 19 to 1, it is evident that if vaccination afforded no protection against small-pox, the deaths of the vaccinated would have been 19 times 3529, or 67,051: they were 2580, so that the chances of death by this disease were reduced in these proportions. This is, moreover, an under-statement, as the greater part of the 1803 deaths, registered without any reference to vaccination, belong to the category of the unvaccinated, for the poor parents naturally feel indisposed to criminate themselves by recording their own negligence.

Vaccination was shown by Mr. J. F. Marson, F.R.C.S., to be a relative term, and to be a matter of degrees: the efficacy of its protection against death by small-pox varying with the quality and the number of scars. The Committee's researches bear this out. Thus they show that the mortality to 100 treated cases of each category was 48 in the patients without marks; 25 in those with one or more bad or indifferent marks; 5 in those with one good mark; 4 in those with two good marks; 2 in those with three good marks; and only one in those with four or more good marks. The mortality was 4 in 100 treated of those that had one or more good marks. Thus it is the general rule that the mortality is inversely as the marks of vaccination. A point of very great importance is the high rate of mortality in the small-pox hospitals. Dr. Seaton quotes a return by 156 medical practitioners, showing that the deaths in cases which they had met with in the natural form of the disease were about 20 per cent.,* which agrees with Jurin's estimate of one death in five or six cases. Now the deaths of the unvaccinated in these London Hospitals were 45 per cent., double the mortality of cases in private practice where the patients were treated at

* Handbook of Vaccination. By E. Seaton, M.D., p. 191 and 212.

their own homes. And in vaccinated patients suffering from small-pox, while 10 in 100 died in hospital, only 3 in 100, according to the returns of the Epidemiological Society, died of those treated at their own homes.

Two explanations of the high relative mortality in the hospitals are offered. The first is that the worst cases are taken to the hospitals in undue proportions. This may be the case, but when the characters of the cases treated at home and in hospitals are carefully analysed, as they should be, it will probably be found that the selection against the hospitals is far from accounting for the whole difference. There will remain a residual element: aggravation of the dangers attendant on variolation by the contiguity of patients breathing a common atmosphere. The probability that a man will die by small-pox is increased to some extent by carrying him from healthy quarters to the ward of a small-pox hospital; but at the same time the probability of the diffusion of the disease among the population is much diminished. This, taken in connexion with the fact that many patients are without rooms to themselves, without friends, and so without the means of obtaining help, nutriment, and nursing at home, justifies the policy that has been adopted.

This disease is a type of zymotic diseases; it is induced by a species of matter, which I proposed to call *variolads*, possessing a life of its own, enduring for a definite time; capable of propagation in the bodies of living men, which have not before been subject to the process of variolation; subject to variations of intensity; doomed to decay in the course of a certain number of days in the living body, and in still less time in the body whose natural forces are slain by its usurping domination.

The chances of its extension in the population vary with circumstances; but generally they are increased by proximity, and by dirty habits. An epidemic of small-pox usually commences at one or more central points; which may be interpreted as implying that there, under conditions favourable to their developments, varieties of *variolads* of extraordinary vigor, spring into existence, and are propagated through the usual channels. The English epidemic of 1871 sprang up in the east end of London about the 40th week of 1870. The weekly deaths by small-pox in London had been so low as 2 in the 15th week of that year; they ranged from 9 to 15 between the 27th and 39th week; from 13 to 27 in the next 5 weeks; then suddenly rose to 40 in the 45th week, of which no less than 22 were in the East Districts, including Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, and Whitechapel. By the 52nd week of 1870 the deaths by small-pox in London were 110; of which 47 occurred in the East Districts, while of the 13 in Islington West, where the small-pox Hospital is situate, many probably came also from the East Districts. The epidemic ran up rapidly to 288 in the fifth week of the June quarter.

The epidemic attacked Lancashire immediately, but attained its maximum in the first quarter of 1871. The tenth Division, especially the colliery districts of Durham and Northumberland, suffered severely late in the year. The whole country was more or less affected. In the districts that suffered most vaccination had been most neglected. The distribution of the disease over the kingdom is shown in detail in the Table commencing on p. 184. It may be noticed that in 123 of the 627 Registration Districts no death from small-pox was recorded.

I will now pass in review the fatal diseases of the year in the five classes.

I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The 123,030 deaths by this class of causes, marshalled under four orders, exceeded the average numbers; and the excess was entirely due to small-pox, on which I have already commented. In the previous year the excess was due to the epidemic of scarlet fever. Since the year 1865

diarrhoea has been unusually fatal. The cholera epidemic of 1866 was preceded and followed by epidemics of diarrhoea; and as cholera was propagated through the waters polluted by its specific matter in rivers and wells, it is probable that diarrhoea is distributed through the same medium. In the miasmatic order, scarlet fever, which was at its maximum in 1870, was still a leading disease; but fever was declining. Enteric fever was by far the most fatal of the three forms of continued fever.

Among the enthetic diseases propagated by direct inoculation, syphilis is the most fatal, for to it 1742 deaths were referred. The rate of mortality by this disease is lower than it was in the three previous years; and we may hope to see it still further reduced if proper precautions are taken to stop it at its sources.

Hydrophobia prevailed quite epidemically in this year. Never before did so many die of this distressing disease. The deaths by it in the four years 1868-71 were 7, 18, 32, and 56. Police measures should be taken to stop its progress.

To alcoholism in one form or other 740 deaths were referred; 370 having been registered as *delirium tremens*, and 370 as intemperance. This class of deaths attained the highest pitch in 1865 when 612 deaths by *delirium tremens*, 437 by intemperance were recorded; since that date the deaths have declined.

No doubt many other diseases are indirectly the result of drinking to excess, so that the deaths by alcoholism are understated; but as the relative accuracy of the returns is probably increasing, the fall of the deaths from 1049 in 1865 to 740 in 1871 is evidence of decrease in the bad habit of drunkenness. Certainly these returns lend no countenance to the notion of the increase of intemperance. The parasitic diseases, including thrush as well as worms, were not more fatal than usual.

II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

One of the diathetic diseases, gout, is more fatal than *delirium tremens*, and in its various forms is sometimes entered under disguised names. Excess in eating among the higher classes is unquestionably little less fatal than excess in drinking; and the two excesses cannot be too much guarded against by the aspirants after longevity. Scrofula, tabes, hydrocephalus, and phthisis were all below the average rate of their fatality. (See Table 10, pp. 244-7.)

III.—LOCAL DISEASES.

This is of all classes the most fatal, as it embraces all well defined local affections. The most fatal order embraces the diseases of the respiratory organs; and it is growing yearly more fatal. The death-rate by bronchitis rose from 1188 per million in the years 1850-59 to 1749 in the ten years following, to 2097 in 1870, and to 2112 in 1871; bronchitis under its name is apparently absorbing cases formerly accounted as pneumonia or asthma and perhaps as phthisis. This may be due partially to change of nomenclature and improved pathology, but it is also probably due partly to the imperfect ventilation, and to the dust of mines, shops, and factories.

The deaths by affections of the brain, nerves, and senses vary little from the average; and there is no evident increase; to convulsion fewer deaths were referred than in previous years; yet their number was 25,309. Apoplexy and paralysis and insanity were somewhat more fatal in the year than previously.

Heart disease is occurring more frequently in the returns than it did, and its causes require fuller investigation. It is now fatal to 1 annually in every 1000 living, and the deaths in the last year were 26,219.

Diseases of the digestive organs were not fatal to so many; yet of them 21,621 died, including 8711 by the various affections of the liver.

The diseases of the urinary organs were fatal to 7628 people; those of the organs of generation, locomotion, and the integumentary system together were fatal to only 4616 lives.

IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

These are diseases incidental to development, to growth, and to senile decay. 9650 deaths are ascribed to premature birth, 1418 to malformations including 570 by cyanosis, 390 by spina bifida, 458 by other malformations, and 4108 by teething.

The mothers who died in childbirth were 3935; including 1464 by puerperal fever (*metria*) which during the last two years has been more prevalent than it had been since 1864 and 1865 when the disease was epidemic. The excess in the number of 2471 deaths from what have been called the accidents of childbearing tells strongly in favour of the efforts that are being made for the education of the midwives by whom so many of the women of England are attended.

The deaths of children under one year of age amounted to 125,868. No less than 9650 of these were born prematurely; that is, the natural term of intra-uterine life being nine months, during which the organs are matured under favourable circumstances, these, as well as other untimely births, were cast on the world before that period either by some affection of their own system or of their mothers. This number died. A certain number survived. The causes of the deaths of 22,463 are returned as atrophy and debility; these are cases of defective nutrition. Nearly the same number or 20,089 are classed as deaths by convulsions. Then 15,662 of the deaths were by diarrhoea. Thus, adding these numbers together, we have 58,214 deaths of infants from causes by no means clear; by ill-defined diseases; or by diseases which are symptoms either of other diseases or the consequences of improper nutriment.

The deaths of 1224 infants are directly ascribed to the want of breast-milk, and no doubt this is only a small proportion of the numbers who die or are irreparably injured for want of nature's food.

A large number of the deaths of infants were from small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, and whooping cough; scrofula, tabes, phthisis, water on the brain. Bronchitis and pneumonia are two of the other great causes of infant death; to those diseases 18,245 deaths are due.

1723 infants died violent deaths, of which 1568 were returned as accidental, including 1098 infants suffocated, generally by overlaying, as it is called, by the mother, during her sleep.

147 cases of infanticide out of the 125,868 dying were returned by the coroners.

I some time ago determined the rates of mortality among children, and found that England occupied an intermediate place in the scale; in Norway, in the cold North, the mortality was lowest; in Italy, in the warm South, it was highest.

At the same time I was favoured with replies to inquiries respecting the treatment of infants in Scotland, Norway, Sweden, France, and Austria by Dr. Stark, Professor Aschoug, Dr. Berg, M. Legoyt, and Dr. Herz.*

For England I have been favoured with replies to the queries in a valuable paper, for which the country is indebted to the Obstetrical Society of London; and as the paper throws much light on the causes of the infant mortality recorded in the Registrar General's annual reports,

* The replies were published in the Statistical Journal of 1866, vol. xxix. pp. 1-35, as an Appendix to the paper on the Mortality of Children in the Principal States of Europe.

statists will be glad to see its principal passages printed as a supplement to this letter.

This question of the treatment of infancy is much larger than it looks at first sight; for every man born goes through this period of initiation. Now in England about 800,000 children are born annually, and by the Life Table 119,594 of them die in the first year, some from congenital weakness and blight, but great numbers, not I conceive from the cruelty of their parents, but either from the necessities of their condition in life, or from their ignorance of the best modes of nursing children. If so many die, 680,406 survive to testify to the thousands of cares they have received from their parents often struggling for subsistence; to bear marks through all life of their treatment during the first year of life. It cannot be doubted that an English child born in London for instance, and nursed by its parents at home, must grow up into a creature very different from the foundling, committed by its parents to the care of the city hospital, who grows up into a French citizen in Paris, or a young Muscovite in Moscow. Even that practice of binding the baby's limbs in bonds from its birth to keep, it is said, the young strugger out of mischief, leaves its traces in the soul; which can scarcely be expected ever after to lead a life of sober liberty. It is to the credit of English women that the barbarous practice is not in use in this kingdom.

Cookery, the preparation of food for adults, is worthy of study, but to the child it is of paramount importance; nature supplies milk for the first months, then art intervenes, takes the nursling in hand, and gradually prepares it for the years of childhood.

V. VIOLENT DEATHS.

The number of violent deaths in England is exceedingly great, and it is increasing. The numbers so returned were 11,727 in 1838, 14,040 in 1854, and 16,993 in 1871. A part of the increase is due to increase of population; but correcting for this, the general result is, that in the year 1854 the violent deaths to 1,000,000 living were 759, on which there was no considerable increase until the years 1863-4-5, when the rate of violent deaths rose to 772, 826, and 835; that year, 1865, was the maximum, for through the next five years the rate declined to 745 in 1870, but was 752 in 1871.

By suicide the deaths to the million living were remarkably uniform; 66 in 1858 and 66 in 1871. By homicide, including infanticide, in the same years the rate was 18 and 17, there having been a slight swell up to 23 in the cholera year 1866; executions declined.

The greatest reduction is in the violent deaths by burns and scalds, which fell from 162, 153, and 161 in the years 1858-59-60, to 116 in each of the last two years 1870-1. We may hope to see a further decline in these fearful deaths, of which so many arise from negligence.

The deaths by drowning registered at home have also declined. The numbers drowned at sea were registered by the Registrar General of merchant seamen; they amounted to 2476, of which 1500 happened by wreck, 976 by other accidents or negligences. We may hope to see a still further decline in the deaths from accidents in mines or on railways.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM FARR.
To
The Registrar General.

Supplement to Dr. Farr's Letter.

REPORT OF THE INFANT MORTALITY COMMITTEE OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 1870.

(Reprinted in abstract from vol. XI. of *Transactions*, by permission).

The President, Dr. W. M. Graily Hewitt, stated that the paper about to be read was of a peculiar character. Some time since Dr. Farr, of the Registrar General's office, communicated to the Society his desire to obtain information* as to the treatment and management of infants in this country, with a view to ascertaining the extent and causes of infant mortality, and requested the Society to use the resources at its disposal for obtaining this information. His request was at once acceded to. The Council appointed a committee on the subject, which since then had been at work. A series of questions was drawn up, printed, and a copy sent to each Fellow. A considerable number of answers had been obtained, and Dr. Gervis, one of the hon. secs. of the Society had, at the request of the committee, drawn up an analysis of the replies thus elicited, and the paper now to be read was the analysis in question. The Council had decided to bring the matter thus far advanced before the Society, the subject being a highly important one, and in order also that those Fellows of the Society who had not yet contributed information on the subject might be induced to do so.

REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Council of the Obstetrical Society to investigate the causes of Infant Mortality, in presenting to the Fellows the result of their inquiries, while on the one hand, they must express some regret that they were not favoured with a reply to their circular from a larger proportion of the gentlemen to whom it was addressed, on the other hand, cannot but congratulate themselves and the Society on the fact that through the medium of this investigation a very considerable addition has been made to our knowledge of the circumstances attending the birth and early life of infants in various parts of the country, and many valuable suggestions offered from which they trust by the influence of this Society on the public mind much benefit may ultimately accrue.

Question 1.—The first question asked relates to the proportion of births attended by medical men and by women respectively, to the amount of instruction possessed by the women, and to the mode of procedure adopted with the infant immediately after its birth. From the replies given the following general statements are deduced,—that among the poor population of villages a large proportion varying from 30 to 90 per cent., are attended by midwives. Thus in Flegg-Burgh in Norfolk, with a population of 554, Mr. Waller reports that 30 per cent. are attended by midwives. In Gringley, near Bawtry, Notts, with a population of 874, Mr. Raynes reports the number as 46 per cent., and at Bromyard in Herefordshire, population 1,300, Mr. Marley reports that as many as 90 per cent. are attended by midwives. In the small non-manufacturing provincial towns, on the other hand, attendance by midwives prevails to a much less extent, with a few exceptions. The large majority of the returns puts attendance by midwives in towns of a population of from 6,000 to 10,000, as varying from 5 to 10 per cent., and in some few as not occurring at all, e.g. in Lewes, with a population of 3,716, there is stated to be none. In Long Sutton, however, with a population of 6,124, Mr. Ewen reports that attendance by midwives occurs to the extent of 26 per cent.; in Altringham, in Hampshire, with a population of 6,628, Mr. Blease reports that attendance by midwives reaches as high a figure as 53 per cent. In the large provincial towns, and especially in the large manufacturing towns, attendance by midwives among the labouring population occurs in almost as large a proportion as in the agricultural villages. Thus, in Glasgow the return is 75 per cent., in Coventry, 90 per cent. In Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Bury, the proportion is not stated in figures, but stated either to be large or the larger, in comparison, i.e. with attendance by qualified practitioners. In Wakefield, however, with a population of 23,000, Mr. Fowler reports that, while among the Irish, attendance by women prevails to a very large extent, among the English nearly every

* The following Questions were submitted by Dr. Farr for the purpose of eliciting the required information:—

1. How are children brought into the world? i.e., are the mothers attended by women or by medical men? Are the women instructed? And, if not, what is the mode of procedure with the baby as to umbilical cord, dressing, feeding, covering up, warming, &c.?
2. Are the children suckled by the mother? For how many months? Do they get artificial food, and of what quantity and quality?
3. Describe briefly the life of the baby at ages six and twelve months through the twenty-four hours. The hours of sleep, dressing, washing (with hot or cold water), food, drink, nursing in cradle or otherwise by mothers or maids, going out into the open air, or being shut up in bedrooms, physic, drugs, or spirits?
4. Is there any other matter likely to influence the life; such as accumulation in hospitals, lodgings, &c.?
5. Are children deserted, sent to hospital, or ill-treated? Is infanticide uncommon?

case is attended by a medical man. In Edinburgh, as reported by Dr. Matthews Duncan, attendance by midwives would appear to occur to but a trifling extent. Lastly, from London the reports vary accordingly as they come from the east or west end, or from the suburbs. In the east of London, as Stepney, Barking, and Stratford, it would appear that from 30 to 50 per cent. of the poor are attended by midwives. In the west end, on the other hand, the proportion is very slight; thus, Mr. Curgenvan, Dr. Bloxam, and Mr. Gaskoin report that it amounts to 2 per cent. or even less. In a suburb such as Wimbledon, Dr. Payne states the proportion of midwifery attendance by women to average about 5 per cent.

To the question, Are the women instructed? answers in the negative have been received from all parts of the country, with the exception of Glasgow and Sheffield, where Dr. Yeaman and Mr. Hime respectively report a certain amount of education to exist among the better class of midwives. 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. In London, on the other hand, it would appear that there are many women practising midwifery who have received a certain amount of instruction at various institutions, but these, although fairly competent in ordinary cases, are also quite unequal to any of the emergencies of Obstetrics.

Under the third section of the first question,—that relating to the mode of procedure with the infant after birth,—nothing of much new interest has been ascertained. The ordinary treatment of the umbilical cord appears to be generally carried out—the only variety being in the length of cord allowed to remain, this varying from one inch to three inches. In reference to the binder fastened around the infant's abdomen, Mr. Curgenvan remarks that it is often much too tight, so much so indeed as not infrequently to induce convulsions.

In country districts the custom of giving some aperient to the infant shortly after its birth appears still to be very prevalent, less so in the larger towns, still less in London. The aperient varies much in kind. Butter and sugar, gruel, and castor oil are the most common; but in Chelmsford a favourite dose would appear to be milk and sugar; in Sheffield, treacle; and in Altringham, a teaspoonful of cold water. No report has been received of any great delay being common in putting the child to the breast. Twenty hours is the longest period mentioned as being allowed to elapse.

Question 2.—The second question has reference to Lactation and Feeding. Among the married poor suckling is evidently the rule, and a large amount of testimony is borne to the fact that it is often unduly protracted, even to eighteen months and two years, for the most part with the hope that it may prevent a rapid recurrence of pregnancy. Illegitimate children among the poor, on the other hand, are rarely suckled; and this, whether entrusted to the grandparents, as is often the case in the manufacturing towns, or put out to nurse by the day, or altogether, as is common in London. These are nearly always wholly brought up on artificial food. Among the married poor also it appears nearly universal to give the child artificial food as well as the breast, and that from a very early date. In both cases, *i.e.* where it only supplements lactation, and where it altogether replaces it, the food is generally improper, either in quality or quantity. It consists for the most part of bread soaked in water or milk, and sweetened, arrowroot, sago, or corn flour, baked flour, and biscuit food; all generally of too substantial a consistency, and too exclusively farinaceous.

Among the upper classes it would appear that the tendency for mothers not to suckle their children is on the increase; but here either wet nurses are employed, or the food during the first few months of its life being much more judiciously arranged, so as to contain a much larger proportion of diluted cow's milk, and a much smaller proportion of the farinacea, the injurious results of improper feeding are not seen as among the lower classes. Mr. Curgenvan and others remark that a large number of women in London fail to properly suckle their children through a deficient secretion of milk.

Question 3.—From the answers to the third question, which relates to the mode of life (apart from the subject of their food) adopted for the infants in various districts, no fact of new importance has been elicited; but much that was previously known has been confirmed, and much that is interesting narrated.

Both in agricultural and manufacturing districts it seems to be the custom among the poor to let the infants live to a very large extent in the open air—under the care of elder sisters, often, however, little more than infants themselves; and this out-of-door life they lead would appear to compensate to a considerable extent for the smallness of their rooms at all events by day. In the night, however, the want of due ventilation in the crowded sleeping rooms is a serious evil, and prejudicially affects not only the younger members of the family, but also their seniors. Sleeping is encouraged to the utmost attainable extent, and there is too prevalent a tendency to look upon waking as an indication for food, and should it fail in securing renewed sleep, for cordials, such as gin, or narcotics, such as syrup of poppies, or paregoric. Another plan much adopted to quiet infants is to allow them to remain in their cradles, and to keep them sucking at the bottle for a time much beyond that occupied by the mere meal. The effect of this upon gastric digestion is probably, to some extent at all events, prejudicial, and has attracted the attention of some writers under the head of "fruitless sucking." Washing among

infants appears to be fairly attended to; they get some sort of a wash morning and evening, and generally in warm water. When they pass, however, out of the limits of infancy, the care taken of them in this respect gets much less, though it may be here remarked, and this remark equally applies to all the details of infant life, that the first-born child, as a rule, gets much more care and attention throughout its entire infancy than say the seventh or eighth. As regards dress, the tendency certainly is, both in summer and winter, but especially in winter, to err on the side of insufficiency. Considering the comparative feebleness of the circulation of an infant, and the changeableness of this climate, after it has arrived at the stage of its existence when its clothes are shortened, the scanty nature of its dress is an unquestionable source of internal congestions and consequent disease.

The question of food was chiefly considered under Question 2, but a few particulars are here added. Even where suckling is more or less carried out, as has been stated, it appears to be very general to give some artificial food as well, and stress has been laid upon the too exclusively farinaceous character of that food in the early weeks of the child's life. But in the latter months of the first year errors in diet are even more flagrant, and it is no uncommon thing to hear from the mother, in reply to questioning, "It has, sir, what we have," and on minute inquiry what they have proves to include vegetables, uncooked fruit, meat, salt fish, cheese, heavy pastry, and beer. Under these circumstances it is little to be wondered at that bowel and mesenteric disease, followed by general wasting, is so alarmingly prevalent. Indeed, this question of improper feeding must be held accountable for a very large proportion of the excessive infant mortality which prevails.

On the last topic touched upon in this question—the administration of cordials, medicines, and spirits—a very large amount of testimony comes from nearly every quarter (the chief exception being the agricultural villages), that it is a practice extremely prevalent among the poorer, and especially the operative classes. The only exception to this statement comes from Wakefield, and this may be more apparent than real, where Mr. Fowler reports that systematic dosing with anodynes does not prevail. In all the other large towns the general tenor of the reports is that it is "enormous," and many particulars are given as to the quantities sold by chemists and druggists. Thus, even in a small town like Long Sutton, in Lincolnshire, with a population just over 6,000, one chemist alone sells twenty-five and a half gallons of Godfrey's Cordial annually, and another in the same town six imperial pints weekly.

Besides Godfrey's Cordial, tincture of opium, paregoric, syrup of poppies, and Steedman's Powders are the favourite medicines. As regards the administration of spirits, there is also too much reason to fear that, except in country villages, which in this as in some previous matters appear again to have the advantage, it largely prevails. The spirit chiefly given the children is gin, and in some cases doubtless with the idea of relieving flatulence, but in more with the hope of obtaining its narcotic effect.

Question 4.—The fourth question relates to the immediate effects of putting children out to nurse, and from the answers received it would appear that, except in the case of illegitimate children, and the children of the poorer class of millworkers, this is not a very prevalent practice. In the agricultural districts it scarcely prevails at all. In the northern manufacturing towns the wages of the majority of the operatives is sufficiently good to enable them, not only to have houses of their own, but to maintain their wives at home; when, however, a girl, who is a millworker or a domestic servant, has an illegitimate child, it is almost invariably put out to nurse, and its temporary guardians very frequently are the grandparents. It is rare in these towns for a woman to have more than one nurse-child to take care of. Baby-farming, in the sense of an accumulation of babies in one room or house, does not, indeed, out of London, appear to be much carried on; where it is, in London and its neighbourhood, the testimony is invariable as to its prejudicial effects on the infants. Thus, Dr. Payne, of Wimbledon, writes, "A nursery of three or four children never does well; the air of the room becomes foul, and they all droop and fall away in flesh, even with the best food, attendance, and cleanliness." And Mr. Curgenvan states that of the illegitimate children put out to nurse in London, 80 per cent. die.

Question 5.—From answers to the fifth question it would appear that in the country there is much less ill-treatment of children, desertion, concealment of birth, and infanticide than in London. In the case of country villages and towns this would appear partly to arise from the willingness of the father to marry the mother of the child where possible. Indeed, in many parts of the country it is the invariable custom for the marriage ceremony not to be sought until advancing pregnancy renders it desirable, and it is often postponed until after the confinement has taken place, as by the infant perchance being stillborn, the chief reason for marriage is removed. Such at all events is the case in many agricultural and mining districts. In the large manufacturing towns this comparative absence of the direct ill-treatment of children is largely due to the absence of shame with which illegitimacy is regarded, it being very common, as mentioned under the last section, for one or other of the grandparents to attend to the illegitimate child or children of the daughter. Of indirect or unintentional ill-treatment, however, there is everywhere much to complain of—ill-treatment, *i.e.* arising from the poverty, ignorance, and intemperance of the parents, from the want of comforts and even necessities in their homes, and from consequent exposure, insufficient feeding, and neglect. There

is one variety of ill-treatment, or what is equivalent to it, which deserves especial animadversion, and that is the neglect which appears to prevail in some towns to call in medical advice in the case of the illness of the infants until medical advice is useless. Thus, Mr. Fowler of Sheffield writes, "It is quite common for women to defer sending for medical aid, when their children are ill, until it is almost too late. They do this quite consciously, and say to the doctor, 'Little un's very bad; you can't do no good, but we want you to see un in case ought should happen, so as you may give us a paper.'"

While, however, the intentional ill-treatment of children appears to be but little prevalent, their desertion, especially in the case of illegitimate children, appears much more so. Desertion of families by fathers would appear to arise from intemperance, poverty, and immorality; by mothers it is much rarer, and arises chiefly from immorality, *i. e.* from the forming of an illegal connection with another man. Desertion of illegitimates in London is frequent; the mother being anxious to be rid both of the pecuniary burden connected with the support of the child, and of the evidence of her guilt. She frequently, therefore, leaves the child with the woman who undertakes to nurse it, and the ultimate lot of the child so deserted is either death by slow starvation and neglect, or the workhouse. The same tendency exists in the large provincial towns, but in the smaller ones women cannot move from one part of the town to another without its being known, and unless they leave the town altogether it is much more difficult for them to abandon their children. The same causes too, which in the manufacturing towns influence the question of ill-treatment, influence also the question of desertion, *i. e.* on the one hand the high rate of wages obtained by the millworkers, and on the other shamelessness with which illegitimacy is regarded. An anecdote narrated by Mr. Fowler, of Wakefield, well illustrates this. A woman was asked on her applying for medical aid in her approaching confinement how many children she had had before. She volunteered the following: "Let's see—first wor a chance un; second wor a chance un; third wor all right; this is fourth." Another woman applied to the parish for relief on the birth of her sixth bastard. It was known that she was herself a bastard, and as her mother was there, the question was put to the old lady, "Have you ever had any illegitimate children?" "Yes, your honour, six." "Are you not ashamed of yourself?" "Ashamed, no! I've worked for 'em, and 'ave kep 'em; why should I be ashamed?"

With respect to concealment of birth and infanticide the replies from the country without exception intimate that neither of these crimes are common. Thus, Dr. Holman, of Hurstpierpoint, reports that he is not aware of any case of infanticide having occurred in the town within his experience, and in twenty years but one case of concealment of birth; and Mr. Ewen, of Long Sutton, says that concealment of birth is very uncommon, and that he has heard of but three cases of infanticide in forty years, and more or less similar testimony is borne by all our country Fellows who have replied. On the subject of infanticide in London we are unable from the replies received to give any adequate report. In answer to the question. Is infanticide common? nearly every gentleman has simply written "no." Yet though this doubtless represents accurately enough the infrequency with which the Fellows of the Society, in their own practice, are brought into contact with infanticide, the reply of Dr. Bloxam probably more nearly represents the truth. Dr. Bloxam writes, "Judging by the frequency of coroner's inquests 'on cases in which the child has evidently lived, and death said to occur from apnoea, 'I should say yes.'" Probably a special return on this subject requested from the medical officers of the police force would yield statistics of more exact value.

Question 6.—The first section of the sixth question refers to the annual average of illegitimate births known to the Fellows of the Society in their respective districts, and asks information as to the number of illegitimate children who live over one year. In answer to this question the majority of the gentlemen who have replied have given the number known to them personally, and this would obviously be influenced much by the character and extent of their own practice. Thus, Mr. Marley, of Padstow in Cornwall, writes that out of 233 births attended by him in the preceding year, 22 were illegitimate. Dr. Hewitt, of Winkfield, in five years has had but 3; Dr. Coombs, of Bedford, 7; Mr. Curgenvan, 6; Dr. Payne of Wimbledon, 5; Mr. Hall, of Barking Road, 2; and so on. A few gentlemen give averages; thus in the practice of Dr. Mackinder, of Gainsborough, the illegitimate births averaged 9·9 per cent.; of Dr. McVeagh, of Coventry, 5·46 per cent.; of Dr. Bleasdale, of Altringham, 4 per cent. Other gentlemen send particulars of illegitimate births in the towns irrespective of their own practice. Thus Mr. Fowler reports that in Wakefield from January 2nd, 1863, to January 2nd, 1868, there were 197 illegitimate births registered; in Sheffield, Mr. Hime reports that from 1863 to 1867 inclusive, there were 845 applications made by mothers of illegitimate children to the police, and that out of 510 births in the workhouse in 5 years 303 were illegitimate.

Dr. Yeaman, of Glasgow, reports that in the Glasgow Lying-in Hospital during six months there were 195 deliveries, of which 145 were illegitimate, and that in the same period of 318 out-door cases 36 were illegitimate. At Hurstpierpoint Dr. Holman reported that in five years 1253 births have been registered, of which 49 were illegitimate. Mr. Price reports that in the Leeds Gaol out of 29 births in five years, two thirds have been illegitimate.

To the second portion of this question some more exact replies are given. In Wakefield the report states that 26·22 of the illegitimate children die under one year; in Coventry, 40 per cent.; in Padstow, 50 per cent.; in Bawtry, Mr. Raynes states that the average number of illegitimate births during the last five years has been 8, and that all die under one year; Mr. Snell of Stepney, says that a great many illegitimate children have been under his care, without specifying numbers, and that all have died under one year. Of the 6 cases known to Mr. Curgenvan all have died under one year of age; Dr. Mackinder, whose average is just 10 per cent., says very few live over a year; on the other hand, Dr. Hewitt, of Winkfield, says of the three cases which have occurred in his practice all the children are alive and well; Mr. Waller, of Flegg-Burgh, Norfolk, writes—"Although in this county as regards illegitimate births we stand highest but 'one, *i. e.* Cumberland, the lives of illegitimates in my district at all events are as good as of legitimates."

From data such as these not given on any common basis, it is difficult satisfactorily to generalise; still on the whole it would appear with respect to the latter of the two inquiries that in spite of such a striking exception as Padstow, in the strictly rural districts the lives of illegitimate infants are as good as those of the legitimate, that in the manufacturing towns an average of at least 35 per cent. die under one year of age, and that in London we should not be far wrong in placing the per-cent-age at a much higher figure, probably about 75 per cent.

And with respect to the inquiry as to the frequency of illegitimacy, the returns from Norfolk would appear to confirm the previous impression which obtained as to its pre-eminence in this respect among English counties. In questions of health, rural districts have, so far as our replies extend, on the whole come out well, indeed the best; but on this question of illegitimacy, country towns would appear to have the advantage of them, and even probably London itself. It is, in fact, difficult to decide on this point between sparsely populated agricultural villages and densely populated manufacturing towns. From Scotland the only answers received have been from Edinburgh and Glasgow, and it would appear from them that, as in the case of the English metropolis, so in the case of the Scottish, it has somewhat the advantage over the large manufacturing towns, of which Glasgow may be taken as the representative.

The last topic of the circular, and perhaps the most important, treats of the possibility of preventing so large a mortality among infants, and invites suggestions from the Fellows on the subject. It may be as well to arrange these suggestions under two heads; the first including those suggestions in which all agree; the second those which are advocated by particular Fellows. The first deal chiefly with the questions of food and hygiene. All agree in the importance of mothers suckling their infants for a certain number of months, and in the mischief arising from the practice of giving infants of but a few weeks old solid farinaceous food, not to speak of still coarser fare. Where the mother cannot suckle, whatever the cause, no food beyond milk and water, provided the milk be of a good quality, should be given the infant for at least the first three months. All lay stress upon the importance of improving the education and as speedily as possible the dwellings of the working classes:—the education, so that the infants may not continue to be in so great an extent the victims of ignorance, tradition, and prejudice in the matter both of their food and hygiene; and the homes, so that the effects of overcrowding, want of air and light, and imperfect drainage may be remedied. Abstinence from the unauthorised administration of opiates to the child, and from the habitual indulgence in ardent spirits by the mother, is another point, much and generally insisted upon. Greater cleanliness, better nursing, and a warmer average dress, especially in winter, are other points of general hygienic importance much urged.

The particular suggestions made by several of the Fellows are many of them of considerable value, and will be found in the Transactions of the Society, Vol. xi.

Such are the most noteworthy and practical suggestions offered by those Fellows of the Society who responded to the invitation of the Council. It is evident, therefore, that, broadly speaking, a lessened infant mortality is to be sought, on the one hand, by an improved hygiene, and on the other, by an improved law.

The question of improved hygiene would include not only a well-weighed statement of the typical conditions of feeding, nursing, clothing, and generally caring for infants most favourable for their welfare, but also a consideration of the means best adapted to attain this end, such as the drawing-up and distribution of standard dietaries and printed rules as suggested by Dr. McVeagh and Mr. Heckford, and the regulated education of midwives as suggested by Mr. Hime, Dr. Yeaman, and others. And on this subject, probably, much unanimity would prevail among the Fellows of this Society. On the other question, that of an improved state of the law, more difference of opinion would probably exist not only as to the changes that may be desirable, but as to the best means of inducing the legislature to take action on the subject. Before, therefore, completing their report for Dr. Farr, the committee have thought it best to bring the subject before a meeting of the Society, that they may have the advantage of incorporating with their Report any remarks or suggestions with which they may now be favoured; and they do not hesitate to add that there are few subjects to which the Society could devote its attention and influence more usefully than that which forms the subject of the present inquiry.

APPENDIX TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Deaths in England from Diphtheria and Cynanche Maligna, at different AGES, in each of the 17 Years 1855-71.

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	Under 1 Year.	1-	2-	3-	4-	Under 5 Years.	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwards.
1855	835	56	52	47	45	33	233	84	17	20	8	7	8	7	1	-	-	-
1856	603	44	62	81	54	57	298	175	65	83	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	134	80	56	42	26	7	2	-
1859	10184	878	1122	1103	1116	1081	5300	2751	1091	536	213	122	69	50	37	11	4	-
1860	5212	448	558	500	621	551	2678	1413	542	321	79	69	43	36	17	14	-	-
1861	4517	361	528	501	507	471	2368	1217	419	258	93	60	41	35	16	10	-	-
1862	4903	412	645	594	560	513	2724	1242	432	264	91	54	39	29	18	9	1	-
1863	6507	585	903	744	813	664	3709	1651	515	291	121	78	61	48	27	6	-	-
1864	5464	527	694	681	661	535	3098	1292	425	300	130	82	60	46	26	4	1	-
1865	4145	387	518	459	476	446	2286	1053	323	227	95	43	41	38	20	11	3	-
1866	3000	282	420	404	355	296	1757	706	194	135	71	44	38	27	21	6	1	-
1867	2600	293	371	306	316	236	1522	651	146	114	61	29	31	21	19	4	2	-
1868	3013	299	431	363	331	325	1749	740	200	79	60	58	45	32	34	18	3	-
1869	2606	274	324	276	311	296	1481	650	189	106	55	42	34	26	13	10	-	-
1870	2699	301	332	287	300	238	1458	722	234	118	58	46	26	20	14	8	-	-
1871	2525	227	311	270	330	286	1424	644	182	108	57	36	33	22	15	4	-	-
Total	66,552	6,035	8,150	7,445	7,643	6,823	36,096	17,400	5889	3357	1365	880	639	489	307	113	17	-

TABLE 2.—Deaths in England from Scarlet Fever (exclusive of Deaths by Diphtheria and Cynanche Maligna), at different AGES, in each of the 17 Years 1855-71.

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	Under 1 Year.	1-	2-	3-	4-	Under 5 Years.	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwards.
1855	16929	1131	2306	2700	2537	1957	10631	4523	1078	488	128	71	36	15	8	1	-	-
1856	13557	985	1930	2161	2085	1669	8830	3419	800	832	88	55	20	10	3	-	-	-
1857	12646	855	1790	2032	1988	1462	8127	3252	766	321	104	40	23	7	3	3	-	-
1858	23711	1444	3468	3980	3638	2860	15390	6160	1325	557	159	69	33	10	6	2	-	-
1859	19310	1294	2824	3062	2992	2379	12551	4987	1050	469	174	80	26	12	7	4	-	-
1860	9305	636	1378	1499	1409	1146	6068	2329	477	287	77	37	19	7	4	-	-	-
1861	9077	572	1288	1490	1423	1119	5822	2317	447	264	91	31	21	10	-	4	-	-
1862	14834	903	2158	2454	2268	1786	9569	3893	818	364	117	42	16	9	2	3	1	-
1863	30475	1761	4050	4886	4683	3842	19222	8192	1820	805	267	113	34	15	5	2	-	-
1864	29700	1778	3915	4682	4571	3763	18709	8027	1711	796	280	102	44	20	7	4	-	-
1865	17700	1118	2497	2914	2613	2140	11282	4759	953	448	158	56	23	14	7	-	-	-
1866	11685	690	1741	2038	1835	1415	7719	2964	571	267	109	30	19	5	1	-	-	-
1867	12300	805	1806	2064	1961	1457	8093	3269	551	251	97	26	9	1	2	1	-	-
1868	21912	1390	3209	3533	3368	2695	14195	5939	1099	408	179	66	18	6	2	-	-	-
1869	27641	1792	4073	4698	4110	3405	18078	7194	1419	538	266	91	40	9	5	1	-	-
1870	32543	2164	4667	5212	4809	3853	20705	8540	1959	789	348	134	34	21	10	3	-	-
1871	18567	1206	2753	3054	2695	2161	11869	4706	1101	556	214	68	39	11	2	1	-	-
Total	321892	20,524	45,853	52,459	48,985	39,109	206,930	84,420	17,945	7890	2856	1111	454	182	74	29	1	-

TABLE 3.—Deaths in each of the Counties of England from Scarlet Fever for each of the 18 Years 1854-1871.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	DEATHS BY SCARLET FEVER. (See Note.)																	
	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
ENGLAND.	18,528	17,814	14,160	14,229	30,317	19,907	9,681	9,077	14,834	30,475	29,700	17,700	11,685	12,300	21,912	27,641	3	

TABLE 4.—Deaths in England from Fever, at several groups of Ages, in the
 24 Years 1848-71.

AGES.	DEATHS in the 24 Years 1848-71.		AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATHS, 1848-71.		DEATHS in 1871.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES - - - - -	212,764	220,518	8,865	9,188	7,817	7,973
Under 5 Years - - - - -	41,792	42,597	1,741	1,775	1,447	1,544
5 - - - - -	25,502	28,617	1,063	1,192	985	995
10 - - - - -	16,833	21,096	701	879	682	783
15 - - - - -	36,896	40,149	1,537	1,673	1,439	1,472
25 - - - - -	23,834	24,062	993	1,003	972	868
35 - - - - -	19,724	19,049	822	794	687	716
45 - - - - -	17,304	15,736	721	656	616	624
55 - - - - -	14,982	13,715	624	571	522	473
65 - - - - -	11,296	10,573	471	440	400	360
75 and upwards - - - - -	4,601	4,924	192	205	117	138

**TABLE 5.—Deaths from Fever—Typhus, Typhia, and Typhinia—in England
to 10,000 Persons living, and Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths, in the
22 Years 1850-71.**

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	18,389	8·46	37
1870	17,910	8·04	35
1871	15,790	6·99	31
Mean - - -	17,859	9·03	40

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

TABLE 6.—Deaths from Privation in the 6 Years 1866-71, distinguishing LOCALITIES, SEXES, and AGES.

TABLE 7.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the

* The Causes of Death were not abstracted for the four years 1843-1846, both inclusive.

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

¹ The number of persons executed in the several years will not necessarily correspond with that in the same years of the "Criminal Returns,"

Years 1838-1842, and of the **25 Years 1847-1871.**

1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	CAUSES OF DEATH.	
419,815	449,656	440,781	422,721	435,114	436,566	473,837	495,531	490,909	500,689	471,073	480,622	494,828	515,329	514,879	ALL CAUSES.	
409,719	440,922	432,476	414,060	427,360	429,000	465,874	487,732	482,509	492,111	462,939	473,773	488,117	507,921	507,713	SPECIFIED CAUS.	
															(CLASSES.)	
93,634	110,971	106,645	75,849	87,986	91,539	119,731	118,825	113,948	115,972	90,989	117,356	110,601	120,511	123,030	ZYMIC DISEAS.	
81,969	82,416	81,788	82,088	84,987	83,024	84,393	87,190	88,504	89,907	89,423	85,340	86,730	88,766	87,072	CONSTITUTION.,	
151,531	163,489	159,686	171,087	167,454	170,651	174,603	189,039	184,877	192,444	187,571	178,634	199,976	205,264	204,362	LOCAL,,	
68,668	69,895	69,708	70,311	71,948	68,842	71,467	75,660	77,806	76,873	78,090	75,475	74,313	76,787	76,256	DEVELOPMENT.,,	
13,917	14,151	14,649	14,775	14,985	14,944	15,680	17,018	17,374	16,915	16,866	16,968	16,497	16,593	16,993	VIOLENT DEATHS	
															(ORDERS.)	
89,296	106,278	101,699	71,304	83,324	86,881	114,538	113,051	107,650	110,059	84,985	111,106	104,670	114,468	117,093	1. MIASMATIC DIS.	
1,147	1,195	1,273	1,252	1,355	1,449	1,578	1,793	1,914	1,893	1,909	2,101	2,108	2,084	2,056	2. ENTHETIC,,	
1,905	2,112	2,301	2,206	2,095	2,149	2,456	2,810	2,957	2,888	2,760	2,853	2,645	2,605	2,602	3. DIETIC,,	
1,286	1,386	1,372	1,087	1,212	1,060	1,159	1,171	1,427	1,132	1,335	1,296	1,178	1,354	1,279	4. PARASITIC,,	
16,207	16,790	16,433	16,404	16,233	16,412	16,651	17,392	17,437	17,482	17,520	17,039	17,511	17,481	17,061	1. DIATHETIC,,	
65,762	65,626	65,355	65,684	68,754	66,612	67,742	69,798	71,067	72,425	71,903	68,301	69,219	71,285	70,011	2. TUBERCULAR,,	
51,619	53,961	54,531	55,577	55,625	55,692	57,428	59,627	60,264	61,164	60,367	60,174	61,550	63,856	62,453	1. DIS. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	
14,802	16,426	17,133	18,758	18,076	18,709	19,505	22,419	22,272	22,190	22,784	22,558	24,899	25,259	26,219	2. ,, ORGANS OF CIRCULATN.	
58,378	65,516	59,853	68,408	64,310	67,565	67,280	75,376	69,952	77,249	72,183	63,103	80,397	82,186	81,825	3. ,, RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	
19,360	19,246	19,842	19,718	20,327	19,421	20,516	20,969	21,774	21,084	21,006	21,479	21,315	21,853	21,621	4. ,, DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	
4,202	4,683	4,736	4,990	5,222	5,328	5,578	6,104	6,274	6,621	6,933	6,872	7,319	7,503	7,628	5. ,, URINARY ORGANS.	
1,069	1,148	1,199	1,118	1,129	1,227	1,219	1,294	1,241	1,241	1,316	1,258	1,283	1,298	1,221	6. ,, ORGANS OF GENERATN.	
1,306	1,164	1,285	1,466	1,624	1,588	1,765	1,860	1,860	1,642	1,747	1,833	1,846	1,893	1,997	7. ,, ORGANS OF LOCOMOTN.	
795	1,345	1,107	1,002	1,141	1,121	1,312	1,390	1,240	1,253	1,235	1,357	1,367	1,416	1,398	8. ,, INTEGUMEN-TARY SYSTM.	
12,617	12,412	12,300	12,706	13,116	12,787	13,498	13,921	14,360	14,634	14,666	14,334	14,203	14,858	15,176	DEVELOPMENTL. DIS.	
2,042	2,114	2,314	2,288	2,168	2,198	2,508	2,607	2,576	2,506	2,461	2,437	2,224	2,510	2,584	1. ,, OF CHILDREN.	
26,847	28,509	27,104	28,442	27,378	26,780	27,268	29,498	28,709	28,546	28,646	26,050	27,932	28,889	28,038	2. ,, ADULTS.	
27,162	26,860	27,990	26,930	29,291	27,077	28,193	29,634	32,161	31,097	32,317	32,654	29,954	30,530	30,458	3. ,, OLD PEOPLE.	
															4. DIS. OF NUTRITION.	
	12,523	13,056	12,991	13,187	13,055	13,772	15,091	15,232	14,886	14,848	14,715	14,260	14,893	14,961	{ 1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.	
	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	2. BATTLE.	
	344	338	377	320	418	399	412	443	480	392	461	387	381	381	3. HOMICIDE.	
	1,275	1,248	1,365	1,347	1,317	1,319	1,340	1,392	1,329	1,316	1,508	1,588	1,554	1,495	4. SUICIDE.	
	9	7	10	11	17	21	21	6	12	11	10	8	7	4	5. EXECUTION.	
					32	120	137	169	154	301	208	299	274	254	258	VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED.
3,403	3,096	2,821	2,894	2,697	2,778	3,008	3,321	3,173	3,585	3,506	2,945	3,040	3,180	3,155	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTD.	
6,693	5,638	5,484	5,767	5,057	4,788	4,955	4,478	5,227	4,993	4,628	3,904	3,671	4,228	4,011	CAUSES NOT SPECIFD.	
															ORDER 1.	
3,936	6,460	3,848	2,749	1,320	1,628	5,964	7,684	6,411	3,029	2,513	2,052	1,565	2,620	23,126	1 Small-pox.	
5,969	9,271	9,548	9,557	9,055	9,800	11,349	8,323	8,562	10,940	6,588	11,630	10,309	7,543	9,293	2 Measles.	
12,646	23,711	19,310	9,681	9,077	14,834	30,475	29,700	17,700	11,685	12,300	21,912	27,641	32,543	18,567	3 Scarlet Fever	
1,583	6,606	10,184	5,212	4,517	4,908	6,507	5,464	4,145	3,000	2,600	3,013	2,606	2,699	2,525	4 Diphtheria. §	
485	623	426	319	342	323	334	378	319	271	201	208	178	134	144	5 Quinsy.	
5,279	6,220	5,636	4,380	4,397	5,667	6,957	6,777	5,921	5,168	4,387	4,491	4,478	4,302	4,116	6 Croup.	
10,138	11,648	8,976	8,555	12,309	12,272	11,275	8,570	8,647	15,764	11,873	9,223	10,966	11,901	10,360	7 Whooping-cough.	
												4,281	3,297	2,754	Typhus Fever.	
19,016	17,883	15,877	13,012	15,440	18,721	18,017	20,106	23,034	21,104	16,862	19,701	8,659	8,731	8,461	8 Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	
												5,449	5,882	4,575	Simple Continued Fever.	

inasmuch as the executions recorded in each year are classed in the latter according to the dates of conviction, while the numbers in this Table are placed under the years in which the deaths are registered.

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

Causes of Death in 1871.

TABLE 7. (continued.)—Causes of Death registered in England in

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842*	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856
	9 Erysipelas	1,203	1,140	1,217	1,139	1,111	2,050	2,618	2,303	2,206	1,998	2,075	1,812	1,937	2,243	2,125
	10 Puerperal Fever (Metria) +	931	966	990	890	784	1,365	1,165	1,113	1,009	972	795	954	1,079	1,067	
	11 Carbuncle	35	88	33	28	40	77	91	81	134	161	233	252	300	255	253
	12 Influenza	806	887	1,030	1,659	883	4,881	7,963	6,168	1,380	2,152	1,359	1,789	1,061	3,568	1,029
	13 Dysentery	627	537	628	515	761	3,247	2,629	3,050	2,036	2,185	2,756	1,891	1,948	1,437	1,335
	14 Diarrhoea	2,482	2,562	3,169	3,240	5,241	11,595	11,107	17,831	11,468	14,728	17,617	14,192	20,052	12,770	13,815
	15 Cholera	331	394	702	443	1,620	788	1,908	53,273	887	1,132	1,381	4,419	20,097	837	762
	16 Ague	44	97	133	135	129	228	228	171	154	167	151	183	192	149	124
	17 Remittent Fever	182	136	248	149	176	683	614	603	548	607	666	707	646	575	162
	18 Rheumatism	1,030	946	962	1,081	1,000	1,656	1,510	1,621	1,749	1,785	1,930	1,895	1,811	2,170	2,007
	19 Other Zymotic Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ORDER 2.															
	1 Syphilis	159	142	195	177	178	565	575	595	554	598	623	622	964	947	879
	2 Stricture of Urethra	59	30	111	114	162	176	211	179	207	244	251	256	218	177	
	3 Hydrophobia	24	15	12	7	15	5	7	17	13	25	15	11	16	14	5
	4 Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Classed with Erysipelas previous to 1855
	ORDER 3.															
	1 Privation	167	130	137	184	108	219	112	122	73	58	54	78	87	91	69
	2 Want of Breast-milk	-	-	-	-	-	213	393	460	458	553	593	632	742	850	704
	3 Purpura and Scurvy	58	101	99	120	94	370	273	269	266	248	234	266	282	324	227
	4 Alcohol- ^a Del.Trem. ism - ^b Intemp.	182	206	233	264	267	516	518	509	540	503	487	508	551	536	451
	161	218	191	184	138	-	256	278	308	323	289	308	373	318	286	237
	ORDER 4.															
	1 Thrush	1,090	1,019	1,209	1,139	1,168	1,129	1,251	1,126	1,114	1,175	1,237	1,202	1,202	1,149	1,094
	2 Worms, &c.	131	145	149	147	157	136	131	140	131	130	126	116	117	231	254
II.	ORDER 1.															
	1 Gout	207	215	211	178	194	274	192	213	224	214	218	217	246	287	260
	2 Dropsy	14,648	14,400	15,606	15,377	14,851	12,050	10,773	10,753	9,980	9,873	9,788	10,302	9,396	9,362	8,213
	3 Cancer	2,448	2,691	2,786	2,746	2,941	4,586	4,825	4,967	5,218	5,663	5,826	6,016	5,859	-	
	4 Cancerum Oris (No-ma)	-	-	-	-	-	107	118	120	123	95	98	100	136	178	164
	5 Mortification	1,343	1,314	1,346	1,329	1,213	1,398	1,298	1,198	1,421	1,329	1,291	1,319	1,244	1,282	1,172
	ORDER 2.															
	1 Scrofula	1,119	1,151	1,312	1,193	1,295	2,404	2,363	2,739	2,484	2,502	2,580	2,727	2,613	2,985	2,831
	2 Tabes Mesenterica	724	706	1,044	1,070	1,283	4,580	4,368	4,440	4,012	4,510	4,700	4,965	5,638	4,762	4,752
	3 Phthisis	59,025	59,559	59,923	59,592	59,291	53,317	51,663	50,299	46,618	49,166	50,594	51,284	52,290	48,950	-
	4 Hydrocephalus	7,672	7,749	8,000	7,973	8,057	7,663	7,631	7,728	7,281	7,807	8,289	8,005	7,610	7,483	7,299
III.	ORDER 1.															
	1 Cephalitis	2,178	2,368	2,588	2,498	2,456	3,474	3,243	3,200	3,198	3,628	3,618	3,752	3,466	3,414	-
	2 Apoplexy	5,630	5,293	5,451	5,581	5,361	7,881	7,602	7,797	8,064	7,946	7,896	8,496	8,266	8,278	-
	3 Paralysis	4,975	4,910	5,490	5,495	5,559	7,071	6,671	7,328	7,317	7,587	7,911	8,378	8,353	8,905	8,497
	4 Insanity	367	424	363	312	302	543	380	542	529	535	472	541	494	370	-
	5 Chorea	24	54	25	28	19	39	38	34	60	77	73	67	48	69	59
	6 Epilepsy	1,093	1,186	1,098	1,079	1,129	1,901	1,573	1,805	1,631	1,760	1,935	2,120	2,052	2,136	2,096
	7 Convulsions	26,047	25,408	25,770	24,563	25,488	23,972	22,796	23,703	23,000	24,592	24,558	24,798	24,579	24,917	23,946
	8 Brain Disease, &c.	1,536	1,617	1,745	1,800	1,987	3,177	3,269	2,992	3,078	3,219	3,652	3,560	3,794	3,733	3,424
	ORDER 2.															
	1 Pericarditis	124	135	165	180	159	538	670	569	620	563	589	561	594	588	531
	2 Aneurism	119	102	147	120	105	259	307	288	286	315	308	312	338	-	
	3 Heart Disease, &c.	3,319	3,551	4,058	4,246	4,661	9,166	8,677	9,993	10,450	10,965	11,662	12,864	13,673	12,822	-
	ORDER 3.															
	1 Laryngitis	99	62	106	101	102	762	867	858	1,053	939	1,083	1,097	1,145	1,155	1,294
	2 Bronchitis	2,067	1,663	2,053	2,267	2,627	16,499	14,472	14,826							

TABLE 7. (continued.)—Causes of Death registered in England in

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842*	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856		
ORDER 5.																		
1 Nephritis - - -		157	131	142	128	139	162	163	172	178	183	197	237	205	244	269		
2 Ischuria - - -		70	116	89	52	50	87	86	86	91	100	106	109	118	120	83		
3 Bright's Disease } (Nephria) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	422	400	430	477	570	641	776	793	954		
4 Diabetes - - -		207	214	233	253	270	383	342	416	422	403	402	412	436	448	433		
5 Calculus (Stone) -		320	299	303	261	304	265	222	219	249	204	208	224	183	234	233		
6 Cystitis - - -		128	138	132	161	136	257	230	239	214	212	231	236	276	278	270		
7 Kidney Disease, &c. -		710	606	687	681	805	1,543	1,365	1,418	1,540	1,593	1,724	1,793	1,776	1,925	1,985		
ORDER 6.																		
1 Ovarian Dropsy -		45	34	43	44	52	193	202	214	219	196	178	217	220	208	211		
2 Uterus, &c. Disease -		338	377	479	397	463	706	701	716	702	762	699	743	794	834	828		
ORDER 7.																		
1 Synovitis (Arthritis)		16	36	35	47	33	52	43	54	54	72	84	81	101	80	71		
2 Joint Disease, &c. -		1,056	1,088	1,170	1,161	1,239	791	814	1,108	954	1,020	1,055	1,146	1,399	1,348	1,258		
ORDER 8.																		
1 Phlegmon - - -		16	82	127	118	98	222	426	645	422	481	365	309	239	255	126		
2 Ulcer - - -		162	135	191	192	156	302	290	300	340	317	296	351	358	278	289		
3 Skin Disease, &c. -		107	90	85	75	94	163	153	191	169	198	232	205	258	265	293		
IV. ORDER 1.																		
1 Premature Birth † -		6,307 ⁹	6,575 ⁹	7,038 ⁹	7,157 ⁹	7,427 ⁹	7,326 ⁹	5,961 ⁹	6,428 ⁹	6,229 ⁹	6,804 ⁹	7,018 ⁹	7,000 ⁹	7,228 ⁹	7,108 ⁹	6,926 ⁹		
2 Cyanosis - - -		166	214	211	206	217	687	167	161	167	230	279	295	294	300	341		
3 Spina Bifida - - -		4,404	5,016	5,219	5,324	5,689	4,538	4,120	4,627	4,086	4,408	4,413	4,676	4,369	4,057	3,660		
ORDER 2.																		
1 Paramenia - - -		69	86	112	107	138	133	138	139	127	87	98	115	70	124	111		
2 Childbirth (see Materia) † - - -		1,880 ⁹	1,949 ⁹	1,999 ⁹	2,011 ⁹	1,797 ⁹	2,442	2,080	2,174	2,139	2,281	2,275	2,268	2,055	1,900	1,821		
ORDER 3.																		
1 Old Age † - -		21,338 ⁹	22,243 ⁹	23,808 ⁹	24,210 ⁹	25,124 ⁹	24,783 ⁹	26,188	26,750	25,567	25,980	26,376	29,130	26,466	29,714	23,931		
ORDER 4.																		
1 Atrophy and Debility†		22,571 ⁹	23,530 ⁹	25,185 ⁹	25,610 ⁹	26,577 ⁹	26,217 ⁹	21,330 ⁹	23,002 ⁹	22,292 ⁹	24,350 ⁹	25,113 ⁹	25,051 ⁹	25,864 ⁹	25,434 ⁹	24,783 ⁹		
V. ORDER 1.																		
(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)																		
1 Fractures and Contusions - - -																		
2 Gunshot Wounds - - -																		
3 Cut, Stab - - -																		
4 Burns and Scalds - - -																		
5 Poison - - -																		
6 Drowning - - -																		
7 Suffocation - - -																		
8 Otherwise - - -																		
ORDER 3.																		
(HOMICIDE.)																		
1 Murder and Manslaughter - - -		-	-	-	-	-	Deaths from Violence were not classified according to Orders prior to 1858											
ORDER 4.																		
(SUICIDE.)																		
1 Gunshot Wounds - - -																		
2 Cut, Stab - - -																		
3 Poison - - -																		
4 Drowning - - -																		
5 Hanging - - -																		
6 Otherwise - - -																		
ORDER 5.																		
(EXECUTION.)																		
1 Hanging - - -																		
Violent Deaths (not classed) - - -		11,727	11,632	11,594	11,100	11,092	13,032	12,768	12,445	13,128	12,659	13,520	13,729	14,040	14,125	13,960		
Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained) - - -		3,012	3,896	3,610	3,901	3,802	3,708	3,197	3,555	3,560	3,458	3,591	4,018	3,993	4,139	3,474		
Causes not specified or ill-defined - - -		21,086	15,931	14,252	12,744	12,172	18,841	14,641	10,248	9,776	9,070	9,187	9,327	8,267	8,205	7,204		

Deaths from Violence were not classified according to Orders prior to 1858

* The Causes of Death were not abstracted
 † Premature birth was included with atrophy and debility previously to 1847, and from 1847 to 1857, inclusive, premature birth and infantile
 each of these separate headings have been estimated from the proportions which the numbers under each bore to the sum of the two in subsequent
 subsequent years, which has rendered it necessary to estimate the numbers belonging to each heading for the earlier years: these estimates have

earlier years; these estimates have
See note to Metria on page 236 as to

each of the **5 Years 1838-1842**, and of the **25 Years 1847-1871**.

1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	CAUSES OF DEATH.
268 97	265 118	284 103	245 96	306 102	273 104	335 143	390 126	381 140	406 121	442 106	495 118	533 125	658 126	636 129	ORDER 5.
983	1,105	1,258	1,390	1,448	1,541	1,700	1,793	1,860	2,039	2,208	2,076	2,496	2,616	2,651	1 Nephritis. 2 Ischuria. 3 Bright's Disease (Nephria). 4 Diabetes. 5 Calculus (Stone). 6 Cystitis. 7 Kidney Disease, &c.
482 182 258 1,932	514 199 256 2,226	480 191 276 2,144	536 179 299 2,245	574 168 343 2,318	551 196 342 2,298	665 172 340 2,337	689 184 383 2,563	678 189 325 2,710	680 193 381 2,791	671 201 463 2,920	735 213 432 2,836	735 194 415 2,804	805 195 437 2,758	197 199 437 2,773	
237 832	239 909	277 922	244 874	235 894	280 947	255 964	259 1,035	209 1,032	218 1,023	247 1,069	222 1,036	234 1,049	224 1,074	194 1,027	ORDER 6. 1 Ovarian Dropsy. 2 Uterus, &c. Disease.
62 1,244	77	81	68	79	70	73	89	74	70	75	82	81	106	105	ORDER 7. 1 Synovitis (Arthrit.). 2 Joint Disease, &c.
165 300 330	711 332 302	466 364 277	413 332 257	454 401 286	409 387 325	530 435 347	550 463 377	453 424 363	482 403 368	430 443 362	565 436 356	578 405 384	657 360 399	600 392 406	ORDER 8. 1 Phlegmon. 2 Ulcer. 3 Skin Disease, &c.
7,590 ⁹ 350 325 360 3,992	7,307 386 313 385 4,021	7,432 403 398 379 3,730	7,642 420 350 420 3,896	7,610 459 394 441 4,251	7,706 456 386 424 3,812	8,121 514 371 461 4,116	8,339 483 377 438 4,285	8,791 514 413 471 4,271	8,943 481 391 504 4,293	8,990 547 411 474 4,300	8,757 532 460 462 4,145	8,666 596 435 449 4,083	9,195 570 390 458 4,183	9,650 570 390 4,108	ORDER 1. 1 Premature Birth. 2 Cyanosis. 3 Spina Bifida. 4 Other Malformatns. 5 Teething.
91 1,951	51 2,063	56 2,258	47 2,186	59 2,109	61 2,187	75 2,433	75 2,532	86 2,490	111 2,485	115 2,346	130 2,307	122 2,307	127 2,102	113 2,383	ORDER 2. 1 Paramenia. 2 Childbirth (see Metria).
26,847	28,509	27,104	28,442	27,373	26,780	27,268	29,498	28,709	28,546	28,646	26,050	27,932	28,889	28,038	ORDER 3. 1 Old Age.
27,162 ⁹	26,860	27,990	26,930	29,291	27,077	28,193	29,634	32,161	31,097	32,317	32,654	29,954	30,530	30,458	ORDER 4. 1 Atrophy & Debility.
5,159 136 80 3,125 282 2,124 903 714	5,482 104 75 2,978 279 2,494 952 692	5,417 108 81 3,166 240 2,264 1,061 659	5,589 120 41 3,053 258 2,351 1,014 761	5,397 111 54 2,767 262 2,463 1,219 782	5,852 108 82 2,766 277 2,488 1,147 1,052	6,500 126 115 2,987 273 2,714 1,245 1,130	6,843 112 93 2,713 278 2,823 1,309 1,066	6,661 131 97 2,533 281 2,786 1,263 1,137	6,596 124 108 2,600 279 2,676 1,352 1,116	6,508 118 103 2,553 255 2,924 1,192 1,038	6,303 105 125 2,545 255 2,924 1,335 896	6,447 130 95 2,578 234 2,696 1,419 986	6,837 102 111 2,612 261 2,504 1,504 929	ORDER 1. (ACCIDENT or NEGLIGENCE.)	
344	338	377	320	418	399	412	443	480	392	461	387	381	381	381	ORDER 3. (HOMICIDE.)
60 243 119 197 570 86	54 270 112 208 540 64	59 276 156 219 569 86	59 257 122 225 592 92	54 215 128 204 611 105	56 257 154 245 562 78	65 249 135 205 591 103	58 252 128 230 522 126	60 265 135 207 522 147	57 268 138 228 488 140	100 284 142 291 568 140	72 337 142 292 613 127	75 311 151 297 583 132	63 301 181 317 548 135	1 Gunshot Wounds. 2 Cut, Stab. 3 Poison. 4 Drowning. 5 Hanging. 6 Otherwise.	
9	7	10	11	17	21	21	6	12	11	10	8	7	4		ORDER 5. (EXECUTION.)
13,917	—	—	32	120	137	169	154	301	208	299	274	254	258	152	1 Hanging. (Violent Deaths (not classed)).
3,403	3,096	2,821	2,894	2,697	2,778	3,008	3,321	3,173	3,585	3,506	2,945	3,040	3,180	3,155	1 Sud. Deaths (Cause unascertained).
6,693	5,638	5,484	5,767	5,057	4,788	4,955	4,478	5,227	4,993	4,628	3,904	3,671	4,228	4,011	Causes not specified or ill-defined.

for the four years 1843-46, both inclusive.

debility were abstracted under one heading. In order, therefore, to establish something like uniformity in the above Table, the numbers against years, when they were separately classified. Between old age and senile debility a different system of classification was adopted in 1848 and in been formed on the system described above. the numbers for the five years 1838-42.

1225 1011 1094 934 1004 1807 1270 1044

240

Influenza
Cholera

Causes of Death in 1871.

285 459 92
46 110 3034

TABLE 8.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the 18 Years 1854-1871. To

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

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	
	ALL CAUSES - -	23520	22659	20504	21745	23032	22323	21289	21626	21467	23053	23855	23387	23606	21983	22200	22626	22947	22622	
	SPECIFIED CAUSES -	23157	22277	20152	21447	22872	22178	21093	21490	21329	22906	23693	23234	23433	21818	22063	22486	22804	22482	
	(CLASSES.)																			
I.	ZYMIC DISEASES	6367	4739	4310	4901	5757	5469	3868	4424	4551	5887	5770	5489	5522	4288	5465	5095	5411	5448	
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL ,,	4570	4568	4224	4297	4275	4194	4182	4273	4128	4150	4237	4261	4281	4215	3974	3996	3985	3856	
III.	LOCAL ,,	7815	8452	7576	7925	8480	8189	8712	8420	8484	8584	9182	8903	9162	8840	8819	9212	9216	9049	
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL ,,	3646	3739	3303	3599	3626	3575	3582	3619	3423	3513	3678	3746	3661	3680	3515	3423	3447	3377	
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS -	759	759	739	725	734	751	754	754	743	772	826	835	807	795	790	760	745	752	
	(ORDERS.)																			
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES -	6128	4521	4106	4681	5513	5215	3633	4191	4319	5632	5489	5184	5241	4005	5174	4822	5189	5185	
	2. ENTHETIC , -	67	64	56	60	62	65	63	67	72	77	87	94	90	90	98	97	94	91	
	3. DIETIC , -	107	112	90	99	110	119	112	105	107	121	137	142	137	130	133	122	117	115	
	4. PARASITIC , -	65	62	58	61	72	70	55	61	53	57	69	54	63	60	54	61	57		
II.	1. DIATHETIC , -	916	924	832	849	871	842	836	816	816	819	845	839	832	826	793	807	785	755	
	2. TUBERCULAR , -	3654	3644	3392	3448	3404	3352	3346	3457	3312	3331	3392	3422	3449	3389	3181	3189	3200	3101	
III.	1. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM - -	2802	2827	2662	2705	2800	2796	2831	2797	2769	2824	2896	2902	2912	2845	2802	2835	2867	2765	
	2. " OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION -	734	786	726	775	852	879	956	909	930	959	1089	1072	1056	1074	1051	1147	1134	1161	
	3. " OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS -	2856	3439	2812	3057	3399	3069	3484	3233	3358	3308	3663	3369	3678	3402	2939	3704	3690	3623	
	4. " OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS - -	1036	1011	993	1005	998	1018	1004	1022	966	1008	1017	1049	1004	990	1000	982	981	957	
	5. " OF URINARY ORGANS - -	205	214	219	217	242	243	254	263	265	274	297	302	315	327	320	337	337	333	
	6. " OF ORGANS OF GENERATION -	55	56	55	56	59	61	57	57	61	60	63	60	59	62	58	59	58	55	
	7. " OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION -	81	76	71	68	60	66	75	82	79	87	90	90	78	82	86	85	88		
	8. " OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM -	46	43	38	42	70	57	51	57	56	64	67	59	60	58	63	64	62		
IV.	1. DEV. DIS. OF CHILDREN	1305	1232	1203	1267	644	631	647	660	636	663	676	691	696	691	668	654	667	672	
	2. " OF ADULTS -	116	106	100	105	110	119	114	109	109	124	127	124	123	116	113	102	112	114	
	3. " OF OLD PEOPLE	1441	1606	1271	1409	1479	1390	1449	1377	1331	1340	1434	1382	1361	1350	1213	1237	1297	1242	
	4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION	784	795	729	818	1393	1435	1372	1473	1347	1441	1549	1481	1521	1523	1380	1371	1349		
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE - -						649	670	662	663	649	677	734	733	709	700	685	657	646	632
	2. BATTLE* - -						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	3. HOMICIDE - -						18	17	19	16	21	20	21	23	18	21	18	17	17	
	4. SUICIDE - -						66	64	70	68	65	66	64	67	64	62	70	73	66	
	5. EXECUTION - -						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED - -						..	..	2	6	7	8	7	14	10	14	13	12	7
	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED - -	217	223	185	178	160	145	146	136	138	147	162	153	173	165	137	140	143	140	
	CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED -	146	159	167	120	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	

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

† For the years 1858-71 the deaths of which the cause was not specified have been distributed pro rata over all the causes in the Table.

Causes of Death in 1871.

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TABLE 8. (continued.)—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the 18 Years 1854-71. To 1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING, the Deaths from each CLASS of CAUSES, and from each CAUSE.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
I.	ORDER 1.																		
	1. Small-pox - -	153	136	121	206	335	197	140	66	81	293	373	309	144	118	96	72	118	1024
	2. Measles - -	505	397	379	313	481	490	487	455	493	558	404	412	521	310	541			

Causes of Death in 1871.

TABLE 8. (continued.)—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the 18 Years 1854-71. T
1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING, the DEATHS from each CLASS of CAUSES, and from each CAUSE.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	
	9. Stricture of Intestines -	14	13	13	15	14	15	15	14	13	14	13	15	13	13	13	12	12	11	
	10. Fistula -	6	5	4	5	6	5	6	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	
	11. Stomach Disease, &c. -	110	127	125	128	143	138	146	140	136	138	133	139	140	139	141	126	127	111	
	12. Pancreas Disease, &c. -	7	3	6	1	1	1	6	9	1	1	5	1	8	5	4	4	6	6	
	13. Hepatitis -	82	78	76	76	76	76	68	70	63	69	69	71	67	62	63	61	60	56	
	14. Jaundice -	69	70	76	76	62	64	64	68	64	70	74	75	70	70	71	76	70	70	
	15. Liver Disease, &c. -	217	206	192	203	222	228	231	236	233	239	249	280	269	261	255	260	254	260	
	16. Spleen Disease, &c. -	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	
	ORDER 5.																			
I.	1. Nephritis -	11	13	14	14	14	15	12	15	14	16	19	18	19	21	23	25	30	28	
	2. Ischuria -	6	6	4	5	6	5	5	5	7	6	7	6	5	5	6	5	6	6	
	3. Bright's Dis. (Nephritis) -	42	43	51	52	57	65	71	73	77	84	87	90	97	104	97	115	117	117	
II.	4. Diabetes -	24	24	23	25	27	25	27	27	29	27	32	32	32	31	34	33	34	34	
IV.	5. Calculus (Stone) -	10	13	12	10	10	9	9	8	10	8	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	
V.	6. Cystitis -	15	15	14	14	13	14	15	17	17	19	16	19	18	22	20	19	19	19	
V.	7. Kidney Disease, &c. -	97	100	101	97	115	109	115	118	113	125	130	133	138	132	128	124	123	123	
I.	ORDER 6.																			
I.	1. Ovarian Dropsy -	12	11	11	12	14	12	12	14	13	13	10	10	12	10	11	10	9	9	
	2. Uterus Disease, &c. -	43	45	44	44	47	47	45	45	47	50	50	49	50	48	48	48	46	46	
I.	ORDER 7.																			
I.	1. Synovitis (Arthritis) -	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	
	2. Joint Disease, &c. -	76	72	67	65	56	62	72	78	76	83	86	75	78	82	81	80	84	84	
II.	ORDER 8.																			
II.	1. Phlegmon -	13	14	7	9	37	24	21	23	21	26	27	22	23	20	26	26	30	27	
	2. Ulcer -	19	15	15	16	17	19	17	20	19	21	22	20	19	21	19	16	17	17	
II.	3. Skin Disease, &c. -	14	14	16	17	16	14	13	14	16	17	18	17	18	17	18	18	18	18	
IV.	ORDER 1.																			
II.	1. Premature Birth†	1016†	964†	956†	1004†	379	382	390	383	383	399	405	423	426	423	409	399	413	428	
	2. Cyanosis -	16	16	18	18	20	21	20	21	23	22	23	24	23	25	25	27	25	25	
	3. Spina Bifida -	13	13	16	17	16	18	20	19	20	18	20	18	19	21	19	17	17	17	
	4. Other Malformations -	22	20	19	19	20	19	21	22	21	20	22	21	22	21	20	20	20	20	
	5. Teething -	238	219	194	209	209	191	198	214	190	202	208	206	204	203	193	188	188	182	
IV.	ORDER 2.																			
I.	1. Paramenia -	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	
	2. Childbirth (see Metria) -	112	103	97	102	107	116	112	106	106	120	123	120	118	111	107	107	109	109	
IV.	ORDER 3.																			
I.	1. Old Age -	1441	1606	1271	1409	1479	1390	1449	1377	1331	1340	1434	1382	1361	1350	1213	1287	1297	1242	
V.	ORDER 4.																			
V.	1. Atrophy and Debility† -	784†	795†	729†	818†	1393	1435	1372	1473	1347	1386	1441	1549	1481	1523	1521	1380	1371	1349	
V.	ORDER 1.																			
V.	(ACCIDENT or NEGLIGENCE).																			
	1. Fractures and Contusions -	*	*	*	*	*	*	267	282	277	281	267	288	316	330	317	310	303	303	
	2. Gunshot Wounds -	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	4	5	6	6	5	6	5	5	6	4	5	
	3. Cut, Stab -	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	4	4	2	3	4	6	4	5	5	4	5	
	4. Burns and Scalds -	*	*	*	*	*	*	162	153	161	154	138	145	131	121	119	117	116	116	
	5. Poison -	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	14	12	13	13	14	18	13	13	12	11	11	
	6. Drowning -	*	*	*	*	*	*	110	128	115	118	122	132	136	133	126	124	112	115	
	7. Suffocation -	*	*	*	*	*	*	47	49	54	51	61	56	61	60	64	56	61	64	
	8. Otherwise -	*	*	*	*	*	*	37	35	34	38	39	52	55	51	54	53	48	44	
	* In this part of the Table, which comprises Deaths in 1854-57, the Violent Deaths are not distinguished; according to ORDERS, &c., but are placed indiscriminately in the next line following.																			
V.	ORDER 3.																			
V.	(HOMICIDE.)																			
V.	1. Murder and Manslaughter -																			
V.	ORDER 4.																			

Causes of Death in 1871.

TABLE 10.*—Mean Annual Rate of Mortality in England from each Class of Causes and from each Cause of Death during the 20 Years 1850–69, and in each Decade and Quinquennial of that Period; also the Rate of Mortality in the Years 1870 and 1871.

CLASSES	CAUSES OF DEATH.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1,000,000 LIVING.										CAUSES OF DEATH.
		20 Years 1850-69.	10 Years 1850-59.	10 Years 1860-69.	5 Years 1850-54.	5 Years 1855-59.	5 Years 1860-64.	5 Years 1865-69.	Year 1870.	Year 1871.		
	ALL CAUSES - -	22340·3	22176·0	22504·6	22299·3	22052·6	22248·7	22760·4	22,947	22,622		ALL CAUSES.
	SPECIFIED CAUSES -	22092·9	21831·0	22354·7	21877·3	21784·8	22102·5	22606·8	22,804	22,482		SPECIFIED CAUS.
	(CLASSES.)											(CLASSES.)
I.	ZYMIC DISEASES	5086·2	5136·7	5035·6	5234·1	5039·5	4899·3	5171·8	5411	5448		ZYMIC DISEAS.
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL ,	4312·4	4455·0	4169·7	4598·6	4311·6	4194·0	4145·4	3985	3856		CONSTITUTION. ,
III.	LOCAL ,	8333·1	7884·4	8781·9	7644·6	8124·4	8676·6	8887·2	9216	9049		LOCAL ,
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL,,	3597·5	3611·0	3584·0	3653·8	3568·4	3563·0	3605·0	3447	3377		DEVELOPMENT. ,
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS -	763·7	743·9	783·5	746·2	741·6	769·6	797·4	745	752		VIOLENT DEATHS.
	(ORDERS.)											(ORDERS.)
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES	4841·0	4913·1	4769·0	5019·2	4807·2	4652·8	4885·2	5139	5185		1. MIASMATIC DIS.
	2. ENTHETIC ,	70·2	56·6	83·7	51·5	61·7	73·5	93·8	94	91		2. ENTHETIC.
	3. DIETIC ,	113·2	101·8	124·6	97·6	106·0	116·4	132·8	117	115		3. DIETIC.
	4. PARASITIC ,	61·8	65·2	58·3	65·8	64·6	56·6	60·0	61	57		4. PARASITIC.
II.	1. DIATHETIC ,	863·3	903·6	822·9	943·6	863·6	826·4	819·4	785	755		1. DIATHETIC.
	2. TUBERCULAR ,	3449·1	3551·4	3348·8	3655·0	3448·0	3367·6	3326·0	3200	3101		2. TUBERCULAR.
III.	DISEASES OF—											DISEASES OF—
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM -	2804·4	2767·5	2841·3	2777·0	2758·0	2823·4	2859·2	2867	2765		1. NERVOUS SYSTEM.
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	888·0	751·8	1024·3	700·0	803·6	968·6	1080·0	1134	1161		2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	3188·0	2962·2	3413·8	2769·0	3155·2	3409·2	3418·4	3630	3623		3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS	1013·1	1022·0	1004·3	1039·0	1005·0	1003·6	1005·0	981	957		4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
	5. URINARY ORGANS -	252·1	208·8	295·4	190·6	227·0	270·6	320·2	337	338		5. URINARY ORGANS.
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION.	57·2	54·7	59·6	52·4	57·4	59·6	59·6	58	55		6. ORGANS OF GENERATION.
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	75·3	67·2	83·4	66·2	68·2	82·6	84·2	85	88		7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.
	8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	55·0	50·2	59·8	50·4	50·0	59·0	60·6	64	62		8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.
IV.	1. DEV. DISEASES OF CHILDREN.	916·7	1165·2	668·2	1335·0	995·4	656·4	680·0	667	672		1. DEV. DISEASES OF CHILDREN.
	2. , ADULTS -	117·0	118·0	116·1	128·0	108·0	116·6	115·6	112	114		2. , ADULTS.
	3. , OLD PEOPLE	1407·4	1462·3	1352·4	1498·8	1481·0	1386·2	1318·6	1297	1242		3. , OLD PEOPLE.
	4. DIS. OF NUTRITION -	1156·4	865·5	1447·3	697·0	1084·0	1408·8	1490·8	1371	1349		4. DIS. OF NUTRITION.
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.			687·0		677·0	696·9	646	662			1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.
	2. BATTLE - - -			†		†	†	†				2. BATTLE.
	3. HOMICIDE - - -	763·7	743·9	19·7	746·2	741·6	19·2	20·2	17	17		3. HOMICIDE.
	4. SUICIDE - - -			66·9		66·6	67·2	70	66			4. SUICIDE.
	5. EXECUTION - - -			·6		·8	·5	·3	·2			5. EXECUTION.
	OTHER VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED.			9·3		6·0	12·6	12	7			OTHER VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED.
	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED.	171·3	192·7	149·9	207·2	178·2	146·2	153·6	143	140		SUD. DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED.
	CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED	76·1	152·3	—	214·8	89·6	—	—	—	—		CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED.

* 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 22 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 pro rata over all the causes in the Table.

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

Causes of Death in 1871.

TABLE 10.* (continued).—Mean Annual Rate of Mortality in England from each Class of Causes and from each Cause of Death during the 20 Years 1850–69, and in each Decade and Quinquennial of that Period; also the Rate of Mortality in the Years 1870 and 1871.

CLASSES	CAUSES OF DEATH.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1,000,000 LIVING.										CAUSES OF DEATH.
		20 Years 1850-69.	10 Years 1850-59.	10 Years 1860-69.	5 Years 1850-54.	5 Years 1855-59.	5 Years 1860-64.	5 Years 1865-69.	Year 1870.	Year 1871.		
I.	ORDER 1.											ORDER 1.
	1 Small-pox - - -	204·1	239·0	169·2	279·0	199·0	190·6	147·8	118	1024		1 Small-pox.
	2 Measles - - -	437·0	409·0	465·0	406·0	412·0	478·2	451·8	339	411		2 Measles.
	3 Scarlet Fever - - -	1046·4	997·1	891·1	890·8	1103·6	925·6	856·6	1461	822		3 Scarlet Fever.
	4 Diphtheria - - -	204·7	204·7	204·7	204·7	204·7	204·7	204·7	121	112		4 Diphtheria.
	5 Quinsy - - -	18·6	28·3	18·8	22·4	24·2	16·6	11·0	6	6		5 Quinsy.
	6 Croup - - -	254·0	253·1	255·0	225·2	281·0	279·4	230·6	193	183		6 Croup.
	7 Whooping-cough - -	520·7	511·8	529·6	496·6	527·0	532·2	532·2	534	459		7 Whooping-cough.
	8 Typhus Fever - -	918·4	946·3	890·5	995·0	897·6	846·6	934·4	148	122		Typhus Fever.
	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.								392	375		Enteric or Typhoid Fever.
	Simple Continued Fever.								264	202		Simple Continued Fever.
	9 Erysipelas - - -	96·8	108·1	85·6	111·6	104·6	87·0	84·2	·96	99		9 Erysipelas.
	10 Puerperal Fev. (Metria)	54·9	54·6	55·2	54·0	55·2	54·2	56·2	67	65		10 Puerp.Fev.(Metria).
	11 Carbuncle - - -	12·0	12·5	11·5	12·0	11·0	11·6	11·4	9	10		

Causes of Death in 1871.

TABLE 10*. (continued.)—**Mean Annual Rate of Mortality** in **England** from each CLASS of CAUSES and from each CAUSE of DEATH during the **20 Years 1850-69**, and in each **Decade** and **Quinquennial** of that Period; also the **Rate of Mortality** in the Years **1870** and **1871**.

CLASSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1,000,000 LIVING.										CAUSES OF DEATH.
		20 Years 1850-69.	10 Years 1850-59.	10 Years 1860-69.	5 Years 1850-54.	5 Years 1855-59.	5 Years 1860-64.	5 Years 1865-69.	Year 1870.	Year 1871.		
ORDER 1.												
III.	1 Cephalitis	191·5	189·8	193·3	199·0	180·6	182·8	203·8	222	213	1 Cephalitis.	
	2 Apoplexy	466·3	450·8	481·8	454·2	447·4	468·6	495·0	521	509	2 Apoplexy.	
	3 Paralysis	476·3	452·8	499·8	440·2	465·4	493·8	505·8	523	519	3 Paralysis.	
	4 Insanity	27·9	26·5	29·2	29·2	23·8	28·0	30·4	39	43	4 Insanity.	
	5 Chorea	3·3	3·3	3·3	3·6	3·0	3·2	3·4	4	3	5 Chorea.	
	6 Epilepsy	114·7	110·6	118·7	105·8	115·4	122·8	114·6	117	109	6 Epilepsy.	
	7 Convulsions	1296·8	1331·9	1261·7	1352·6	1311·2	1276·0	1247·4	1192	1121	7 Convulsions.	
	8 Brain Disease, &c.	227·6	201·8	233·5	192·4	211·2	248·2	258·8	249	248	8 Brain Disease, &c.	
ORDER 2.												
	1 Pericarditis	29·8	31·5	28·1	32·6	30·4	28·8	27·4	30	27	1 Pericarditis.	
	2 Aneurism	19·6	17·0	22·3	16·2	17·8	20·2	24·4	28	27	2 Aneurism.	
	3 Heart Disease, &c.	838·6	703·3	973·9	651·2	755·4	919·6	1028·2	1076	1107	3 Heart Disease, &c.	
ORDER 3.												
	1 Laryngitis	66·1	64·0	68·1	59·0	69·0	70·0	66·2	78	72	1 Laryngitis.	
	2 Bronchitis	1468·1	1187·5	1748·7	1016·4	1353·6	1658·2	1839·2	2097	2112	2 Bronchitis.	
	3 Pleurisy	46·6	50·3	42·8	51·4	49·2	43·2	42·4	46	41	3 Pleurisy.	
	4 Pneumonia	1201·4	1266·7	1136·2	1239·0	1294·2	1199·2	1073·2	1065	1008	4 Pneumonia.	
	5 Asthma	217·2	248·1	186·4	258·2	238·0	201·2	171·6	175	156	5 Asthma.	
	6 Lung Disease, &c.	188·6	145·6	231·6	145·0	146·2	237·4	225·8	229	234	6 Lung Disease, &c.	
ORDER 4.												
	1 Gastritis	38·8	39·9	37·8	37·2	42·6	39·8	35·8	36	34	1 Gastritis.	
	2 Enteritis	170·6	191·8	149·5	209·0	174·6	157·2	141·8	137	129	2 Enteritis.	
	3 Peritonitis	75·8	73·7	77·9	72·4	75·0	79·2	76·6	82	79	3 Peritonitis.	
	4 Ascites	37·3	39·5	35·0	39·6	39·4	36·6	33·4	30	28	4 Ascites.	
	5 Ulceration of Intestines	45·6	48·3	42·9	50·8	45·8	43·0	42·8	47	45	5 Ulcer. of Intestines	
	6 Hernia	42·3	42·5	42·2	41·2	43·8	41·4	43·0	44	45	6 Hernia.	
	7 Ileus	59·4	62·0	56·9	63·8	60·2	57·4	56·4	57	55	7 Ileus.	
	8 Intussusception	13·5	13·5	13·4	13·6	13·4	13·2	13·6	16	15	8 Intussusception.	
	9 Stricture of Intestines	13·9	14·1	13·7	14·2	14·0	13·4	13·4	12	13	9 Strict. of Intestines.	
	10 Fistula	5·1	5·4	4·8	5·8	5·0	5·2	4·4	5	5	10 Fistula.	
	11 Stomach Disease, &c.	131·6	125·4	137·8	118·6	132·2	138·6	137·0	127	118	11 Stom. Disease, &c.	
	12 Pancreas Disease, &c.	·8	·7	·8	·6	·8	·8	·7	·6	1	12 Pancreas Dis., &c.	
	13 Hepatitis	72·8	79·4	66·3	83·6	75·2	67·8	64·8	60	56	13 Hepatitis.	
	14 Jaundice	69·9	69·6	70·2	69·6	69·6	68·0	72·4	70	70	14 Jaundice.	
	15 Liver Disease, &c.	232·0	212·7	251·3	215·2	210·2	237·6	265·1	254	260	15 Liver Disease, &c.	
	16 Spleen Disease, &c.	3·7	3·5	3·8	3·8	3·2	3·8	3·8	4	4	16 Spleen Disease, &c.	
ORDER 5.												
	1 Nephritis	15·4	12·5	18·2	11·0	14·0	15·2	21·2	30	28	1 Nephritis.	
	2 Ischuria	5·6	5·5	5·7	5·8	5·2	5·6	5·8	5	6	2 Ischuria.	
	3 Bright's Disease (Nephria).	66·1	42·8	89·5	32·0	53·6	78·4	100·6	117	117	3 Bright's Disease (Nephria).	
	4 Diabetes	27·1	23·9	30·3	23·0	24·8	28·4	32·2	33	36	4 Diabetes.	
	5 Calculus (Stone)	10·3	11·5	9·0	12·0	11·0	8·8	9·2	9	9	5 Calculus (Stone).	
	6 Cystitis	15·7	13·5	18·0	13·0	14·0	17·0	19·0	19	19	6 Cystitis.	
	7 Kidney Disease, &c.	111·9	99·1	124·7	93·8	104·4	117·2	132·2	124	123	7 Kidney Disease, &c.	
ORDER 6.												
	1 Ovarian Dropsy	11·7	11·6	11·7	11·4	12·0	12·8	10·6	10	9	1 Ovarian Dropsy.	
	2 Uterus, &c. Disease	45·5	43·1	47·9	41·0	45·4	46·8	49·0	48	46	2 Uterus, &c. Disease.	
ORDER 7.												
	1 Synovitis (Arthritis)	3·9	4·0	3·7	4·2	3·8	3·6	3·8	5	4	1 Synovitis (Arthritis).	
	2 Joint Disease, &c.	71·4	63·2	79·7	62·0	64·4	79·0	80·4	80	84	2 Joint Disease, &c.	

* See note to page 244.

Causes of Death in 1871.

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TABLE 10* (continued).—**Mean Annual Rate of Mortality** in **England** from each CLASS of CAUSES and from each CAUSE of DEATH during the **20 Years 1850-69**, and in each **Decade** and **Quinquennial** of that Period; also the **Rate of Mortality** in the Years **1870** and **1871**.

CLASSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1,000,000 LIVING.										CAUSES OF DEATH.
		20 Years 1850-69.	10 Years 1850-59.	10 Years 1860								

TABLE 11.—**Causes of Death in England in the Year 1871**, arranged in the order of their fatality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1871.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1871.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.
Phthisis	53,376	2,364	Otherwise (Accident)	929	41
Bronchitis	47,685	2,112	Simple Cholera	866	38
Atrophy and Debility	30,458	1,349	Diabetes	805	36
Old Age	28,088	1,242	Dysentery	797	35
Convulsions	25,509	1,121	Gastritis	775	34
Heart Disease	25,060	1,107	Nephritis	636	28
Diarrhoea	24,140	1,069	Ascites	631	28
Small-pox	23,125	1,024	Pericarditis	612	27
Pneumonia	22,768	1,008	Aneurism	607	27
Scarlet Fever	18,567	822	Phlegmon	600	27
Paralysis	11,723	519	Cyanosis	570	25
Apoplexy	11,489	509	Hanging (Suicide)	548	24
Whooping-cough	10,360	459	Purpura	530	24
Cancer	9,691	429	Gout	461	20
Premature Birth	9,650	428	Other Malformations	458	20
Measles	9,294	411	Cystitis	437	19
Enteric Fever	8,461	375	Skin Disease	406	18
Hydrocephalus	7,295	323	Ulcer	392	17
Fractures and Contusions } (Accident)	6,837	303	Spina Bifida	390	17
Tabes Mesenterica	6,700	297	Murder and Manslaughter	381	17
Liver Disease	5,871	260	Delirium Tremens	370	16
Brain Disease	5,602	248	Intemperance	370	16
Dropsy	5,456	241	Influenza	348	15
Lung Disease	5,292	234	Intussusception	336	15
Cephalitis	4,814	213	Drowning (Suicide)	317	14
Simple Continued Fever	4,575	202	Cut, Stab (Suicide)	301	13
Croup	4,116	183	Stricture of Intestines	286	13
Teething	4,108	182	Poison (Accident)	261	11
Asthma	3,517	156	Stricture of Urethra	253	11
Sudden Deaths	3,155	140	Carbuncle	217	10
Enteritis	2,914	129	Calculus	197	9
Kidney Disease	2,773	123	Ovarian Dropsy	194	9
Typhus Fever	2,754	122	Worms	160	7
Rheumatism	2,726	121	Other Violent Deaths (not classed)	152	7
Stomach Disease	2,672	118	Quinsy	144	6
Bright's Disease (Nephria)	2,651	117	Otherwise (Suicide)	135	6
Serofula	2,640	117	Remittent Fever	132	6
Burns and Scalds (Accident)	2,612	116	Ague	131	6
Drowning (Accident)	2,605	115	Poison (Suicide)	131	6
Diphtheria	2,525	112	Cancerum Oris (Noma)	129	6
Childbirth	2,471	109	Ishuria	129	6
Epilepsy	2,468	109	Paramenia	113	5
Erysipelas	2,240	99	Other Zymotic Diseases	111	5
Joint Diseases	1,892	84	Cut, Stab (Accident)	111	5
Peritonitis	1,788	79	Fistula	107	5
Syphilis	1,742	77	Synovitis (Arthritis)	105	4
Laryngitis	1,630	72	Gunshot Wounds (Accident)	102	4
Jaundice	1,572	70	Spleen Disease	99	4
Suffocation (Accident)	1,504	67	Privation	93	4
Metria	1,464	65	Chorea	82	3
Mortification	1,324	59	Gunshot Wounds (Suicide)	63	3
Hepatitis	1,268	56	Hydrophobia	56	3
Ileus	1,253	55	Pancreas Disease	12	1
Want of Milk	1,239	55	Glanders	5	2
Thrush	1,119	50	Hanging (Execution)	4	2
Uterus Disease	1,027	46			
Hernia	1,022	45			
Ulceration of Intestines	1,015	45			
Insanity	966	43			
Pleurisy	933	41			

Note.—The causes of 4,011 deaths in 1871 were not specified. In calculating the proportional numbers in the above Table these deaths have been distributed pro rata over all the specified causes.

TABLE 12.—**Deaths in England in 1871 of Women after Childbearing** classed under various Diseases, and neither referred to Childbirth nor to Metria in the Abstracts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	AGES.				
		15-	20-	25-	35-	45 and upwards.
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	836	40	179	398	210	9
CLASS I.						
Small-pox	289	15	98	134	40	2
Measles	5	-	2	1	2	-
Scarlet Fever	61	7	15	31	8	-
Diphtheria	2	-	1	1	-	-
Typhus Fever	12	2	1	5	4	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	21	-	3	9	9	-
Simple Continued Fever	5	-	1	-	4	-
Erysipelas	-	1	-	1	-	-
Dysentery	-	5	-	1	2	-
Diarrhoea	-	21	2	2	11	6
Cholera	-	4	-	1	2	1
Rheumatism	-	11	-	3	6	2
Syphilis	-	1	-	-	1	-
CLASS II.						
Dropsy	2	-	-	2	-	-
Cancer	4	-	-	2	2	-
Phthisis	148	4	23	78	41	2
CLASS III.						
Cephalitis	4	-	2	-	2	-
Apoplexy	9	-	1	5	3	-
Paralysis	8	-	1	-	2	-
Epilepsy	3	1	-	1	-	-
Brain Disease	1	-	-	1	1	-
Pericarditis	1	-	-	-	1	-
Heart Disease	70	1	8	37	23	1
Laryngitis	4	-	-	2	2	-
Bronchitis	36	1	2	17	16	-
Pleurisy	9	2	1	6	-	-
Pneumonia	49	2	7	22	18	-
Asthma	6	-	-	2	4	-
Lung Disease	3	-	1	1	1	-
Gastritis	1	-	-	1	-	-
Enteritis	6	-	-	3	3	-
Ulceration of Intestines	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hernia	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ileus	1	1	-	-	-	-
Stomach Disease	2	-	-	1	1	-
Hepatitis	3	-	-	8	-	-
Jaundice	4	-	1	2	-	1
Liver Disease	6	1	-	1	3	1
Bright's Disease (Nephria)	11	-	2	3	5	1
Kidney Disease	9	1	1	4	3	-
Joint Disease	1	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE 13.—Deaths in England in 1871 of Women who were returned as pregnant, classed under the Diseases in Column 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	AGES.				
		15-	20-	25-	35-	45 and upwds.
Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL - - - -	35	1	8	11	15	-
CLASS I.						
Small-pox - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-
Purpura - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
CLASS II.						
Cancer - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Phthisis - - - -	3	-	-	1	2	-
CLASS III.						
Apoplexy - - - -	4	-	-	1	3	-
Paralysis - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Chorea - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Epilepsy - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
Heart Disease - - - -	7	-	3	1	3	-
Pleurisy - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-
Asthma - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Enteritis - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ascites - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Jaundice - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Liver Disease - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Nephritis - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Bright's Disease (Nephritis)	1	-	-	-	1	-
Kidney Disease - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
Joint Disease - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE 14.—Deaths in England of Women in Childbirth in each of the 25 Years 1847-71.

YEARS.	REGISTERED BIRTHS OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM			DEATHS OF MOTHERS TO 10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.
		METRIA AND CHILDBIRTH.	METRIA.	ACCIDENTS OF CHILDBIRTH.	
1847 - - -	539,965	3226	784	2442	60
1848 - - -	563,059	3445	1365	2080	61
1849 - - -	578,159	3339	1165	2174	58
1850 - - -	593,422	3252	1113	2139	55
1851 - - -	615,865	3290	1009	2281	53
1852 - - -	624,012	3247	972	2275	52
1853 - - -	612,391	3063	795	2268	50
1854 - - -	634,405	3009	954	2055	47
1855 - - -	635,043	2979	1079	1900	47
1856 - - -	657,453	2888	1067	1821	44
1857 - - -	663,071	2787	836	1951	42
1858 - - -	655,481	3131	1068	2063	48
1859 - - -	689,881	3496	1238	2258	51
1860 - - -	684,048	3173	987	2186	46
1861 - - -	636,406	2995	886	2109	43
1862 - - -	712,684	3077	940	2137	43
1863 - - -	727,417	3588	1155	2433	49
1864 - - -	740,275	4016	1484	2532	54
1865 - - -	748,069	3823	1333	2490	51
1866 - - -	753,870	3682	1197	2485	49
1867 - - -	768,349	3412	1066	2346	44
1868 - - -	786,858	3503	1196	2307	45
1869 - - -	773,381	3283	1181	2102	42
1870 - - -	792,787	3875	1492	2383	49
1871 - - -	797,428	3935	1464	2471	49
25 years 1847-71 -	17,043,779	83,514	27,826	55,688	49

TABLE 15.—Proportion of Suicides to every 1,000,000 of the Population of England, in the 14 Years 1858-71.

MEANS EMPLOYED.	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
Gunshot Wounds -	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	3
Cutting, Stabbing -	13	14	14	13	11	13	12	12	13	13	13	16	14	13
Poisoning - -	6	6	8	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	7	7	6	6
Drowning - -	10	11	11	11	10	12	10	11	10	11	14	13	14	14
Hanging - -	30	27	30	30	30	28	27	28	25	22	26	28	26	24
Otherwise - -	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	6	7	7	6	6	6	6
All Ways -	66	64	70	68	65	66	64	67	64	62	70	73	70	66

TABLE 16.—Deaths in England from Burns and Scalds in the 20 Years 1848-67, and in each of the 4 Years 1868-71.

AGES.	In the 20 Years 1848-67.		In 1868.		In 1869.		In 1870.		In 1871.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES - -	28,047	28,246	1,449	1,104	1,386	1,159	1,367	1,211	1,355	1,257
Under 5 Years - -	15,675*	12,872*	731	570	716	576	723	596	727	568
5 - - -	3,817	6,551	150	200	114	221	121	235	125	230
10 - - -	1,079	1,713	51	46	71	51	51	48	45	62
15 - - -	2,132	1,301	147	51	147	62	114	54	109	85
25 - - -	1,768	716	138	23	127	32	108	32	108	32
35 - - -	1,230	630	95	25	88	24	96	33	92	43
45 - - -	829	702	53	30	57	25	59	35	56	31
55 - - -	574	763	42	45	36	33	44	28	47	50
65 - - -	410	1,161	24	45	12	58	29	55	19	55
75 - - -	385	1,356	14	52	13	58	17	63	22	76
85 - - -	94	449	4	17	5	17	4	30	5	22
95 and upwards -	4	32	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	3

* Of the 15,675 males dying of burns under 5 years of age, 1,014 were less than 1 year of age, 3,903 were 1 year and under 2, 4,089 were 2 years and under 3, 3,711 were 3 years and under 4, 2,958 were 4 years and under 5. Of the 12,872 females dying under 5 years of age, 1,020 were less than 1 year of age, 3,088 were 1 year and under 2, 3,056 were 2 years and under 3, 3,096 were 3 years and under 4, 2,612 were 4 years and under 5.

TABLE 17.—Deaths by Lightning and the ANNUAL RATE to TEN MILLIONS of Persons living in ENGLAND and WALES and in each of the 11 DIVISIONS during the 10 YEARS 1861-70.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	TOTAL in the 10 Years 1861-70.	ANNUAL RATE in 10 Years to Ten Millions living.
ENGLAND AND WALES	26	12	3	6	19	19	17	11	7	19	139	6.50
Division I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	.33
" II.	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	9	4.48
" III.	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	3	-	2	11	8.03
" IV.	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	16	13.55
" V.	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3.23
" VI.	-	-	3	4	1	-	2	2	2	-	4	19.73
" VII.	-	-	4	1	-	-	7	5	3	1	5	26.19
" VIII.	-	-	3	4	-	1	1	1	-	1	13	4.11
" IX.	-	-	5	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	4	22.97
" X.	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	7	5.46
" XI.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	9.62

TABLE 18.—Deaths by Lightning in ENGLAND in each of the 6 Years 1866-71.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	DATE OF DEATH.	SEX.	OCCUPATION.	ALL AGES.	AGES.										
						0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	upwards.	
		1866.			TOTAL - -	19	1	1	2	1	1	5	3	1	2	2
1	Kensington	- 30 June	Male	Son of Pigeon Dealer	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Horsham	- 6 July	Male	Farmer	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
3	Bishop Stortford	- 10 Aug.	Male	Shepherd	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
4	Thingoe	- 4 June	Female	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
4	Woodbridge	- 4 June	Male	Son of Labourer	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Norwich	- 22 June	Male	Gardener	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
4	Witham	- 11 Aug.	Male	Agricultural Labourer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
5	Yeovil	- 27 June	Male	Labourer	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
5	Wincanton	- 30 June	Male	Labourer	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
6	Clifton	- 8 Feb.	Male	Sailor (at Sea)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Solihull	- 1 June	Male	Son of Labourer	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Boston	- 4 June	Male	Agricultural Labourer	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Spalding	- 30 June	Female	Wife of Agricultural Labourer	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Spalding	- 30 June	Female	Daughter of Agricultural Labourer	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Hornecastle	- 29 June	Male	Cottager	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	
7	Bingham	- 5 July	Male	Agricultural Labourer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
8	Wigan	- 15 Sept.	Female	Wagon minder in a Coal Mine.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Guisborough	- 30 June	Male	Horsekeeper	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Festiniog	- 28 June	Female	Wife of Farmer	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		1867.			TOTAL - -	17	1	2	1	-	1	4	3	1	2	2
3	Royston	- 10 May	Male	Agricultural Labourer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
3	Woodstock	- 3 Sept.	Male	Agricultural Labourer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
3	St. Neots	- 19 April	Female	Daughter of Labourer	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Halstead	- 2 July	Male	Agricultural Labourer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
4	Tunstead	- 1 Sept.	Female	Daughter of Labourer	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Tunstead	- 1 Sept.	Female	Daughter of Carpenter	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Shipston on Stour	- 3 Sept.	Male	Carpenter	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
6	West Bromwich	- 3 Sept.	Male	Labourer	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
7	Caistor	- 30 Mar.	Male	Fisherman (at Sea)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Lincoln	- 23 July	Male	Agricultural Labourer	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Mansfield	- 3 Sept.	Male	Son of Groom	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
8	Oldham	- 10 July	Female	Daughter of Tailor	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Pontefract	- 27 May	Male	Market Gardener	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
9	Whitby	- 5 June	Male	Boat Builder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
9	Saddleworth	- 3 Sept.	Male	Spinner	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Alnwick	- 13 Aug.	Male	Roadman (at Sea)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Machynlleth	- 4 Sept.	Male	Son of a Farmer	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE 18. (cont.)—Deaths by Lightning in ENGLAND in each of the 6 Years 1866-71.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	DATE OF DEATH.	SEX.	OCCUPATION.	ALL AGES.	AGES.									
						0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
		1868.			TOTAL - -	11	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
2	Epsom	- 29 May	Male	Omnibus Driver	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	Epsom	- 29 May	Male	Beerhouse Keeper	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	Thanet	- 29 May	Male	Labourer	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	Maldon	- 31 May	Male	Son of a Maltster	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Maldon	- 11 Aug.	Male	Agricultural Labourer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	Lexden	- 16 July	Male	Agricultural Labourer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	Glanford Brigg	- 27 April	Male	Miller	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
9	Leyburn	- 20													

TABLE 19.*—Deaths in 17 of the largest English Towns in the 52 Weeks ending 30th December 1871.

(Estimated aggregate population in 1871, 6,207,870; viz., 3,263,872 in London, and 2,943,998 in the remaining 16 Towns.)

BOROUGHS, &c. (Municipal Boundaries for all except LONDON.)	DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.	The DEATHS registered in the 52 Weeks included											
		Under 1 Year of Age.	60 Years of Age and upwards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhea.	Violence.	Inquest Cases.	
TOTAL in 17 LARGE TOWNS - - -	164,419	43,113	29,906	13174	3422	4253	633	4326	4857	9993	5273	9483	24,261
LONDON - - -	80332	19201	15541	7876	1431	1896	313	2299	1746	3894	2594	4968	14589
PORTSMOUTH - - -	2195	569	498	39	38	30	10	66	75	106	61	116	255
NORWICH - - -	2087	548	522	245	1	43	13	38	39	140	48	108	202
BRISTOL - - -	4246	1056	1004	45	61	173	19	59	116	172	142	214	575
WOLVERHAMPTON - -	1914	490	338	284	26	23	4	56	54	70	53	71	227
BIRMINGHAM - -	8594	2554	1372	61	400	127	76	313	184	702	439	789	938
LEICESTER - -	2569	948	471	11	30	112	6	22	76	309	49	126	189
NOTTINGHAM - -	2259	543	521	144	16	28	4	7	106	173	58	132	269
LIVERPOOL - -	17375	4939	3128	1919	473	630	74	519	888	1127	672	942	2803
MANCHESTER - -	10959	2987	1703	267	305	260	11	212	377	979	316	721	1559
SALFORD - -	3815	1134	484	227	160	60	12	113	85	359	84	171	304
BRADFORD - -	3753	1166	601	5	8	144	19	112	134	252	113	178	219
LEEDS - - -	6889	2130	1147	43	99	108	24	147	331	659	177	283	548
SHEFFIELD - - -	6843	2031	947	406	159	325	16	176	221	547	159	274	501
HULL - - -	2841	793	524	57	88	65	2	26	105	179	98	115	281
SUNDERLAND - -	3608	891	518	850	58	190	16	72	221	128	90	103	341
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE -	4140	1133	587	695	69	39	14	89	99	197	120	172	461

TABLE 20.*—Analysis of the Mortality in 17 of the largest English Towns in 52 Weeks ending 30th December 1871.

BOROUGHS, &c.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE per 1000 from ALL CAUSES.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE per 1000 from SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS under 1 Year to Births Registered.	PER-CENTAGE OF DEATHS TO TOTAL DEATHS.						
				Under 1 Year of Age.	At 60 Years of Age and upwards.	From Seven Zymotic Diseases.	From Violence.	Registered upon Information of the Coroner. (Inquests.)	Registered in large Public Institutions.	
TOTAL in 17 LARGE TOWNS - - -	26.5	6.5	19.2	26.2	18.2	24.7	3.2	5.8	14.8	
LONDON - - -	24.7	6.0	17.1	23.9	19.3	24.2	3.2	6.2	18.2	
PORTSMOUTH - - -	19.3	3.2	14.4	25.9	22.7	16.6	2.8	5.3	11.6	
NORWICH - - -	25.9	6.4	20.0	26.3	25.0	24.9	2.3	5.2	9.7	
BRISTOL - - -	23.2	3.5	16.5	24.9	23.6	15.2	3.3	5.0	13.5	
WOLVERHAMPTON - -	28.0	7.6	18.5	25.6	17.7	27.0	2.8	3.7	11.9	
BIRMINGHAM - -	24.9	5.4	19.0	29.7	16.0	21.7	5.1	9.2	10.9	
LEICESTER - -	26.8	5.9	24.1	36.9	18.3	22.0	1.9	4.9	7.4	
NOTTINGHAM - -	26.0	5.5	18.7	24.0	23.1	21.2	2.6	5.8	11.9	
LIVERPOOL - -	35.1	11.4	26.9	28.4	18.0	32.4	3.9	5.4	16.1	
MANCHESTER - -	31.2	6.9	22.1	27.3	15.5	22.0	2.9	6.6	14.2	
SALFORD - -	30.4	8.1	22.1	29.7	12.7	26.6	2.2	4.5	8.0	
BRADFORD - -	25.5	4.6	20.9	31.1	16.0	18.0	3.0	4.7	5.8	
LEEDS - - -	26.4	5.4	20.5	30.9	16.6	20.5	2.6	4.1	8.0	
SHEFFIELD - - -	28.3	7.7	20.8	29.7	13.8	27.0	2.3	4.0	7.3	
HULL - - -	23.2	4.3	17.7	27.9	18.4	18.4	3.4	4.0	9.9	
SUNDERLAND - -	36.5	15.5	22.2	24.7	14.4	42.5	2.5	2.9	9.5	
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE -	32.2	9.3	22.3	27.4	14.2	29.0	2.9	4.2	11.1	

* Tables 19 and 20 are reprinted from "Annual Summary" for 1871.

TABLE 21.—Deaths and Death-rate from Heart Disease in England in the FOUR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS between 1851 and 1870, and also in the Year 1871.

QUIN-QUINNIAL PERIODS.	MALES.					ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 LIVING.				
	All Ages.	0-20	20-45	45-65	65 and upwrds.	All Ages.	0-20	20-45	45-65	65 and upwrds.
						DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.	DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.	DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.	DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.	DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.
1851-1855	32,617	4,416*	6,454†	11,873	9,874	·725	·177*	·553†	1·829	5·065
1856-1860	39,678	3,433	8,723	14,629	12,893	·836	·156	·529	2·137	6·268
1861-1865	49,738	3,942	11,128	18,662	16,006	·993	·169	·605	2·583	7·381
1866-1870	57,687	4,296	13,089	21,132	19,170	1·085	·174	·709	2·757	8·329
1871	12,911	925	2,981	4,773	4,232	1·164	·178	·788	2·968	8·603

QUIN-QUINNIAL PERIODS.	FEMALES.					ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 LIVING.				
All Ages.	0-20	20-45	45-65	65 and upwrds.	All Ages.	0-20	20-45	45-65	65 and upwrds.	
DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.										

<tbl_r cells="11" ix="4" maxcspan="1" maxrspan="1" used

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, the districts have this year (1871) been re-numbered consecutively from 1 to 627.*

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 261) and "Index of certain Towns" (page 271).

A

- Aberayron, 600.
- Abergavenny, 579.
- Aberystwith, 601.
- Abingdon, 114.
- Alcester, 398.
- Alderbury (Salisbury), 254.
- Alnwick, 560.
- Alresford, 104.
- Alston, 565.
- Alton, 105.
- Altringham, 447.
- Alverstoke, 88.
- Amersham, 139.
- Amesbury, 253.
- Amphill, 172.
- Andover, 109.
- Anglesey, 627.
- Ashborne, 440.
- Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 407.
- Ashton-under-Lyne, 468.
- Aston, 388.
- Atcham (Shrewsbury) 351.
- Atherstone, 390.
- Auckland, 543.
- Axbridge, 315.
- Axminster, 269.
- Aylesbury, 142.
- Aylsham, 223.
- Aysgarth, 537.

B

- Bakewell, 442.
- Bala, 620.
- Banbury, 154.
- Bangor, 625.
- Barnet, 127.
- Barnsley, 505.
- Barnstaple, 285.
- Barrow-upon-Soar, 409.
- Barton-upon-Irwell, 464.
- Basford, 431.
- Basingstoke, 107.
- Bath, 317.
- Battle, 68.
- Beaminster, 267.
- Bedale, 535.

- Bedford, 170.
- Bedminster, 319.
- Bedwelty, 580.
- Belford, 561.
- Bellingham, 558.
- Belper, 439.
- Berkhampstead, 138.
- Berwick, 562.
- Bethnal Green, 15.
- Beverley, 518.
- Bicester, 150.
- Bideford, 287.
- Biggleswade, 171.
- Billericay, 190.
- Billesdon, 403.
- Bingham, 436.
- Birkenhead, 454.
- Birmingham, 387.
- Bishop Stortford, 130.
- Blaby, 404.
- Blackburn, 474.
- Blandford, 260.
- Blean, 57.
- Blofield, 228.
- Blything, 216.
- Bodmin, 294.
- Bolton, 462.
- Bootle, 573.
- Bosmere, 211.
- Boston, 418.
- Bourn, 415.
- Brackley, 155.
- Bradfield, 117.
- Bradford-on-Avon, 249.
- Bradford (Yorkshire), 496.
- Brantree, 199.
- Bramley, 499.
- Brampton, 567.
- Brecknock, 604.
- Brentford, 125.
- Bridge, 55.
- Bridgend, 586.
- Bridgnorth, 348.
- Bridgwater, 307.
- Bridlington, 524.
- Bridport, 268.
- Brighton, 76.
- Bristol, 320.
- Brixworth, 161.
- Bedale, 535.
- Bromley, 40.

- Bromsgrove, 385.
- Bromyard, 341.
- Buckingham, 145.
- Builth, 603.
- Burnley, 472.
- Burton-upon-Trent, 368.
- Bury, 463.
- Bury St. Edmunds, 206.

C

- Caistor, 425.
- Calne, 245.
- Camberwell, 25.
- Cambridge, 178.
- Camelford, 290.
- Canterbury, 56.
- Cardiff, 583.
- Cardigan, 597.
- Carlisle, 569.
- Carmarthen, 593.
- Carnarvon, 624.
- Castle Ward, 555.
- Catherington, 102.
- Caxton, 176.
- Chapel-en-le-Frith, 443.
- Chard, 309.
- Cheadle, 366.
- Chelmsford, 191.
- Chelsea, 2.
- Cheltenham, 335.
- Chepstow, 577.
- Chertsey, 30.
- Chester, 452.
- Chesterfield, 441.
- Chester-le-Street, 549.
- Chesterton, 177.
- Chichester, 83.
- Chippenham, 244.
- Chipping Norton, 153.
- Chipping Sodbury, 322.
- Chorley, 475.
- Chorlton, 465.
- Christchurch, 92.
- Church Stretton, 346.
- Cirencester, 331.
- Cleobury Mortimer, 347.
- Clifton, 321.
- Clitheroe, 473.

* 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 appropriate Tables.

Clun, 345.
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Colchester, 195.
Congleton, 450.
Conway, 626.
Cookham, 120.
Corwen, 619.
Cosford, 204.
Coventry, 393.
Cranbrook, 51.
Crediton, 282.
Crickhowell, 605.
Cricklade, 242.
Croydon, 37.
Cuckfield, 74.

D

Darlington, 540.
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.
Driffield, 523.
Droitwich, 384.
Droxford, 101.
Dudley, 375.
Dulverton, 304.
Dunmow, 200.
Durham, 546.
Dursley, 324.

E

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Easthampstead, 121.
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East Retford, 428.
Eastry, 62.
East Stonehouse, 278.
East Ward, 574.
Ecclesall Bierlow, 507.
Edmonton, 128.
Elham, 64.
Ellesmere, 354.
Ely, 181.
Epping, 186.
Epsom, 29.
Erpingham, 222.
Eton, 140.
Evesham, 382.
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Farnham, 32.
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Festiniog, 622.
Flegg, 220.
Foleshill, 392.
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Fordbridge, 94.
Forehoe, 226.
Freebridge Lynn, 236.
Frome, 312.
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G

Gainsborough, 427.
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Gateshead, 552.
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Godstone, 36.
Goole, 512.
Gower, 589.
Grantham, 420.
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Greenwich, 26.
Guildford, 31.
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Hackney, 9.
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Hatfield, 184.
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Haverfordwest, 596.
Hay, 606.
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Headington, 148.
Helmsley, 529.
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Hemel Hempstead, 137.
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Lancaster, 479.
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Highworth, 241.
Hinckley, 405.
Hitchin, 132.
Holbeach, 417.
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Hoo, 44.
Hornastle, 422.
Horsham, 78.
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Hoxne, 210.
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Loddon, 229.
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Longtown, 568.
Loughborough, 408.
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Ludlow, 344.
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Luton, 175.
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Maidstone, 49.
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Market Harborough, 402.
Marlborough, 246.
Martley, 379.
Marylebone, 5.
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Melksham, 248.
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Mere, 257.
Meriden, 389.
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Mildenhall, 207.
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Milton, 59.
Mitford, 233.
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Morpeth, 559.
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Newark, 435.
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Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 598.
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Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 553.
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Plymouth, 277.
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Pocklington, 516.
Pontefract, 503.
Pontypool, 581.
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Poole, 262.
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Salford, 466.
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Scilly Islands, 302.
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Sedbergh, 482.
Selby, 513.
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Sevenoaks, 47.
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Shardlow, 437.
Sheffield, 508.
Sheppery, 60.
Shepton Mallet, 313.
Sherborne, 266.
Shiffnal, 349.
Shipston-on-Stour, 399.
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Skipton, 484.
Skirlaugh, 522.
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Solihull, 395.
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South Stoneham, 97.
Southwell, 434.
Spalding, 416.
Spilsby, 423.
Stafford, 360.
Staines, 123.
Stamford, 414.
Stepney, 18.
Steyning, 77.
Stockbridge, 99.
Stockport, 445.
Stockton, 541.
Stoke Damerel, 279.
Stokesley, 533.
Stoke-upon-Trent, 364.
Stone, 361.
Stourbridge, 376.
Stow, 208.
Stow-on-the-Wold, 333.
Strand, 11.
Stratford-on-Avon, 397.
Stratton, 289.
Stroud, 329.
Sturminster, 259.
Sudbury, 203.
Sunderland, 550.
Swaffham, 239.
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Uppingham, 413.
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Uttoxeter, 367.
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Walsall, 373.
Walsingham, 234.
Wandsworth, 24.
Wangford, 217.
Wantage, 115.
Ware, 129.
Wareham, 263.
Tavistock, 280.
Teesdale, 544.
Tenbury, 378.
Tenderden, 52.
Tetbury, 330.
Tewkesbury, 336.
Thakeham, 80.
Thame, 147.
Thanet, 61.
Thetford, 240.
Thingoe, 205.
Thirsk, 528.
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Thrapston, 164.
Ticehurst, 71.
Tisbury, 256.
Tiverton, 283.
Todmorden, 492.
Torrington, 286.
Westminster, 4.
Totnes, 274.
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Tregaron, 602.
Truro, 297.
Tunbridge, 48.
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Whitchurch (Salop), 356.

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Whittlesey, 183.

Wigan, 459.

Wigton, 570.

Williton, 303.

Wilton, 255.

Wimborne, 261.

Wincanton, 311.

Winchcombe, 334.

Winchester, 100.

Windsor, 122.

Winslow, 143.

Wirral, 453.

Wisbech, 184.

Witham, 197.

Witney, 152.

Woburn, 173.

Wokingham, 119.

Wolstanton, 363.

Wolverhampton, 372.

Woodbridge, 214.

Woodstock, 151.

Woolwich, 28.

Worcester, 380.

Worksop, 429.

Wortley, 506.

Wrexham, 615.

Wycombe, 141.

Yarmouth, 219.

Yeovil, 310.

York, 515.

Y

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.
A								
Abbey . . .	Bath . . .	317; 3	Ardleigh . . .	Tendring . . .	194; 5	Baschurch . . .	Ellesmere . . .	354; 4
Abbey Holme . . .	Wigton . . .	570; 2	Ardwick . . .	Wakefield . . .	502; 7	Basford . . .	Basford . . .	431; 3
Abbots Bromley . . .	Uttoxeter . . .	367; 2	Arholme . . .	Chorlton . . .	465; 2	Basingstoke . . .	Basingstoke . . .	107; 1
Abbotsbury . . .	Weymouth . . .	264; 4	Arncliffe . . .	Lunesdale . . .	480; 4	Bassingham . . .	Newark . . .	435; 2
Abbots Langley . . .	Watford . . .	136; 4	Arnold . . .	Settle . . .	483; 5	Batheaston . . .	Bath . . .	317; 7
Aberdare . . .	Merthyr Tydfil . . .	585; 4	Artillery . . .	Whitechapel . . .	16; 1	Batwick . . .	Bath . . .	317; 2
Aberdaron . . .	Pwllheli . . .	623; 3	Arundel . . .	East Preston . . .	81; 3	Battersea . . .	Dewsbury . . .	501; 2
Aberford . . .	Tadcaster . . .	514; 1	(Worthing) . . .	(Worthing) . . .		Battle . . .	Wandsworth . . .	24; 2
Abergavenny . . .	Abergavenny . . .	579; 3	Ashborne . . .	Ashborne . . .	440; 3	Battlefield . . .	Atcham . . .	351; 6
Abergavenny . . .	St. Asaph . . .	617; 2	Ashburton . . .	Newton Abbot . . .	273; 4	Bawdeswell . . .	Mitford . . .	233; 3
Abergwessin . . .	Builth . . .	603; 1	Ashford . . .	Ashton-in-Marketfield . . .	53; 2	Bawdy . . .	Doncaster . . .	510; 5
Aberystruth . . .	Bedwelty . . .	580; 1	Ashley . . .	Clifton . . .	321; 2	Beaconsfield . . .	Amersham . . .	139; 5
Aberystwith . . .	Aberystwith . . .	601; 2	Ashover . . .	Chesterfield . . .	441; 1	Beaminster . . .	Beaminster . . .	267; 4
Abingdon . . .	Abingdon . . .	114; 2	Ashton-in-Marketfield . . .	Wigan . . .	459; 7	Beamaris . . .	Bangor . . .	625; 1
Abthorpe . . .	Towcester . . .	156; 1	Ashton-under-Lyne . . .	Ashton-under-Lyne . . .	468; 2	Beccles . . .	Wangford . . .	217; 2
Accrington . . .	Haslingden . . .	471; 5	Ashton-under-Lyne . . .	Ashton-under-Lyne . . .		Bedale . . .	Rye . . .	66; 2
Acton . . .	Brentford . . .	125; 5	Askrigg . . .	Aysgarth . . .	537; 1	Bedale . . .	Bedale . . .	535; 1
Addingham . . .	Skipton . . .	484; 6	Aslackby . . .	Bourn . . .	418; 2	Bedford . . .	Bedford . . .	170; 5
Alberbury . . .	Atcham . . .	351; 4	Aspull . . .	Wigan . . .	459; 2	Kempston . . .	Kempston . . .	
Albrighton . . .	Shifnal . . .	349; 1	Aston Clinton . . .	Aylesbury . . .	142; 3	Bedminster . . .	Bedminster . . .	319; 1
Albury . . .	Guildford . . .	31; 3	Atcham . . .	Sleaford . . .	419; 5	Morpeth . . .	Morpeth . . .	559; 2
Alcester . . .	Alcester . . .	398; 2	Aswarby . . .	Atcham . . .	359; 7	Bedminster . . .	Bedminster . . .	319; 6
Aldborough . . .	Richmond(Yrks.) . . .	539; 4	Ashford . . .	Atherstone . . .	390; 1	Narberth . . .	Narberth . . .	594; 6
Aldbrough . . .	Skirlaugh . . .	522; 3	Atcham . . .	Leigh . . .	461; 4	Beighton . . .	Rotherham . . .	509; 1
Aldeburgh . . .	Plomesgate . . .	215; 5	Attercliffe . . .	Sheffield . . .	508; 6	Belford . . .	Bromsgrove . . .	385; 2
Aldeby . . .	Loddon . . .	229; 1	Attleborough . . .	Wayland . . .	232; 1	Belgrave . . .	Belgrave . . .	561; 1
Alderbury . . .	Alderbury . . .	254; 1	Audenshaw . . .	Ashton-under-Lyne . . .	468; 3	St. George . . .	St. George . . .	3; 3
Aldgate . . .	Macclesfield . . .	446; 8	Audley . . .	Newcastle-under-Lyme . . .	362; 3	Hanover-sd-Bedford . . .	Hanover-sd-Bedford . . .	
Aldington . . .	Whitechapel . . .	16; 7	Ormskirk . . .	Ormskirk . . .	458; 2	Bellingham . . .	Bellingham . . .	558; 1
Aldridge . . .	East Ashford . . .	54; 1	Aughton . . .	Axbridge . . .	315; 4	Belper . . .	Belper . . .	439; 3
Alford . . .	Walsall . . .	373; 4	Axbridge . . .	Axminster . . .	269; 2	Bennington . . .	Boston . . .	418; 2
Alfreton . . .	Spilsby . . .	423; 5	Axminster . . .	Axminster . . .	540; 2	Newark . . .	Newark . . .	435; 4
Allendale . . .	Belper . . .	439; 5	Aycliffe . . .	Darlington . . .	142; 2	Settle . . .	Settle . . .	483; 1
Allerton . . .	Hexham . . .	556; 3	Aylesbury . . .	Aylesbury . . .	46; 1	Wareham . . .	Wareham . . .	263; 4
Allerton . . .	Pickering . . .	530; 4	Aylesbury . . .	Malling . . .		Thornbury . . .	Thornbury . . .	323; 3
Allhallows . . .	London City . . .	13; 8	Billingham . . .	Billingham . . .		Berkhamstead . . .	Berkhamstead . . .	138; 1
Barking . . .	Barking . . .		Bishop Auckland . . .	Bishop Auckland . . .		Berwick Street . . .	Berwick Street . . .	4; 3
All Saints . . .	Birmingham . . .	387; 9	Bishop Auckland . . .	Bishop Auckland . . .		Berwick-upon-Tweed . . .	Berwick-upon-Tweed . . .	562; 2
All Saints . . .	Hastings . . .	67; 2	Bishop Auckland . . .	Bishop Auckland . . .		Bettwscoed . . .	Bettwscoed . . .	618; 2
All Saints . . .	Maldon . . .	193; 3	Bishop Auckland . . .	Bishop Auckland . . .		Beverley . . .	Beverley . . .	518; 2
All Saints . . .	Newcastle-on-Tyne . . .	553; 4	Bishop Auckland . . .	Bishop Auckland . . .		Bideford . . .	Kidderminster . . .	377; 5
All Saints . . .	Northampton . . .	159; 2	Bishop Auckland . . .	Bishop Auckland . . .		Bideford . . .	Bideford . . .	287; 1
All Souls . . .	Marylebone . . .	5; 1	Bishop Auckland . . .	Bishop Auckland . . .		Bideford . . .	Alcester . . .	398; 4
Almondbury . . .	Huddersfield . . .	494; 7	Bishop Auckland . . .	Bishop Auckland . . .		Biggsleswade . . .	Biggsleswade . . .	171; 2
Almondbury . . .	Thornbury . . .	323; 1	Bishop Auckland . . .	Bishop Auckland . . .		Billesdon . . .	Billesdon . . .	403; 1
Alnwick . . .	Alnwick . . .	560; 2	Bishop Auckland . . .	Bishop Auckland . . .		Billesdon . . .	Billesdon . . .	419; 1
Alphington . . .	St. Thomas . . .	271; 8	Bishop Auckland . . .	Bishop Auckland . . .		Billesdon . . .	Billesdon . . .	332; 1
Alresford . . .	Alresford . . .	104; 2	Bishop Auckland . . .	Bishop Auckland . . .		Billesdon . . .	Billesdon . . .	

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
Blackley	Manchester	467; 9	Brixworth	. . .	161; 3	Cannock	. . .	371; 3
Black Torrington	Holsworthy	288; 3	Broad-Clist	St. Thomas	271; 4	Canterbury	. . .	56; 1
Blackwell	Mansfield	430; 3	Broad Street	London City	13; 9	Dorking	. . .	34; 1
Blaenavon	Abergavenny	579; 4	Broadway	Evesham	382; 2	Capel St. Mary	. . .	212; 1
Blagdon	Axbridge	315; 5	Broadwood	Holsworthy	288; 4	Carburton	. . .	429; 4
Blandford	Blandford	260; 2	widger.			Cardiff	. . .	583; 2
Blatchinworth	Rochdale	470; 9	Brockhampton	Bromyard	341; 3	Cardigan	. . .	597; 2
Bletchington	Bicester	150; 1	Bromham	Devizes	247; 3	Cardigan	. . .	214; 1
Blidworth	Mansfield	430; 6	Bromley	. . .	40; 1	Carlton	. . .	431; 6
Blofield	Blofield	228; 1	Bromsgrove	Bromsgrove	385; 1	Selby	. . .	513; 1
Bloxham	Banbury	154; 1	Brompton	Kensington	1; 4	Carlton	. . .	429; 2
Bloxwich	Walsall	373; 2	Bromyard	. . .	341; 1	Carmarthen	. . .	593; 3
Blyth	Tynemouth	554; 6	Broseley	Madeley	350; 3	Carnarvon	. . .	624; 3
Bobbingworth	Ongar	187; 1	Broughton	Preston	476; 5	Carshalton	. . .	29; 1
Bocking	Brantree	199; 2	Broughton	Salford	466; 2	Epsom	. . .	29; 1
Bockleton	Teabury	378; 2	Broughton	Stockbridge	99; 1	Ulverston	. . .	481; 1
Bodenham	Leominster	342; 8	Bromton	Wincanton	311; 4	Castle	. . .	433; 6
Bodmin	Bodmin	294; 3	Bryngwran	Anglesey	627; 2	Nottingham	. . .	13; 5
Bollington	Macclesfield	446; 2	Bulwith	Howden	517; 2	Castle Baynard	. . .	311; 1
Bolsover	Chesterfield	441; 3	Buckfastleigh	Totnes	274; 5	Castle Combe	. . .	244; 1
Bolton Eastern	Bolton	462; 11	Buckingham	Buckingham	145; 2	Chippenham	. . .	437; 1
Bolton Western	Bolton	462; 12	Buckland	Faringdon	113; 3	Castleford	. . .	503; 4
Bootham	York	515; 2	Buckland Mo-	Tavistock	280; 1	Castle Precincts	. . .	320; 2
Boote	Boote	573; 2	nachorum.			Castle Rising	. . .	236; 4
Boroughbridge	Gt. Ouseburn	487; 1	Bucklebury	Bradfield	117; 1	Castleton Within	. . .	470; 4
Borough Road	St. Saviour,	21; 4	Budbrooke	Warwick	396; 1	Castleton Without	. . .	470; 3
Boscastle	Southwark.		Budworth	Runcorn	448; 1	Catton	. . .	480; 1
Boston	Camelford	290; 1	Bugbrooke	Northampton	159; 3	Catterick	. . .	539; 2
Boston	Boston	418; 4	Bulth	Bulth	603; 3	Cave	. . .	518; 1
Botesdale	Wetherby	489; 2	Bulmer	. . .	526; 5	Cavendish-sq.	. . .	5; 2
Bottisham	Hartismere	209; 2	Bulmer	Sudbury	203; 1	Cawthorne	. . .	506; 1
Boughton	Newmarket	180; 3	Bulwell	Basford	431; 4	Caxton	. . .	176; 1
Bourn	Faversham	58; 1	Bunbury	Nantwich	451; 3	Caxton	. . .	265; 4
Bourton-on-the-Water.	Stow-on-the-Wold.	333; 1	Bungay	Wangford	217; 1	Cerne	. . .	265; 4
Bow	Crediton	282; 2	Buntingford	Royston	131; 1	Chadderton	. . .	469; 3
Bow	Poplar	20; 1	Burbage	Hinckley	405; 1	Chaddesley	. . .	377; 1
Bowling	Bradford (Yrks.)	498; 4	Bures	Sudbury	203; 2	Corbett	. . .	
Boxgrove	Westhampnett	82; 5	Burford	Witney	152; 4	Chagford	. . .	281; 4
Brabourne	East Ashford	54; 2	Burgh	Carlisle	569; 5	Chailey	. . .	75; 2
Brackley	Brackley	155; 1	Burghill	Hereford	339; 3	Chalfont	. . .	139; 4
Bracknell	Easthampstead	121; 1	Burnham	Axbridge	315; 2	Chapel-en-le-Frith.	. . .	443; 2
Bradfield	Wortley	506; 6	Burnham	Docking	235; 1	Chapeltown	. . .	
Bradford Abbas	Sherborne	266; 3	Burnham	Eton	140; 3	Chard	. . .	309; 3
Bradford East-End.	Bradford (Yrks.)	496; 5	Bursem	Burnley	472; 1	Chardstock	. . .	269; 3
Bradford North-Western.	Bradford-on-Avon.	249; 2	Burston	Watford	136; 1	Charing Cross	. . .	11; 2
Bradford South-Eastern.	Bradford-on-Trent.	249; 1	Freeholdside.	Rochdale	470; 2	Chipping Norton	. . .	153; 1
Bradford West-End.	Bury St. Edmunds.	496; 6	Freeholdside.	Rochdale	470; 2	Chipping Norton	. . .	277; 1
Bradley	Westbury	250; 1	Freeholdside.	Rochdale	470; 2	Charles	. . .	28; 1
Bradwell	Maldon	193; 2	Freeholdside.	Rochdale	470; 2	Charlton	. . .	28; 1
Bradworthy	Bideford	287; 5	Freeholdside.	Rochdale	470; 2	Charlton Kings	. . .	335; 1
Brafield	Hardingstone	158; 1	Lordshipside.	Rochdale	470; 2	Chartham	. . .	55; 1
Brailsford	Ashborne	440; 1	Lordshipside.	Rochdale	470; 2	Chatteris	. . .	182; 1
Braintree	Basingstoke	199; 3	Buxton	Aylsham	223; 2	Chatteris	. . .	366; 4
Bramley	Basingstoke	107; 2	Buxton	Chapel-en-le-Frith.	443; 1	Cheddorth	. . .	445; 6
Bramley	Basingstoke	499; 1	Byker	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	553; 5	Chelmsford	. . .	332; 2
Brampton	Brampton	567; 2	Byker	Nottingham	433; 4	Chelsea North East.	. . .	332; 2
Brandsburton	Skirlaugh	522; 5	Byron	Nottingham	433; 4	Chelsea North West.	. . .	2; 3
Brassington	Ashborne	440; 6	Bywell	Hexham	556; 1	Chelsea South	. . .	2; 1
Braiton Clovelly	Okehampton	281; 1				Cheltenham	. . .	335; 2
Braughton	Bishop Stortford	130; 4				Cheltenham	. . .	577; 2
Braunton	Barnstaple	235; 5				Chichester	. . .	28; 1
Bray	Cookham	120; 1				Chichester	. . .	30; 2
Breage	Helston	299; 4				Chertsey	. . .	139; 2
Brecknock	Brecknock	604; 3				Chesham	. . .	128; 6
Brenchley	Tunbridge	48; 3				Cheshunt	. . .	441; 2
Brentford	Brentford	125; 3				Chesterfield	. . .	452; 2
Brentwood	Billericay	190; 1				Chester Castle	. . .	452; 2
Bretton	Wakefield	502; 1				Chester	. . .	452; 3
Brewood	Penkridge	371; 2				Chester Cathe-	. . .	452; 3
Bridgend	Bridgend	586; 3				Chester-le-Street	. . .	549; 1
Bridlington	Bridlington	524; 2				Chesterton	. . .	348; 1
Bridgnorth	Bridgnorth	348; 2				Chester-le-Street	. . .	180; 1
Bridgwater	Bridgwater	307; 4				Chester-le-Street	. . .	316; 2
Bridport	Bridport	268; 2				Chester-le-Street	. . .	316; 2
Brigg	Glanford Brigg	426; 1				Chester-le-Street	. . .	316; 2
Brighouse	Halifax	495; 2				Chester-le-Street	. . .	316; 2
Brightside	Sheffield	508; 5				Chester-le-Street	. . .	316; 2
Brill	Thame	147; 3				Chester-le-Street	. . .	316; 2
Brilley	Kington	343; 1				Chester-le-Street	. . .	316; 2
Brindle	Chorley	475; 1				Chester-le-Street	. . .	316; 2
Britford	Alderbury	254; 3				Chester-le-Street	. . .	316; 2
Brixham	Totnes	274; 2				Chester-le-Street	. . .	316; 2
Brixton	Lambeth	23; 7				Chester-le-Street	. . .	316; 2

C

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	
Cholsey	. . .	116; 1	Wallingford	. . .	116; 1	Cricklade	. . .	242; 2	Dulwich	. . .	Camberwell	25; 1
Chorley	. . .	475; 4	Chorley	. . .	475; 4	Cripplegate	. . .	13; 2	Dummer	. . .	Basingstoke	107; 3
Chorlton-upon-Medlock.	. . .	465; 3	Chorlton	. . .	465; 3	Cromer	. . .	222; 2	Dunchurch	. . .	Rugby	394; 3
Christchurch	. . .	92; 1	Christchurch	. . .	92; 1	Crofton	. . .	154; 3	Dunmow	. . .	Dunmow	200; 2
Christchurch	. . .	13; 6	Christchurch	. . .	13; 6</							

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
F								
Failsworth	Manchester	467; 8	Goole	Goole	512; 2	Hartington	Ashborne	440; 5
Fairford	Cirencester	331; 3	Gorleston	Mutford	218; 3	Hartland	Bideford	287; 4
Fakenham	Walsingham	234; 1	Gosberton	Spalding	416; 3	Hartlepool	Hartlepool	542; 1
Falmouth	Falmouth	298; 2	Gower Eastern	Holborn	12; 7	Hartley Wintney	Hartley Wintney	106; 3
Fareham	Fareham	89; 1	Gower Western	Gower	589; 1	Hartshead	Ashton-under-Lyne.	468; 7
Faringdon	Faringdon	113; 2	Grampound	St. Austell	296; 4	Hartshorn	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	407; 2
Farnborough	Hartley Wintney	106; 2	Grassington	Skipton	484; 7	Harwich	Tendring	194; 3
Farnham	Farnham	32; 2	Gravesend	Gravesend	42; 1	Harwood	Blackburn	474; 2
Farningham	Dartford	41; 3	Grayrigg	Kendal	576; 2	Haslingden	Haslingden	471; 4
Farnworth	Bolton	462; 1	Grays	Orsett	189; 1	Hatfield	Dunmow	200; 3
Farnworth	Prescot	457; 4	Gray's Inn-lane	Pancras	7; 3	Hatfield	Hatfield	134; 1
Faversham	Faversham	58; 2	Greasley	Basford	431; 1	Hatherleigh	Okehampton	281; 2
Fawley	New Forest	95; 2	Great Baddow	Chelmsford	191; 5	Havant	Havant	86; 1
Fazeley	Tamworth	369; 2	Great Burstead	Billericay	190; 2	Haverfordwest	Haverfordwest	596; 2
Feckenham	Alcester	398; 3	Great Easton	Uppingham	413; 2	Haverhill	Risbridge	202; 1
Fenny Stratford	Newport Pagnell	144; 1	Great Grimsby	Caistor	425; 1	Hawarden	Chester	452; 4
Fenton	Stoke-upon-Trent	364; 4	Great Marlow	Wycombe	141; 2	Hawes	Aysgarth	537; 2
Fernhurst	Midhurst	84; 2	Great Torrington	Torrington	286; 5	Hawkesbury	Chipping Sodbury	322; 3
Ferriby	Sculcoates	519; 3	Great Wakering	Rochford	192; 4	Hawkhurst	Cranbrook	51; 2
Festiniog	Festiniog	622; 2	Great Waltham	Chelmsford	191; 4	Hawkshead	Ulverston	481; 6
Fewston	Wharfedale	490; 2	Greengate	Green	15; 2	Keighley	Keighley	491; 3
Filey	Scarborough	525; 1	Greenwich East	Salford	466; 3	Hay	Hay	606; 3
Fincham	Downham	238; 3	Greenwich West	Greenwich	26; 4	Hayes	Uxbridge	124; 3
Finchingfield	Braintree	199; 1	Gresley	Burton-upon-Trent	368; 3	Hayfield	Hayfield	444; 2
Finchley	Barnet	127; 3	Greyfriars	Penrith	566; 2	Hayton	Brampton	567; 1
Finsbury	Holborn	12; 11	Griswold	Gringley	428; 1	Hazelgrove	Stockport	445; 7
Fishguard	Haverfordwest	596; 4	Griswold	East Retford	428; 1	Headcorn	Hollingbourn	50; 3
Flamstead	Hemel Hempstead	137; 3	Guildford	Guildford	31; 4	Heaton	Lancaster	479; 2
Flaxton	York	515; 7	Guisbrough	Guisbrough	532; 4	Heavitree	St. Thomas	271; 6
Flint	Holywell	614; 3	Guiting	Winchcombe	334; 1	Hebden Bridge	Todmorden	492; 1
Foleshill	Foleshill	392; 1	Gwynnap	Redruth	300; 1	Heckington	Sleaford	419; 4
Folkestone	Elham	64; 1	Gwynnws	Tregaron	602; 1	Halstead	Halstead	198; 2
Fontmell	Shaftesbury	258; 2	Gwyddelwern	Corwen	619; 1	Hedon	Sculcoates	519; 5
Ford	Glendale	563; 1	Gyffiliog	Ruthin	616; 4	Hellingley	Hailsham	70; 2
Fordham	Lexden	196; 4				Helmsley	Helmsley	529; 1
Fordingbridge	Fordingbridge	94; 1				Helston	Helston	299; 2
Formby	Ormskirk	458; 4				Hemel Hempstead	Hemel Hempstead	137; 2
Fornett	Depwade	230; 4				Hemsworth	Hemsworth	504; 1
Fornham	Thingoe	205; 2				Hendon	Hendon	126; 4
Foston	Driffield	523; 1				Hendred	Wantage	115; 3
Fotheringhay	Oundle	165; 3				Henley	Henley	146; 1
Fowey	St. Austell	296; 1				Henshaw	Henstead	227; 2
Fownhope	Hereford	339; 2	Hackney	Hackney	9; 4	Hereford	Hereford	339; 4
Framfield	Uckfield	72; 2	Hackney Road	Bethnal Green	15; 1	Herne	Blean	57; 2
Framlingham	Plomesgate	215; 2	Haddenham	Aylesbury	142; 1	Hertford	Hertford	133; 2
Frampton	Wheatenhurst	328; 2	Haddenham	Ely	181; 1	Hessle	Seulcoates	519; 4
Frant	Ticehurst	71; 5	Hadleigh	Cosford	204; 2	Hetton-le-Hole	Houghton-le-Spring.	548; 2
Frimley	Farnham	32; 1	Haggerstone	Haggerstone	14; 5	Heworth	Gateshead	552; 1
Frodsham	Runcorn	448; 4	West	Hadleigh	5	Hexham	Hexham	556; 2
Frome	Frome	312; 2	Haggerstone	Haggerstone	5	Heytesbury	Warmminster	251; 3
Fulbourn	Chesterton	177; 2	Hailsham	Hailsham	70; 1	Heywood	Bury	463; 5
Fulham	Kensington	1; 7	Hale	Prescot	457; 1	Higham Ferrers	Wellingborough	162; 2
Funtington	Westbourne	85; 1	Halesowen	Stourbridge	376; 1	High Bickington	Torrington	286; 1
Fyfield	Abingdon	114; 1	Halesowen	Corwen	216; 2	Heworth	Gateshead	552; 1
H								
G			Hackney	Hackney	9; 4	Hexham	Hexham	556; 2
Gainsborough	Gainsborough	427; 4	Hackney Road	Bethnal Green	15; 1	Heytesbury	Heytesbury	251; 3
Gargrave	Skipton	484; 2	Haddonham	Aylesbury	142; 1	Hillington	Freebridge Lynn	236; 1
Garsdale	Sedbergh	482; 2	Haddonham	Ely	181; 1	Hindley	Hindley	405; 2
Garstang	Garstang	478; 3	Hanley	Droxford	101; 3	Hinckley	Hinckley	405; 2
Gateshead	Gateshead	552; 2	Hanley Castle	Hanley	6; 1	Hindley	Wigan	459; 4
Gawsworth	Macclesfield	446; 7	Hanley Castle	Stoke-upon-Trent	364; 1	Hindley	Tisbury	256; 3
Gayton	Freebridge Lynn	236; 2	Hanley Castle	Upton-on-Severn	381; 1	Hitchin	Hitchin	132; 2
Gazeley	Newmarket	180; 4	Hanmer	Ellesmere	354; 2	Hoddesdon	Ware	129; 1
Gedney Hill	Holbeach	417; 1	Hanover Square	St. George, Hanover-sq.	3; 1	Hodnet	Market Drayton	357; 3
Gelligaer	Merthyr Tydfil	585; 1	Hanover Square	Holbeck	Holbeck	Holme	Holme	498; 1
Geneurglynn	Aberystwith	601; 3	Hanover Square	Holbeck	Holbeck	Holme	Holme	498; 1
Gildersome	Bramley	499; 2	Harberton	Totnes	274; 7	Holt	Erpingham	222; 3
Gillingham	Medway	45; 2	Harborne	Kings Norton	336; 3	Holt	Martley	379; 3
Gillingham	Shaftebury	258; 3	Hardingstone	Hardingstone	158; 2	Holme	Wrexham	615; 1
Gisburn	Clitheroe	473; 1	Haresfield	Wheatenhurst	328; 1	Holme	Wrexham	615; 1
Glastonbury	Wells	314; 2	Harleston	Depwade	230; 1	Holsworthy	Anglesey	627; 6
Glossop	Hayfield	444; 1	Harlow	Epping	186; 3	Holsworthy	Holsworthy	288; 2
Gnosall	Newport (Salop.)	359; 2	Harpden	St. Albans	135; 1	Holt	Wrexham	615; 1
Godalming	Guildford	31; 5	Harraton	Clyde	316; 1	Holt	Wrexham	615; 1
Godshill	Isle of Wight	90; 4	Harrington	Chester-le-Street	549; 2	Holyhead	Anglesey	627; 6
Godstone	Godstone	36; 1	Harrowgate	Knaresborough	488; 2	Holyhead	Anglesey	627; 6
Golcar	Huddersfield	494; 11	Harrowgate	Bedford	170; 3	Holywell	Holywell	614; 2
Golden Square	Westminster	4; 2	Harrow	Harrow	126; 1	Holywell	Holywell	14; 1
Gomersal	Dewsbury	501; 3	Hartest	Hendon	203; 5	Honiton	Honiton	270; 1
Goodman's-fields	Whitechapel	16; 6	Harting	Midhurst	84; 3	Huddersfield	Huddersfield	494; 3
						Hoo	Hoo	44; 1

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
H								
Horbury	Wakefield	502; 5	Kenninghall	Guiltcross	231; 2	Lansdown	Bath	317; 6
Horley	Reigate	35; 2	Kennington	Lambeth	23; 5	Lastingham	Pickering	530; 1
Hornastle	Hornastle	422; 2	Kennington	Lambeth	23; 6	Latchford	Warrington	460; 5

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
Llanidan . . .	Carnarvon . . .	624; 4	Maltby . . .	Rotherham . . .	509; 5	Monmouth . . .	578; 3	
Llanllechid . . .	Bangor . . .	625; 3	Malton . . .	Malton . . .	526; 3	Montford . . .	351; 5	
Llannon . . .	Llanelly . . .	590; 4	Mancroft . . .	Norwich . . .	225; 4	Forden (Montgomery). . .	612; 1	
Llanrhaiadr . . .	Llanfyllin . . .	613; 3	Manhood . . .	Westhampnett . . .	82; 1	Morehard Bishop . . .	282; 1	
Llanrhaiadr . . .	Ruthin . . .	616; 5	Manningtree . . .	Tendring . . .	194; 4	Crediton . . .	282; 1	
Llanrhystyd . . .	Aberystwith . . .	601; 1	Mansfield . . .	Mansfield . . .	430; 5	Moreton . . .	399; 2	
Llanrug . . .	Carnarvon . . .	624; 2	Penzance . . .	Penzance . . .	301; 3	Moreton Hampstead . . .	273; 3	
Llanrwst . . .	Llanrwst . . .	618; 1	North Witchford . . .	North Witchford . . .	182; 2	Newton Abbot . . .	273; 3	
Llansadwrn . . .	Llandovery . . .	591; 3	March . . .	March . . .	49; 2	Market Drayton . . .	357; 1	
Llansaintffraid . . .	Aberayron . . .	600; 2	Marden . . .	Maidstone . . .	49; 2	Moreton Say . . .	357; 1	
Llansaintffraid . . .	Llanfyllin . . .	613; 2	Maresfield . . .	Uckfield . . .	72; 4	Stoke Damerel . . .	279; 3	
Llansamlet . . .	Neath . . .	587; 6	Margam . . .	Neath . . .	587; 1	West Ward . . .	575; 1	
Llansilin . . .	Oswestry . . .	353; 2	Market Bosworth . . .	Market Bosworth . . .	406; 1	Dewsbury . . .	501; 1	
Llantrisaint . . .	Pontypridd . . .	584; 2	Market Drayton . . .	Market Drayton . . .	357; 1	Morpeth . . .	559; 1	
Llanvihangel . . .	Abergavenny . . .	579; 2	Market Harborough . . .	Market Harborough . . .	402; 1	Mortimer . . .	117; 2	
Llanwenog . . .	Lampeter . . .	599; 4	Market Rasen . . .	Caistor . . .	425; 3	Richmond (Surr.) . . .	39; 2	
Llanwnog . . .	Newtown . . .	611; 3	Market Street . . .	Manchester . . .	467; 4	Richmond . . .	468; 8	
Llanybyther . . .	Llandovery . . .	591; 7	Market Weighton . . .	Pocklington . . .	516; 3	Lyne . . .		
Llechwedd-Isaf . . .	Lampeter . . .	599; 1	Market Weighton . . .	Pocklington . . .	516; 3	Brixworth . . .	161; 2	
Lockington . . .	Conway . . .	626; 3	Marlborough . . .	Marlborough . . .	246; 1	Spalding . . .	416; 5	
Lockton . . .	Beverley . . .	518; 3	Marple . . .	Stockport . . .	445; 1	Mount Pleasant . . .	455; 6	
Lockwood . . .	Huddersfield . . .	494; 10	Marske . . .	Chipping Sodbury . . .	322; 2	Much Wenlock . . .	350; 4	
Loddon . . .	Loddon . . .	229; 2	Martley . . .	Guisbrough . . .	532; 2	Madeley . . .	457; 2	
Lofthouse . . .	Guisbrough . . .	532; 1	Martock . . .	Martley . . .	379; 1	Martley . . .	588; 1	
London Road . . .	Manchester . . .	467; 3	Marton . . .	Yeovil . . .	310; 3	Muncaster . . .	573; 1	
London Road . . .	St. Saviour, Southwark . . .	21; 5	Gainsborough . . .	Gainsborough . . .	427; 6	Yeovil . . .	344; 4	
Long Acre . . .	Strand . . .	11; 1	Matlock . . .	Cockermouth . . .	571; 4	Munslow . . .	344; 4	
Long Ashton . . .	Bedminster . . .	319; 2	Mattishall . . .	Bedale . . .	535; 2	Ludlow . . .	344; 4	
Longbenton . . .	Tynemouth . . .	554; 4	Mayfair . . .	Bakewell . . .	442; 2	Llynddyslwyn . . .	582; 4	
Longbridge . . .	Warminster . . .	251; 2	St. George, Hanover-sq. . .	St. George, Hanover-sq. . .	3; 2	Myddfai . . .	591; 4	
Long Buckby . . .	Daventry . . .	160; 3	Mayfield . . .	Ashborne . . .	440; 2	Myddfai . . .	591; 4	
Longnor . . .	Leek . . .	365; 4	Measham . . .	Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . .	407; 1	Oldham above Town . . .	469; 2	
Longparish . . .	Andover . . .	109; 1	Melbourne . . .	Royston . . .	131; 3	Oldham below Town . . .	469; 1	
Long Preston . . .	Settle . . .	483; 3	Melbourne . . .	Shardlow . . .	437; 2	Rhayader . . .	609; 2	
Long Sutton . . .	Holbeach . . .	417; 2	Melford . . .	Sudbury . . .	263; 4	Nantmel . . .	609; 2	
Longton . . .	Preston . . .	476; 1	Melksham . . .	Melksham . . .	248; 1	Rhyader . . .	609; 2	
Longton . . .	Stoke-upon-Trent . . .	364; 5	Mellor . . .	Blackburn . . .	474; 3	Nantwich . . .	451; 2	
Looe . . .	Liskeard . . .	293; 3	Meltham . . .	Huddersfield . . .	494; 2	Nantwich . . .	451; 2	
Loose . . .	Maidstone . . .	49; 3	Melton Mowbray . . .	Melton Mowbray . . .	411; 2	Nantermel . . .	609; 2	
Loughborough . . .	Loughborough . . .	408; 1	Mendlesham . . .	Hartismere . . .	209; 1	Nantwich . . .	451; 2	
Loughor . . .	Llanelli . . .	590; 1	Mere . . .	Mere . . .	257; 1	Nantwich . . .	451; 2	
Louth . . .	Louth . . .	424; 2	Meriden . . .	Meriden . . .	389; 2	Netherbury . . .	263; 4	
Lower Llanllodioes . . .	Newtown . . .	611; 2	Merthyr-Cynog . . .	Brecknock . . .	604; 1	Netherbury . . .	263; 4	
Lower Merthyr Tydfil . . .	Merthyr Tydfil . . .	585; 2	Methwold . . .	Thetford . . .	240; 1	Newark . . .	435; 3	
Lower Mitton . . .	Kidderminster . . .	377; 4	Mevagissey . . .	St. Austell . . .	296; 3	Newbury . . .	111; 2	
Lowestoft . . .	Mitford . . .	218; 2	Michelmersh . . .	Romsey . . .	98; 2	Newcastle-under-Lyme . . .	362; 2	
Low Longtown . . .	Longtown . . .	568; 2	Micklegate . . .	York . . .	515; 3	Newcastle-under-Lyme . . .	362; 2	
Lowther . . .	West Ward . . .	575; 2	Middleham . . .	Leyburn . . .	536; 1	Newchurch . . .	471; 1	
Lowton . . .	Leigh . . .	461; 1	Middleham . . .	FreebridgeLynn . . .	326; 3	Newent . . .	326; 1	
Luddenden . . .	Halifax . . .	495; 8	Middleton . . .	Oldham . . .	469; 4	Newhaven . . .	75; 5	
Ludgershall . . .	Andover . . .	109; 2	Middlewich . . .	Teesdale . . .	544; 3	St. Columb . . .	295; 3	
Ludham . . .	Smallburgh . . .	221; 1	Middlezoy . . .	Northwich . . .	449; 4	Newmarket . . .	180; 2	
Ludlow . . .	Ludlow . . .	344; 2	Midhurst . . .	Bridgewater . . .	307; 3	Huddersfield . . .	494; 5	
Luton . . .	Luton . . .	175; 2	Midsomer Norton . . .	Clutton . . .	316; 4	Westbury-on-Severn . . .	325; 1	
Lutterworth . . .	Lutterworth . . .	401; 1	Milborne Port . . .	Wincanton . . .	311; 2	Cardigan . . .	597; 1	
Lydbury . . .	Clun . . .	345; 4	Milbrook . . .	SouthStoneham . . .	97; 3	Howden . . .	517; 4	
Lydd . . .	Romney Marsh . . .	62; 2	Mile-end New Town . . .	Whitechapel . . .	16; 3	Newport . . .	582; 2	
Lydney . . .	Chepstow . . .	577; 3	Mile-end Old Town . . .	Mile End Old Town . . .	19; 2	Newport (Monm.) . . .	582; 2	
Lyme . . .	Axminster . . .	269; 1	Mile-end Old Town . . .	Mile End Old Town . . .	19; 2	Newport (Salop) . . .	359; 1	
Lymington . . .	Lymington . . .	91; 1	Town Eastern . . .	Town Eastern . . .	90; 2	Newport . . .	582; 2	
Lynn . . .	Altringham . . .	447; 3	Mile-end Old Town . . .	Mile End Old Town . . .	19; 1	Isle of Wight . . .	90; 2	
Lyncombe . . .	Bath . . .	317; 4	Town Western . . .	Town Western . . .	90; 2	Isle of Wight . . .	90; 2	
Lyndhurst . . .	New Forest . . .	95; 1	Milford . . .	Haverfordwest . . .	596; 1	Newport Pagnell . . .	144; 2	
Lytchett . . .	Poole . . .	262; 3	Milford . . .	Lymington . . .	91; 2	New Romney . . .	65; 1	
Lytham . . .	Fylde . . .	477; 2	Miln thorpe . . .	Kendal . . .	576; 5	Richmond (Yrks.) . . .	539; 3	
Lythe . . .	Whitby . . .	531; 3	Milton . . .	Hardingstone . . .	158; 3	Newton . . .	468; 5	
M			Milton Abbas . . .	Milton . . .	59; 1	Newton . . .	318; 3	
Machynlleth . . .	Machynlleth . . .	610; 1	Milton Abbot . . .	Tavistock . . .	280; 3	Newton . . .	467; 6	
Madeley . . .	Madeley . . .	350; 2	Minehead . . .	Williton . . .	303; 1	Newton . . .	467; 6	
Madley . . .	Hereford . . .	339; 5	Minster . . .	Sheppey . . .	60; 1	North Bierley . . .	496; 3	
Maesteg . . .	Bridgend . . .	586; 1	Minster . . .	Thanet . . .	61; 1	North Bishop . . .	550; 1	
Maiden Newton . . .	Dorchester . . .	263; 3	Missenden . . .	Amersham . . .	139; 1	Wearmouth . . .		
Malmsbury . . .	Malmsbury . . .	243; 1	Misterton . . .	Beaminster . . .	267; 2	North Bury . . .	463; 7	
Malpas . . .	Whitchurch (Salop) . . .	356; 2	Misterton . . .	Gainsborough . . .	427; 3	Newark . . .	435; 1	

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
Llanidan . . .	Carnarvon . . .	624; 4	Maltby . . .	Rotherham . . .	509; 5	Mon		

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	Smallburgh	Smallburgh	221; 2
St. David	Exeter	272; 2	St. Oswald	Durham	546; 3	Snaith	Goole	512; 3
St. Davids	Haverfordwest	596; 3	St. Osynth	Tendring	194; 1	Radford	Radford	432; 4
St. Faiths	St. Faiths	224; 1	St. Paul	Birmingham	387; 6	Snettisham	Docking	235; 2
St. George	Bedminster	319; 4	St. Paul	Bristol	320; 3	Soham	Newmarket	180; 5
St. George	Birmingham	387; 8	St. Paul	St. George-in-the-East.	17; 2	Solihull	Solihull	395; 1
St. George	Camberwell	25; 4	St. Paul	Sollershope		Ross	Ross	338; 1
St. George	Clifton	321; 3	St. Paul, Deptford.	Greenwich	26; 1	Somerby	Melton Mowbray	411; 1
St. George	Liverpool	455; 4	St. Paul, Hammersmith.	Kensington	1; 6	Somersham	St. Ives	168; 2
St. George	Manchester	467; 5	St. Peter, Hammersmith.	Birmingham	387; 4	Somersham	Pancras	7; 4
St. George, Bloomsbury.	St. Giles.	10; 1	St. Peter.	Brighton	76; 2	Somerton	Soothill	308; 1
St. George the Martyr.	Holborn	12; 1	St. Peter.	Derby	438; 2	Dewsbury	Dewsbury	501; 7
St. Germans	St. Germans	292; 2	St. Peter.	Maldon	193; 4	Southam	Southampton	400; 1
St. Giles	Cambridge	178; 4	St. Peter.	Kensington	1; 5	Southam	Southampton	96; 1
St. Giles	Northampton	159; 1	St. Peter, Hammersmith.	Wearmouth.		South Bishop	Westhampton	82; 3
St. Giles	Reading	118; 3	St. Peter, Walworth.	Southbury.		South Bishop	Sunderland	550; 2
St. Giles North.	St. Giles	10; 3	St. Peter, Walworth.	South-East Leeds	21; 7	South Bury	Bury	463; 6
St. Giles South.	St. Giles	10; 2	St. Sepulchre	South Hackney		South East	Leeds	500; 1
St. Helens	Prescot	457; 6	St. Philip	Birmingham	387; 5	South Hamlet	Hackney	9; 5
St. Ives	Penzance	301; 2	St. Philip and Jacob.	Clifton	321; 4	South Horsham	Gloucester	327; 4
St. Ives	St. Ives	168; 4	St. Saviour	St. Saviour, Southwark.	21; 2	South Mimms	Horsham	78; 1
St. James	Bristol	320; 4	St. Saviour	South Molton		Southminster	Barnet	137; 1
St. James	Dover	63; 1	St. Sepulchre	London City	13; 3	South Molton	Maldon	193; 1
St. James, Bermondsey.	St. Olave, Southwark.	22; 5	St. Sepulchre	Southwark.		South Molton	South Molton	284; 3
St. James, Clerk-enwell.	Holborn	12; 4	St. Sidwell	Exeter	272; 1	Southowram	Halifax	495; 3
St. James's-square	Westminster	4; 1	St. Stephen	Launceston	291; 3	Southowram	South Petherton	310; 2
St. John	Coventry	393; 1	St. Thomas	Birmingham	387; 2	South Sheffield.	Sheffield	508; 3
St. John	Marylebone	5; 6	St. Thomas	Liverpool	455; 5	South Shields	South Shields	551; 2
St. John	St. George-in-the-East.	17; 3	St. Woollos	Newport (Monm.)	582; 3	South Stoneham	South Stoneham	97; 2
St. John	Weardale	545; 1	Salehurst	Ticehurst	71; 2	Southwell	Southwell	434; 1
St. John, Horsleydown.	St. Olave, Southwark.	22; 2	Salisbury	Alderbury	254; 4	Southwell	Worcester	380; 3
St. John, Paddington.	Kensington	1; 2	Saltash.	St. Germans	292; 3	Southwell	Worcester	380; 3
St. John the Baptist.	Gloucester	327; 3	Saltaire.	Spalding	416; 4	Southwell	Worcester	380; 3
St. John, Westminster.	St. George, Hanover Square.	3; 4	Saltaire.	Spalding	416; 4	Southwell	Worcester	380; 3
St. Just	Truro	297; 2	Sankey.	Huntingdon	167; 3	Southwell	Worcester	380; 3
St. Just-in-Penwith.	Penzance	301; 5	Sankey.	Huntingdon	167; 3	Southwell	Worcester	380; 3
St. Keverne	Helston	299; 3	Saxmundham	Huntingdon	167; 2	Spotland Nearer Side.	Rochdale	470; 5
St. Lawrence	Reading	118; 2	Scarisbrick	Huntingdon	167; 2	Spotland Nearer Side.	Rochdale	470; 5
St. Leonard.	Shoreditch	14; 2	Scilly Islands	Ormskirk	458; 7	Spotland Nearer Side.	Rochdale	470; 5
St. Mabyn.	Bodmin	294; 2	Scitter.	Ormskirk	458; 7	Tadcaster	Tadcaster	514; 2
St. Margaret.	Ipswich	213; 3	Sedbergh	Ormskirk	458; 7	Tadcaster	Talgarth	606; 1
St. Margaret, Westminster.	St. George, Hanover Square.	3; 5	Sedgefield	Ormskirk	458; 7	Talgarth	Talley	592; 1
St. Martin.	Birmingham	387; 3	Sedgley	Gainsborough	427; 2	Talgarth	Talyllyn	621; 1
St. Martin.	Liverpool	455; 3	Settle	Gainsborough	427; 2	Talgarth	Talyllyn	621; 1
St. Martin.	Oswestry	353; 4	Sevenoaks	Gainsborough	427; 2	Talgarth	Talyllyn	621; 1
St. Mary.	Birmingham	387; 7	Shadwell	Stepney	18; 1	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary.	Carlisle	563; 3	Shaftesbury	Stepney	18; 1	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary.	Dover	63; 2	Shardlow	Shaftesbury	258; 1	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary.	Hull	520; 2	Sharples.	Shardlow	437; 3	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary.	Marylebone	5; 4	Shebbear	Shardlow	437; 3	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary.	Nottingham	433; 2	Sheffield Park	Shardlow	437; 3	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary.	Reading	118; 1	Sheffield Park	Shardlow	437; 3	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary.	St. George-in-the-East.	17; 1	Shelton	Shardlow	437; 3	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary Extra.	South Stoneham	97; 1	Shepton Mallet	Shelton	177; 3	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary-in-the-Castle.	Hastings	67; 3	Shepton Mallet	Shelton	177; 3	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary-le-Strand.	Strand	11; 3	Shipston-on-Stour	Shepton Mallet	364; 2	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary Magdalene.	St. Olave, Southwark.	22; 4	Shipston-on-Stour	Shepton Mallet	364; 2	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary, Newington.	St. Saviour, Southwark.	21; 8	Shipston-on-Stour	Shepton Mallet	364; 2	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary, Paddingtn.	Kensington	1; 1	Shire-Newton	Shepton Mallet	364; 2	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary Redcliffe.	Bristol	320; 1	Shire-Newton	Shepton Mallet	364; 2	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary, Shrewsbury.	Atcham	351; 8	Shire-Newton	Shepton Mallet	364; 2	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Mary the Great.	Cambridge	178; 2	Sibsey	Shire-Newton	377; 1	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Matthew.	Ipswich	213; 1	Silverton	Shire-Newton	377; 1	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Michael.	Garstang	478; 2	Singleton	Shire-Newton	377; 1	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Neots.	St. Neots	169; 1	Sinnington	Shire-Newton	377; 1	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Nicholas.	Cardiff	583; 3	Skipton	Shire-Newton	377; 1	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Nicholas.	Durham	546; 4	Skipton	Shire-Newton	377; 1	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Nicholas.	Gloucester	327; 2	Skirlaugh	Shire-Newton	377; 1	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Nicholas.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	553; 3	Slaidburn	Shire-Newton	377; 1	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
St. Nicholas, Deptford.	Greenwich	26; 2	Slaithwaite	Shire-Newton	377; 1	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
			Sleaford	Shire-Newton	377; 1	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1
			Slebech	Narberth	594; 5	Tandridge	Tamar	544; 1

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
Stourbridge	Stourbridge	376; 2	Tingewick	Buckingham	145; 3	Walpole St. Peter.	Wisbech	184; 3	Walsall	Walsall	373; 3
Stowey	Bridgwater	307; 1	Tipton	Dudley	375; 2	Walsham-le-Wold	Tisbury	256; 2	Walsham-le-Wold	Walsham	208; 1
Stowmarket	Stow	208; 3	Tisbury	Tisbury	89; 2	Stratford-on-the-Wold	Titchfield	283; 4	Willows.	Walsingham	234; 2
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Stratford.	Hoxne	210; 1	Toddington	Toddington	185; 1	Stratford-on-Avon	Todmorden	492; 4	Walton le Dale	Walton	411; 4
Stratford.	Stratford	225; 3	Todmorden	Todmorden	193; 5	Stratford-on-Avon	Tollesbury	193; 5	Walton le Dale	Chertsey	128; 5
Stratford.	Depwade	230; 3	Tollesbury	Tollesbury	193; 5	Stratford-on-Avon	Bolton	462; 6	Walton le Dale	West Derby	456; 3
Stratford.	Stratton	289; 2	Tonge-with-Hough	Tonge-with-Hough	145; 3	Stratford-on-Avon	Walton	567; 3	Walton le Dale	Ware	476; 3
Stratford.											

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	Witchurch (Hants.)	108; 1	Wirksworth	Belper	439; 6	Wotton-under-Edge	Dursley	324; 1	
Whitechurch	Witchurch (Salop.)	356; 1	Witchampton	Wisbech	184; 2	Wragby	Horncastle	422; 1	
Whitechurch	Bridport	268; 3	Witham	Wimborne	261; 2	Wray	Lunesdale	480; 2	
Whitechapel Canonicorum	Whitechapel Church	16; 5	Witheridge	Witham	197; 2	Wrenbury	Nantwich	451; 4	
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Whitehaven	Whitehaven	572; 2	Witley	East Grinstead	73; 1	Witney	Malling	46; 3	
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Whittlesey	Whittlesey	183; 1	Woking	Lexden	196; 1	Wuerdle	Wymondham	451; 1	
Whitwick	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	407; 4	Wokingham	Woburn	173; 1	Wrotham	Nantwich	46; 3	
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Wigan	Wigan	459; 3	Woodbridge and Wilford	Kidderminster	377; 2	Yarmouth	Ledbury	541; 1	
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Wigton	Wigton	570; 1	Wirral	(Salop.)	358; 3	Yarmouth	Yarmouth	219; 1	
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Aberavon . . .	Neath . . .	Margam . . .	587 ; 1
Bacup . . .	{ Haslingden . . .	Newchurch . . .	471 ; 1
Barrow . . .	Rochdale . . .	Whitworth . . .	470 ; 10
Bedworth . . .	Ulverston . . .	Dalton . . .	481 ; 4
Blackpool . . .	Foleshill . . .	Foleshill . . .	392 ; 1
Bognor . . .	Fylde . . .	Poulton-le-Fylde . . .	477 ; 3
Brandon . . .	Westhampnett . . .	South Bersted . . .	82 ; 3
Chatham . . .	Thetford . . .	Methwold . . .	240 ; 1
Church (<i>Lanc.</i>) . . .	Medway . . .	Rochester and Gillingham . . .	45 ; 1, 2
Claycross . . .	Blackburn . . .	Oswaldtwistle . . .	474 ; 5
Crewe . . .	Chesterfield . . .	Ashover . . .	441 ; 1
Dawlish . . .	Nantwich . . .	Wybunbury . . .	451 ; 1
Dereham . . .	Newton Abbot . . .	Teignmouth . . .	273 ; 1
Devonport . . .	{ Mitford . . .	East Dereham . . .	233 ; 4
Droylesden . . .	{ East Stonehouse . . .	Comprises the whole of the]	{ 278 ; 1
Fleetwood . . .	{ Stoke Damerel . . .	Sub-districts . . .	{ 279 ; 1-5
Godmanchester . . .	Ashton-under-Lyne . . .	Audenshaw . . .	468 ; 3
Gosport . . .	Fylde . . .	Poulton-le-Fylde . . .	477 ; 3
Great Malvern . . .	Huntingdon . . .	Huntingdon . . .	167 ; 4
Guiseley . . .	Alverstoke . . .	Alverstoke . . .	88 ; 1
Heckmondwike . . .	Upton-on-Severn . . .	Hanley . . .	381 ; 1
Hounslow . . .	Wharfedale . . .	Yeadon . . .	490 ; 4
Ironbridge . . .	Dewsbury . . .	Liversedge . . .	501 ; 4
Llandudno . . .	Brentford . . .	Isleworth . . .	125 ; 1
Llanidloes . . .	Madeley . . .	Madeley . . .	350 ; 2
Llanidloes . . .	Conway . . .	Creuddyn . . .	626 ; 2
Maidenhead . . .	Newtown . . .	Llanidloes, Upper and Lower . . .	611 ; 1, 2
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Seaham Harbour . . .	{ Bromsgrove . . .	Tardebigg . . .	385 ; 3
Sheerness . . .	Alcester . . .	Studley . . .	398 ; 1
Sidmouth . . .	Easington . . .	Easington . . .	547 ; 1
Slough . . .	Sheppen . . .	Minster . . .	60 ; 1
Southport . . .	Honiton . . .	Ottery St. Mary . . .	270 ; 2
Southwold . . .	Eton . . .	Eton and Burnham . . .	140 ; 2, 3
Stalybridge . . .	Ormskirk . . .	North Meols . . .	458 ; 5
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