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APPENDIX.

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

YEAR 1864.

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SIR,

It has been shown in your Report that more people of all ages died in this year than in previous years. The rate of mortality was higher in infancy, higher in middle life, and much higher in old age, than the average.

The causes of death, as far as they have been recorded, are given in the Tables.

The excess in the rate of mortality is due in a great degree to the prevalence of scarlatina a disease of childhood; and to the fatality of bronchitis a disease of all ages. Scarlatina, by the activity of its zymotic elements, became epidemic among the increased numbers of susceptible children in unfavourable conditions; and the cold weather in the first and last months of the year induced bronchitis.

Of the total deaths 4478 were from causes not specified or ill defined; and 3321 were sudden and, generally, the subjects of inquests unsuccessful in ascertaining the causes. It must not be assumed that the causes of the remaining 487,732 deaths were all accurately determined.

It was shown for the year 1858 that in every 100 deaths 83 were certified by the medical attendant or the coroner, and that 17 were uncertified. In 6 of the 17 cases uncertified there was no medical attendant; that is, no qualified medical attendant; for the certificates of quacks, druggists, herbalists, and such like practitioners were rejected by Registrars in conformity with your instructions. In 11 of the 17 cases the cause of death was *not certified* for unassigned reasons. It was in Wales and in Yorkshire that the people were left to the greatest extent without medical advice. In London 97 per cent. of the deaths were certified, and only *one* per cent. of the deaths was returned as happening to a person left without medical advice. In a certain number of the uncertified cases, such as deaths by small-pox, the causes were, no doubt, correctly reported by the informant on the verbal statements of medical men, from whom certificates were not procured in time for registration.

There has been no essential change since in the character of the returns of the causes of death. They are subject to two kinds of imperfection, which it is necessary to distinguish.

The first is the consequence of the imperfection of medical science itself, and will only diminish as that science advances. And the second arises from the imperfect practical application of existing science: only a portion of the population has the advantage of consulting the most skilful physicians or surgeons of the day, who are conversant with the newest discoveries in physic; and in the remoter parts of Wales, as well as in some English counties, the medical man lives so remote as to be absolutely beyond the reach of large numbers of the people; many young children, many long afflicted men and women, many old people, die without being seen for weeks before death by a surgeon. Many men die of hernia, many women in childbed, who might be saved by surgical skill. Yet the medical attendance of the population is, I believe, better in England than it is in any other state of Europe; and the Poor Law does much to extend its advantages to the lowest classes. Where surgeons are not found in attendance on the sick they should be supplied in some way; and if this were done, science might well be employed to inquire into the causes of deaths which it had endeavoured to prevent.



To resume: thousands of deaths, occur without any scientific inquiry into the cause of death; and in thousands of other cases medical science seeks in vain to unravel the mystery which enshrouds the extinction of life.

The coroner often simply returns "natural death." As one of the great ends of Government is the protection of life, the inquiry, however, in such cases is not without its use, as the negative finding of a jury is a satisfaction to the public mind, and suffices sometimes to relieve the innocent from suspicion. At the same time it often deters the tempted man from crimes which he feels are likely to be discovered.

In the earliest dawn of the nation the English inquired into the causes of death with a view to discovery and prevention. The protection of life was a fundamental principle of their laws. It was as much an object of their political organization as national defence or war. And the dead body, it was held, called for the coroner's inquest whenever death was sudden or violent or in prison; that is, whenever it was the result, or appeared to be the result, of any discoverable cause. The plagues of the sixteenth century proved that human life is exposed to invisible enemies, more deadly than the mechanical forces of nature, the ferocity of animals, or the malignity of manslayers; and towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign the London bills of mortality were commenced (1592). It was part of the general measures of her able government, by which abstracts of burials, baptisms, and marriages were directed to be compiled in each parish; and persons were appointed to view the bodies of all that died before they were suffered to be buried, and to certify of what probable disease each individual died, in statements of which it was the duty of the minister to make a weekly return. The deaths by plague and by all other diseases in the aggregate were published in the London bills so early as 1603; and in 1629 the several casualties were set forth weekly. Graunt gives a complete return for the year 1632 of the causes of 9535 deaths in London, whereof 8 were of the plague.\* He says, that though not published, "the original entries in the *Hall-books* were as exact in the very first year as to all particulars as now; and the specifying of casualties and diseases was probably more."

Graunt thus describes the mechanism by which the observations in this remarkable series of Tables were collected:

"When any one dies, then, either by tolling or ringing of a bell, or by bespeaking of a grave of the *sexton*, the same is known to the *searchers*, corresponding with the said *sexton*."

"The *searchers* hereupon (who are ancient matrons sworn to their office) repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other enquiries, they examine by what *disease* or *casualty* the corps died. Hereupon they make their report to the *parish clerk*, and he, every *Tuesday* night, carries in an account of all the *burials* and christenings happening that week to the Clerk of the Hall. On *Wednesday* the general account is made up and printed, and on *Thursday* published and dispersed to the several families who will pay four shillings *per annum* for it."

Graunt discusses the value of the bills, and shows what "corrections upon the, perhaps, ignorant and careless *searchers*' reports," were required; at the same time he says, as "many of the casualties were but matter of sense," the *searchers*' reports might be sufficient in such cases. In many of the more intricate cases "the *searchers* are able to report the opinion of the *physician* who was with the patient, as they receive the same from the friends of the defunct;" and in very many cases, such as drowning, small-pox, dropsy, falling sickness, palsy, ague, rickets, their own senses were, in his opinion, sufficient.

Many of Graunt's judicious observations on the casualties of the bills are applicable to the reported casualties of the remotest parts of the country in the present day; for some districts still represent the ignorance

\* Natural and political observations upon the London Bills of Mortality. By Capt. John Graunt, Fellow of the Royal Society. Tuesday, June 20, 1665. At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Society ordered to be printed. 5th ed. 1676.

of the cities of ages gone by. And Graunt was essentially right, for there can be no doubt of the value of even the imperfect reports of facts in the early bills directly concerning the life and death of Englishmen. They had on them in Graunt's book the approving stamp of the Royal Society. Sydenham, it is evident, had the London bills before him in writing his imperishable commentaries. Arbuthnot used them in an argument on Divine Providence and in the interests of morality.\* Heberden in a masterly paper illustrated the use of the weekly observations, and deduced from them an important law.† Simpson and Price constructed life tables from the London bills.

The parish clerks of London deserve our gratitude for their perseverance in publishing the bills, which the citizens took in weekly for "no other reason" that Graunt could discover than curiosity about increase and decrease of burials or rare casualties, "so as they might take the same as a text to talk upon in the next company;" and in the plague-time, "that so the rich might judge of the necessity of their removal, and that tradesmen might conjecture what doings they were like to have in their respective dealings." Similar bills were commenced in some other English and continental cities, but they were allowed to drop, leaving the series incomplete.

While medical science advanced, the weekly bills remained stationary; their interest was not kept up by eruptions of plague; Dissenters' burials were not included; and the clerks of many parishes made no returns, or only made them irregularly. And even when complete, the bills gave no information about the population of the towns and counties of the whole kingdom.

It was only in 1837, five years after the first epidemic of cholera, that under the Registration Act provision was made for the inquiry into the cause of nearly every person's death. The column of the schedule headed "Cause of Death" was introduced in the House of Lords. There has then since July 1st, 1837, been two kinds of inquests into the cause of death,—the Coroner's Inquest and your Inquiry.

The latter measure appears to have been looked upon as experimental. There was no view of the body, no arrangement for obtaining evidence, no machinery for instituting inquiry; and where there had been no medical attendant, or where the medical attendant refused to supply the information in his possession, no means of getting the required facts, except by making the medical man the legal informant. The imperfect information of the coroners was expressed in rude, vague, antiquated language, and was less satisfactory than that supplied from other sources. The heads of the medical profession supported the Registrar General's efforts to overcome the first difficulties; you circulated medical certificate books with a *Nosology* freely among the profession all over the country. You addressed coroners, and since the office has been strengthened by the Act authorizing the payment of medical witnesses, their information is much more valuable than it ever was before. The result is apparent in the returns of the present year. You succeeded in providing in medical men frequent substitutes for uninstructed jurymen and "ancient matrons sworn." Under the present administrative arrangements little further progress can be made.

It is notorious that the registration of the cause of death in its present form has contributed to bring crime to light, and has facilitated the conviction of the guilty. The trials of Palmer, Pritchard, and other

\* An argument for Divine Providence taken from the constant regularity in the births of both sexes. By Dr. John Arbuthnot, Trans. of Royal Society. Vol. xxvii. p. 186. He shows by the London bills that males always exceed females in the yearly births, but that external accidents make a great havoc among males. He concludes that "Polygamy is contrary to the law of nature and justice."

† See Influence of Cold upon Health. By W. Heberden, junior, M.D., Phil. Trans. 1796, p. 279.



criminals afford illustrations. Enough has been done since the passing of the Registration Act to establish the utility of general inquiry into the causes of all deaths, and to justify the employment of the machinery necessary to make the inquiry as complete as possible for accuracy of record, for protection of life, and for the furtherance of medical science.

It will be borne in mind that the coroner and his jury can only conduct the inquiry on view of the body (*super visum corporis*); by the first statute (4 Ed. 1. stat. 2. A.D. 1276) it is enacted, that on being commanded by the King's bailiff or other honest men of the country the coroner of our Lord the King "shall go to the places where any be slain, or suddenly dead or wounded \* \* \* and shall forthwith command four of the next towns, or five or six, to appear before him in such a place." The coroner inquired upon oath, and his information was based upon actual examination of the body, the place, and the surrounding persons. The searchers of the London bills were also instructed "to repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, to examine by what disease or casualty death was caused." The registry of burial in the Established Church is a public act; the coffin and several witnesses are before the clerical registrar; but the identification of the body in the place of death is lost. And in a large city anybody may be buried under any name. By the Code Napoleon the Registrar is bound to see the body, and to register the death on the information of two men of full age (21), and without his certificate the body cannot be interred. (Code Civil, Livre 1. tit. 1. s. 77.)

77. "Aucune inhumation ne sera faite sans une autorisation, sur papier libre et sans frais, de l'officier de l'état civil, qui ne pourra la délivrer qu'après s'être transporté auprès de la personne décédée, pour s'assurer du décès, et que vingt-quatre heures après le décès, hors les cas prévus par les réglemens de police." See also s. 37.

Should any signs of death by violence be discovered, or any suspicions be aroused, the body can only be buried after the circumstances of the death have been inquired into and reported on by a police officer, aided by a physician or surgeon. (s. 81.)

This is the spirit of the registration law on the continent. The inspector of the dead in Austria is called *Todbeschauer*. In Brussels notice of every death is sent to the Town Hall, with the address, and a medical inspector inquires into the circumstances and registers every death.†

In England under the Act 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 86. death registration is a simpler process. A person present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of the deceased person, goes to or sends for the registrar of the district in which the death happens, gives the requisite information,‡ and signs the register book as the informant either in writing or by mark. The qualification implies that the informant has seen the deceased person alive during the last illness, but beyond that there is no restriction in the act as to capacity, character, sex, or age.

The table in next page shows the sex and qualification of informants in certain districts.

The informant and the registrar are usually alone during the act of registration; no witness is required; and, if present, no witness is allowed

† Early one morning, after the annual fêtes in which the Belgians so much delight, I accompanied Dr. Verstraten on his pilgrimage to the chambers of the dead scattered over the city, and it was a very striking and varied spectacle. At one hour we stood in the midst of lights and incense by the body of a lady of rank, at another in a wretched attic by the corpse of a father of a family of sleeping children, and finally, after traversing many streets, finished our course at the Lying-in-Hospital. He inquired into the circumstances and causes of every death.

‡ In default of the qualified informants as above described, it is incumbent on the occupier of the house to give information, upon being requested so to do by the Registrar. Of the occupier's death an inmate may be the informant.

to sign the book.\* If the persons qualified to give information do not come to the Registrar, he is directed to go to the house where the death occurred, "or wherever such person qualified to give information can be found, and ask for it." When found, informants "by refusal to give information, and to sign the register books, render themselves liable to be indicted for a misdemeanor." The inducement to take the initiative turns on the use of the Registrar's certificate, which given after registration is authority for the burial of the body. Any person burying a dead body without the certificate of the Registrar or the Coroner, and neglecting to give notice of the burial within seven days, incurs a penalty not exceeding 10*l.* for every such offence.†

Registration is thus performed without any expense to the parties, and with as little trouble and expense to the public as possible. Copies of the entries in the register books made by the Registrars, and verified by the Superintendent Registrars, are sent every three months to the General Register Office, where they serve for statistical and other important purposes. A certified copy of an entry, sealed at the General Register Office,‡ says the Act, shall be received as evidence of the death to which the same relates, without any further or other proof of such entry.

Now it is reported§ that in the case of *Leach v. Leach* the Vice Chancellor observed, that he could not be satisfied with the sealed certificate; "all the registry proved," he is made to say, "was this, that some one called at a particular house, and was told by some one that a man named so-and-so was dead. Although such evidence was parliamentary he did not consider it sufficient here." Commenting upon the case in which Fletcher during her life registered the death of a lady of the name of Slack, and with the help of the Registrar's certificate and a forged will took consols to the amount of 5,000*l.* from the Bank of England, the *Times* thus criticized the act: "The Registrar receives information of the death at his office; he does not go to the house and scene of death. He is thus necessarily liable, more than could have been the case before, to impostures. A party calls at his office, gives information of the death, and receives the certificate."

The Vice Chancellor can scarcely be correctly reported; for the Act distinctly states that the register is invalid unless the informant has

Number of Male and Female Informants who signed with Marks in a District or Sub-district in each of the 11 Divisions of the Kingdom, and in the County of Northampton, during a portion of the Year 1864.

DISTRICTS, &c.	Total Deaths.	Number of In-quests and Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths, exclusive of In-quests and Institutions.	Informants to Deaths in Col. 3.			
				Total Number.		Number who made a Mark.	
				Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Cols. - - - - -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chelsea - - - - District	461	127	334	61	273	7	88
Reading - - - - District	143	20	123	31	92	5	38
Peterborough - - - District	184	9	175	26	149	12	105
Romford - - - - District	166	11	155	21	134	7	91
Highworth - - - - District	84	12	72	8	64	1	47
Rugby - - - - District	141	13	128	23	105	4	59
Derby - - - - District	307	39	268	113	155	15	80
St. Martin, Liverpool - Sub-district	656	40	616	207	409	68	242
Halifax - - - - District	830	66	764	444	320	105	299
Durham - - - - District	401	29	372	165	207	43	108
Carnarvon - - - - District	195	6	189	109	80	45	68
COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON - - -	1305	88	1217	181	1036	52	734

\* See Regulations for Duties of Registrars, and Act 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 86. 1836.

† Registration Act, Section XXVII.

‡ Section XXXVIII.

§ *Times*, March 6th, 1844.



signed in it his name, description, and place of abode,\* thereby rendering himself subject to the pains and penalties of perjury if he has wilfully made any false statement touching any of the particulars to be registered.† And Fletcher not only got a false certificate, but procured probate of a forged will.

It must, however, be admitted that in a large city the Registrar sitting in his office has no means, or very imperfect means, of knowing and identifying informants, or of verifying the accuracy of the various particulars which he enters on the national registers. The Bank of England refuses to accept the death certificate as a proof of death.

The Registrars, appointed generally by Boards of Guardians, before their appointment is confirmed by you, answer questions in writing, and their competency is proved by their copies sent to the office, and by the state of their registers which are periodically examined by Inspectors. The Registrars are a highly respectable body of men of all the various classes of society, and as they are only paid small fees they are necessarily engaged in other professions, in trades, or in some branch or other of industry. The work requires integrity, accuracy, sound sense, good writing, and close attention to all the minute provisions of the Act and of the regulations. The clerical part of their duty is checked by the Inspectors, by the Superintendents, and by the central Record department; but there is at present no means of checking the registered facts, or of determining the degree of accuracy with which informants report and Registrars record the particulars of each entry. Where the informant is educated and interested, he naturally reads before signing the entry, and thus to some extent checks the work. Unfortunately it happens that in a large proportion of cases the Informants sign by a mark, and as they cannot write their names they cannot read the record which they sign alone in the presence of the Registrar. They cannot check the record. This has given occasion to cases of fraud which could scarcely have been anticipated. In the course of twenty-nine years, out of a body of 2200 officers, four, for the sake of the shilling an entry, inserted long series of fictitious entries of deaths which never occurred. They invented all the particulars of hundreds of deaths. The first case was that of a Registrar of All Souls, Marylebone, who died before the discovery; he served under a most acute Superintendent Registrar. The second case was that of a Registrar of Howard-street Sub-district, Liverpool, of respectable connexions, who for fictitious entries was dismissed, convicted of felony, and sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour. These two cases, and another at South Shields, are referred to in your Reports,‡ and the required corrections are made in the calculations of the mortality of Marylebone, of South Shields, and of Liverpool. This offence, it may be mentioned, was first distinctly defined in the Forgery Act of 1861 (24th & 25th Victoria), under which the wilful insertion of any "false entry of any matter relating to any death" renders the offender liable, on conviction, to penal servitude for life (s. 36.); yet a Registrar of Howden, who began registering fictitious entries about ten years ago, continued the practice up to a recent date under the eye of his Superintendent, and subject to the periodical visitation of intelligent Inspectors. The causes of death were copied, with slight variations, from medical certificates, and his imaginary informants were represented as signing with marks. This a man of ordinary capacity dared and was able to do, because while there is a check on the handwriting and the form of entry, there is no check whatever on the accuracy of record, or on the veracity of informants. The facility of signing with marks of single informants tempted four men into the commission of these extraordinary crimes for the sake of small sums of money. For money the same

\* Section XXVIII.

† Section XLI.

‡ See Report IX. pp. 177 and 238-9. Report XIII. p. 294.

criminals might, it is to be feared, with the hope of impunity before them, have falsified the record of important facts affecting vast amounts of property in insurances and successions. Fictitious entries embarrass statistical inquirers, and they were first brought to light in this office by the exorbitancy of the results. The Howden fraud was kept within narrower limits; it was discovered through the clergyman of a parish where the mortality was exaggerated.

It is deplorable that a single case of fictitious entry by a Registrar, or of deliberate fraud by informants, should have occurred during twenty-seven years; but it must be borne in mind that few Registrars among many thousands, and few informants among many millions exposed to temptation, have criminally falsified the public records. The wilful falsifications are insignificant in number in comparison with the errors in 11,011,291 entries on the death registers.

I have referred to such defects of registration as vitiate the evidence that the registers afford affecting property, and the use of the records for scientific induction. I have now to refer to the imperfect security afforded by incomplete as compared with complete registration against murder and attempts on life. The following death was thus registered:—

"Died 11th June 1848 at Wix (Manningtree) William Constable, aged 38 years, labourer, decline (3 months). *Not certified.*

"× The mark of Mary Faint, present at the death, Wix."

This was one of the Essex poisonings. The man, it was afterwards discovered, was poisoned with arsenic by his half-sister Mary May, aged 28. She was tried at Chelmsford, found guilty, and executed.

The facility of registration in this easy way does not discourage the criminals. They go on with greater confidence. And this was only the first discovered case of a series of similar murders of husbands and children by wives and others, who could make their marks and administer arsenic in the Essex villages of Wix, Bradfield, Ramsay, Dovercourt, Tendring, Thorpe, Kirby, Mistley, Great Oakley, and Great Holland.\* Sir James Graham, in the House of Commons, in June 1846, referring to another series—the Norfolk poisonings,—said: "There was reason to believe that in the county of Norfolk no fewer than twenty persons had died from poison administered by one individual, and in none of these cases had an inquest been held." I may cite other instances.† One murder successfully registered without detection led to the commission of more murders, and murder became epidemic by imitation. It is probable that the number of such cases was exaggerated, but the terror they inspire is in itself an evil, and by crimes of the kind the country is dishonoured in the eyes of the world.

These deaths occurred in country villages among ignorant people, but in towns the detection of crime is rendered in certain cases much more difficult than it is in the country. The body can be buried in any churchyard or cemetery without a Registrar's certificate; and the clergyman or burying officer, though bound to give the Registrar notice (which he sometimes forgets), can only give such particulars as the parties conducting the funeral supply. The notice, if written, may be addressed to the wrong Registrar, or be so vague or perhaps erroneous that the Registrar of a large district, like Islington in London, cannot find the house in which the death occurred. Bodies are sometimes removed

\* These cases are well described in the letter of a barrister in the Morning Chronicle, April 11th, 1849.

† In one case it happened that Mr. Hitchins, who was coroner for Kesteven and Parts of Lindsey, was also a Registrar of Deaths in Lincoln. He assigned the following reasons for wishing to retain the latter office:—"My object in desiring to retain office is not for the emolument, but because I have found it to assist me essentially in my office of coroner. By its means of information three murderers, and one for manslaughter, have been transported; and at the present time two murderers, and one for manslaughter, are for trial at the next assizes, from being unable to obtain certificates."—*Letter dated Lincoln, 3d February 1849.* The murderers in another district might have escaped, as the deaths might have been registered without a certificate.



unregistered to other districts for burial, and all traces of them are lost. As still-born children are not registered at all, and are buried with little difficulty, there is a great temptation to inter the bodies of children living only a short time as still-born. This opens another gate to crime.

By forbidding, as in France, the burial of any body without the Registrar's certificate, the latter class of evils will be obviated; and although inconvenience must occasionally arise from the absolute prohibition of the burial of the uncertified dead, that inconvenience should be encountered for the sake of many compensating advantages.

There is another defect in the Act: some old women and men, like hermits of old, live in solitary dwellings; in their last illness terminating suddenly they may have no person in attendance, and no witness present at their death. In these cases there is no legally qualified informant, and the deaths are not registered; the causes of death remain for ever unknown. The coroners are now paid by fixed salaries, and in many cases of violent deaths they do not hold inquests, unless they are led to suspect crime. This saves the county expense, but it has resulted in the absolute non-registration of deaths.\*

Such are some of the defects by which the registration of the causes of death, and of the fact of death itself, is rendered less useful than it might be made for the purposes of science, for sanitary administration, for evidence affecting successions of property, and for the protection of life. To remedy these defects, amendments of the Act are required; families must take more trouble to find qualified informants, and the country must consent to pay the necessary expenses of fuller inquiry.

It is now sufficient to send to the register office one informant, such as a nurse, and although a medical certificate is asked for, it is not indispensable by law, and is often not produced. That is all the trouble families are put to in registering their dead; and the Registrar gets a *shilling* from the poor rate for recording, and making copies of the entry to be transmitted to the central office. The Superintendent Registrar gets *2d.* for examining the copy of the entry with the original entry. Each death costs the country *twenty pence* for registration, including pay of officers, cost of books, ink, copying, custody of records (which it is expected will last for centuries), indexing, analysing statistically, and administration.

The inquiry into the cause of death might be made sufficient for all its great and useful purposes by a simple extension of the system of medical certificates which you introduced, and which has for many years been in partial use. And as I am not disposed, in imitation of foreign practice, to relinquish the principle of confidence in the medical attendants on families, I submit that having been in attendance up to the date of death, their certificates should still be received, provided they *have seen the deceased on the day of death, or have seen the body subsequently for identification.* It would be undesirable to enforce the grant of the certificate by any penalty; and under this arrangement the medical attendant should charge the family a fee in proportion to his ordinary

\* I subjoin an illustrative case:—

(Copy.)

Superintendent Registrar's District, Chepstow,  
Registrar's District, Lydney,  
May 17th, 1866.

Sir,

On Tuesday last, the 15th day of May, a lad named George Morgan, aged 16 years, accidentally fell into Lydney Basin and was drowned; he was never seen alive after falling into the water. The serjeant of police informed the coroner for the district of the accident, and the coroner informed the police there would not be any occasion for an inquest in such a case, as there was not any doubt as to how the lad came by his death. I should be glad to be informed of the proper way for me to make the entry in the Register Book of Deaths, and also as to the party to be the informant.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PACKER, Registrar,  
Lydney District.

To

The Registrar General.

charges. For pauper patients the Poor Law medical officer should be entitled for the certificate of death to a fee fixed by the Commissioners.

Under these circumstances many deaths which are now "certified" would be "uncertified" by medical attendants, as the friends of out-patients of hospitals and dispensaries, as well as others, often get certificates to which they are not entitled through the kindness of the medical officers, who have sometimes no means of identification or verification. In all such cases, and in every case of death without medical attendance up to the date of death in which the certificate could not be obtained from a legally qualified medical attendant,—an informant, or the occupier of the house, or in his default an inmate, should be bound to give notice to a medical officer specially appointed for the duty in each of the districts of the kingdom. This *registration medical officer* would thereupon visit the body, and if all was clear, and admitted of satisfactory determination, send his medical certificate of the probable cause of death by the informant or by post to the Registrar, who would upon its receipt register the death, and issue his certificate for burial in the usual course. The *registration medical officer* would, if the case was enveloped in any suspicion or obscurity, refuse his certificate until an inquest had been held or refused by the Coroner, whose inquiry should by no means be superseded. The *registration medical officer* should be specially qualified to conduct *post mortem* examination, and, on being summoned, might appear as the medical witness at the Inquest. By practice he would acquire aptitude in the investigation of the obscurer causes of death, and in the detection of crime. Under this system every death, and the cause of every death, would be certified; and poisonings and criminal attempts on the life of children or adults would be less frequent, as they would with difficulty escape detection. Expected impunity would not invite men or women into the commission of fearful crimes. And human life would be under a new safeguard.

It is necessary to alter slightly on the above plan the present form of medical certificate, and three specimens of the requisite altered forms are subjoined. If the still-born deaths are to be certified, a special form would be required.

To the REGISTRAR of the SUB-DISTRICT in which the DEATH took place.

I hereby certify that I attended John Jones, carpenter, aged 21 years last birthday; that I saw him alive on January 11th, 1866; that he died on that day at 7, King-street, Marylebone; and that the cause of his death was—

	Cause of Death. (In case of Autopsy write P.M.)	Time from Attack till Death.	Certified by— Edward Lawrence.
(a) First.	Typhus	19 days.*	Prof <sup>l</sup> Title, M.D. Address, 37, Soho-square.
(b) Second.	Pneumonia, P.M.	3 days.*	Date, January 13th, 1866.

\* Each form of Disease, or Symptom, is reckoned from its commencement *till* Death.

N.B.—This Certificate is intended solely for the use of THE REGISTRAR, to whom it should be delivered by the person giving information to him of the particulars required by law to be registered concerning the Death.

Note.—(1) The Certificate of Death should be procured from the MEDICAL ATTENDANT who has either seen the deceased on the day of death or has afterwards seen the body. In the absence of such Certificate the body must be inspected and the Certificate be given by the REGISTRATION MEDICAL OFFICER of the District or by the CORONER.  
(2) The Registrar will in all cases register the name of the Medical man who signs the Certificate.

(3) No death can be registered and no burial take place until the death is certified.

The persons who are qualified to act as Informants, and to sign the Register as such, are—

(1) Some relative or other person *present at the death.*

(2) Some person *in attendance* during the last illness of the deceased;  
*Or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons,*

(3) The *occupier* of the house or premises;

*Or, if the occupier be the person who shall have died,*

(4) Some *inmate* of the house in which the death shall have happened.



To the REGISTRAR of the SUB-DISTRICT in which the DEATH took place.

I hereby certify that I attended Jonathan Williams, aged 32 years last birthday; that I saw his body on January 26th, 1866; that he died on January 24th at 211, Oxford-street; and that the cause of his death was—

	Cause of Death. (In case of Autopsy write P.M.)	Time from Attack till Death.
(a) First.	Small-pox (confluent) (first attack)	21 days.
(b) Second.	Not vaccinated	

Certified by—

Robert Wilson.

Prof<sup>l</sup> Title, M.R.C.S.

Address, 19, Duke-street, W.

Date, January 28th, 1866.

To the REGISTRAR of the SUB-DISTRICT in which the DEATH took place.

I hereby certify that I visited the body of Richard Johnson, a mason, aged 25 years last birthday, on March 21st, 1866; that he died on March 19th at 19, Waterloo-road, S.; and that the cause of his death was—

	Cause of Death. (In case of Autopsy write P.M.)	Time from Attack till Death.
(a) First.	Phthisis	3 years.
(b) Second.		

Certified by—

Robert Jackson.

Prof<sup>l</sup> Title, M.R.C.S., REGISTRATION  
MEDICAL OFFICER.

Address, West-square, Lambeth.

Date, March 22nd, 1866.

The Registrar invariably to write "certified by" in his Register Book, adding the name and title, and if out of the district the address of the medical attendant or of the registration medical officer, as the case may be. The Registrar to file the certificates, and to produce them for examination with the certified copies by the Superintendent Registrar, who would certify the accuracy of the copied entry of the cause of death.

It would increase the value of the evidence if the certifying physician himself signed the entry in the register. But this would be a complication; it would increase the expense, give much trouble, and produce delay, so that I do not propose it. It was tried in the case of the coroners, and failed.

The advantages of the proposed amendments may be briefly enumerated:

(1.) The *cause of death* would in all cases be certified by one professional witness, and would be recorded as correctly as is practicable in the present state of science.

(2.) The fact that a given person died at a given place would be attested by the informant as at present, and the evidence would be enormously strengthened by an educated witness. While so large a portion of our informants cannot even write their names, this is of great importance.

(3.) Secret murders and attempts on life, and deaths of children, or of old people, from neglect, could rarely escape detection; they would, other things being equal, be less frequent than they have been in past times. Life would become more secure. The public solicitude, like a Providence watching over all, would cherish the reverence of all classes for human life.

(4.) The frauds of informants would be less common, and no Registrar would again manufacture fictitious entries, thereby throwing discredit on the whole of the *national registers*.

(5.) Much trouble would be saved to the public, who are now put to expense in getting corroborative certificates, as it is felt that the present

certified copy of an entry is most imperfect evidence of the death and identity of deceased persons.\*

(6.) The registration medical officer visiting the dwellings of people in unfavourable sanitary conditions would discover and point out the consequences of those conditions to the families themselves, and to the authorities in seasons of cholera, of fever, or other epidemics. The authorities would find it convenient to make him the health officer of the district; and often where such an officer already exists, he might discharge the medical registration duties. The Post Office would employ the registration medical officer in insurance business, and so would insurance offices, to whom he could render essential service in putting a stop to the numerous frauds which are every day committed at their expense.

You have appointed two *Inspectors* with great advantage, as they instruct Registrars, and inspect the books on the spot in periodical visits. But they proceed no further than the books; and, unless the books themselves supply evidence of inaccuracy, no inaccuracy is discovered. They do not institute any comparison between the actual or the ascertainable facts and the records of those facts. Here many errors must occur. At this office no important work is allowed to pass unchecked; and after selecting the clearest headed men, the calculations are all made in duplicate, and carefully compared. Experience has shown that this is necessary to ensure accuracy. It provides against errors of human fallibility, and errors of negligence. Now the registration records need not be made in duplicate by two separate officers and compared; but by periodical inquiries into the actual facts of *cases where the informants sign with marks* every Registrar would work under a sense of responsibility, and would do his work better than he does it now. I beg to suggest that you should be allowed to appoint an Inspector to be especially employed on this duty, with a Medical Inspector to be especially employed in looking after the registration of the causes of death in such districts as you might be pleased to direct.

Medical men have to learn the difficult duty of returning fatal diseases on a uniform system and under the same names. Their attention might be called in a friendly way to any imperfections in their returns. This is found to work well in Geneva, where it was performed for many years by my friend Dr. Marc d'Espine with the best possible result, both in the interests of science and of justice.

This improvement in our system of registration would be quite in accordance with English habits, which must ever be religiously respected in a matter so solemn as death. The public medical officer would

\* The following letter supplies an illustration of the expense and trouble to the public to which imperfections of registration give rise:—

Sir,  
Astwood Bank, Bromsgrove, May 22d, 1866.  
A sum of money is invested in the 3 per cents. in the names of trustees. The survivor wishes to effect a transfer. The directors of the Bank of England refuse to receive any certificate but that of burial. These have been forwarded, but now returned with a printed form of declaration to be made before a magistrate that these certificates have been compared with the register book of the cemeteries, and are found a true and faithful copy. This must be done by some one who personally knew the deceased.

This will occasion us considerable *trouble and expense* as we shall have to send a person a long distance. I always understood a certified copy of the register of death bearing the seal of the office was to be received in law without any further proof.

(Signed) JOHN PHILLIPS, Baptist Minister.

To mention a case of fraud:—In November 1844 Elizabeth Mason, married, residing at Walsall, registered the pretended death of her brother, John Hodson, and by means of the certified copy of the register obtained from the executors of one Drinkwater payment of a legacy which, by his will, he had bequeathed to John Hodson on his attaining 21, and to the said Elizabeth Mason in the event of *Hodson dying under that age*. In February 1848 Hodson appeared and claimed the legacy which had been received by Elizabeth Mason. She was tried and convicted at Stafford Lent Assizes, 1848.



only intervene when the family had no physician in attendance, and wherever he attended it would be confidentially, for the comfort and satisfaction alike of friends and of the community.

This system, I submit, would be more efficacious than the registration now in use in France, where the death can be registered by declaration, without assigning the cause of death. The inspection of the body by the *Officier de l'état civil* would be superseded by the certificate of the medical attendant, or of the registration medical officer; the inquiry into the cause of death would be universal; and the evidence of the certificate of registry would be valid. The French explicitly reject women as informants,\* and thus must in many cases forego the best possible testimony. Women are as truthful as men; and their evidence is as trustworthy where they have equal opportunities for the observation of facts within the scope of their knowledge.† Women are almost always, except on the field of battle, in attendance or present at death. The wife does not forsake the husband, the mother the child, in the last moments. In marriage and in birth, the two great acts of registration, the woman is indissolubly associated with the other sex, and from men in death they are not divided. On what ground then is the woman rejected peremptorily as a witness? The French principle is inapplicable to English women. But in England we may well avoid rushing to the other extreme. Why should a majority of the informants of some districts be ignorant women, who sign the registers with marks, and cannot read and check the entry to which their signature is attached in the national records?‡ The medical certificate is indispensable under such circumstances.

The improvements in registration cannot be carried out without expense. The medical certificate will cost the public from a *florin* to a *guinea* an entry; only the portion of the pay for the registration medical officer and for inspectors will come out of poor rate and out of consolidated fund. It is desirable to make the fee of the registration officer

\* Code Civil, livre 1. sec. 37. : Les témoins produits aux actes de l'état civil ne pourront être que du sexe masculin agés de vingt-un au moins et ils seront choisis par les personnes intéressées.

† Criminal returns of England 1864. The number of men committed for *forging and uttering forged instruments* was 140, of women 4; for uttering and having in possession counterfeit coin 330 men, 98 women, were committed in the same year.

‡ NUMBER and PROPORTIONS per Cent. of Persons who were Informants of Deaths, and of Persons married, who signed the Register with Marks in eleven Districts or Sub-districts of England and Wales in a portion of the Year 1864.

	INFORMANTS AT DEATH (exclusive of Coroners and Informants in Institutions).			PERSONS MARRIED.		
	Total Number of Deaths.	Informants signing with Marks.	Proportion per Cent. signing with Marks.	Total Number.	Number signing with Marks.	Proportion per Cent. signing with Marks.
PERSONS - - -	3,196	1,537	48	10,864	2,902	27
Males - - -	1,208	312	26	5,432	1,142	21
Females - - -	1,988	1,225	62	5,432	1,760	32

The facts are compiled from the Registers of the districts of Chelsea, Reading, Peterborough, Romford, Highworth, Rugby, Derby, Halifax, Durham, and Carnarvon, and the sub-district of St. Martin Liverpool.

Of 100 informants 38 were males and 62 were females.

NOTE.—Exclusive of coroners and informants of institutions, of 1217 informants at death in the county of Northampton 181 were men of whom 52 signed with marks, and 1036 were women of whom 784 signed with marks. Of 1843 persons married 447 men and 499 women signed with marks, or of 100 informants at death 69 signed with marks, and of 100 persons married 26 signed with marks. The ignorance of the informants at death was to the ignorance of the ordinary run of people marrying in Northamptonshire as 69 to 26. Of 100 informants 15 were males and 85 were females.

sufficiently high to command the services of a good class of the profession; and the tariff must, therefore, necessarily vary in country and town districts with the distances to be travelled, and the variable local medical charges. The fixing of the fee might be left to you, subject to the approval of the Treasury. The cost of registration medical officers and of inspectors would not exceed in the aggregate 50,000l.\*

If we compare this sum, and the value of the services for which it is to be paid, with the cost of inquests and the cost of funerals, it does not appear to be great or extravagant.

The cost of registering the particulars and the causes of the deaths of the 495,531 persons who died in England and Wales was about 41,350l. in the year 1864; in 1867 under the improved plan it would be about 91,350l.† Instead of 20d. it would be about 44d. on each death. This sum would be amply recouped in the additional security to life and property. It is computed from the legacy duty returns on 495,531 deaths that about 93,500,000l. passes by death to successors. On this sum 92,000l. is less than a farthing in the 1l. (See Registrar-General's 22d Report, p. 1.)

The coroners of counties and boroughs held inquests on 24,787 bodies at a total cost, including coroners' salaries, travelling expenses, and medical witnesses, of 72,598l. This sum is paid out of the rates. It amounts on an average to 2l. 18s. 7d. on each inquest. The jurymen are not paid for their services, but they are summoned, and if they do not attend render themselves liable to a penalty. The value of their time cannot be estimated at less than 25s. 5d. This will make the cost of an inquest 4 guineas, or 24,787 inquests cost 104,105l. in the year. The value of this ancient institution cannot be questioned, but the inconvenience and cost to families left out of account in this estimate is not inconsiderable.

If the inquiry by inquest had been extended to the whole of the deaths, the cost in coroners and in medical witnesses only in the year 1864 would have amounted to 1,451,345l., without allowing anything for the time lost by jurymen, and for the inconvenience of families.

The cost of 66,748 funerals in the metropolis was estimated by Mr. Chadwick ‡ for the year 1839 at 626,604l.; and his "proximate estimate of the expense for the total number of funerals in England and Wales," was 4,871,493l. He shows that the expense of pauper funerals in London was 13s., of artizans 5l., tradesmen of second class, &c., 27l. 10s., tradesmen of 1st class 50l., gentry and the higher classes of people 100l.; while the expenditure on the funerals of children under 10 years of age of the corresponding classes, excluding paupers, ranged from 30s. to 30l. The average cost of funerals of persons of every rank above paupers in London he takes at 14l. 19s. 9d., and including paupers at rather less than 10l. I am aware that the cost of funerals of persons of rank runs up to 1,000l. or 1,500l., and that workmen's clubs pay commonly 10l. for burial, but I am disposed to think that Mr. Chadwick's estimate is too high for the whole population, in town and country. Instead of his figures I take the average cost at 6l., and then the amount that the nation expends annually on the burial of its dead is 2,973,186l. This includes only expenses that figure in undertakers' bills. It neither comprises the extra cost of mourning, nor the expenditure in memory of

\* Take the annual deaths at 500,000, and the uncertified cases in the proportions above given as 17 per cent., then 85,000 cases would be visited annually. The cases would be almost exclusively in the poorer classes, and at 10s. each the cost would be 42,500l.

† I have not brought into account the cost of the apartments in which the records are kept at Somerset House. The conservation of inaccurate documents, it is worthy of note, is as costly as the custody of the most authentic records; and the State in the former case is in the condition of a bird wasting its care on addle eggs.

‡ Supplementary Report on the Results of a Special Inquiry into the Practice of Interment in Towns, by Edwin Chadwick, Esq., pp. 70-1.



the dead on monuments, or friable stones, which will be obliterated or crumbled into dust long ere the national lists of the dead in the custody of the State have perished.\*

It is well to attach solemnity to funerals, but no one can doubt that it would be wiser on the part of the nation to give a florin or a guinea as a fee to a registration medical officer for the benefit of the living and of generations to come than to squander guineas lavishly on stones, or on lids of feathers, rich silk bands, porters, pages, feathermen,† and mutes.

\* The expense of an inscription on a common tombstone has been estimated by Mr. Wyatt, the Superintendent Registrar of Islington, as below. It far exceeds the cost of the most efficient and authentic registration of all the essential dates and facts of a man's birth, marriage, and death.

*Sacred to the memory of William Matthews of this parish, died 25th December 1865, in the 72nd year of his age.* 84 letters at 3d. each = 1l. 1s.

I think it will be about the average to take 3d. per letter for engraving and painting on tombstones, as it is sometimes done as low as 10s. per 100 letters, if the tombstone has been erected by the same mason. The engraving on marble or granite is very expensive.

As one stone may record the deaths of four or five persons, I consider it would be a fair estimate to set down :—

For tombstone	-	1l. 1s.	}	for each person.
„ engraving same	-	1l. 1s.		

2l. 2s. G. WYATT.

Gravestones endure a very variable time; Sir Thomas Brown (Urn Burial) sets down the time they stand at 40 years. There are paper registers in this office dating from 1567 in excellent condition. I annex two extracts from the register of French Protestants at Southampton.

Extracts translated by Mr. Shoveller from the register of the French church at Southampton, now in the custody of the Registrar General:

James de Cean de Valenciennes was buried on the 26th of November 1567.

Phelippe de St. Legrer from France was buried in the said place, outside the church, the 21st day of January one thousand five hundred and sixty-nine.

Bernard Matien, a lad, native of Bordeaux in France, and abandoned by his father (and through poverty) at the house of William Hersens, died the 10th day of April 1573, and was buried in the evening of the same day.

In the same register is recorded (25th September 1572) a fast on account both of the persecutions by the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands, and the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day (24th August 1572). On the occasion of her visit to Southampton, 4th September 1591, these persecuted Protestants heard from Queen Elizabeth consolatory words, which they record with gratitude.

Mr. Rickman made a special inquiry into the parish registers existing at the date of the Census A.D. 1831.‡ The result of this inquiry is thus stated: "No person will be surprised that one half of the registers anterior to A.D. 1600 should have disappeared. If any other nation possesses similar registers of that date (a valuable proof of uninterrupted civilization), a comparison might be instituted, and the preservation of such records through three hundred years would not prove to have been of frequent occurrence; but in point of fact examination shows that 812 English parish registers commence in the year 1538, about 40 of which contain entries (copied probably from family bibles and tombstones) anterior to the date of Cromwell's injunction; 1822 parish registers commence from A.D. 1538 to 1558, when Queen Elizabeth required a protestation from the clergy; 2448 parish registers commence from A.D. 1558 to 1603, when the canons authorized by King James directed a copy of all extant parish registers to be made and preserved, and nearly one half of them (5082) have been preserved accordingly, and are now extant. Parish registers, to the number of 969, commence between that time to the year 1650; 2757 from A.D. 1650 to 1700. 1476 parish registers from A.D. 1700 to the year 1750; the rest (six or seven hundred) since that time."

How many tombstones of these earlier dates existed in the churchyards when Mr. Rickman wrote?

Without these registers, some of the dates of the birth, marriage, and death of some of the greatest men the country has produced—Shakespeare for instance—could not be determined.

† See examples of ordinary undertakers bills in Mr. Chadwick's Report to Sir James Graham, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. 1843. pp. 287-9.

‡ Population of Great Britain 1831. Preface to Enumeration Abstract, vol. I., p. xxix.

The registration medical officer would stand in nearly the same relation to you, who direct the inquiry into the cause of death for the purposes of registration, as the medical witness stands (under 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 89.) to the coroner, but it might be desirable to leave his first appointment and pay to the same bodies as appoint the Registrars and Superintendent Registrars, subject to your approval, and to such rules as you may lay down as to qualification.

Sir, I submit these considerations to you with confidence, as it will be admitted generally that you have administered the present Registration Act so as to make it in its imperfect state useful as regards public health, as regards life, as regards the science of insurance, and as regards the collection of evidence affecting the transmission of names, titles, and property to successive generations. Far from justifying inaction, it is a ground for further improvement. Your great experience will give Her Majesty's Government confidence in any useful measure you suggest for rendering the national records worthy of England, and I know that it will be a satisfaction to you not only to have administered but to have perfected the law.

Satisfaction in good work was pronounced by the inventor of the word "statistics" to be characteristic of the English workman,\* and I trust that I may without presumption say that while the department of which you are the chief shares the feeling, it is anxious to deserve Achenwall's praise of the English workman.

The following is an analysis of the particulars of which evidence is found in the death registers. I take the example given in the schedule:

1. That a person is dead.
2. That the name of that person is—*William Green.*
3. That the said person died at a certain date,—*at 5 o'clock, 4th February 1865.*
4. That the said person died in a certain place,—*31 Strand, London.*
5. That the said person was by profession—*a carpenter.*

*Note.*—All these particulars are recorded on the evidence of the informant, who, if he has witnessed the death, bears direct testimony to particulars 1, 3, 4; the testimony as to 2 and 5 may be direct or indirect. If he was merely in attendance, and has not seen the body all the evidence is indirect. He gets it at second hand.

6. That the said person was a male or a female—*Male.*
7. That the said person was of the age—*43.*

Of the *sex* and *age* the evidence is always indirect; it would be strengthened, as would all the other evidence, by the production of the certificate of birth at the time of the registry of death.

8. That the *cause of death* of said person was—*small pox.*

*Note.*—Sometimes the cause of death is easily distinguished by unskilled observers; in others it can be discovered after death by a skilful inspector from the testimony of surrounding persons; in others it can only be distinguished by medical men who have observed the symptoms during life. In many obscure cases inspection of internal organs (autopsy) and chemical analysis are required to enable the medical expert to divine the cause of death. In some cases, particularly of infants and old people, the cause of death cannot be discovered in the present state of medical science.

\* The Englishman is the best workman in the world, for he works so as to satisfy his own mind, and always gives his work that degree of perfection which he has once learnt to appreciate and attain; and as the Frenchman seeks to enhance the value of his manufactures by all kinds of external ornament, so the Englishman seeks to give his productions in exactitude, usefulness, and durability a less fleeting worth.†

† Staatsverfassung der heutigen vornehmsten Europäischen Reiche und Völker im Grundrisse von Gottfried Achenwall Weyland Hofrath und Professor der Rechte und der Politik zu Göttingen. 1781. (p. 324.)



9. That the signature, description, and residence of informant was—  
*Rebecca Green, Widow, 17 North Street, Marylebone.*  
 Note.—Under "Description," when *in attendance* is added, it would be well to add "nurse," "wife," "mother," &c. &c., and the profession of informant. So also when "present at death." This concludes the information; the two other columns relate to the Registrar.
10. That the Registrar registered the said particulars on a given day—  
*5th February.*
11. Witness, his name and title, *John Cox, Registrar.*

It would tend very much to promote the accuracy of registration if every family kept a register of births, marriages, and deaths. The register in the Family Bible has often been found of great use, and the Family Register would be good corroborative evidence, although it would not, even when preserved, supersede the official register by a public officer.\* I found on trial that in London many particulars respecting the great majority of the deceased, except in public institutions, are known to the people around them at death.† The following is one among many instances. It is a specimen of what I held then and still think would be a complete schedule. If it be ever adopted it will be necessary to pay the Registrar *1s. 6d.* instead of *1s. 0d.* an entry, and the Superintendent *3d.* instead of *2d.* for examination, as the labor will be increased. It is evident that the additional particulars as to birth-place, residence in district, parents' names, marriage, and issue would have the same value as some of the particulars now registered; they would depend on indirect evidence, and, if required, every year such evidence would increase in value:—

District, *Poplar.*—*William Canty, male, aged 62, died 28th February, at half past six o'clock a.m., at 16 Cottage Row, of pneumonia, 2 months, as certified by H. Bloomfield, M.D.; born in Cork, Ireland; 36 years in Poplar; father Timothy Canty, deceased, mother Mary Canty, maiden name Nicolas, deceased; married in Scrill parish, Ireland, at age 22, to Honora M'Carthy; left issue Timothy, age 31, William 30, Mary 20, John deceased, age 27 in 1846, Catherine deceased, age 1 in 1820, Stephen 21; witness, Honora M'Carthy her x mark, widow, Informant; Mary Canty, daughter, witness; T. W. Gagen, Registrar, March 3, 1847.*

I do not venture to complicate the proposal as to the medical registration certificate with these or any other alterations of the schedule and the Act, as I know that you are better able than I am to deal with such general improvements.

To secure the registration of the causes of death it would be necessary to alter some clauses of the Act (6 & 7 W. 4. c. 86.), and to insert a new clause to the following effect. It is slightly altered from the Registration Act for Ireland (26 Vict. c. 11. s. 46.)

#### " Medical Certificate of Death.

" Whereas it is expedient to establish an authentic registration of the causes of death: Be it therefore enacted, the Registrar shall furnish from time to time, *gratis*, to every duly qualified medical practitioner within his district the necessary forms of certificates of death in the form (—) hereunto annexed, which certificates the Registrar General shall cause to be printed and forwarded from time to time to every Registrar for that purpose; and the medical practitioner who shall have been in attendance during the last illness and until the death of any person dying after the 31st December 1866 shall within three days after the death of

\* Entries in a family Bible are admissible in evidence in matters of pedigree; they are considered to derive credit from the circumstance of their being entered in a book which is kept as the ordinary register of families, and on account of their publicity in the family. (By Lord Ellenborough, C.J., and Lord Redesdale, C., in the Berkeley Peerage Case, 4 Camp. 421; and see other authorities cited in the text books on the Law of Evidence.)

† See Journal of Statistical Society, Vol. XI., pp. 282-5.

" such person transmit to the Registrar of the district in which the death occurred, or deliver to the relatives of the deceased, or to a person legally qualified to sign the Register as informant of the death, a certificate of the cause of death in the form mentioned, the particulars of which shall be entered by the Registrar in the register. In case such certificate shall not be so transmitted or delivered, the Registrar shall give notice of the death to the registration medical officer, who shall within two days after the receipt thereof return a certificate duly filled up to such Registrar, who shall enter the particulars relating to the cause of death in the proper column of the death register; provided that the registration medical officer shall, if he see fit, refuse to give his certificate until an inquest has been held."

Certain amendments would be required in the Act to secure the complete registration of deaths. The task of giving notice of death to the Registrar, and in the case of deaths without medical attendance to the registration medical officer, should be enforced by penalty (see sect. 38. of 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 80., Scotch Act,) so as to make it the duty of the parties concerned to procure from the medical attendant, or in his default forthwith from the registration medical officer, the certificate of the cause of death authorizing the issue of the burial certificate by the Registrar. It is evident that if the body can be interred before the inquiry it will open a door to crime by rendering detection difficult if not impossible. The body is seen at once and is often buried in France on the second day; in England the people cling to the presence of their dead, and thus inquiry is easier. Decent dead-houses should be provided for poor families in towns.

Still-born children should be seen by the registration medical officer, whose certificate to the effect that they were still-born would authorize their burial without funeral rites. They would be entered in his books, and would not appear in the Registrar's accounts, which should embrace only all those born alive.

#### I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES: *Zymotici.*

The mortality by these diseases in the two years 1863-64 was much above the average of the three years preceding; it was nearly as high as in the year 1858, and the excess was chiefly due in the three years to the ravages of a great epidemic of scarlatina, coupled with diphtheria, which at its origin was confounded with malignant sore throat.

Scarlatina destroyed 29,700 lives in the year; 18,709 children under five years of age, 8,027 five and nearly ten years of age, while the remaining 2,964 were of higher ages.

Fever in its various continued forms [typhus, typhia (typhoid), and typhina (relapsing fever)] was fatal to 20,106 persons, or to 9,971 males and to 10,135 females of all ages. The rate of mortality was a little above the average, or 9.77 deaths by fever to 10,000 persons living. By estimate 165,400 persons were attacked by fever, or 79.63 in every 10,000 of the population. It will be seen that this is the chief zymotic disease which attacks young men and women in the prime of life. (See Tables VI., VII., and VIII.)

Erysipelas became more fatal in the years 1862-63-64 in the proportions of 76, 94, and 102 deaths per million of population.

#### II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES: *Cachectici.*

These deaths are little liable to fluctuation. The decrease of deaths ascribed to dropsy, and the increase of deaths referred to cancer, in the last 15 years is probably due to the more general diffusion of medical knowledge, and to the increased proportion of certified deaths. 8117 deaths were ascribed to cancer, 7,386 to dropsy, in the last year. The total deaths from diseases of the diathetic order amounted to 17,392. The



tubercular order comprises 69,798 deaths; 53,046 from phthisis, 5941 from tabes mesenterica, 7,700 from hydrocephalus, and 3,111 from serofula.

### III. LOCAL DISEASES: *Monorganici.*

Nearly every disease affects the whole organism directly or indirectly. But while inflammation is everywhere essentially the same pathological process, its effects in different organs where it is localized are very different. Inflammation of parts of the skin or of the limbs produces great disturbance of the functions but is not dangerous, while inflammation of the brain (cephalitis) is often fatal.

The brain diseases, including under that order all special affections of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves, with their membranes,—these great organs of sense, volition, and motion,—killed 59,627, including 26,382 deaths, chiefly of infants from convulsions, 20,931 from apoplexy and paralysis.

22,419 persons died from affections of the heart and blood vessels.

Of all monorganic diseases those affecting the breathing organs are the most fatal; of such affections 75,376 persons died in the year. This is an excess of 8,006 over the deaths by the same diseases in the previous year, and it is chiefly composed of deaths by bronchitis and asthma.

Phthisis and bronchitis in the chronic form are often confounded, but in phthisis there is a deposit of tubercles not only in the lungs but in other organs, and while the fatality of bronchitis is invariably influenced by a depression of temperature, the mortality by phthisis undergoes little variation. On etiological as well as pathological grounds the two diseases essentially differ, but in practice, unless their history is carefully traced, they are often confounded by persons not well skilled in diagnosis.

The deaths of this order with those by phthisis from Class II. amount to 128,422, or to more than one fourth part ( $\cdot 26$ ) of the deaths from all causes.

The diseases of the digestive organs account for 20,969 of the deaths, including all affections of the stomach, intestines, and liver. Liver disease including jaundice counts for 8,083 in the deaths.

The diseases of other systems of organs are less fatal as their functions are distributed over an extensive apparatus which is seldom all affected at the same time, and is not in its entirety indispensable to life.

### IV. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES: *Metamorphici.*

These diseases arise directly out of the processes of development, growth, and decay. They include malformations to which 1,297 deaths are referred, and premature birth, from undistinguished causes, either in the mother or the child. Teething is set down for 4,285 deaths.

The chief fatal causes of the class among women are 2,532 deaths from childbirth, besides 1,484 deaths of mothers from metria, often called puerperal fever. A pregnant woman is obnoxious to attacks of zymotic diseases, which is then frequently fatal; or when labouring under some chronic disease, such as phthisis, she may become pregnant; such deaths are referred to the fatal diseases in question. (See Table XV.) The usual mortality of mothers from childbearing is 5 deaths of mothers to every 1,000 children born alive.

29,634 deaths, chiefly of infants, are referred to atrophy and debility, the body wastes, and the forces fail without any apparent disease.

So it often is in the last stages of life, when 29,498 deaths fall from no discernible cause.

### V.—VIOLENT DEATHS: *Thanatici.*

17,018 deaths are referred distinctly to external causes. The number of such deaths has increased to that number from 14,065 in the year 1855. The increase in the last two years is 2,074.

15,091 of the deaths are ascribable to accident or negligence, more or less culpable, sometimes of the victim and sometimes of third parties not amenable in the opinion of juries to criminal charges.

412 persons, including 192 infants under one year of age, died, in the opinion of coroners' juries, of homicide, either manslaughter or murder. The deaths of 110 males are murders, of 121 manslaughters; of females the proportions are very different, 138 and 43. The excess of manslaughters among males is in adults for obvious reasons.

1,340 suicides are so designated, and to these some of the 2,714 persons found drowned should probably be added. The iron regularity of the law of suicide is remarkable (see Table XIX.); but it must not be assumed that the tendency is uncontrollable.

21 criminals were executed; this is double the average number of executions in the four years 1858-61, and the increase is rather referable to the increase of murder than to any increase in the administration of the laws.

2,987 deaths by burns and scalds are recorded; 1,475 of males and 1,512 of females. The great difference in the two sexes at the ages 5-10 is due to the great inflammability of cotton dresses. It is gratifying to observe in the last year a great reduction in the mortality of both boys and girls by burns at this age. (See Table XX.)

The deaths by lightning nearly all occur out of doors, so it is not surprising that the flash struck men and women in the proportion of 5 to 1. The importance of avoiding the seduction of a shady isolated tree in a thunderstorm cannot be too much insisted on.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

W. FARR.

To

The Registrar General.



TABLE I.—Excess or Defect of Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. of Males and Females in England and Wales in the Year 1864 over or under the Mean Annual Mortality of the 27 Years 1838-64.

	AGES.—MALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 & upwards.
MEAN of 27 YEARS	2.321	7.247	.893	.499	.793	.978	1.282	1.809	3.142	6.749	14.686	30.514	44.120
YEAR 1864	2.514	7.535	.998	.503	.780	1.075	1.493	1.901	3.385	7.756	15.413	34.340	53.246
EXCESS of 1864	.193	.288	.100	.004	-.013	.097	.211	.092	.243	1.007	7.727	3.826	9.126

The Table may be read thus:—The Mortality per Cent. of Males in the Year 1864, under 5 Years of Age, exceeded the Mean Mortality per Cent. of 27 Years by .193, while, on the contrary, at the age 15 and under 25 the Mortality in the Year 1864 was less than the Mean Mortality of 27 Years by .013; the deficiency being indicated by prefixing the minus sign thus (-.013).

	AGES.—FEMALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 & upwards.
MEAN of 27 YEARS	2.149	6.247	.884	.518	.827	1.018	1.232	1.555	2.820	5.807	13.414	28.098	43.010
YEAR 1864	2.264	6.537	.953	.513	.795	1.011	1.224	1.677	3.235	5.652	14.540	30.578	44.851
EXCESS of 1864	.115	2.90	.069	-.005	-.032	-.007	-.008	.122	.415	-.155	1.126	2.480	1.841

TABLE II.—Deaths in England from Scarlatina, Cynanche Maligna, and Diphtheria, for each of the Years 1855 to 1864.\*

YEARS.	TOTAL.	SCARLATINA.	CYNANCHE MALIGNA, and DIPHTHERIA.	CYNANCHE MALIGNA.	DIPHTHERIA.
1855	17,314	16,929	385	199	186
1856	14,160	13,557	603	374	229
1857	14,229	12,646	1,583	1,273	310
1858	30,317	23,711	6,606	1,770	4,836
1859	29,494	19,310	10,184	597	9,587
1860	14,517	9,305	5,212	376	4,836
1861	13,594	9,077	4,517	303	4,214
1862	19,737	14,834	4,903	341	4,562
1863	36,982	30,475	6,507	384	6,123
1864	35,164	29,700	5,464	366	5,098
Total	225,508	179,544	45,964	5,983	39,981

\* Previously to 1859 Diphtheria was referred to Scarlatina. Previously to 1861 Cynanche Maligna was referred to Scarlatina; since that time to Diphtheria.

TABLE III.—Deaths in England from Diphtheria and Cynanche Maligna, at different AGES, in each of the Ten Years 1855-64.

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	385	56	52	47	45	33	233	84	17	20	8	7	8	7	1	-	-	-
1856	603	44	62	81	54	57	298	175	65	33	8	11	6	4	3	-	-	-
1857	1583	109	138	137	152	160	696	512	224	86	31	19	8	6	-	1	-	-
1858	6606	552	741	692	695	635	3315	1897	686	361	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	253	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	-
Total	45,964	3,972	5,443	5,080	5,224	4,700	24,419	12,234	4416	2470	908	582	391	303	171	62	8	-

Fig was here corrected - all previous tables faulty -

TABLE IV.—Deaths in England from Scarlatina (exclusive of Deaths by Diphtheria and Cynanche Maligna), at different AGES, in each of the Ten Years 1855-64.

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	1181	2306	2700	2537	1957	10631	4523	1078	438	128	71	36	15	8	1	-	-
1856	13557	985	1930	2161	2085	1669	8830	3419	800	332	88	55	20	10	3	-	-	-
1857	12646	855	1790	2032	1983	1462	8127	3252	766	321	104	40	23	7	3	-	-	-
1858	23711	1444	3468	3980	3638	2860	15390	6160	1325	557	159	69	33	10	6	2	-	-
1859	19310	1294	2824	3062	2992	2379	12551	4937	1050	469	174	80	26	12	7	4	-	-
1860	9305	636	1373	1499	1409	1146	6063	2329	477	287	77	37	19	7	4	-	-	-
1861	9077	572	1288	1490	1423	1119	5892	2317	447	264	91	31	21	10	-	4	-	-
1862	14334	903	2158	2454	2263	1786	9569	3893	818	364	117	42	16	9	2	3	1	-
1863	30475	1761	4050	4886	4633	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	-	-
Total	179544	11,359	25,107	28,946	27,594	21,983	114,989	47,049	10292	4633	1485	640	272	115	45	23	1	-

TABLE V.—Deaths in each of the Counties of England and Wales from Scarlatina for each of the Years 1847-1864.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	DEATHS BY SCARLATINA.																		
	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	
ENGLAND & WALES	14,697	20,502	13,111	13,370	13,634	18,887	15,699	18,528	17,314	14,160	14,229	30,317	19,907	9,681	19,077	14,834	30,475	29,700	
I.—LONDON	1,433	4,767	2,149	1,169	1,385	2,571	2,016	3,477	2,611	1,819	1,599	4,134	3,481	2,017	2,381	3,492	4,955	3,244	
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.																			
1 Surrey (extra-metropol.)	151	162	153	128	29	106	81	118	137	103	89	355	183	79	53	151	390	314	
2 Kent (extra-metropol.)	423	413	340	207	202	136	350	444	404	393	218	651	423	259	287	297	687	709	
3 Sussex	50	223	277	181	231	218	66	188	337	153	173	514	283	85	40	71	363	483	
4 Hampshire	185	270	288	415	189	134	87	303	727	378	311	444	350	83	24	368	744	238	
5 Berkshire	150	158	172	63	143	175	125	161	153	136	122	353	93	18	17	70	153	151	
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																			
6 Middlesex (extra-metro.)	26	295	139	36	20	57	51	296	164	78	59	134	157	131	55	139	345	160	
7 Hertfordshire	79	211	152	117	17	27	40	84	145	89	22	84	90	40	26	110	411	377	
8 Buckinghamshire	123	219	85	29	36	49	59	73	244	21	23	95	93	43	99	166	39	114	
9 Oxfordshire	54	24	144	151	119	25	23	50	62	20	110	393	114	18	19	24	153	244	
10 Northamptonshire	112	275	186	196	59	95	38	256	198	63	35	158	171	39	10	53	377	303	
11 Huntingdonshire	50	47	40	12	14	3	14	28	59	29	98	38	26	17	5	10	146	61	
12 Bedfordshire	172	176	55	25	32	12	5	69	338	143	25	85	53	26	11	30	153	382	
13 Cambridgeshire	29	190	225	157	95	51	9	157	532	171	53	86	85	83	25	55	366	245	
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.																			
14 Essex	248	466	459	99	94	120	103	262	433	346	162	355	178	101	83	388	775	281	
15 Suffolk	49	197	465	255	294	255	48	50	111	190	164	376	119	76	41	108	820	353	
16 Norfolk	21	85	181	1,304	853	196	45	60	113	284	534	738	281	81	113	202	235	568	
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.																			
17 Wiltshire	48	211	128	113	199	102	45	191	177	74	75	239	222	60	40	116	292	260	
18 Dorsetshire	4	11	92	153	144	55	31	83	73	70	256	375	179	61	6	42	147	138	
19 Devonshire	41	85	614	1,400	643	358	103	376	564	620	527	891	391	73	75	353	778	1,054	
20 Cornwall	27	5	74	170	538	553	254	198	230	407	291	425	234	153	162	165	995	572	
21 Somersetshire	20	113	145	852	761	233	76	108	155	218	159	479	393	91	49	126	773	1,013	
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.																			
22 Gloucestershire	238	439	222	304	474	634	125	124	86	136	257	731	533	142	102	111	1,162	453	
23 Herefordshire	2	19	15	45	12	55	80	66	83	46	73	106	34	19	7	12	39	206	
24 Shropshire	159	192	93	265	157	75	237	303	141	77	156	196	127	148	135	234	223	147	
25 Staffordshire	1,134	665	365	266	224	999	1,571	917	430	358	641	1,194	1,186	303	194	807	1,147	1,134	
26 Worcestershire	225	271	103	77	40	77	242	382	192	71	105	227	316	138	40	81	353	584	
27 Warwickshire	735	761	399	202	57	253	731	574	371	357	1,185	518	170	96	354	676	966		
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																			
28 Leicestershire	36	64	42	33	152	439	212	75	39	62	215	452	204	34	15	33	524	164	
29 Rutlandshire	1	13	26	16	8	1	3	12	28	2	3	45	30	3	2	8	54		



TABLE VI.—Ages of the Persons who Died from Fever (Typhus, Typhia, and Typhinia) in the Year 1864.

—	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and upwds.
Persons	20,106	3800	2399	1558	1634	1441	2291	2133	1826	1562	1027	388	47
Males	9,971	1912	1173	689	768	731	1117	1108	948	801	511	192	21
Females	10,135	1888	1226	869	866	710	1174	1025	878	761	516	196	26

TABLE VII.—Deaths in England from Fever in the Seventeen Years 1848-64, and Annual Rate of Mortality to 10,000 Persons living.

AGES.	DEATHS in the 17 Years 1848-64.		AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY to 10,000 Persons living at each Age.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES	147,435	153,057	9.31	9.25
Under 5 Years	29,924	30,190	13.94	14.16
5—	17,767	20,192	9.40	10.69
10—	11,644	14,632	6.76	8.65
15—	25,800	28,086	8.60	9.10
25—	16,146	16,473	6.93	6.46
35—	13,146	12,591	7.23	6.39
45—	11,572	10,252	8.46	7.17
55—	10,208	9,405	11.33	9.86
65—	8,022	7,583	16.73	12.90
75—	3,069	3,221	17.73	14.52
85—	330	418	15.29	12.68
95 and upwards	7	14	8.26	8.28

TABLE VIII.—Annual Number of Cases (estimated) and of Deaths by Fever in England and Wales in the Sixteen Years 1848-63 and in the Year 1864.

AGES.	ANNUAL CASES. (Estimated.)		ANNUAL DEATHS. (Returned.)		To 10,000 Persons living at each Age the Annual Number of			
	1848-63	1864	1848-63	1864	CASES. (Estimated.)		DEATHS.	
					1848-63	1864	1848-63	1864
ALL AGES	152,699	165,400	17,524	20,106	80.64	79.63	9.25	9.68
Under 5 Years	38,716	41,800	3,519	3,800	154.90	147.23	14.08	13.38
5—	30,732	33,172	2,223	2,399	139.08	136.56	10.06	9.88
10—	24,506	24,714	1,545	1,558	122.57	113.45	7.73	7.15
15—	32,699	31,788	3,163	3,075	92.09	83.28	8.91	8.06
25—	12,300	14,867	1,896	2,291	43.05	48.80	6.63	7.52
35—	5,989	8,659	1,475	2,133	27.03	35.77	6.66	8.81
45—	3,272	4,780	1,250	1,826	20.05	25.73	7.66	9.83
55—	2,369	3,280	1,123	1,562	21.87	27.34	10.41	13.02
65—	1,525	1,719	911	1,027	24.48	24.29	14.63	14.51
75 and upwards	591	621	414	435	22.34	23.34	15.64	15.64

TABLE IX.—ENGLAND. Deaths from Fever—Typhus, Typhia, and Typhinia—to 10,000 Persons living, and Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths, in each of the Fifteen Years 1850-64.

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	5
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
Mean	17,341	9.13	41

TABLE X.—Deaths by Erysipelas at different Ages in England and Wales in the Years 1862, 1863, and 1864.

SEX.	YEARS.	AGES.																		
		ALL AGES.	Under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 Years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	95 & upwds.
Persons	1862	1523	458	49	36	13	7	563	29	33	43	30	70	113	143	166	182	128	20	—
	1863	1920	612	62	31	22	18	745	25	31	39	49	112	137	177	216	213	146	30	—
	1864	2104	618	55	30	15	15	733	15	22	38	61	110	171	194	274	271	180	34	1
Males	1862	790	233	22	14	9	2	280	14	19	22	16	35	51	90	97	90	70	6	—
	1863	1039	302	32	12	15	10	371	9	13	19	29	58	74	108	131	123	81	18	—
	1864	1129	309	32	14	8	9	372	10	10	19	29	56	94	100	168	160	93	18	—
Females	1862	733	225	27	22	4	5	283	15	17	21	14	35	62	53	69	92	58	14	—
	1863	881	310	30	19	7	8	374	16	13	20	20	54	63	69	85	90	65	12	—
	1864	975	309	23	16	7	6	361	5	12	19	32	54	77	94	106	111	87	16	1



TABLE XI.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Ten Years 1855-1864.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	ALL CAUSES - - -	425,703	390,506	419,815	449,656	440,781	422,721	435,114	436,566	473,837	495,581
	SPECIFIED CAUSES -	414,223	380,667	410,217	440,922	432,476	414,030	427,360	429,000	465,874	487,732
	(CLASSES.)										
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES -	88,152	81,121	93,518	110,971	106,645	75,849	87,936	91,539	119,731	118,825
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL ,, -	84,645	79,500	81,969	82,416	81,788	82,038	84,987	83,024	84,393	87,190
III.	LOCAL ,, -	158,176	143,966	152,249	163,489	159,686	171,037	167,454	170,651	174,603	189,039
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL ,, -	69,190	62,178	68,629	69,895	69,708	70,311	71,948	68,842	71,467	75,660
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS -	14,035	13,902	13,852	14,151	14,649	14,775	14,985	14,944	15,680	17,018
	(ORDERS.)										
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES -	83,737	77,278	89,209	106,278	101,999	71,304	83,324	86,881	114,538	118,051
	2. ENTHETIC ,, -	1,179	1,061	1,144	1,195	1,273	1,252	1,355	1,449	1,578	1,793
	3. DIETIC ,, -	2,037	1,688	1,905	2,112	2,301	2,206	2,095	2,149	2,456	2,810
	4. PARASITIC ,, -	1,149	1,094	1,170	1,386	1,372	1,087	1,212	1,060	1,159	1,171
II.	1. DIATHETIC ,, -	17,125	15,968	16,207	16,790	16,433	16,404	16,233	16,412	16,651	17,392
	2. TUBERCULAR ,, -	67,520	63,832	65,762	65,626	65,355	65,684	68,754	66,612	67,742	69,798
III.	1. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM -	52,365	50,084	51,619	53,931	54,581	55,577	55,625	55,692	57,428	59,627
	2. " OF CIRCULATION -	14,552	13,672	14,784	16,423	17,133	18,758	18,076	18,709	19,505	22,419
	3. " RESPIRATORY ORGANS -	63,742	52,908	58,320	65,516	59,853	68,408	64,310	67,565	67,280	75,376
	4. " DIGESTIVE ORGANS -	18,746	18,617	19,153	19,246	19,842	19,718	20,327	19,421	20,516	20,969
	5. " URINARY ORGANS -	3,973	4,150	4,129	4,683	4,736	4,990	5,222	5,328	5,578	6,104
	6. " ORGANS OF GENERATION -	1,042	1,039	1,069	1,148	1,199	1,118	1,129	1,227	1,219	1,294
	7. " ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION -	1,428	1,329	1,306	1,164	1,285	1,466	1,624	1,588	1,765	1,860
	8. " INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM -	2,323	2,167	1,869	1,345	1,107	1,002	1,141	1,121	1,312	1,390
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES										
	1. " OF CHILDREN -	22,791	22,657	24,171	12,412	12,300	12,706	13,116	12,787	13,498	13,921
	2. " ADULTS -	1,961	1,878	2,003	2,114	2,314	2,233	2,168	2,198	2,508	2,607
	3. " OLD PEOPLE -	29,714	23,931	26,847	28,509	27,104	28,442	27,373	26,780	27,268	29,498
	4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION	14,724	13,712	15,608	26,860	27,990	26,930	29,291	27,077	28,193	29,634
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE -	*	*	*	12,523	13,056	12,991	13,187	13,055	13,772	15,091
	2. BATTLE -	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
	3. HOMICIDE -	*	*	*	344	338	377	320	418	399	412
	4. SUICIDE -	*	*	*	1,275	1,248	1,365	1,347	1,317	1,319	1,340
	5. EXECUTION † -	*	*	*	9	7	10	11	17	21	21
	VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED -	14,065	13,902	13,852	*	*	32	120	137	169	154
	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED -	4,139	3,474	3,403	3,096	2,821	2,894	2,697	2,778	3,008	3,321
	CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED -	7,336	6,365	6,195	5,638	5,484	5,767	5,057	4,788	4,955	4,478
I.	ORDER 1.										
	1 Small-pox -	2,525	2,277	3,936	6,460	3,848	2,749	1,320	1,628	5,964	7,684
	2 Measles -	7,354	7,124	5,969	9,271	9,548	9,557	9,055	9,800	11,349	8,323
	3 Scarlatina -	17,314	14,160	14,229	30,317	19,907	9,681	9,077	14,834	30,475	29,700
	4 Diphtheria -	\$	\$	\$	\$	9,687	5,212	4,517	4,903	6,507	5,464
	5 Quinsy -	374	416	485	623	426	319	342	323	334	378
	6 Croup -	4,419	5,207	5,279	6,220	5,636	4,380	4,397	5,667	6,957	6,777
	7 Whooping-cough -	10,185	9,225	10,138	11,648	8,976	8,555	12,309	12,272	11,275	8,570
	8 Typhus -	16,470	16,182	19,016	17,888	15,877	13,012	15,440	18,721	18,017	20,106

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

TABLE XI.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Ten Years 1855-1864—continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	9 Erysipelas -	2,256	2,133	1,576	2,025	1,954	1,665	1,542	1,523	1,920	2,104
	10 Metria -	1,079	1,067	836	1,068	1,233	987	886	940	1,155	1,484
	11 Carbuncle -	255	253	252	246	236	247	193	206	237	266
	12 Influenza -	3,568	1,029	1,393	1,794	1,112	1,130	746	915	919	804
	13 Dysentery -	1,437	1,335	1,698	1,478	1,379	1,156	1,416	1,044	1,051	1,000
	14 Diarrhoea -	12,770	13,815	21,189	13,853	18,331	9,702	18,746	11,112	14,943	16,432
	15 Cholera -	837	762	1,150	673	887	327	837	511	807	934
	16 Ague -	149	124	195	207	233	203	149	150	141	112
	17 Remittent Fever -	575	162	270	569	400	314	254	284	198	202
	18 Rheumatism -	2,170	2,007	1,688	1,942	2,124	1,998	1,982	1,943	2,175	2,559
	19 Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	110	116	105	114	152
	ORDER 2.										
	1 Syphilis -	947	879	957	1,006	1,089	1,067	1,177	1,245	1,386	1,550
	2 Stricture of Urethra -	218	177	184	186	177	178	163	199	183	229
	3 Hydrophobia -	14	5	3	2	4	3	4	1	4	12
	4 Glanders -	..	..	..	1	3	4	6	4	5	2
	ORDER 3.										
	1 Privation -	91	69	52	62	52	68	63	73	54	106
	2 Want of Breast-milk -	850	704	829	997	1,017	1,002	970	1,006	1,158	1,253
	3 Purpura and Scoury -	324	227	246	341	342	361	405	353	409	392
	4 Alcoholism { a Del. Trem. b Intemp. -	536	451	484	424	545	457	415	471	471	592
		286	237	294	288	345	318	242	246	364	467
	ORDER 4.										
	1 Thrush -	1,149	1,094	1,170	1,236	1,217	920	1,055	904	961	1,006
	2 Worms, &c. -	..	..	..	150	155	167	157	156	198	165
II.	ORDER 1.										
	1 Gout -	287	260	223	245	238	268	247	284	248	309
	2 Dropsy -	9,362	8,213	8,452	8,758	8,119	7,823	7,801	7,247	7,414	7,886
	3 Cancer -	6,016	5,859	6,201	6,433	6,676	6,827	7,276	7,396	7,479	8,117
	4 Noma -	178	164	198	161	159	122	174	197	180	165
	5 Mortification -	1,282	1,172	1,133	1,193	1,241	1,364	1,235	1,288	1,330	1,415
	ORDER 2.										
	1 Scrofula -	2,985	2,831	2,781	3,004	2,995	2,860	3,457	3,416	3,277	3,111
	2 Tabes Mesenterica -	4,762	4,762	5,380	5,017	4,982	4,680	5,692	5,203	5,877	5,941
	3 Phthisis -	52,290	48,950	50,106	50,442	50,149	51,024	51,931	50,962	51,072	53,046
	4 Hydrocephalus -	7,483	7,299	7,495	7,163	7,229	7,120	7,674	7,031	7,516	7,700
III.	ORDER 1.										
	1 Cephalitis -	3,466	3,414	3,392	3,463	3,451	3,518	3,426	3,580	3,869	4,014
	2 Apoplexy -	8,645	8,278	8,378	8,629	8,631	9,181	8,795	9,136	9,721	10,322
	3 Paralysis -	8,905	8,497	8,714	8,980	9,189	9,752	9,812	9,733	9,762	10,609
	4 Insanity -	494	370	403	535	446	536	529	535	555	662
	5 Chorea -	69	69	44	53	55	66	71	52	63	73
	6 Epilepsy -	2,136	2,096	2,193	2,359	2,219	2,454	2,464	2,443	2,574	2,406
	7 Convulsions -	24,917	23,946	24,532	25,488	25,954	25,205	25,423	25,286	26,008	26,382
	8 Brain Disease, &c. -	3,733	3,424	3,963	4,454	4,586	4,865	5,105	4,927	4,876	5,159
	ORDER 2.										
	1 Pericarditis -	588	531	573	586	616	575	541	559	507	629
	2 Aneurism -	312	338	326	350	371	368	387	373	418	479
	3 Heart Disease, &c. -	13,652	12,803	13,885	15,490	16,146	17,815	17,148	17,777	18,490	21,311



TABLE XI.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Ten Years 1855-1864—continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	ORDER 5.										
	1 Nephritis - - -	244	269	268	265	284	245	306	273	335	390
	2 Ischuria - - -	120	83	97	118	103	96	102	104	143	126
	3 Nephria - - -	793	954	983	1,105	1,258	1,390	1,448	1,541	1,700	1,793
	4 Diabetes - - -	448	433	482	514	480	536	537	574	551	665
	5 Stone - - -	234	233	182	199	191	179	168	196	172	184
	6 Cystitis - - -	278	270	258	256	276	299	343	342	340	383
	7 Kidney Disease, &c. -	1,861	1,908	1,859	2,226	2,144	2,245	2,318	2,298	2,337	2,563
	ORDER 6.										
	1 Ovarian Dropsy - -	208	211	237	239	277	244	235	280	255	259
	2 Uterus, &c. Disease -	834	828	832	909	922	874	894	947	964	1,035
	ORDER 7.										
	1 Arthritis - - -	80	71	62	77	81	68	79	70	73	89
	2 Joint Disease, &c. -	1,348	1,258	1,244	1,087	1,204	1,398	1,545	1,518	1,692	1,771
	ORDER 8.										
	1 Phlegmon - - -	1,780	1,585	1,239	711	466	413	454	409	530	550
	2 Ulcer - - -	278	289	300	332	364	332	401	387	435	483
	3 Skin Disease, &c. -	265	293	330	302	277	257	286	325	347	377
IV.	ORDER 1.										
	1 Premature Birth † -	17,818	17,997	19,144	7,307	7,432	7,642	7,610	7,706	8,121	8,339
	2 Cyanosis - - -	300	341	350	386	403	398	420	459	456	465
	3 Spina Bifida - - -	247	299	325	313	356	350	394	386	402	371
	4 Other Malformations	369	360	360	385	379	420	441	424	403	461
	5 Teething - - -	4,057	3,660	3,992	4,021	3,730	3,896	4,251	3,812	4,116	4,285
	ORDER 2.										
	1 Paramenia - - -	61	57	52	51	56	47	59	61	75	75
	2 Childbirth (see Metria) -	1,900	1,821	1,951	2,063	2,258	2,186	2,109	2,137	2,433	2,532
	ORDER 3.										
	1 Old Age - - -	29,714	23,931	26,847	28,509	27,104	28,442	27,373	26,780	27,268	29,498
	ORDER 4.										
	1 Atrophy and Debility † -	14,724	13,712	15,603	26,860	27,990	26,930	29,291	27,077	28,193	29,634
V.	ORDER 1.										
	(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)										
	1 Fractures and Contusions	*	*	*	5,159	5,482	5,417	5,589	5,397	5,852	6,500
	2 Gunshot - - -	*	*	*	136	104	103	120	111	108	126
	3 Cut, Stab - - -	*	*	*	80	75	81	41	54	82	115
	4 Burns and Scalds - -	*	*	*	3,125	2,978	3,166	3,053	2,767	2,766	2,987
	5 Poison - - -	*	*	*	282	279	240	258	262	277	274
	6 Drowning - - -	*	*	*	2,124	2,494	2,264	2,351	2,463	2,488	2,714
	7 Suffocation - - -	*	*	*	903	952	1,061	1,014	1,219	1,147	1,245
	8 Otherwise - - -	*	*	*	714	692	659	761	782	1,052	1,130
	ORDER 3.										
	(HOMICIDE.)										
	1 Murder and Manslaughter				344	338	377	320	418	399	412
	ORDER 4.										
	(SUICIDE.)										
	1 Gunshot Wounds - -				60	54	59	59	54	56	65
	2 Cut, Stab - - -				243	270	276	257	215	257	249
	3 Poison - - -				119	112	156	122	128	121	164
	4 Drowning - - -				197	208	219	225	204	245	205
	5 Hanging - - -				570	540	569	592	611	562	564
	6 Otherwise - - -				86	64	86	92	105	78	103
	ORDER 5.										
	(EXECUTION.)										
	1 Hanging - - -				9	7	10	11	17	21	21
	Violent Deaths (not classed)	14,065	13,902	13,352	..	..	32	120	137	169	154
	Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained)	4,139	3,474	3,403	3,096	2,821	2,894	2,697	2,778	3,008	3,321
	Cause not specified or ill-defined	7,236	6,365	6,195	5,638	5,484	5,767	5,057	4,788	4,955	4,478

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

TABLE XII.—Causes of Death in England in 1864. Proportional Numbers dying from each Class of Causes, and from each Cause.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1864		Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1864		Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1864	
		Deaths to 1,000,000 Persons living.	Proportional Number in 1,000,000 Deaths.			Deaths to 1,000,000 Persons living.	Proportional Number in 1,000,000 Deaths.			Deaths to 1,000,000 Persons living.	Proportional Number in 1,000,000 Deaths.
	ALL CAUSES - - -	23,855	1,000,000		ALL CAUSES - - -	39	1,637		ALL CAUSES - - -	19	794
	(CLASSES.)				(CLASSES.)				(CLASSES.)		
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES	5,770	241,979		12 Influenza - - -	49	2,036		1 Nephritis - - -	19	794
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL "	4,237	177,557		13 Dysentery - - -	798	33,463		2 Ischuria - - -	6	257
III.	LOCAL - - -	9,182	384,965		14 Diarrhoea - - -	45	1,902		3 Nephria - - -	87	3,651
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL "	3,678	154,078		15 Cholera - - -	5	228		4 Diabetes - - -	32	1,354
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS "	826	34,657		16 Ague - - -	10	411		5 Stone - - -	9	375
	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED -	162	6,764		17 Remittent Fever -	124	5,211		6 Cystitis - - -	19	780
	(ORDERS.)				18 Rheumatism - - -	7	310		7 Kidney Disease, &c. -	125	5,219
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES	5,489	230,221		ORDER 2.				ORDER 6.		
	2. ENTHETIC "	87	3,650		1 Syphilis - - -	75	3,156		1 Ovarian Dropsy - -	13	527
	3. DIETIC "	137	5,723		2 Stricture of Urethra	11	466		2 Uterus, &c. Disease -	50	2,108
	4. PARASITIC "	57	2,385		3 Hydrophobia - - -	6	24		ORDER 7.		
	(ORDERS.)				4 Glanders - - -	1	4		1 Arthritis - - -	4	181
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES	5,489	230,221		ORDER 3.				2 Joint Disease, &c. -	86	3,607
	2. ENTHETIC "	87	3,650		1 Privation - - -	5	216		ORDER 8.		
	3. DIETIC "	137	5,723		2 Want of Breast-milk	61	2,552		1 Phlegmon - - -	27	1,120
	4. PARASITIC "	57	2,385		3 Purpura and Scurvy	19	798		2 Ulcer - - -	22	943
	(ORDERS.)				4 Alcohol. { a Del.Trem.	29	1,206		3 Skin Disease, &c. -	18	768
II.	1. DIATHETIC "	845	35,418		ORDER 4.				ORDER 1.		
	2. TUBERCULAR "	3,392	142,139		1 Thrush - - -	49	2,049		1 Premature Birth - -	405	16,384
III.	DISEASES OF--				2 Worms, &c. - - -	8	336		2 Cyanosis - - -	23	947
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM -	2,896	121,427		ORDER 1.				3 Spina Bifida - - -	18	756
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION -	1089	45,655		1 Gout - - -	15	629		4 Other Malformations	22	939
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS -	3,663	153,499		2 Dropsy - - -	359	15,041		5 Teething - - -	205	8,724
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS -	1,017	42,700		3 Cancer - - -	394	16,530		ORDER 2.		
	5. URINARY ORGANS -	297	12,430		4 Noma - - -	8	336		1 Paramenia - - -	4	153
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION -	63	2,635		5 Mortification - -	69	2,882		2 Childbirth (see Metria)	123	5,156
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION -	90	3,788		ORDER 2.				ORDER 3.		
	8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM -	67	2,831		1 Scrofula - - -	151	6,335		1 Old Age - - -	1,434	60,071
IV.	1. DEV. DISEASES OF CHILDREN -	676	28,350		2 Tabes Mesenterica	289	12,098		ORDER 4.		
	2. " ADULTS -	127	5,309		3 Phthisis - - -	2,578	108,025		1 Atrophy and Debility	1,441	60,348
	3. " OLD PEOPLE	1,434	60,071		4 Hydrocephalus - -	374	15,681		ORDER 1.		
	4. DIS. OF NUTRITION -	1,441	60,348		ORDER 1.				(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)		
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE -	734	30,732		1 Cephalitis - - -	195	8,174		1 Fractures and Contusions - - -	316	13,237
	2. BATTLE - - -	*	*		2 Apoplexy - - -	501	21,020		2 Gunshot - - -	6	257
	3. HOMICIDE - - -	20	839		3 Paralysis - - -	515	21,605		3 Cut, Stab - - -	6	234
	4. SUICIDE - - -	64	2,729		4 Insanity - - -	32	1,348		4 Burns and Scalds - -	145	6,033
	5. EXECUTION - - -	1	43		5 Chorea - - -	3	149		5 Poison - - -	13	558
	OTHER VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED -	7	314		6 Epilepsy - - -	117	4,900		6 Drowning - - -	132	5,527
I.	ORDER 1.				7 Convulsions - - -	1,282	53,725		7 Suffocation - - -	61	2,535
	1 Small-pox - - -	373	15,648		8 Brain Disease, &c. -	251	10,506		8 Otherwise - - -	55	2,301
	2 Measles - - -	404	16,949		ORDER 2.				ORDER 3.		
	3 Scarletina - - -	1,443	60,482		1 Pericarditis - - -	31	1,281		(HOMICIDE.)		
	4 Diphtheria - - -	265	11,127		2 Aneurism - - -	23	975		1 Murder and Manslaughter - -	20	839
	5 Quinsy - - -	18	770		3 Heart Disease, &c. -	1,035	43,399		ORDER 4.		
	6 Croup - - -	329	13,801		ORDER 3.				(SUICIDE.)		
	7 Whooping-cough -	416	17,452		1 Laryngitis - - -	78	3,279		1 Gunshot Wounds - -	3	132
	8 Typhus (and Infantile Fever) - - -	977	40,945		2 Bronchitis - - -	1,894	79,358		2 Cut, Stab - - -	12	



TABLE XIII.—Mean Annual Rate of Mortality during Three Periods of Five Years.

CLASSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1,000,000 LIVING.				CLASSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1,000,000 LIVING.					
		15 Years 1850-64.	5 Years 1850-54.	5 Years 1855-59.	5 Years 1860-64.			15 Years 1850-64.	5 Years 1850-54.	5 Years 1855-59.	5 Years 1860-64.		
	ALL CAUSES	22190.2*	22299.3	22022.6	22248.7								
	SPECIFIED CAUSES	21941.4*	21877.3	21844.4	22102.5								
	(CLASSES.)												
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES	5064.0	5234.1	5039.5	4899.3	I.	ORDER 1.						
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL "	4368.0	4598.6	4311.6	4194.0		1 Small-pox	222.9	279.0	199.0	190.6		
III.	LOCAL "	8148.8	7644.6	8124.4	8676.6		2 Measles	432.1	406.0	412.0	478.2		
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL,,	3595.1	3653.8	3563.4	3563.0		3 Scarlatina	1061.4	890.8	1103.6	925.6		
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS "	804.2	746.2	800.5	769.6		4 Diphtheria	21.1	22.4	21.2	16.6		
	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED	177.2	207.2	178.2	146.2		5 Quinsy	261.9	225.2	231.0	279.4		
	CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED	214.8	214.8				6 Croup	516.9	496.6	527.0	527.0		
	(ORDERS.)						7 Whooping-cough	913.1	995.0	897.6	846.6		
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES	4830.7	5019.2	4807.2	4652.8		8 Typhus (and Infantile Fever)	101.1	111.6	104.6	87.0		
	2. ENTHETIC "	62.3	51.5	61.7	73.5		9 Erysipelas	54.5	54.0	55.2	54.2		
	3. DIETIC "	106.7	97.6	106.0	116.4		10 Metria	12.3	12.0	13.0	11.6		
	4. PARASITIC "	64.3	65.8	64.6	56.6		11 Carbuncle	75.3	86.6	94.2	45.0		
II.	1. DIATHETIC "	877.8	943.6	863.6	826.4		12 Influenza	84.3	120.6	77.2	56.6		
	2. TUBERCULAR "	3490.2	3655.0	3448.0	3367.6		13 Dysentery	305.5	305.8	45.0	33.8		
III.	DISEASES OF—						14 Diarrhoea	8.7	9.2	9.6	7.2		
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM	2786.3	2777.0	2758.0	2823.4		15 Cholera	22.9	35.2	21.0	12.6		
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION	824.1	700.0	803.6	938.6		16 Ague	104.1	101.8	104.4	106.0		
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS	3111.1	2769.0	3155.2	3409.2		17 Remittent Fever	16.0			6.0		
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS	1015.8	1032.0	1005.0	1008.6		18 Rheumatism	16.0			6.0		
	5. URINARY ORGANS	229.4	190.6	227.0	270.6		19 Other Zymotic Diseases	46.0			6.0		
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION	56.5	52.4	57.4	59.6	II.	ORDER 2.						
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION	72.4	66.2	68.2	82.6		1 Syphilis	50.7	37.2	51.2	63.6		
	8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	53.2	50.4	50.0	59.0		2 Stricture of Urethra	10.9	13.4	10.0	9.4		
IV.	1. DEV. DISEASES OF CHILDREN	995.6	1335.0	995.4	656.4		3 Hydrophobia	5.2		1.3	2.2		
	2. " ADULTS	117.6	128.0	108.0	116.6		4 Glanders	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6		
	3. " OLD PEOPLE	1437.0	1493.8	1431.0	1386.2		1 Privation	44.3	33.0	46.0	53.8		
	4. DIS. OF NUTRITION	1044.9	697.0	1034.0	1403.8		2 Want of Breast-milk	16.3	14.4	15.6	19.0		
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE	691.8	696.2	694.8	677.0		3 Purpura and Scurvy	26.0	28.6	25.6	23.8		
	2. BATTLE	†	†	†	†		4 Alcohol	16.4	17.8	15.2	16.2		
	3. HOMICIDE	18.7		17.5	19.2		ORDER 3.						
	4. SUICIDE	66.2		65.0	66.6		1 Thrush	58.4	65.8	61.4	48.0		
	5. EXECUTION	7		5	8		2 Worms, &c.	15.9		3.2	8.6		
	OTHER VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED	26.8	50.0	22.7	6.0		ORDER 4.						
							1 Scrofula	152.9	144.8	153.4	160.4		
							2 Tabes Mesenterica	266.1	284.8	261.4	272.2		
							3 Pnthisis	2675.1	2811.2	2647.6	2566.4		
							4 Hydrocephalus	396.1	434.2	385.6	368.6		
							ORDER 1.						
							1 Cephalitis	187.5	199.0	180.6	182.8		
							2 Apoplexy	456.7	454.2	447.4	468.6		
							3 Paralysis	466.5	440.2	465.4	493.8		
							4 Insanity	27.0	29.2	23.8	28.0		
							5 Chorea	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.2		
							6 Epilepsy	114.7	105.8	115.4	122.8		
							7 Convulsions	1313.3	1352.6	1311.2	1276.0		
							8 Brain Disease, &c.	217.3	192.4	211.2	248.2		
							ORDER 2.						
							1 Pericarditis	30.6	32.6	30.4	28.8		
							2 Aneurism	18.1	16.2	17.8	20.2		
							3 Heart Disease, &c.	775.4	651.2	755.4	919.6		

\* The Mean Annual Mortality in the 15 years from All Causes and from Specified Causes is the mean of the three quinquennial periods, and does not correspond exactly with the totals of the Orders and Classes; because under certain heads, for example, Homicide, Suicide, and Causes not specified, &c., the result is derived from the deaths not of 15 years but only of portions of that period.

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

‡ Mean of 5 years.

§ Mean of 7 years.

|| Mean of 2 years.

¶ Mean of 10 years.

TABLE XIII.—Mean Annual Rate of Mortality during Three Periods of Five Years—continued.

CLASSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1,000,000 LIVING.				CLASSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1,000,000 LIVING.					
		15 Years 1850-64.	5 Years 1850-54.	5 Years 1855-59.	5 Years 1860-64.			15 Years 1850-64.	5 Years 1850-54.	5 Years 1855-59.	5 Years 1860-64.		
	ORDER 3.						ORDER 2.						
	1 Laryngitis	66.0	59.0	69.0	70.0		1 Paramenia	3.9	5.4	3.0	3.2		
	2 Bronchitis	1344.4	1016.4	1358.6	1658.2		2 Childbirth (see Metria)	113.7	122.6	105.0	113.4		
	3 Pleurisy	47.9	51.4	49.2	43.2								
	4 Pneumonia	1244.1	1239.0	1294.2	1199.2		ORDER 3.						
	5 Asthma	232.5	258.2	238.0	201.2		1 Old Age	1487.0	1493.8	1431.0	1386.2		
	6 Lung Disease, &c.	176.2	145.0	146.2	237.4								
	ORDER 4.						ORDER 4.						
	1 Gastritis	39.9	37.2	42.6	39.8		1 Atrophy and Debility	1044.9	697.0	1034.0	1403.8		
	2 Enteritis	180.3	209.0	174.6	157.2								
	3 Peritonitis	75.5	72.4	75.0	79.2		V.	ORDER 1.					
	4 Ascites	38.5	39.6	39.4	36.6		(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)						
	5 Ulceration of Intestines	46.5	50.8	45.8	43.0		1 Fractures and Contusions	281.5	276.2	282.6	285.8		
	6 Hernia	42.1	41.2	43.8	41.4		2 Gunshot	20.7	33.0	23.4	5.6		
	7 Ileus	60.5	63.8	60.2	57.4		3 Cut, Stab	3.8		3.8	3.8		
	8 Intussusception	13.4	13.6	13.4	13.2		4 Burns and Scalds	150.6	148.4	156.6	146.8		
	9 Stricture of Intestines	14.1	14.2	14.0	14.0		5 Poison	18.5	23.4	19.0	13.0		
	10 Fistula	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.2		6 Drowning	131.3	140.2	132.0	121.8		
	11 Stomach Disease, &c.	129.3	118.6	132.2	138.6		7 Suffocation	62.7	69.6	62.0	56.6		
	12 Pancreas Disease, &c.	75.5	83.6	75.2	67.8		8 Otherwise	22.7	5.4	19.2	43.6		
	13 Hepatitis	69.1	69.6	69.6	68.0		ORDER 3.						
	14 Jaundice	221.0	215.2	210.2	237.6		(HOMICIDE.)						
	15 Liver Disease, &c.	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.8		1 Murder and Manslaughter	†18.7		†17.5	19.2		
	ORDER 5.						ORDER 4.						
	1 Nephritis	13.4	11.0	14.0	15.2		(SUICIDE.)						
	2 Ischuria	5.5	5.8	5.2	5.6		1 Gunshot Wounds	†3.0		†3.0	3.0		
	3 Nephria	54.7	32.0	53.6	78.4		2 Cut, Stab	†12.9		†13.5	12.6		
	4 Diabetes	25.4	13.0	24.8	28.4		3 Poison	†6.4		†6.0	6.6		
	5 Stone	10.6	12.0	11.0	8.8		4 Drowning	†10.7		†10.5	10.8		
	6 Cystitis	14.7	13.0	14.0	17.0		5 Hanging	†28.9		†28.5	29.0		
	7 Kidney Disease, &c.	105.1	93.8	104.4	117.2		6 Otherwise	†4.3		†3.5	4.6		
	ORDER 6.						ORDER 5.						
	1 Ovarian Dropsy	12.1	11.4	12.0	12.8		(EXECUTION.)						
	2 Uterus, &c. Disease	44.4	41.0	45.4	46.8		1 Hanging	†.7		†.5	.8		
	ORDER 7.						Other Violent Deaths (not classed)	§26.8	50.0	22.7	6.0		
	1 Arthritis	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.6		Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained)	177.2	207.2	178.2	146.2		
	2 Joint Disease, &c.	68.5	62.0	64.4	79.0		Cause not specified or ill-defined	*214.8	214.8				
	ORDER 8.												
	1 Phlegmon	20.7	20.2	18.2	23.6	IV.	ORDER 1.						
	2 Ulcer	18.2	18.4	16.4	19.8		1 Premature Birth	724.2	1043.6	737.0	392.0		
	3 Skin Disease, &c.	14.3	11.8	15.4	15.6		2 Cyanosis	14.0	14.0	18.6	21.8		
							3 Spina Bifida	16.1					



TABLE XIV.—Causes of Death in England in the Year 1864, arranged in the order of Mortality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1864.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1864.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.
Phthisis - - - - -	53,046	108,025	Pleurisy - - - - -	941	1,916
Bronchitis - - - - -	38,969	79,358	Cholera - - - - -	934	1,902
Scarlatina - - - - -	29,700	60,482	Ulceration of Intestines - -	907	1,847
Atrophy and Debility - - -	29,634	60,348	Gastritis - - - - -	883	1,798
Old Age - - - - -	29,498	60,071	Hernia - - - - -	805	1,639
Convulsions - - - - -	26,382	53,725	Influenza - - - - -	894	1,837
Pneumonia - - - - -	24,470	49,832	Ascites - - - - -	719	1,464
Heart Disease - - - - -	21,311	43,399	Diabetes - - - - -	665	1,354
Typhus - - - - -	20,106	40,945	Insanity - - - - -	662	1,348
Diarrhoea - - - - -	16,432	33,463	Pericarditis - - - - -	629	1,281
Paralysis - - - - -	10,609	21,605	Delirium Tremens - - - - -	592	1,206
Apoplexy - - - - -	10,322	21,020	Hanging (Suicide) - - - - -	564	1,149
Whooping-cough - - - - -	8,570	17,452	Phlegmon - - - - -	550	1,120
Premature Birth - - - - -	8,339	16,984	Aneurism - - - - -	479	975
Measles - - - - -	8,323	16,949	Intemperance - - - - -	467	951
Cancer - - - - -	8,117	16,530	Cyanosis - - - - -	465	947
Hydrocephalus - - - - -	7,700	15,681	Ulcer - - - - -	463	943
Small-pox - - - - -	7,684	15,648	Other Malformations - - - -	461	939
Dropsy - - - - -	7,386	15,041	Murder and Manslaughter - -	412	839
Croup - - - - -	6,777	13,801	Purpura and Scurvy - - - - -	392	798
Fracture and Contusion } (Accident) - - - - - }	6,500	13,237	Nephritis - - - - -	390	794
Tabes Mesenterica - - - - -	5,941	12,098	Cystitis - - - - -	383	780
Diphtheria - - - - -	5,464	11,127	Quinsy - - - - -	378	770
Brain Disease, &c. - - - - -	5,159	10,506	Skin Disease, &c. - - - - -	377	768
Lung Disease, &c. - - - - -	5,158	10,504	Spina Bifida - - - - -	371	756
Liver Disease, &c. - - - - -	5,121	10,429	Gout - - - - -	309	629
Teething - - - - -	4,285	8,724	Stricture of Intestines - - -	295	601
Asthma - - - - -	4,228	8,610	Intussusception - - - - -	292	594
Cephalitis - - - - -	4,014	8,174	Poison (Accident) - - - - -	274	558
Sudden Deaths (Cause unas- } certained) - - - - - }	3,321	6,764	Carbuncle - - - - -	266	542
Enteritis - - - - -	3,164	6,443	Ovarian Dropsy - - - - -	259	527
Serofula - - - - -	3,111	6,335	Cut, Stab (Suicide) - - - - -	249	507
Burns and Scalds (Accident) -	2,987	6,083	Stricture of Urethra - - - - -	229	466
Stomach Disease, &c. - - - - -	2,747	5,594	Drowning (Suicide) - - - - -	205	417
Drowning (Accident) - - - - -	2,714	5,527	Remittent Fever - - - - -	202	411
Kidney Disease, &c. - - - - -	2,563	5,219	Stone - - - - -	184	375
Rheumatism - - - - -	2,559	5,211	Noma - - - - -	165	336
Childbirth - - - - -	2,532	5,156	Worms - - - - -	165	336
Epilepsy - - - - -	2,406	4,900	Other Violent Deaths (not } classified) - - - - - }	154	314
Erysipelas - - - - -	2,104	4,285	Poison (Suicide) - - - - -	154	314
Nephria - - - - -	1,793	3,651	Other Zymotic Diseases - - - -	152	310
Joint Disease, &c. - - - - -	1,771	3,607	Ischuria - - - - -	126	257
Peritonitis - - - - -	1,736	3,535	Gunshot wound (Accident) - -	126	257
Laryngitis - - - - -	1,610	3,279	Cut, Stab (Accident) - - - - -	115	234
Syphilis - - - - -	1,550	3,156	Ague - - - - -	112	228
Jaundice - - - - -	1,533	3,122	Fistula - - - - -	108	220
Metria - - - - -	1,484	3,022	Privation - - - - -	106	216
Hepatitis - - - - -	1,429	2,910	Otherwise (Suicide) - - - - -	103	210
Mortification - - - - -	1,415	2,882	Arthritis - - - - -	89	181
Want of Breast Milk - - - - -	1,253	2,552	Paramenia - - - - -	75	153
Suffocation (Accident) - - - -	1,245	2,535	Chorea - - - - -	73	149
Ileus - - - - -	1,154	2,350	Spleen Disease, &c. - - - - -	66	134
Otherwise (Accident) - - - - -	1,130	2,301	Gunshot Wounds (Suicide) - -	65	132
Uterus Disease, &c. - - - - -	1,035	2,108	Hanging (Execution) - - - - -	21	43
Thrush - - - - -	1,006	2,049	Hydrophobia - - - - -	12	24
Dysentery - - - - -	1,000	2,036	Pancreas Disease, &c. - - - - -	10	20
			Glanders - - - - -	2	4

TABLE XV.—Deaths of Women after Child-bearing (1864) classed under the Diseases in Column 1., and neither referred to Childbirth nor to Metria in the Abstracts.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	A G E S.				
		15	20	25	35	45 and upwards.
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL - - - - -	460	20	86	205	143	6
CLASS I.						
Small-pox - - - - -	37	2	11	17	7	-
Measles - - - - -	3	-	1	-	2	-
Scarlatina - - - - -	54	5	17	23	9	-
Diphtheria - - - - -	3	-	1	2	-	-
Quinsy - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Typhus - - - - -	34	-	4	22	8	-
Erysipelas - - - - -	4	-	1	1	2	-
Dysentery - - - - -	2	-	1	1	-	-
Diarrhoea - - - - -	13	-	2	8	3	-
Cholera - - - - -	2	-	1	-	1	-
Remittent Fever - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Rheumatism - - - - -	4	1	-	2	1	-
Syphilis - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Purpura - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Worms - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
CLASS II.						
Dropsy - - - - -	11	1	3	2	4	1
Cancer - - - - -	4	-	-	1	3	-
Scrofula - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Phthisis - - - - -	94	4	18	43	29	-
CLASS III.						
Cephalitis - - - - -	3	-	-	2	1	-
Paralysis - - - - -	6	-	-	2	4	-
Insanity - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-
Chorea - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	3	-	-	1	2	-
Brain Disease - - - - -	3	-	-	2	1	-
Pericarditis - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Heart Disease - - - - -	33	1	4	11	17	-
Laryngitis - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	-
Bronchitis - - - - -	38	1	7	16	14	-
Pleurisy - - - - -	5	-	1	1	2	1
Pneumonia - - - - -	40	2	6	16	16	-
Asthma - - - - -	5	1	-	2	2	-
Lung Disease - - - - -	7	-	2	2	3	-
Gastritis - - - - -	4	-	1	3	-	-
Enteritis - - - - -	3	-	-	2	1	-
Hernia - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Stomach Disease - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Hepatitis - - - - -	3	-	-	1	1	1
Jaundice - - - - -	5	-	1	3	1	-
Liver Disease - - - - -	6	-	-	2	2	2
Nephria - - - - -	9	-	1	6	1	1
Stone - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Kidney Disease - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Uterus Disease - - - - -	3	1	-	2	-	-
Joint Disease - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Skin Disease - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
CLASS IV.						
Abscess - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-



TABLE XVI.—Deaths of Women in Childbirth in the Eighteen Years 1847-64.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM			DEATHS OF MOTHERS TO 10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.
	METRIA AND CHILDBIRTH.	METRIA.	ACCIDENTS OF CHILDBIRTH.	
1847	3226	784	2442	60
1848	3445	1365	2080	61
1849	3339	1165	2174	58
1850	3252	1113	2139	55
1851	3290	1009	2281	53
1852	3247	972	2275	52
1853	3063	795	2268	50
1854	3009	954	2055	47
1855	2979	1079	1900	47
1856	2888	1067	1821	44
1857	2787	836	1951	42
1858	3131	1068	2063	48
1859	3496	1238	2258	51
1860	3173	987	2186	46
1861	2995	886	2109	43
1862	3077	940	2137	43
1863	3588	1155	2433	49
1864	4016	1484	2532	54
18 years 1847-64	53,001	18,897	39,104	50

TABLE XVII.—ENGLAND. Deaths of Males at different Ages returned at Inquests as Murder and Manslaughter in the Year 1864.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	AGES OF MALES.																
		Total under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 Years	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwards.
MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER	231	86	1	-	2	-	89	4	9	32	25	29	20	16	7	-	-	-
MURDER	110	81	1	-	1	-	83	1	-	6	5	7	3	4	1	-	-	-
MANSLAUGHTER	121	5	-	-	1	-	6	3	9	26	20	22	17	12	6	-	-	-
MURDER—																		
Fractures	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Blow, &c.	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cut, Stab	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cut Throat	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gun Shot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison (Sulphuric Acid)	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" (Strychnine)	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strangling	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide	22	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglect	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Not stated how)	40	25	-	-	-	25	1	-	2	2	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
MANSLAUGHTER—																		
Fall	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Horse Conveyance	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fractures	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blow, &c.	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	7	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	-
Explosion of Steam Boiler	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Fight	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cut, Stab	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison (Strychnine)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiskey	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gun Shot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Collision	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Exposure to Cold	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Not stated how)	55	4	-	-	-	4	1	2	11	9	12	8	7	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE XVIII.—ENGLAND. Deaths of Females at different Ages returned at Inquests as Murder and Manslaughter in the Year 1864.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	AGES OF FEMALES.																
		Total under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 Years	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwards.
MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER	181	106	5	3	-	1	115	8	-	9	11	16	10	6	3	3	-	-
MURDER	138	98	1	3	-	1	103	5	-	5	9	8	5	1	1	1	-	-
MANSLAUGHTER	43	8	4	-	-	-	12	3	-	4	2	8	5	5	2	2	-	-
MURDER—																		
Fractures	5	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Blow, &c.	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cut, Stab	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cut Throat	10	3	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gun Shot	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison (Laudanum)	4	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning	5	4	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strangling	9	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation	15	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide	29	29	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglect	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure to Cold	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navel Hemorrhage	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Not stated how)	52	30	-	2	-	-	32	1	-	1	5	6	5	1	-	1	-	-
MANSLAUGHTER—																		
Horse Conveyance	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Fractures	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Blow, &c.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cut, Stab	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison (Arsenic)	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navel Hemorrhage	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure to Cold	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Neglect	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Not stated how)	27	5	2	-	-	-	7	2	-	4	1	4	4	4	1	-	-	-

TABLE XIX.—Proportion of Suicides consummated to every 1,000,000 of the Population of England and Wales, 1858-64.

Means employed.	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
Gunshot Wounds	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cutting, Stabbing	13	14	14	13	11	13	12
Poisoning	6	6	8	6	6	6	7
Drowning	10	11	11	11	10	12	10
Hanging	30	27	30	30	30	28	27
Otherwise	4	3	4	5	5	4	5
All Ways	66	64	70	68	65	66	64







Clitheroe, 479.  
Clun, 353.  
Clutton, 325.  
Cockermouth, 570.  
Colchester, 204.  
Congleton, 457.  
Conway, 622.  
Cookham, 129.  
Corwen, 615.  
Cosford, 213.  
Coventry, 400.  
Cranbrook, 60.  
Crediton, 292.  
Crickhowell, 601.  
Cricklade, 251.  
Croydon, 46.  
Cuckfield, 83.

## D

Darlington, 540.  
Dartford, 50.  
Daventry, 169.  
Depwade, 239.  
Derby, 445.  
Devizes, 256.  
Dewsbury, 502.  
Docking, 244.  
Dolgelly, 117.  
Doncaster, 510.  
Dorchester, 275.  
Dorking, 43.  
Dover, 72.  
Downham, 247.  
Driffield, 523.  
Droitwich, 391.  
Droxford, 110.  
Dudley, 382.  
Dulverton, 313 *b*.  
Dunmow, 209.  
Durham, 545.  
Dursley, 333.

## E

Easington, 546.  
Easingwold, 527.  
East Ashford, 63.  
Eastbourne, 78.  
East Grinstead, 82.  
Easthampstead, 130.  
East London, 17.  
East Retford, 435.  
Eastry, 71.  
East Stonehouse, 288.  
East Ward, 573.  
Ecclesall Bierlow, 507.  
Edmonton, 137.  
Elham, 73.  
Ellesmere, 362.  
Ely, 190.  
Epping, 195.  
Epsom, 37.  
Erpingham, 231.  
Eton, 149.  
Evesham, 389.  
Exeter, 282.

## F

Falmouth, 308.  
Fareham, 98.  
Faringdon, 122.  
Farnborough, 41.  
Farnham, 40.  
Faversham, 67.  
Festiniog, 618.  
Flegg, 229.  
Foleshill, 399.  
Fordingbridge, 103.  
Forehoe, 235.  
Freebridge Lynn, 245.  
Frome, 321.  
Fylde, 483.

## G

Gainsborough, 434.  
Garstang, 484.  
Gateshead, 551.  
Glanford Brigg, 433.  
Glendale, 562.  
Gloucester, 336.  
Godstone, 45.  
Goole, 512.  
Gower, 585 *b*.  
Grantham, 427.  
Gravesend, 51.  
Great Boughton (Chester), 459.  
Great Ouseburn, 492 *a*.  
Greenwich, 35.  
Guildford, 39.  
Gultercross, 240.  
Guisebrough, 532.

## H

Hackney, 11.  
Hailsham, 79.  
Halifax, 498.  
Halstead, 207.  
Haltwhistle, 556.  
Hambleton, 42.  
Hampstead, 8.  
Hardingstone, 167.  
Hartismere, 218.  
Hartlepool, 541 *b*.  
Hartley Wintney, 115.  
Haslingden, 477.  
Hastings, 76.  
Hatfield, 143.  
Havant, 95.  
Haverfordwest, 592.  
Hay, 602.  
Hayfield, 451.  
Headington, 157.  
Helmsley, 529.  
Helston, 309.  
Hemel Hempstead, 146.  
Hemsworth, 504 *b*.  
Hendon, 135.  
Henley, 155.  
Henstead, 236.  
Hereford, 348.

Hertford, 142.  
Hexham, 555.  
Highworth, 250.  
Hinckley, 412.  
Hitchin, 141.  
Holbeach, 424.  
Holbeck, 500 *c*.  
Holborn, 14.  
Hollingbourn, 59.  
Holsworthy, 298.  
Holywell, 610.  
Honiton, 280.  
Hoo, 53.  
Horncastle, 429.  
Horsham, 87.  
Houghton-le-Spring, 547.  
Howden, 517.  
Hoxne, 219.  
Huddersfield, 497.  
Hull, 520.  
Hungerford, 121.  
Hunslet, 500 *b*.  
Huntingdon, 176.

## I

Ipswich, 222.  
Isle of Wight, 99.  
Islington, 10.

## K

Keighley, 494.  
Kendal, 575.  
Kensington, 1.  
Kettering, 172.  
Keynsham, 327.  
Kidderminster, 384.  
Kingsbridge, 285.  
Kingsclere, 119.  
Kings Lynn, 246.  
Kings Norton, 393.  
Kingston, 47.  
Kirkdeighton, 492 *d*.  
Kirkstall, 500 *a*.  
Knaresborough, 492 *b*.  
Knighton, 604.

## L

Lambeth, 31.  
Lampeter, 595.  
Lancaster, 485.  
Langport, 317.  
Launceston, 301.  
Ledbury, 346.  
Leeds, 501.  
Leek, 372.  
Leicester, 417.  
Leigh, 467.  
Leighton Buzzard, 183.  
Leominster, 351.  
Lewes, 84.  
Lewisham, 36.  
Lexden, 205.  
Leyburn, 536.

Lichfield, 377.  
Lincoln, 428.  
Linton, 188.  
Liskeard, 303.  
Liverpool, 461.  
Llandilofawr, 588.  
Llandoverly, 587.  
Llanelly, 586.  
Llanfyllin, 609.  
Llanrwst, 614.  
Loddon, 238.  
London City, 19.  
Longton, 567.  
Loughborough, 415.  
Louth, 431.  
Ludlow, 352.  
Luton, 184.  
Lutterworth, 408.  
Lymington, 100.

## M

Macclesfield, 453.  
Machynlleth, 606.  
Madeley, 358.  
Maidstone, 58.  
Maldon, 202.  
Malling, 55.  
Malmesbury, 252.  
Malton, 526.  
Manchester, 473.  
Mansfield, 437.  
Market Bosworth, 413.  
Market Drayton, 364.  
Market Harborough, 409.  
Marlborough, 255.  
Martley, 386.  
Marylebone, 7.  
Medway, 54.  
Melksham, 257.  
Melton Mowbray, 418.  
Mere, 267.  
Meriden, 396.  
Merthyr Tydfil, 582.  
Midhurst, 93.  
Mildenhall, 216.  
Mile End Old Town, 24 *b*.  
Milton, 68.  
Mitford, 242.  
Monmouth, 577.  
Montgomery, 608.  
Morpeth, 558.  
Mutford, 227.

## N

Nantwich, 458.  
Narberth, 590.  
Neath, 584.  
Newark, 442.  
Newbury, 120.  
Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 594.  
Newcastle-under-Lyme, 369.  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 552.  
Newent, 335.  
New Forest, 104.  
Newington, 30.  
Newmarket, 189.

Newport (Monmouth), 580.  
Newport (Salop), 366.  
Newport Pagnell, 153.  
Newton Abbot, 283.  
Newtown, 607.  
Northallerton, 534.  
Northampton, 168.  
North Aylesford, 52.  
Northleach, 341.  
Northwich, 456.  
North Witchford, 191.  
Norwich, 234.  
Nottingham, 440.  
Nuneaton, 398.

## O

Oakham, 419.  
Okehampton, 291.  
Oldham, 475.  
Ongar, 196.  
Ormskirk, 464.  
Orsett, 198.  
Oswestry, 361.  
Otley, 493 *a*.  
Oundle, 174.  
Oxford, 158.

## P

Pancras, 9.  
Pateley Bridge, 490.  
Patriington, 521.  
Pembroke, 591.  
Penkridge, 378.  
Penrith, 565.  
Penzance, 311.  
Pershore, 390.  
Peterborough, 175.  
Petersfield, 112.  
Petworth, 88.  
Pewsey, 261.  
Pickering, 530.  
Plomesgate, 224.  
Plymouth, 287.  
Plympton St. Mary, 286.  
Pocklington, 516.  
Pontefract, 504 *a*.  
Pontypridd, 581 *b*.  
Pontypool, 579.  
Poole, 272.  
Poplar, 25.  
Portsea Island, 96.  
Potterspurty, 166.  
Prescot, 463.  
Presteigne, 603.  
Preston, 482.  
Pwllheli, 619.

## R

Radford, 439.  
Reading, 127.  
Redruth, 310.  
Reeth, 538.  
Reigate, 44.  
Rhayader, 605.

Richmond (Surrey), 48.  
Richmond (Yorkshire), 539.  
Ringwood, 102.  
Ripon, 491.  
Risbridge, 211.  
Rochdale, 476.  
Rochford, 201.  
Romford, 197.  
Romney Marsh, 74.  
Romsey, 107.  
Ross, 347.  
Rothbury, 563.  
Rotherham, 509.  
Rotherhithe, 34.  
Royston, 140.  
Rugby, 401.  
Runcorn, 455.  
Ruthin, 612.  
Rye, 75.

## S

Saddleworth, 496.  
Saffron Walden, 210.  
St. Albans, 144.  
St. Asaph, 613.  
St. Austell, 306.  
St. Columb, 305.  
St. Faiths, 233.  
St. George Hanover Sq., 3.  
St. George in-the-East, 23.  
St. George Southwark, 29.  
St. Germans, 302.  
St. Giles, 12.  
St. Ives, 177.  
St. James Westminster, 6.  
St. Luke, 16.  
St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 5.  
St. Neots, 178.  
St. Olave, 27.  
St. Saviour, 26.  
St. Thomas, 281.  
Salford, 472.  
Salisbury, 264.  
Samford, 221.  
Scarborough, 525.  
Scilly Islands, 312.  
Sculcoates, 519.  
Sedbergh, 487.  
Selby, 513.  
Settle, 488.  
Sevenoaks, 56.  
Shaftesbury, 268.  
Shardlow, 444.  
Sheffield, 508.  
Sheppey, 69.  
Shepton Mallet, 322.  
Sherborne, 276.  
Shifnal, 357.  
Shipston-on-Stour, 406.  
Shoreditch, 20.  
Shrewsbury, 360.  
Skipton, 489.  
Skirlaugh, 522.  
Sleaford, 426.  
Solihull, 402.  
Southam, 407.  
Southampton, 105.  
South Molton, 294.



South Shields, 550.  
 South Stoneham, 106.  
 Southwell, 441.  
 Spalding, 423.  
 Spilsby, 430.  
 Stafford, 367.  
 Staines, 132.  
 Stamford, 421.  
 Stepney, 24 a.  
 Steyning, 86.  
 Stockbridge, 108.  
 Stockport, 452.  
 Stockton, 541 a.  
 Stoke Damerel, 289.  
 Stokesley, 533.  
 Stoke-upon-Trent, 371.  
 Stone, 368.  
 Stourbridge, 383.  
 Stow, 217.  
 Stow-on-the-Wold, 342.  
 Strand, 13.  
 Stratford-on-Avon, 404.  
 Stratton, 299.  
 Stroud, 338.  
 Sturminster, 269.  
 Sudbury, 212.  
 Sunderland, 549.  
 Swaffham, 248.  
 Swansea, 585 a.

Ticehurst, 80.  
 Tisbury, 266.  
 Tiverton, 293.  
 Todmorden, 495.  
 Torrington, 296.  
 Totnes, 284.  
 Towcester, 165.  
 Tregaron, 598.  
 Truro, 307.  
 Tunbridge, 57.  
 Tunstead, 230.  
 Tynemouth, 553.  
 Westbury-on-Severn, 334.  
 West Derby, 462.  
 West Ham, 194.  
 Westhampnett, 91.  
 West London, 18.  
 Westminster, 4.  
 West Ward, 574.  
 Wetherby, 492 c.  
 Weymouth, 274.  
 Wharfedale, 493 b.  
 Wheatenhurst, 337.  
 Whitby, 531.  
 Whitchurch (Hants), 117.  
 Whitchurch (Salop), 363 b.  
 Whitechapel, 22.  
 Whitehaven, 571.  
 Whittlesey, 192.  
 Wigan, 465.  
 Wigton, 569.  
 Williton, 313 a.  
 Wilton, 265.  
 Wimborne, 271.  
 Wincanton, 320.  
 Winchcomb, 343.  
 Winchester, 109.  
 Windsor, 131.  
 Winslow, 152.  
 Wirral, 460 a.  
 Wisbech, 193.  
 Witham, 206.  
 Witney, 161.  
 Woburn, 182.  
 Wokingham, 128.  
 Wolstanton, 370.  
 Wolverhampton, 379.  
 Woodbridge, 223.  
 Woodstock, 160.  
 Worcester, 387.  
 Worksop, 436.  
 Worthing, 90.  
 Wortley, 506.  
 Wrexham, 611.  
 Wycombe, 150.

U

Uckfield, 81.  
 Ulverston, 486.  
 Uppingham, 420.  
 Upton-on-Severn, 388.  
 Uttoxeter, 374.  
 Uxbridge, 133.

W

Wakefield, 503.  
 Wallingford, 125.  
 Walsall, 380.  
 Walsingham, 243.  
 Wandsworth, 32.  
 Wangford, 226.  
 Wantage, 124.  
 Ware, 138.  
 Wareham, 273.  
 Warminster, 260.  
 Warrington, 466.  
 Warwick, 403.  
 Watford, 145.  
 Wayland, 241.  
 Weardale, 544.  
 Wellingborough, 171.  
 Wellington (Salop), 365.  
 Wellington (Somerset), 314.  
 Wells, 323.  
 Wem, 363 a.  
 Weobly, 349.  
 West Ashford, 62.  
 Westbourne, 94.  
 West Bromwich, 381.  
 Westbury, 259.

Y

Yarmouth, 228.  
 Yeovil, 319.  
 York, 515.

Tadcaster, 514 a.  
 Tamworth, 376.  
 Taunton, 315.  
 Tavistock, 290.  
 Teesdale, 543.  
 Tenbury, 385.  
 Tendring, 203.  
 Tenterden, 61.  
 Tetbury, 339.  
 Tewkesbury, 345.  
 Thakeham, 89.  
 Thame, 156.  
 Thanet, 70.  
 Thetford, 249.  
 Thingoe, 214.  
 Thirsk, 528.  
 Thornbury, 332.  
 Thorne, 511.  
 Thrapston, 173.

INDEX OF SUB-DISTRICTS.

[In this alphabetical arrangement the principle is adopted of placing the 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 as "Grinstead, East;" St. James under the letter S, and not as "James, St." The number against each Sub-District, in the third column, refers to the order in which it appears in the arrangement of the Districts in the Tables of Abstracts; thus, Abbey Holme (569; 2) is the 2d Sub-District of the Wigton District, No. 569.]

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
<b>A</b>			<b>B</b>					
Abbey	Bath	326; 3	Ardleigh	Tendring	203; 5	Basford	Basford	438; 3
Abbey Holme	Wigton	569; 2	Ardsley	Wakefield	503; 7	Basingstoke	Basingstoke	116; 1
Abbots Bromley	Uttoxeter	374; 2	Ardwick	Chorlton	471; 2	Bassingham	Newark	442; 2
Abbotsbury	Weymouth	274; 4	Arkholve	Lancaster	485; 7	Batheaston	Bath	326; 7
Abbots Langley	Watford	145; 4	Arncliffe	Settle	488; 5	Bathwick	Bath	326; 2
Aberdare	Merthyr Tydfil	582; 4	Arnold	Basford	438; 5	Batley	Dewsbury	502; 2
Aberdaron	Pwllheli	619; 3	Artillery	Whitechapel	22; 1	Battersea	Wandsworth	32; 2
Aberford	Tadcaster	514a; 1	Arundel	Worthing	90; 3	Battle	Battle	77; 3
Abergavenny	Abergavenny	578a; 3	Ashborne	Ashborne	447; 3	Battlefield	Atcham	359; 6
Abergele	St. Asaph	613; 2	Ashburton	Newton Abbot	283; 4	Bawdeswell	Mitford	242; 3
Abergwessin	Builth	599; 1	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	414; 3	Bawtry	Doncaster	510; 5
Aberystwith	Aberystwith	597; 2	Ashford	West Ashford	62; 2	Beaconsfield	Amersham	148; 5
Abingdon	Abingdon	123; 2	Ashley	Clifton	330; 2	Beaminster	Beaminster	277; 4
Abthorpe	Towcester	165; 1	Ashover	Chesterfield	448; 1	Beaumaris	Bangor	621; 1
Accrington	Haslingden	477; 5	Ashton-in-Makerfield	Wigan	465; 7	Beccles	Wangford	226; 2
Acton	Brentford	134; 5	Ashton Town	Ashton-under-Lyne	474; 2	Beckley	Rye	75; 2
Addingham	Skipton	489; 6	Askrigg	Askrigg	537; 1	Bedale	Bedale	535; 1
Alberbury	Atcham	359; 4	Aslackby	Bourn	422; 2	Bedford and Cardington	Bedford	179; 6
Albrighton	Shiffnal	357; 1	Aspull	Wigan	465; 2	Bedford and Kempston	Bedford	179; 5
Albury	Guildford	39; 3	Aston Clinton	Aylesbury	151; 3	Bedlington	Morpeth	558; 2
Alcester	Alcester	405; 2	Aswarby	Sleaford	426; 5	Bedminster	Bedminster	328; 1
Aldbrough	Richmond (Yrks.)	539; 4	Atcham	Atcham	359; 7	Begelly	Narberth	590; 6
Aldbrough	Skirlaugh	522; 3	Atherstone	Atherstone	397; 1	Beighton	Rotherham	509; 1
Aldeburgh	Plomesgate	224; 5	Atherstone	Atherstone	397; 1	Belbroughton	Bromsgrove	392; 2
Aldeby	Loddon	238; 1	Atherstone	Leigh	467; 4	Belford	Belford	560; 1
Alderbury	Alderbury	263; 1	Attercliffe	Sheffield	508; 6	Belgrave	St. George Hanover-sq.	3; 3
Alderley	Macclesfield	453; 8	Attleborough	Wayland	241; 1	Bellingham	Bellingham	557; 1
Aldgate	Whitechapel	22; 7	Audenshaw	Ashton-under-Lyne	474; 3	Belper	Belper	446; 3
Aldington	East Ashford	63; 1	Audley	Newcastle-under-Lyme	369; 3	Bennington	Boston	425; 2
Aldridge	Walsall	380; 4	Aughton	Ormskirk	464; 2	Bennington	Newark	442; 4
Alford	Spilsby	430; 5	Axbridge	Axbridge	324; 4	Bentham	Settle	488; 1
Alfreton	Belper	446; 5	Axminster	Axminster	279; 2	Bere Regis	Wareham	273; 4
Allendale	Hexham	555; 3	Aycliffe	Darlington	540; 2	Berkeley	Thornbury	332; 3
Allerston	Pickering	530; 4	Aylesbury	Aylesbury	151; 2	Berkhampstead	Berkhampstead	147; 1
All Saints	Birmingham	394; 9	Aylesford	Malling	55; 1	Berwick	Berwick	561; 2
All Saints	Hastings	76; 2				Berwick Street	St. James West-minster	6; 1
All Saints	Maldon	202; 3				Bettwsycoed	Llanrwst	614; 2
All Saints	Newcastle-on-Tyne	552; 4				Beverley	Beverley	518; 2
All Saints	Northampton	168; 2				Bewdley	Kidderminster	384; 5
All Souls	Marylebone	7; 1				Bexhill	Battle	77; 1
Almondbury	Huddersfield	497; 7				Bexley	Dartford	50; 1
Almondsbury	Thornbury	332; 1				Bibury	Northleach	341; 1
Alnwick	Alnwick	559; 2				Bicester	Bicester	159; 2
Alphington	St. Thomas	281; 8				Bickerstaffe	Ormskirk	464; 1
Alresford	Alresford	113; 2				Bideford	Bideford	297; 1
Alston	Alston	564; 1				Bidford	Alcester	405; 4
Alston	Preston	482; 4				Biggleswade	Biggleswade	180; 2
Altarnon	Launceston	301; 1				Billesdon	Billesdon	410; 1
Alton	Alton	114; 1				Billinghay	Sleaford	426; 1
Alton	Cheadle	373; 1				Billingshurst	Petworth	88; 1
Altrincham	Altrincham	454; 2				Billington	Blackburn	480; 1
Alverstone	Alverstone	97; 1				Bilston	Wolverhampton	379; 7
Alverthorpe	Wakefield	503; 6				Bilton	Bramham	514b; 3
Ambleside	Kendal	575; 1				Binbrook	Louth	431; 3
Amersham	Amersham	148; 3				Bingham	Bingham	443; 1
Amesbury	Amesbury	262; 2				Bingley	Keighley	494; 1
Amlwch	Anglesey	623; 4				Binstead	Alton	114; 2
Amphill	Amphill	181; 2				Birkenhead	Birkenhead	460b; 1
Amroth	Narberth	590; 3				Birle	Bury	469; 4
Amwell	Clerkenwell	15; 2				Bishop Auckland	Auckland	542; 1
Ancoats	Manchester	473; 1				Bishops Cannings	Devizes	256; 1
Andover	Andover	118; 3				Bishops Castle	Clun	353; 2
Anston	Worksop	436; 3				Bishops Frome	Bromyard	350; 2
Antony	St. Germans	302; 1				Bishops Lydeard	Taunton	315; 5
Appleby	East Ward	573; 1				Bishopstowton	Barnstaple	295; 6
Appleton Roebuck	Bramham	514b; 1				Bishopstone	Wilton	265; 2
Appleton-upon-Wisk	Northallerton	584; 1				Bishop Stortford	Bishop Stortford	139; 3
						Bishops Waltham	Droxford	110; 1
						Bisley	Stroud	338; 3
						Bitton	Keynsham	327; 1
						Blackawton	Kingsbridge	285; 1



Table with 9 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No., SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No., SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. Lists various sub-districts and their corresponding districts and population numbers.

C

Table with 9 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No., SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No., SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. Lists various sub-districts and their corresponding districts and population numbers.

E

D



Table with 3 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. and 3 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. Includes sections for F, G, H, and K.

Table with 3 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. and 3 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. Includes sections for L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.



Table with 6 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No., SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. Lists various sub-districts and districts with their corresponding numbers.

Table with 6 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No., SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. Lists various sub-districts and districts with their corresponding numbers.



Table with 3 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. and 3 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. listing various sub-districts and their corresponding districts and numbers.

Table with 3 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. and 3 columns: SUB-DISTRICT, DISTRICT, No. listing various sub-districts and their corresponding districts and numbers, including a section for 'T' and 'U'.



SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
West Sheffield..	Sheffield	508; 1	Wimbledon..	Kingston	47; 1	Wootton Bassett	Cricklade	251; 1
West Sunderland.	Sunderland	549; 4	Wimborne	Wimborne	271; 3	Wootton Wawen	Stratford-on-Avon	404; 5
West Worcester	Worcester	387; 1	Wincanton	Wincanton	320; 3	Worfield	Bridgnorth	356; 3
West Wycombe	Wycombe	150; 3	Winchester	Winchester	109; 3	Workington	Cockermouth	570; 3
West Wymer	Norwich	234; 5	Windsor	Windsor	131; 2	Worksop	Worksop	436; 1
Wetheral	Carlisle	568; 1	Wing	Leighton Buzzard	183; 2	Worlington	Mildenhall	216; 1
Wetherby	Wetherby	492c; 1	Wingham	Eastry	71; 2	Worsbrough	Barnsley	505; 4
Weymouth	Weymouth	274; 2	Winkleigh	Torrington	296; 2	Worsley	Barton-upon-Irwell	470; 1
Whalley	Clitheroe	479; 5	Winlaton	Gateshead	551; 4	Worth	East Grinstead	82; 3
Wheatley	Headington	157; 1	Winslow	Amesbury	262; 3	Worthys	Winchester	109; 2
Whickham	Gateshead	551; 3	Winterbourne	Glanford Brigg	433; 2	Wortley	Kirkstall	500a; 1
Whitby	Whitby	531; 2	Winterton	Warrington	466; 2	Wortley	Wortley	506; 4
Whitchurch	Cardiff	581a; 1	Wirksworth.	Belper	446; 6	Wotton-under-Edge.	Dursley	333; 1
Whitchurch	Whitchurch (Salop).	363b; 1	Wisbech	Wisbech	193; 2	Wragby	Horncastle	429; 1
Whitchurch	Whitchurch (Hants).	117; 1	Witchampton	Wimborne	271; 2	Wray	Lancaster	485; 5
Whitchurch	Bridport	278; 3	Witham	Witham	206; 2	Wrenbury	Nantwich	458; 4
Whitchurch	Canoncorum.	278; 3	Wetheridge	South Molton	294; 1	Wrexham	Wrexham	611; 4
Whitechapel	Whitechapel	22; 5	Withern	Louth	431; 1	Writtle	Chelmsford.	200; 3
WhitechapelNorth	Whitechapel	22; 4	Witheyham	East Grinstead	82; 1	Wrotham	Malling	55; 3
Whitecross Street	St. Luke	16; 3	Witley	Hambleton	42; 1	Wuerdle	Rochdale	476; 8
Whitehaven	Whitehaven	571; 2	Witney	Martley	386; 2	Wybunbury	Nantwich	458; 1
Whitford	Holywell	610; 1	Witton	Witney	161; 3	Wye	East Ashford	63; 3
Whitkirk	Kirkstall	500a; 4	Wivelscombe	Blackburn	480; 7	Wyke	Westhampnett	91; 2
Whitley	Pontefract	504a; 2	Wivenhoe	Wellington (Somers.)	314; 1	Wyndham	Forehoe	235; 2
Whitmore	Newcastle-under-Lyme.	369; 1	Woburn	Lexden	205; 1			
Whitstable	Blean	66; 3	Woking	Woburn	182; 1			
Whittlesey	Whittlesey	192; 1	Wokingham	Guildford	39; 1			
Whitwick	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	414; 4	Wolsingham	Wokingham	128; 1			
Whitworth	Rochdale	476; 10	Wolstanton	Weardale	544; 3			
Whixley	Great Ouseburn	492a; 2	Wolverhampton	Wolstanton	370; 1			
Wickford	Billericay	199; 3	Wolverhampton Eastern.	Wolverhampton	379; 5			
Wickhambrook	Risbridge	211; 2	Wolverhampton Western.	Wolverhampton	379; 4			
Wickham Market	Plomesgate	224; 3	Wolverley	Kidderminster	384; 2			
Wigan	Wigan	465; 3	Wombourn	Wolverhampton	379; 2			
Wiggenhall	Downham	247; 1	Wombourne	Wellington (Salop).	365; 3			
Wigston	Blaby	411; 1	Woodbridge and Wilford.	Wellington	223; 3			
Wigton	Wigton	569; 1	Woodbridge Out.	Woodbridge	223; 4			
Wilford	Basford	438; 7	Woodbury	St. Thomas	281; 3			
Willenhall	Wolverhampton	379; 6	Woodchurch	Wirral	460a; 3			
Willensden	Hendon	135; 3	Woodstock	Woodstock	160; 2			
Willingham	Chesterton	186; 1	Woodton	Loddon	238; 3			
Willingham	Gainsborough.	434; 5	Wooler	Glendale	562; 2			
Williton	Williton	313a; 3	Woolwich Arsenal	Greenwich	35; 6			
Wilmslow	Altrincham	454; 1	Woolwich Dock-yard.	Greenwich	35; 5			
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Wilton	Wilton	265; 1						

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Yapton	Westhampnett	91; 3
Yarkhill	Ledbury	346; 2
Yarm	Stockton	541a; 1
Yarmouth	Yarmouth	228; 2
Yarmouth Northern.		
Yarmouth Southern.	Yarmouth	228; 1
Yatton	Bedminster	328; 3
Yeadon	Wharfedale	493b; 1
Yealmpton	Plympton St. Mary	286; 1
Yeovil	Yeovil	319; 4
Yetminster	Sherborne	276; 1
Yoxall	Lichfield	377; 2
Ysptyty	Llanrwst	614; 3
Ystradgunlais	Neath	584; 4
Ystradvelley	Neath	584; 3
Ystradyfodwg	Pontypridd	581b; 3

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Towns whose Names differ from that of the District and Sub-district in which they are respectively situated.

NAME OF TOWN.	SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S DISTRICT.	SUB-DISTRICT.	Number of District and Sub-district.
Aberavon	Neath	Margam	584; 1
Bacup	Haslingden	Newchurch	477; 1
Bedworth	Rochdale	Whitworth	476; 10
Blackpool	Foleshill	Foleshill	399; 1
Bognor	Fylde	Poulton-le-Fylde	483; 3
Brandon	Chichester	South Bersted	92; 3
Chattham	Thetford	Methwold	249; 1
Chester	Medway	Rochester and Gillingham	54; 1, 2
Church (Lanc.)	Great Boughton	Chester Castle	459; 2
Claycross	Blackburn	Chester Cathedral	459; 3
Crewe	Chesterfield	Oswaldtwisle	480; 5
Dawlish	Ashover	Ashover	448; 1
Dereham	Nantwich	Wybunbury	458; 1
Devonport	Newton Abbot	Teignmouth	283; 1
Droylesden	Mitford	East Dereham	242; 4
Fleetwood	East Stonehouse	Comprises the whole of the Sub-districts	288; 1
Godmanchester	Stoke Damerel	Andenshaw	289; 1-5
Gosport	Ashton-under-Lyne.	Poulton-le-Fylde	474; 3
Great Malvern	Fylde	Huntingdon	483; 3
Guiseley	Huntingdon	Huntingdon	176; 4
Heckmondwike	Alverstoke	Alverstoke	97; 1
Hounslow	Upton-on-Severn	Hanley	388; 1
Ironbridge	Wharfedale	Yeadon	493b; 1
Llanidloes	Dewsbury	Liversedge	502; 4
Maidenhead	Brentford	Isleworth	134; 1
Melcombe Regis	Madeley	Madeley	358; 2
Middlesborough	Newtown	Llanidloes, Upper and Lower	607; 1, 2
New Brighton	Cookham	Bray and Cookham	129; 1, 2
Redditch	Weymouth	Upway and Weymouth	274; 1, 2
Seaham Harbor	Stockton	Yarm	541a; 1
Sheerness	Guisbrough	Kirkleatham	532; 3
Sidmouth	Birkenhead	Wallasey	460b; 3
Slough	Bromsgrove	Tardebigg	392; 3
Southport	Alcester	Studley	405; 1
Southwold	Easington	Easington	546; 1
Stalybridge	Sheppey	Minster	69; 1
Staveley	Honiton	Ottery St. Mary	280; 2
Tyldesley	Eton	Eton and Burnham	149; 2, 3
Ventnor	Ormskirk	North Meols	464; 5
Welshpool	Blything	Wenhaston	225; 3
Weston-super-Mare	Ashton-under-Lyne	Dukinfield and Hartshead	474; 6, 7
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	Leigh	Atherton	467; 4
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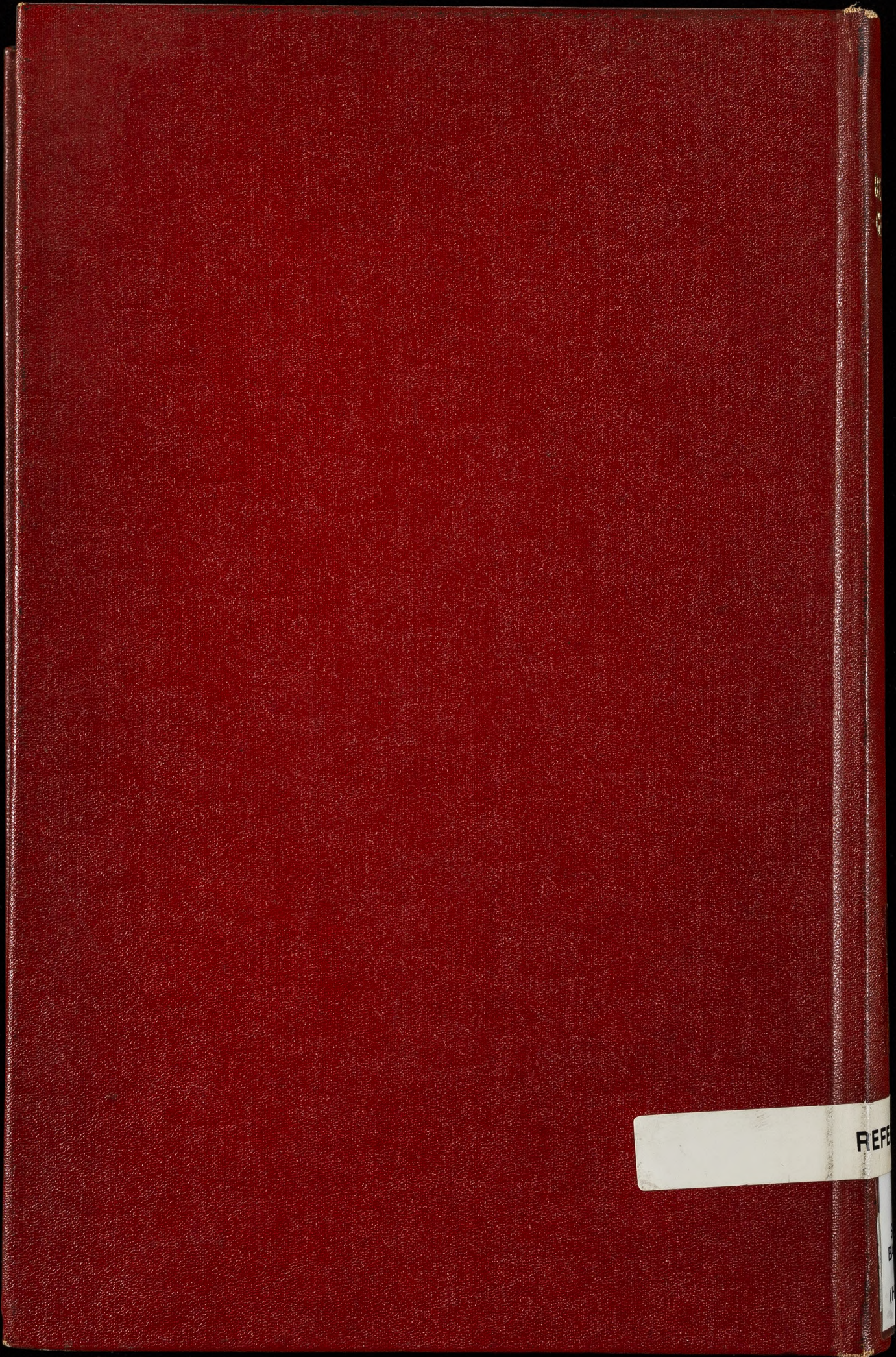
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