
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 1866.

SIR,

As cholera was epidemic, it has, although it was combated with success, raised the mortality of the zymotic diseases above the average. This does not, however, account for the whole of the excess in the mortality, which was diffused in various degrees over all the classes of malady.

Of the total the causes were not specified in 8578 deaths, of which 3585 were returned simply as sudden death or found dead, 4993 as from causes either not specified or ill-defined.

A considerable number of the deaths are uncertified by medical men, as they are not in all cases in attendance up to the date of death; and this defect can only be remedied by the appointment of a registration medical officer.

The returns of the causes of death at coroners' inquests are much more explicit than they were formerly; and if the coroners carry out the suggestions in the letter which you have addressed to them, the utility of their office will be greatly enhanced. See Letter, pp. 198—204.

I. ZYMOtic DISEASES.

115,972 deaths were referred to this great class, which is thus the cause of 23 in each 100 specified deaths. The mortality by zymotic diseases is 5·5, or nearly 6 to 1000 living.

The miasmatic order of diseases alone was fatal to 110,059 persons, 31,548 of whom perished by cholera or diarrhoea. This important epidemic of cholera is described in the Supplemental Report.

Though scarlatina is subsiding to a considerable extent, it proved fatal to 11,685 persons; while diphtheria still maintains its hold in various parts of the country. Excessive mortality from either of these maladies implies great defects of the conservancy; this is notably the case in Bangor, Holywell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—an unclean town, and an old offender against the laws of health; here 490 people, chiefly children, perished. Gateshead is less criminal on this score, yet there 68 children and others died; Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire felt the scourge severely. In Birmingham were 292 deaths from scarlatina, 57 from diphtheria. In Dudley were 119 deaths by scarlatina; in Yarmouth 71; in London 1892. The disease in London is thus exceedingly fatal; but it is still more fatal in Lancashire and Cheshire. The progress of scarlatina and of the allied diseases is shown in Tables 2, 3, 4; while Table 5 displays its distribution over the counties in each of the 15 years 1852—66.

Fevers are also fatal forms of disease in England, and deserve great attention, as they affect not only children, but men in the prime of life, and might by judicious measures be prevented to a considerable extent. Three forms of continued fever have been distinguished by the analytical pathology of Sir William Jenner, Dr. Murchison, and others; and the knowledge thus acquired is now so diffused, that when the nomenclature of disease, which has been framed by a committee of the College of Physicians, is circulated, these three forms may be distinguished. By Table 8 it will be seen that the attacks, as might be expected in a

disease commonly attacking men only once in life, declined from the early ages, when at age 5-10 full 144 in 10,000 were attacked, down to 50 at the age 25-35; to 37 at age 35-45; to 26 at age 45-55, and so on to the last ages. Through the changes in the rate of mortality among the patients at various ages, the deaths to 10,000 living decreased to the age 10-15; remained nearly stationary at about 9 in 10,000 for the next three decenniads of middle life, and then increased slowly. The mortality at all ages was 10 deaths in 10,000 living; and there is no apparent evidence of decline in the rate of death from fever. That *typhia* (typhoid fever) is sustained by the increasing contamination of the waters, and typhus by the increased density of population is exceedingly probable.

The *enthetic* order of diseases is growing more fatal; 1662 deaths from syphilis are recorded, 191 from stricture of urethra, a common result of gonorrhœa. Hydrophobia which had been fatal to one, two, three, or four persons in the seven years from 1857 to 1863, became fatal to 12, 19, and 36 in the three years ending in 1866. The dietic and parasitic orders of disease present little to notice specially except a slight decrease in the deaths from delirium tremens.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

The deaths from constitutional diseases vary little in number from year to year. They amounted to 89,907, of which 17,482 were diathetic, and no less than 72,425 tubercular. Consumption alone caused 55,714 deaths. The mortality by consumption was at the rate of 2.653 to 1000 living; being less than the mortality by the same disease in 1850-54, but more than the mortality in the ten years following.

III. LOCAL DISEASES.

This class of disease includes all the recognized inflammations, which give rise to general derangements both of the nerve force and of the circulating blood, but produce specific changes of particular organs, and may hence be called monorganic. Pus is the characteristic product of inflammation when it goes through all its phases; and the secretions of the liver, of the kidneys, and of the other glands, are necessarily affected by the process. All the altered secretions of organs such as diabetic urine, or modifications of nutrition such as hypertrophy, or derangements of function such as insanity or convulsions, are referred to this class. So are such mechanical displacements as hernia or intussusception.

The deaths, 192,444 in number, are returned under eight orders: 61,164 as diseases of the brain and its appendages, 22,190 as diseases of the organs of circulation, 77,249 as diseases of the respiratory organs, and 21,084 as diseases of the digestive organs. The deaths under the other four orders, except those under the urinary organs 6621, are not so numerous, as they affect parts less essential to the individual life. It is remarkable that the deaths ascribed to apoplexy and to paralysis respectively have from the first been very nearly in equal numbers, and were in the year, for apoplexy 10,297, paralysis 10,504. These are diseases incidental to old people: the inflammations of the brain and spinal marrow affected chiefly but not exclusively young children.

The mortality from the great order of respiratory diseases (*pneumatici*) has progressively increased since the 5 years 1850-54 from 2.769 per 1000 living to 3.409 in 1860-64; and to 3.678 in 1866. The increase is chiefly in bronchitis, and it corresponds with a decline of the deaths referred to phthisis, with which, in its chronic forms, it was confounded.

The increase of the deaths from the mortality by the two diseases proceeded regularly from 3.827 to 4.006, and to 4.225 in the three

quinquennial periods that ended in 1864; in 1866 it went up to 4.621. Taking the sum of the mortality from phthisis and all the respiratory order of diseases, to avoid any ambiguity, the mortality for the same years was 5.580, 5.803, 5.976, and 6.331. The cause of this increase deserves to be carefully studied. In the meantime it is worthy of note that dusty particles inhaled do unquestionably excite disease, sometimes called "grinder's rot," or stonecutter's asthma, or other names; and that the smoke of towns, and the dust of the atmosphere in shops, and the shut-up life in chambers are increasing as towns increase. It is a matter of general concern to diminish the smoke. This has been effected to some extent under the pressure of legislation; but the cure may be carried much further; it may be extended not only to the fires of manufactures and steamers, but to the chimneys of private houses, which vomit smoke into the atmosphere. The simple method of lighting the fires from the top diminishes the smoke to a great extent, and should be taught, as it requires some skill; the chief obstacle to success being the prejudice of many of the domestic servants left uneducated, who will be replaced in time by others better instructed.

Some diseases that always existed have only recently been distinguished from others with which they were liable to be confounded; this is the case as regards certain affections of the heart. *Nephria*, which was first discovered by Dr. Bright, and on that account is still by some called Bright's disease, *morbus Brightii*, is a striking instance. The recognized mortality on 1,000,000 for three successive quinquenniads of time was at the rate of 32, 54, and 78; in the year 1866 it was 97.

Surgery has made great progress recently; and it is gratifying to see in the registers traces of its beneficent effects. Hernia indeed is still as fatal as it ever has been since 1850, but this is probably due to the negligence of the patients and their friends in not applying in time to the surgeon. The mortality by stone has fallen considerably since lithotomy was introduced; and we would gladly hope that the increase of cystitis is not referable to the want of skill in unpractised operators. Ovarian dropsy, another painful and desperate disease, is less fatal than it was since ovariotomy has been skilfully practised, for out of 250 patients operated on by only one surgeon (Spencer Wells), 180 recovered, or 72 per cent.; the proportion of recovered was the same in the small Samaritan Hospital; even in six of the large London hospitals 32 out of 83, that is 39 in 100, recovered after the operation.*

IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

These diseases incidental to development, growth, and decay are chiefly fatal in infancy and in old age, except in females who die of childbirth.

To the first order of congenital malformations and developmental diseases of children, 14,634 deaths are referred. 8943 of the deaths are designated premature births, and properly belong to the foetal mortality. A certain number of the untimely born survive for a time, and a certain number attain maturity. Some malformations are necessarily fatal in intra-uterine life; others are not necessarily fatal for some years; and among them may be classed *cyanosis*, the *blue disease*, from the mingling of venous with arterial blood, and *spina bifida*, to which 514 and 413 deaths are referred, while the deaths ascribed to other malformations are 471.

When the new classification was adopted in 1858, debility, which had been returned with premature birth down to 1857, was separated from it and joined to "atrophy" under diseases of nutrition. The sum of the deaths from premature birth, debility, and atrophy was 34,752 in the

* Medical Times and Gazette, February 22, 1868.

1858
Note

year 1857, and 34,167 in the year 1858; so above 11,000 deaths registered as debility were transferred from the first to the fourth order.

The deaths ascribed to old age have been very constant; in the year they amounted to 28,546.

V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.

The violent deaths amounted to 16,915. The number increased from 13,852 in the year 1857 to 17,374 in the year 1865, and in the year following declined.

Every one of these deaths is of extraordinary importance. Twelve were public executions; 480 were, according to the findings of coroners' juries, manslaughters and murders. Then 1329 were suicides. Suicides fluctuate little; but the proportion of 64 to 1,000,000 living in the year is the lowest proportion, while 70, the rate in the year 1860, is the highest on record since 1858.

The increase of deaths by accident and negligence measures to some extent the increase of the chemical and mechanical forces which are every year in use, as it is some time before the workmen and other persons in contact with the several agents learn to manage them and to bring them under control. Machines, or compounds from which force explodes, are at first like vicious, unbroken horses; and to signalize the dangers creates caution, while it turns the minds of inventive men to the discovery of remedies.

In the 15 years, 1850–64, the deaths by violence of every kind, including accidents, negligence, suicide, murder, were in the proportion of 753 to 1,000,000 of the population; that is, of rather more than 7 to 10,000 living. The proportion in the three periods of five years were 746,742, and 770 in 1,000,000. The increase began in 1863, when the proportions rose to 772, and in the three years following to 826, 835, and 807.

Since the year 1858, the several causes being distinguished, each class of causes can be followed, and it will be seen that deaths by burns and scalds, to which attention has every year been directed in these reports, attained their maximum in the years 1858–60 of 162, 153 and 161 burnt or scalded to death in those years to 1,000,000 of population; the deaths then fell progressively to 121 in the last year. At the same rate as prevailed in the year 1860 the deaths by burns and scalds, instead of being 2533 would have been 3415. Thus by some means or other, but undoubtedly of a very simple character, about 882 lives in one year were saved from the fire.* It was shown that woollen and worsted dresses,

* NOTE.—Subjoined are the suggestions for preventing death by fire, which I reprint from the letter in your 24th Report, published in 1863.

" 1. Open fires, lights, and kettles of hot water, should be surrounded by GOOD GUARDS. This precaution is of capital importance.

" 2. Children and young people, and old women, should be systematically taught the danger of fire.

" 3. The dresses of young children and old women should be made as much as possible of worsted or wool; which will protect them against cold, as well as against fire.

" 4. The muslin dresses, and cotton and linen clothes, might very properly be starched with the chemical materials which are found by experience to render them, to a certain extent, incombustible.

" 5. Private houses should all be provided on each floor of the sleeping apartments with the means of escape, in the event of the lower apartments taking fire during the night. Especial provision to be made for women and children.

" 6. Fireworks, powder-works, and chemical manufactories require special precautions.

" 7. Persons falling asleep near the fire, or near lights, in a state of intoxication, or in fits, are frequently burnt to death.

" 8. Young children drink scalding water out of the spout of the tea kettle, or fall into scalding water. This happens often in the lower classes, when the mother is out at work, and the young children are left at home alone. The means of obviating this danger are evident.

" 9. Special arrangements are, it is scarcely necessary to add, required for preventing the explosions of mines or of steam engines."

being less combustible than dresses of other materials, are the safest clothes for children to wear; and it is possible that the substitution of wool for cotton textures has had some effect on the deaths by burns. Dr. Lankester and other coroners have contributed and may contribute still more to the diminution of fatal burns by cautioning the public at every inquest held on the unhappy victims.

The deaths by poison have also decreased from 26 in 1850 to 19 in their proportion, and this is fairly referable to the better regulations for the sale of poisons, and to the greater precautions of the chemists and druggists. Still further restrictions and precautions are required to reduce poisoning to its lowest pitch. 406 deaths by poison, that is, 278 by accident or negligence, according to verdicts, and 128 by suicide, make a large number. If science discovers poisons it is its duty, as it is indeed more congenial to its nature to discover safeguards and antidotes.

It is well worthy of note that although deaths by accident attract adequate attention when many persons are killed at the same instant by great explosions in coal mines or by formidable collisions on railways, the causes of the greatest number of deaths escape public notice. Thus if explosions are dangerous in mines, the fall of stone and of other materials which knock men on the head one by one at intervals are much more fatal. So street accidents by horse-carriages kill more people in the year than railways. In this class of cases the publication of the registered facts brought these occult evils to light, and will in the end, we may hope, lead men to the discovery of remedies.

Twenty deaths by lightning were registered in the year. They are as usual given in detail.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM FARR.

To
The Registrar General.

AGE GROUP	SEX	CAUSE OF DEATH	NUMBER OF DEATHS	PERCENTAGE
0-1	M		10	1.3
0-1	F		10	1.3
1-4	M		10	1.3
1-4	F		10	1.3
5-9	M		10	1.3
5-9	F		10	1.3
10-14	M		10	1.3
10-14	F		10	1.3
15-19	M		10	1.3
15-19	F		10	1.3
20-24	M		10	1.3
20-24	F		10	1.3
25-29	M		10	1.3
25-29	F		10	1.3
30-34	M		10	1.3
30-34	F		10	1.3
35-39	M		10	1.3
35-39	F		10	1.3
40-44	M		10	1.3
40-44	F		10	1.3
45-49	M		10	1.3
45-49	F		10	1.3
50-54	M		10	1.3
50-54	F		10	1.3
55-59	M		10	1.3
55-59	F		10	1.3
60-64	M		10	1.3
60-64	F		10	1.3
65-69	M		10	1.3
65-69	F		10	1.3
70-74	M		10	1.3
70-74	F		10	1.3
75-79	M		10	1.3
75-79	F		10	1.3
80-84	M		10	1.3
80-84	F		10	1.3
85-89	M		10	1.3
85-89	F		10	1.3
90-94	M		10	1.3
90-94	F		10	1.3
95-99	M		10	1.3
95-99	F		10	1.3
100+	M		10	1.3
100+	F		10	1.3
TOTAL			200	100.0

ENGLAND & WALES has experienced most disastrous effects—2,111 deaths.

SCOTLAND experienced many disasters in 1866—1,100 deaths.

AGE GROUP	SEX	CAUSE OF DEATH	NUMBER OF DEATHS	PERCENTAGE
0-1	M		10	1.3
0-1	F		10	1.3
1-4	M		10	1.3
1-4	F		10	1.3
5-9	M		10	1.3
5-9	F		10	1.3
10-14	M		10	1.3
10-14	F		10	1.3
15-19	M		10	1.3
15-19	F		10	1.3
20-24	M		10	1.3
20-24	F		10	1.3
25-29	M		10	1.3
25-29	F		10	1.3
30-34	M		10	1.3
30-34	F		10	1.3
35-39	M		10	1.3
35-39	F		10	1.3
40-44	M		10	1.3
40-44	F		10	1.3
45-49	M		10	1.3
45-49	F		10	1.3
50-54	M		10	1.3
50-54	F		10	1.3
55-59	M		10	1.3
55-59	F		10	1.3
60-64	M		10	1.3
60-64	F		10	1.3
65-69	M		10	1.3
65-69	F		10	1.3
70-74	M		10	1.3
70-74	F		10	1.3
75-79	M		10	1.3
75-79	F		10	1.3
80-84	M		10	1.3
80-84	F		10	1.3
85-89	M		10	1.3
85-89	F		10	1.3
90-94	M		10	1.3
90-94	F		10	1.3
95-99	M		10	1.3
95-99	F		10	1.3
TOTAL			200	100.0

Causes of Death in 1866.

TABLE 1.—Excess or Defect of Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. of Males and Females in England and Wales in the Year 1866 over or under the Mean Annual Mortality of the 29 Years 1838-66.

	ALL AGES.	AGES.—MALES.												
		0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 & upwards	
MEAN of 29 YEARS	-	2.332	7.257	.887	.498	.792	.989	1.298	1.818	3.153	6.818	14.741	30.763	44.430
YEAR 1866	-	2.496	7.381	.794	.468	.789	1.168	1.545	1.947	3.282	7.838	15.455	34.264	48.710
EXCESS of 1866	-	.164	.124	-.093	-.030	-.003	.179	.247	.129	1.020	.714	3.501	4.280	

The Table may be read thus:—The Mortality per Cent. of Males in the Year 1866, under 5 Years of Age, exceeded the Mean Mortality per Cent. of 29 Years by .124, while, on the contrary, at the age 15 and under 25 the Mortality in the Year 1866 was less than the Mean Mortality of 29 Years by .003; the deficiency being indicated by prefixing the minus sign thus (−.003).

	ALL AGES.	AGES.—FEMALES.												
		0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 & upwards	
MEAN of 29 YEARS	-	2.154	6.260	.876	.514	.825	1.018	1.232	1.565	2.847	5.774	13.491	28.252	43.170
YEAR 1866	-	2.234	6.456	.739	.456	.797	1.034	1.272	1.731	3.271	5.336	14.693	30.614	42.001
EXCESS of 1866	-	.080	.196	-.137	-.058	-.028	.016	.040	.166	.424	-.438	1.202	2.362	-.1169

TABLE 2.—Deaths in England from Scarlatina, Cynanche Maligna, and Diphtheria, for each of the Years 1855 to 1866.*

YEARS.	TOTAL.	SCARLATINA.	CYNANCHE MALIGNA, and DIPHTHERIA.	CYNANCHE MALIGNA.	DIPHTHERIA.
1855	—	17,314	16,929	385	186
1856	—	14,160	13,557	603	229
1857	—	14,229	12,646	1,583	310
1858	—	30,317	23,711	6,606	4,836
1859	—	29,494	19,810	10,184	9,587
1860	—	14,517	9,305	5,212	376
1861	—	13,594	9,077	4,517	303
1862	—	19,737	14,834	4,903	341
1863	—	36,982	30,475	6,507	384
1864	—	35,164	29,700	5,464	366
1865	—	21,845	17,700	4,145	193
1866	—	14,685	11,885	3,000	226
Total	—	262,038	208,929	53,109	6,402
					46,707

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

TABLE 3.—Deaths in England from Diphtheria and Cynanche Maligna, at different AGES, in each of the Years 1855-66.

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	—	1,583	109	138	137	152	160	696	512	224	86	31	19	8	6	—	1	—	
1858	—	6,606	552	741	692	695	635	3,315	1,897	686	361	134	80	56	42	26	7	2	
1859	—	10,184	878	1122	1103	1116	1081	5,300	2,751	1,091	536	213	122	69	50	37	11	4	
1860	—	5,212	448	558	500	621	551	2,678	1,413	542	321	79	69	43	36	17	14	—	
1861	—	4,836	4517	361	528	501	507	471	2,368	1,217	419	258	98	60	41	35	16	10	—
1862	—	6,123	4903	412	645	594	560	513	2,724	1,242	432	264	91	54	39	29	18	9	1
1863	—	3,952	6507	585	903	744	813	664	3,709	1,651	515	291	121	78	61	48	27	6	—
1864	—	4,280	5464	527	694	681	661	535	3,098	1,292	425	300	130	82	60	46	26	4	1
1865	—	4,430	4145	387	518	459	476	446	2,286	1,053	328	227	95	43	41	38	20	11	3
1866	—	3,880	3,000	282	420	404	355	296	1,757	706	194	135	71	44	38	27	21	6	1
Total	—	53,109	4,641	6,381	5,943	6,055	5,442	28,462	13,993	4,938	2,832	1074	669	470	368	212	79	12	—

Causes of Death in 1866.

TABLE 4.—Deaths in England from Scarlatina (exclusive of Deaths by Diphtheria and Cynanche Maligna), at different AGES, in each of the Years 1855-66.

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	—	16,929	1,181	2,306	2,700	2,537	1,957	10,631	4,523	10,78	4,383	1,283	71	36	15	8	1	—
1856	—	13,557	985	1,930	2,161	1,669	8,830	3,419	800	332	88	55	20	10	3	3	—	—
1857	—	12,646	855	1,790	2,032	1,988</												

TABLE 6.—**Ages** of the Persons who Died from Fever (Typhus, Typhia, and Typhinia) in the Year 1866.

	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
Persons	21,104	3654	2594	1852	3588	2382	2237	1928	1514	947	361	45	2
Males	10,506	1812	1259	833	1776	1221	1143	977	779	518	168	19	1
Females	10,598	1842	1335	1019	1812	1161	1094	951	735	429	193	26	1

TABLE 7.—Deaths in England from Fever in the Nineteen Years 1848-66, and Annual Rate of Mortality to 10,000 Persons living.

AGES.	DEATHS in the 19 Years 1848-66.		AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY to 10,000 Persons living at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	ALL AGES	169,239	175,391	9.47	9.38
Under 5 Years	- - -	33,720	34,071	18.86	14.10
5-	- - -	20,241	22,937	9.48	10.75
10-	- - -	13,300	16,715	6.84	8.75
15-	- - -	29,222	31,853	8.71	9.16
25-	- - -	18,733	18,999	7.16	6.60
35-	- - -	15,604	14,958	7.61	6.69
45-	- - -	13,643	12,264	8.76	7.58
55-	- - -	11,872	10,955	11.57	10.18
65-	- - -	9,087	8,522	16.83	12.69
75-	- - -	3,437	3,628	17.61	14.52
85-	- - -	371	472	15.40	12.77
95 and upwards	-	9	17	9.66	9.02

TABLE 8.—Annual Number of Cases (estimated) and of Deaths by Fever in England and Wales in the Eighteen Years 1848-65 and in the Year 1866.

AGES.	ANNUAL CASES. (Estimated.)		ANNUAL DEATHS. (Returned.)		To 10,000 Persons living at each Age the Annual Number of				
					CASES. (Estimated.)		DEATHS.		
	1848-65	1866	1848-65	1866	1848-65	1866	1848-65	1866	
ALL AGES	155,458	177,465	17,975	21,104	81.18	83.64	9.39	9.95	
Under 5 Years	- - -	39,195	40,194	3,563	3,654	154.65	136.98	14.06	12.45
5-	- - -	31,177	35,869	2,255	2,594	139.50	144.47	10.09	10.45
10-	- - -	24,819	29,378	1,565	1,852	122.96	131.94	7.75	8.82
15-	- - -	33,015	37,091	3,194	3,588	92.20	95.51	8.92	9.24
25-	- - -	12,744	15,457	1,964	2,382	44.23	50.10	6.82	7.72
35-	- - -	6,388	9,082	1,574	2,237	28.49	36.89	7.02	9.09
45-	- - -	3,487	5,047	1,332	1,928	21.08	26.40	8.03	10.09
55-	- - -	2,487	3,179	1,184	1,514	22.63	26.00	10.78	12.38
65-	- - -	1,549	1,585	926	947	24.49	21.75	14.63	12.99
75 and upwards	-	597	583	418	408	22.38	20.83	15.67	14.58

TABLE 9.—ENGLAND. Deaths from Fever—Typhus, Typhia, and Typhinia to 10,000 Persons living, and Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths, in each of the Years 1850-66.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths registered.	Deaths to 10,000 Persons living.	Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths.
1850	15,374	8.66	43
1851	17,930	10.15	46
1852	18,641	10.41	47
1853	18,554	10.25	45
1854	18,893	10.28	44
1855	16,470	8.89	39
1856	16,182	8.60	42
1857	19,016	9.97	46
1858	17,883	9.28	40
1859	15,877	8.14	36
1860	13,012	6.63	31
1861	15,440	7.76	36
1862	18,721	9.31	43
1863	18,917	8.86	38
1864	20,106	9.77	41
1865	23,034	11.09	47
1866	21,104	10.05*	43
Mean	17,897	9.30	42

* The mortality from Fever here given is taken from Table 18, and inasmuch as it includes a proportion of the mortality from causes not specified it differs from that given in Table 8.

TABLE 10.—Deaths by Erysipelas at different Ages in England and Wales in each of the Years 1862-66.

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 & upwards.
Persons	1862	1523	458	49	36	13	7	563	29	36	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
	1865	1963	579	58	29	8	8	682	31	27	42	42	96	154	190	237	242	183	36
	1866	1675	527	64	26	10	10	637	35	22	33	44	73	129	146	187	159	189	21
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	18	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
	1865	1047	279	25	9	6	4	323	18	14	25	18	55	81	111	148	126	114	14
	1866	845	235	32	13	3	5	288	20	9	25	22	35	66	86	115	61	108	10
Females	1862	733</td																	

TABLE 11.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Ten Years
1857-1866.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
	ALL CAUSES - - -	419,815	449,656	440,781	422,721	435,114	436,566	473,837	495,531	490,909	500,689
	SPECIFIED CAUSES -	410,217	440,922	432,476	414,060	427,360	429,000	465,874	487,732	482,509	492,111
I.	(CLASSES.)										
II.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES -	93,518	110,971	106,645	75,849	87,986	91,539	119,731	118,825	113,948	115,972
III.	CONSTITUTIONAL ,,	81,969	82,416	81,788	82,088	84,987	83,024	84,393	87,190	88,504	89,907
IV.	LOCAL "	152,249	163,489	159,686	171,037	167,454	170,651	174,603	189,039	184,877	192,444
V.	DEVELOPMENTAL ,,	68,629	69,895	69,708	70,311	71,948	68,842	71,467	75,660	77,806	76,873
	VIOLENT DEATHS -	13,852	14,151	14,649	14,775	14,985	14,944	15,580	17,018	17,374	16,915
I.	(ORDERS.)										
1.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES -	89,299	106,278	101,699	71,304	83,324	86,881	114,538	113,051	107,650	110,059
2.	2. ENTHETIC ,,	1,144	1,195	1,273	1,252	1,355	1,449	1,578	1,793	1,914	1,893
3.	3. DIETIC ,,	1,905	2,112	2,301	2,206	2,095	2,149	2,456	2,810	2,957	2,888
4.	4. PARASITIC ,,	1,170	1,386	1,372	1,087	1,212	1,060	1,159	1,171	1,427	1,132
II.	1. DIATHETIC ,,	16,207	16,790	16,483	16,404	16,233	16,412	16,651	17,392	17,437	17,482
2.	2. TUBERCULAR ,,	65,762	65,626	65,355	65,684	68,754	66,612	67,742	69,798	71,067	72,425
III.	1. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM - -	51,619	53,961	54,531	55,577	55,625	55,692	57,428	59,627	60,264	61,164
2.	" ORGANS OF CIRCULATION -	14,784	16,426	17,133	18,758	18,076	18,709	19,505	22,419	22,272	22,190
3.	" RESPIRATORY ORGANS -	58,320	65,516	59,853	68,408	64,310	67,565	67,280	75,376	69,952	77,249
4.	" DIGESTIVE ORGANS -	19,153	19,246	19,842	19,718	20,327	19,421	20,516	20,969	21,774	21,084
5.	" URINARY ORGANS -	4,129	4,683	4,736	4,990	5,222	5,328	5,578	6,104	6,274	6,621
6.	" ORGANS OF GENERATION -	1,069	1,148	1,199	1,118	1,129	1,227	1,219	1,294	1,241	1,241
7.	" ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION -	1,306	1,164	1,285	1,466	1,624	1,588	1,765	1,860	1,860	1,642
8.	" INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM -	1,869	1,345	1,107	1,002	1,141	1,121	1,312	1,390	1,240	1,253
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES										
1.	1. OF CHILDREN	24,171	12,412	12,300	12,706	13,116	12,787	13,498	13,921	14,360	14,634
2.	2. ADULTS -	2,003	2,114	2,314	2,233	2,168	2,198	2,508	2,607	2,576	2,596
3.	3. OLD PEOPLE	26,847	28,509	27,104	28,442	27,373	26,780	27,268	29,498	28,709	28,546
4.	4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION	15,808	26,860	27,990	26,830	29,291	27,077	28,193	29,634	32,161	31,097
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE - -	*	12,523	13,056	12,991	13,187	13,055	13,772	15,091	15,232	14,886
2.	BATTLE -	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
3.	HOMICIDE -	*	344	338	377	320	418	399	412	443	480
4.	SUICIDE -	*	1,275	1,248	1,365	1,347	1,317	1,319	1,340	1,392	1,329
5.	EXECUTION† -	*	9	7	10	11	17	21	21	6	12
	VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED - - -	13,852	*	*	32	120	137	169	154	301	208
	SUDDEN DEATHS; CAUSE UNASCERTAINED - -	3,403	3,096	2,821	2,894	2,697	2,778	3,008	3,321	3,173	3,585
	CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED -	6,195	5,638	5,484	5,767	5,057	4,788	4,955	4,478	5,227	4,993
I.	ORDER 1.										
1.	Small-pox - - -	3,936	6,460	3,848	2,749	1,320	1,628	5,964	7,684	6,411	3,029
2.	Measles - - -	5,969	9,271	9,548	9,557	9,055	9,800	11,349	8,323	8,562	10,940
3.	Scarlatina - - -	14,229	30,317	19,907	9,681	9,077	14,834	30,475	29,700	17,700	11,685
4.	Diphtheria - - -	\$	\$	9,587	5,212	4,517	4,903	6,507	5,464	4,145	3,000
5.	Quinsy - - -	485	623	426	319	342	323	334	378	319	271
6.	Croup - - -	5,279	6,220	5,636	4,380	4,397	5,667	6,957	6,777	5,921	5,163
7.	Whooping-cough - - -	10,138	11,648	8,976	8,555	12,309	12,272	11,275	8,570	8,647	15,764
8.	Typhus - - -	19,016	17,888	15,877	13,012	15,440	18,721	18,017	20,106	23,084	21,104

† 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 11.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Ten Years
1857-1866—continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH,	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
	9 Erysipelas - - -	1,576	2,026	1,954	1,665	1,542	1,523	1,920	2,104	1,963	1,675
	10 Metria - - -	836	1,068	1,238	987	836	940	1,155	1,484	1,333	1,197
	11 Carbuncle - - -	252	246	236	247	193	206	237	236	265	228
	12 Influenza - - -	1,393	1,794	1,112	1,130	746	915	919	804	596	651
	13 Dysentery - - -	1,698	1,478	1,379	1,156	1,416	1,044	1,051	1,000	1,072	1,096
	14 Diarrhoea - - -	21,189	13,853	18,331	9,702	18,746	11,112	14,943	16,432	23,531	17,170
	15 Cholera - - -	1,150	673	887	327	837	511	807	934	1,291	1,378
	16 Ague - - -	195	207	233	203	149	150	141	112	117	135
	17 Remittent Fever - - -	270	569	400	314	254	284	198	202	80	123
	18 Rheumatism - - -	1,688	1,942	2,124	1,982	1,943	2,175	2,559	2,530	2,338	

TABLE 11.—**Causes of Death** registered in **England** in each of the **Ten Years**
1857-1866—continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	
ORDER 5.												
1 Nephritis	- - -	268	265	284	245	306	273	335	390	381	406	
2 Ischuria	- - -	97	118	103	96	102	104	143	126	140	121	
3 Nephria	- - -	983	1,105	1,258	1,390	1,448	1,541	1,700	1,793	1,860	2,039	
4 Diabetes	- - -	482	514	480	536	537	574	551	665	669	678	
5 Stone	- - -	182	199	191	179	168	196	172	184	189	193	
6 Cystitis	- - -	258	256	276	299	348	342	340	383	325	393	
7 Kidney Disease, &c.	- - -	1,859	2,226	2,144	2,245	2,318	2,298	2,337	2,563	2,710	2,791	
ORDER 6.												
1 Ovarian Dropsey	- -	237	239	277	244	235	280	255	259	209	218	
2 Uterus, &c. Disease	- -	832	909	922	874	894	947	964	1,035	1,032	1,023	
ORDER 7.												
1 Arthritis	- - -	62	77	81	68	79	70	73	89	74	70	
2 Joint Disease, &c.	- - -	1,244	1,087	1,204	1,298	1,545	1,518	1,692	1,771	1,786	1,572	
ORDER 8.												
1 Phlegmon	- - -	1,239	711	466	413	454	409	530	550	453	482	
2 Ulcer	- - -	300	332	364	332	401	387	435	463	424	403	
3 Skin Disease, &c.	- - -	330	302	277	257	286	325	347	377	363	368	
IV.												
ORDER 1.												
1 Premature Birth *	- -	19,144*	7,307	7,432	7,642	7,610	7,706	8,121	8,339	8,791	8,943	
2 Cyanosis	- - -	350	386	403	398	420	459	456	465	483	514	
3 Spina Bifida	- - -	325	313	356	350	394	386	402	371	377	413	
4 Other Malformations	- - -	360	385	379	420	441	424	403	461	438	471	
5 Teething	- - -	3,992	4,021	3,730	3,896	4,251	3,812	4,116	4,285	4,271	4,293	
ORDER 2.												
1 Paroxysm	- - -	52	51	56	47	59	61	75	75	86	111	
2 Childbirth (see Metria)	- -	1,951	2,063	2,258	2,186	2,109	2,137	2,433	2,532	2,490	2,485	
ORDER 3.												
1 Old Age	- - -	26,847	28,509	27,104	28,442	27,373	26,780	27,268	29,498	28,709	28,546	
ORDER 4.												
1 Atrophy and Debility *	- -	15,608*	26,360	27,990	26,930	29,291	27,077	28,193	29,634	32,161	31,097	
V.												
ORDER 1.												
(ACCIDENT or NEGLIGENCE.)												
1 Fractures & Contusions	- - -	The Violent Deaths in 1857 are not distinguished according to Orders, &c., but are placed indiscriminately in the next line following.										
2 Gunshot	- - -	5,159	5,482	5,417	5,589	5,397	5,852	6,500	6,843	6,661		
3 Cut, Stab	- - -	136	104	103	120	111	108	126	112	131		
4 Burns and Scalds	- - -	80	75	81	41	54	82	115	93	97		
5 Poison	- - -	3,125	2,978	3,166	3,053	2,767	2,766	2,987	2,713	2,533		
6 Drowning	- - -	282	279	240	258	262	277	274	273	278		
7 Suffocation	- - -	2,124	2,494	2,264	2,351	2,463	2,488	2,714	2,823	2,786		
8 Otherwise	- - -	903	952	1,061	1,014	1,219	1,147	1,245	1,303	1,263		
		714	692	659	761	782	1,052	1,130	1,066	1,137		
ORDER 3.												
(HOMICIDE.)												
1 Murder & Manslaughter	- -	344	338	377	320	418	399	412	443	480		
ORDER 4.												
(SUICIDE.)												
1 Gunshot Wounds	- - -	60	54	59	59	54	56	65	53	60		
2 Cut, Stab	- - -	243	270	276	257	215	257	249	252	265		
3 Poison	- - -	119	112	156	122	128	121	154	135	128		
4 Drowning	- - -	197	208	219	225	204	245	205	230	207		
5 Hanging	- - -	570	540	569	592	611	562	564	591	522		
6 Otherwise	- - -	86	64	86	92	105	78	103	126	147		
ORDER 5.												
(EXECUTION.)												
1 Hanging	- - -	9	7	10	11	17	21	21	6	12		
Violent Deaths (not classed)	- -	13,852	..	..	32	120	137	169	154	301	208
Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained)	- - -	3,403	3,096	2,821	2,894	2,697	2,778	3,008	3,321	3,173	3,585	
Cause not specified or ill-defined	- - -	6,195	5,638	5,484	5,767	5,057	4,788	4,955	4,478	5,227	4,993	

* Up to the end of 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 12.—**Causes of Death** registered in **England** in each of the **Seventeen Years 1850-1866**.
To 1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING the DEATHS from each CLASS of CAUSES, and from each CAUSE.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	18

Diphtheria

188 50. 51. 55. Causes of Death in 1866. 65. 66. 70. 71. 72.

Hydrocephilia. 8 14 37 9 17 14 25 17

TABLE 12.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Seventeen Years 1850-66. To 1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING the Deaths from each CLASS of CAUSES, and from each CAUSE—cont.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
I.	ORDER 1.																	
	1. Small-pox	263	396	409	174	153	136	121	206	335	197	140	66	81	293	373	309	144
	2. Measles	339	530	326	270	505	397	379	313	481	490	487	455	487	558	404	412	521
	3. Scarletina	753	771	1055	867	1008	935	752	746	1572	1021	493	456	738	1498	1443	852	556
	4. Diphtheria											265	227	244	320	265	200	143
	5. Quinsy	27	21	22	23	19	20	22	25	32	22	16	17	16	18	15	13	13
	6. Croup	243	236	227	202	218	239	277	277	323	289	223	221	282	342	329	285	246
	7. Whooping-cough	437	447	448	619	532	550	490	531	604	460	436	619	610	554	416	416	751
	8. Typhus	866	1015	1041	1025	1028	889	860	997	928	814	663	776	931	886	977	1109	1005
	9. Erysipelas	124	113	116	100	105	122	113	83	105	100	85	78	76	94	102	95	80
	10. Metria	63	57	54	44	52	58	57	44	54	63	50	45	47	57	72	64	57
	11. Carbuncle	8	9	13	14	16	14	13	13	12	13	10	10	12	13	13	11	11
	12. Influenza	78	122	76	99	58	193	55	73	93	57	58	38	45	45	39	29	31
	13. Dysentery	115	124	154	104	106	78	71	89	77	71	59	71	52	52	49	52	52
	14. Diarrhoea	645	833	984	784	1091	689	734	1111	719	940	494	944	552	735	798	1133	818
	15. Cholera	50	64	77	244	1094	45	40	60	35	45	17	42	25	40	45	62	685
	16. Ague	9	9	8	10	10	8	7	10	11	12	10	7	7	5	6	6	6
	17. Remittent Fever	31	34	37	39	35	31	9	14	30	21	16	13	14	10	10	4	6
	18. Rheumatism	98	101	107	105	98	117	106	89	101	109	102	100	97	107	124	122	111
	19. Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	6	7	6	5
	ORDER 2.																	
	1. Syphilis	31	34	35	34	52	51	47	50	52	56	54	59	62	68	75	79	79
	2. Stricture of Urethra	12	14	14	13	14	12	9	10	10	9	10	9	11	12	12	9	2
	3. Hydrocephilia	1	1	8	6	9	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
	4. Glanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 3.																	
	1. Privation	4	3	3	4	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	5	4	4
	2. Want of Breast Milk	26	31	33	35	40	46	37	43	52	52	49	50	57	61	68	67	67
	3. Purpura and Scurvy	15	14	13	15	15	17	12	13	18	18	20	19	20	22	22	22	22
	4. Alco- ^a Del. Tremens holism ^b Intemperance	30	28	27	28	30	29	24	25	22	28	23	21	23	29	29	23	23
	ORDER 4.																	
	1. Thrush	63	66	69	66	65	62	58	61	64	62	46	53	45	47	49	60	46
	2. Worms, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	10	8	9	8	8
II.	ORDER 1.																	
	1. Gout	13	12	12	12	13	15	14	12	13	12	14	12	15	17	17	17	17
	2. Dropsy	562	558	547	569	511	505	436	443	454	416	399	367	350	365	359	364	349
	3. Cancer	280	295	306	313	317	325	311	325	334	342	366	368	368	394	381	395	395
	4. Noma	7	5	5	6	7	10	9	10	8	6	9	10	9	8	9	8	8
	5. Mortification	80	75	72	73	68	69	62	59	62	64	64	65	69	68	68	63	63
	ORDER 2.																	
	1. Scrofula	140	147	144	151	142	161	150	146	156	146	174	170	161	151	143	138	138
	2. Tabes Mesenterica	226	255	262	274	307	257	253	282	260	255	238	259	289	289	323	304	304
	3. Phthisis	2624	2781	2826	3034	2791	2822	2601	2627	2572	2599	2611	2533	2511	2578	2587	2653	2653
	4. Hydrocephalus	410	442	463	442	414	404	388	393	372	371	363	386	350	370	374	369	354
III.	ORDER 1.																	
	1. Cephalitis	180	205	206	200	204	187	181	178	180	177	179	172	178	190	195	202	197
	2. Apoplexy	456	450	441	469	455	467	440	439	448	443	468	442	478	501	492	490	490
	3. Paralysis	412	429	442	463	455	481	452	457	466	471	497	484	480	515	515	500	500
	4. Insanity	30	31	30	26	29	27	21	28	23	27	27	27	27	32	27	31	31
	5. Chorea	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3
	6. Epilepsy	92	100	108	117	112	115	111	115	122	125	124	121	127	117	119	118	118
	7. Convulsions	1294	1391	1371	1370	1345	1273	1322	1380	1284								

Causes of Death in 1866.

TABLE 13.—Causes of Death in England in 1866. Proportional Numbers dying from each Class of Causes, and from each Cause.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1866		Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1866		Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1866	
		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 - -	23,806	1,000,000		12 Influenza - - -	31	1,313		12 Influenza - - -	31	1,313
	(CLASSES.)				13 Dysentery - - -	52	2,211		13 Dysentery - - -	52	2,211
I. ZYMIC DISEASES	5,522	233,958			14 Diarrhoea - - -	818	34,638		14 Diarrhoea - - -	818	34,638
II. CONSTITUTIONAL ,,	4,281	181,374			15 Cholera - - -	685	29,006		15 Cholera - - -	685	29,006
III. LOCAL - - ,,	9,162	388,227			16 Ague - - -	6	272		16 Ague - - -	6	272
IV. DEVELOPMENTAL,,	8,661	155,084			17 Remittent Fever - -	6	248		17 Remittent Fever - -	6	248
V. VIOLENT DEATHS -	807	34,125			18 Rheumatism - -	111	4,717		18 Rheumatism - -	111	4,717
SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED -	173	7,232			19 Other Zymotic Dis. -	5	216		19 Other Zymotic Dis. -	5	216
(ORDERS.)					ORDER 2.				ORDER 2.		
I. 1. MIASMATIC DISEASES	5,241	222,030			1 SYPHILIS - - -	79	3,353		1 SYPHILIS - - -	79	3,353
2. ENTHETIC " -	90	3,819			2 Stricture of Urethra -	9	385		2 Stricture of Urethra -	9	385
3. DIETIC " ,	137	5,825			3 Hydrophobia - -	2	73		3 Hydrophobia - -	2	73
4. PARASITIC " -	54	2,284			4 Glanders - - -	2	8		4 Glanders - - -	2	8
II. 1. DIATHETIC " -	832	35,267			ORDER 3.				ORDER 3.		
2. TUBERCULAR " -	3,449	146,107			1 Privation - - -	4	149		1 Privation - - -	4	149
III. DISEASES OF--					2 Want of Breast-milk -	67	2,844		2 Want of Breast-milk -	67	2,844
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM -	2,912	123,391			3 Purpura and Scurvy -	22	950		3 Purpura and Scurvy -	22	950
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION - -	1,056	44,765			4 Alcohol. { aDel.Trem. -	23	982		4 Alcohol. { aDel.Trem. -	23	982
3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS -	3,678	155,840			5 Intem. -	21	900		5 Intem. -	21	900
4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS	1,004	42,532			ORDER 4.				ORDER 4.		
5. URINARY ORGANS -	315	13,356			1 Thrush - - -	46	1,949		1 Thrush - - -	46	1,949
6. ORGANS OF GENERATION -	59	2,504			2 Worms, &c. - - -	8	335		2 Worms, &c. - - -	8	335
7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION -	78	3,312			ORDER 1.				ORDER 1.		
8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM -	60	2,527			1 Gout - - -	17	724		1 Gout - - -	17	724
IV. 1. DEV. DISEASES OF CHILDREN -	696	29,521			2 Drosy - - -	349	14,791		2 Drosy - - -	349	14,791
2. " ADULTS -	123	5,237			3 Cancer - - -	395	16,730		3 Cancer - - -	395	16,730
3. " OLD PEOPLE	1,361	57,590			4 Noma - - -	8	347		4 Noma - - -	8	347
4. DIS. OF NUTRITION -	1,481	62,736			5 Mortification - - -	63	2,675		5 Mortification - - -	63	2,675
V. 1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE -	709	30,031			ORDER 2.				ORDER 2.		
2. BATTLE - - -	*	*			1 Scrofula - - -	188	5,852		1 Scrofula - - -	188	5,852
3. HOMICIDE - - -	23	968			2 Tabes Mesenterica -	304	12,865		2 Tabes Mesenterica -	304	12,865
4. SUICIDE - - -	64	2,682			3 Phthisis - - -	2,653	112,395		3 Phthisis - - -	2,653	112,395
5. EXECUTION - - -	.6	24			4 Hydrocephalus - - -	354	14,995		4 Hydrocephalus - - -	354	14,995
OTHER VIOLENT DEATHS NOT CLASSED - - -	10	420			ORDER 3.				ORDER 3.		
I. ORDER 1.					1 Laryngitis - - -	61	2,594		1 Laryngitis - - -	61	2,594
1 Small-pox - - -	144	6,111			2 Bronchitis - - -	1,968	83,886		2 Bronchitis - - -	1,968	83,886
2 Measles - - -	521	22,070			3 Pleurisy - - -	41	1,731		3 Pleurisy - - -	41	1,731
3 Scarletina - - -	556	23,573			4 Pneumonia - - -	1,198	50,747		4 Pneumonia - - -	1,198	50,747
4 Diphtheria - - -	143	6,052			5 Asthma - - -	175	7,428		5 Asthma - - -	175	7,428
5 Quinsy - - -	246	10,426			6 Lung Disease, &c. -	235	9,954		6 Lung Disease, &c. -	235	9,954
6 Croup - - -	751	31,802			ORDER 4.				ORDER 4.		
7 Whooping-cough - - -	1,005	42,574			1 Gastritis - - -	36	1,543		1 Gastritis - - -	36	1,543
8 Typhus - - -	80	3,379			2 Enteritis - - -	139	5,907		2 Enteritis - - -	139	5,907
9 Erysipelas - - -	57	2,415			3 Peritonitis - - -	72	3,034		3 Peritonitis - - -	72	3,034
10 Metria - - -	11	460			4 Ascites - - -	33	1,416		4 Ascites - - -	33	1,416
11 Carbuncle - - -					5 Ulceration of Intest. -	41	1,731		5 Ulceration of Intest. -	41	1,731
					6 Hernia - - -	42	1,763		6 Hernia - - -	42	1,763
					7 Ileus - - -	56	2,364		7 Ileus - - -	56	2,364
					8 Intussusception - -	14	595		8 Intussusception - -	14	595
					9 Stricture of Intest. -	15	635		9 Stricture of Intest. -	15	635
					10 Fistula - - -	5	218		10 Fistula - - -	5	218
					11 Stomach Disease, &c. -	140	5,911		11 Stomach Disease, &c. -	140	5,911
					12 Pancreas Disease, &c. -	8	84		12 Pancreas Disease, &c. -	8	84
					13 Hepatitis - - -	67	2,326		13 Hepatitis - - -	67	2,326
					14 Jaundice - - -	70	2,953		14 Jaundice - - -	70	2,953
					15 Liver Disease, &c. -	269	11,416		15 Liver Disease, &c. -	269	11,416
					16 Spleen Disease, &c. -	4	186		16 Spleen Disease, &c. -	4	186
					Other Violent Deaths (not classed) - - -	10	420		Other Violent Deaths (not classed) - - -	10	420
					Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained) - - -	173	7,232		Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained) - - -	173	7,232

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

NOTE.—The causes of 4,993 deaths were not specified. In calculating the proportional numbers they have been distributed pro rata over all the causes in the Table.

Causes of Death in 1866.

TABLE 14.—MEAN ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY from each CLASS of CAUSES and from each CAUSE during THREE PERIODS of FIVE YEARS; and RATE of MORTALITY in the Year 1866.

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								

TABLE 14.—Mean Annual Rate of Mortality from each CLASS of CAUSES and from each CAUSE during Three Periods of Five Years; and Rate of Mortality in the Year 1866—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.	Year 1866.			15 Years 1850-64.	5 Years 1850-54.	5 Years 1855-59.	5 Years 1860-64.	Year 1866.
III.	ORDER 1.							ORDER 8.					
	1 Cephalitis	187·5	199·0	180·6	182·8	197		1 Phlegmon	20·7	20·2	18·2	23·6	23
	2 Apoplexy	456·7	454·2	447·4	468·6	490		2 Ulcer	18·2	18·4	16·4	19·8	19
	3 Paralysis	466·5	440·2	465·4	493·8	500		3 Skin Disease, &c.	14·3	11·8	15·4	15·6	18
	4 Insanity	27·0	29·2	23·8	28·0	31							
	5 Chorea	3·3	3·6	3·0	3·2	3							
	6 Epilepsy	114·7	105·8	115·4	122·8	118							
	7 Convulsions	1313·3	1352·6	1311·2	1276·0	1306							
	8 Brain Disease, &c.	217·3	192·4	211·2	248·2	267							
	ORDER 2.												
	1 Pericarditis	30·6	32·6	30·4	28·8	26							
	2 Aneurism	18·1	16·2	17·8	20·2	21							
	3 Heart Disease, &c.	775·4	651·2	755·4	919·6	1009							
	ORDER 3.												
	1 Laryngitis	66·0	59·0	69·0	70·0	61							
	2 Bronchitis	1344·4	1016·4	1358·6	1658·2	1968							
	3 Pleurisy	47·9	51·4	49·2	43·2	41							
	4 Pneumonia	1244·1	1239·0	1294·2	1199·2	1198							
	5 Asthma	232·5	258·2	238·0	201·2	175							
	6 Lung Disease, &c.	176·2	145·0	146·2	237·4	235							
	ORDER 4.												
	1 Gastritis	39·9	37·2	42·6	39·8	36							
	2 Enteritis	180·3	209·0	174·6	157·2	139							
	3 Peritonitis	75·5	72·4	75·0	79·2	72							
	4 Ascites	38·5	39·6	39·4	36·6	33							
	5 Ulceration of Intestines	46·5	50·8	45·8	43·0	41							
	6 Hernia	42·1	41·2	43·8	41·4	42							
	7 Ileus	60·5	63·8	60·2	57·4	56							
	8 Intussusception	13·4	13·6	13·4	13·2	14							
	9 Stricture of Intestines	14·1	14·2	14·0	14·0	15							
	10 Fistula	5·3	5·8	5·0	5·2	5							
	11 Stomach Disease, &c.	129·8	118·6	132·2	138·6	140							
	12 Pancreas Disease, &c.	7	6	8	8	8							
	13 Hepatitis	75·5	83·6	75·2	67·8	67							
	14 Jaundice	69·1	69·6	69·6	68·0	70							
	15 Liver Disease, &c.	221·0	215·2	210·2	237·6	269							
	16 Spleen Disease, &c.	3·6	3·8	3·2	3·8	4							
	ORDER 5.												
	1 Nephritis	13·4	11·0	14·0	15·2	19							
	2 Ischuria	5·5	5·8	5·2	5·6	6							
	3 Nephria	54·7	32·0	53·6	78·4	97							
	4 Diabetes	25·4	23·0	24·8	28·4	32							
	5 Stone	10·6	12·0	11·0	8·8	9							
	6 Cystitis	14·7	13·0	14·0	17·0	19							
	7 Kidney Disease, &c.	105·1	93·8	104·4	117·2	133							
	ORDER 6.												
	1 Ovarian Dropsy	12·1	11·4	12·0	12·8	10							
	2 Uterus, &c. Disease	44·4	41·0	45·4	46·8	49							
	ORDER 7.												
	1 Arthritis	3·9	4·2	3·8	3·6	3							
	2 Joint Disease, &c.	68·5	62·0	64·4	79·0	75							

* Mean of 3 years.

TABLE 15.—Causes of Death in England in the Year 1866, arranged in the order of Mortality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1866.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1866.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.
Phthisis	55,714	112,395	Thrush	966	1,949
Bronchitis	41,334	83,836	Hernia	874	1,763
Atrophy and Debility	31,997	62,736	Pleurisy	858	1,731
Old Age	28,546	57,590	Ulceration of Intestines	858	1,731
Convulsions	27,431	55,839	Gastritis	765	1,543
Pneumonia	25,155	50,747	Ascites	702	1,416
Heart Disease	21,197	42,762	Diabetes	678	1,368
Typhus	21,104	42,574	Influenza	651	1,313
Diarrhoea	17,170	34,638	Insanity	650	1,311
Whooping-cough	15,764	31,802	Pericarditis	543	1,093
Cholera	14,378	29,006	Hanging (Suicide)	522	1,053
Scarlatina	11,685	23,573	Cyanosis	514	1,037
Measles	10,940	22,070	Delirium Tremens	487	982
Paralysis	10,504	21,190	Phlegmon	482	972
Apoplexy	10,297	20,773	Murder and Manslaughter	480	968
Premature Birth	8,943	18,941	Purpura and Scurvy	471	950
Cancer	8,293	16,730	Other Malformations	471	950
Hydrocephalus	7,433	14,995	Aneurism	450	908
Dropsy	7,332	14,791	Intemperance	446	900
Fracture and Contusion (Accident)	6,661	13,438	Spina Bifida	413	833
Atrophy and Debility	1044·9	697·0	Nephritis	406	819
		1034·0	Fracture and Contusion (Accident)	403	813
		1403·8	Small-pox	393	793
		1481	Ovarian Dropsy	373	742
			Gout	359	724
			Stricture of Intestines	315	635
			Intussusception	295	595
			Cephalitis	278	561
			Asthma	271	547

TABLE 16.—Deaths of Women after Child-bearing (1866) classed under the Diseases in Column 1., and neither referred to Childbirth nor to Metria in the Abstracts.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	AGES.				
		15-	20-	25-	35-	45 and upwards.
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL - - - -	450	14	60	209	160	7
CLASS I.						
Small-pox - - - -	18	3	5	6	4	-
Measles - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlatina - - - -	13	1	2	9	1	-
Diphtheria - - - -	2	1	1	-	-	-
Quinsy - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Typhus - - - -	27	-	8	12	6	1
Erysipelas - - - -	2	-	1	-	1	-
Dysentery - - - -	-	-	1	1	1	-
Diarrhea - - - -	33	-	2	19	11	1
Cholera - - - -	33	-	8	15	9	1
Rheumatism - - - -	4	-	1	2	1	-
Syphilis - - - -	3	1	1	1	-	-
Purpura - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Delirium Tremens - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
CLASS II.						
Dropsy - - - -	11	-	1	6	4	-
Cancer - - - -	3	-	-	1	2	-
Phthisis - - - -	128	4	15	65	42	2
CLASS III.						
Apoplexy - - - -	8	-	-	2	1	-
Paralysis - - - -	2	-	1	-	1	-
Epilepsy - - - -	3	-	-	2	1	-
Brain Disease - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-
Pericarditis - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Aneurism - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Heart Disease - - - -	34	-	3	17	14	-
Laryngitis - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
Bronchitis - - - -	28	1	1	11	13	2
Pleurisy - - - -	6	1	1	4	1	-
Pneumonia - - - -	30	1	4	11	14	-
Asthma - - - -	3	-	-	1	2	-
Lung Disease - - - -	14	-	-	6	8	-
Enteritis - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ascites - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Hernia - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ileus - - - -	3	-	1	-	2	-
Stomach Disease - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-
Hepatitis - - - -	2	-	-	-	1	-
Jaundice - - - -	5	1	1	3	1	-
Liver Disease - - - -	6	-	1	1	4	-
Nephritis - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Nephritis - - - -	10	-	1	7	2	-
Kidney Disease - - - -	4	-	-	1	3	-
Uterus Disease - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Joint Disease - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-

TABLE 17.—Deaths of Women in 1866 who were returned as pregnant, classed under the Diseases in Column 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	AGES.				
		15-	20-	25-	35-	45 and upwds.
Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL - - - -	15	1	1	9	4	-
CLASS I.						
Typhus - - - -	2	1	-	1	-	-
Diarrhoea - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	-
Cholera - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
CLASS II.						
Phthisis - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
CLASS III.						
Apoplexy - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
Epilepsy - - - -	2	-	1	1	-	-
Heart Disease - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-
Peritonitis - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Kidney Disease - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
CLASS V.						
Sudden Death (cause unascertained) - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE 18.—Deaths of Women in Childbirth in each of the Years 1847-66.

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 - -	3178	987	2186	46
1861 - -	2995	886	2109	43
1862 - -	3077	940	2137	43
1863 - -	3588	1155	2433	49
1864 - -	4016	1484	2532	54
1865 - -	3823	1333	2490	51
1866 - -	3682	1197	2485	49
20 years 1847-66 -	65,506	21,427	44,079	50

TABLE 19.—ENGLAND. Deaths of Males at different Ages returned at Inquests as Murder and Manslaughter in the Year 1866.

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 and upwards.
MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER -	308	89	7	1	6	3	106	8	7	52	47	33	31	13	7	4	-
MURDER - - - -	135	87	5	-	1	2	95	3	-	12	8	5	2	1	1	-	-
MANSLAUGHTER - - - -	173	2	2	1	5	1	11	5	7	40	39	25	26	11	6	3	-
MURDER—																	
Fractures - - - -	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
Blow - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cut, Stab - - - -	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cut Throat - - - -	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gun Shot - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Drowning - - - -	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strangling - - - -	4	4															

TABLE 20.—ENGLAND. Deaths of Females at different Ages returned at Inquests as Murder and Manslaughter in the Year 1866.

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 -	172	94	6	1	1	2	104	6	1	8	19	16	5	4	4	5	-	-
MURDER -	124	91	4	1	1	-	97	3	1	4	8	7	1	-	2	1	-	-
MANSLAUGHTER -	48	3	2	-	-	2	7	3	-	4	11	9	4	4	2	4	-	-
MURDER—																		
Fractures -	6	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Blow, &c. -	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cut, Stab -	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cut Throat -	10	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gun Shot -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning -	8	5	2	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strangling -	10	8	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation -	25	25	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide -	21	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglect -	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Not stated how) -	31	18	2	1	-	-	21	1	1	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
MANSLAUGHTER—																		
Fall down Stairs -	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Horse Conveyance -	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Fractures -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blow, &c. -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cut, Stab -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cut Throat -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gunshot -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burns -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison—Arsenic -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation -	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Neglect -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	-	-
(Not stated how) -	18	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	-	-

TABLE 21.—Proportion of Suicides consummated to every 1,000,000 of the Population of England and Wales, 1858-66.

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

TABLE 22.—ENGLAND. Deaths and Mortality by Burns and Scalds in the Years 1848-66.

AGES.	BURNS AND SCALDS.									
	DEATHS		AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATHS in the 18 Years 1848-65.		AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY in the 18 Years 1848-65 to 100,000 Living.		RATE OF MORTALITY to 100,000 Living in 1866.			
	In the 18 Years 1848-65.	In 1866.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES -	25,345	25,815	1,323	1,210	1,408	1,434	15·0	14·7	12·9	11·1
Under 5 Years -	14,193	11,676	733	594	788	649	62·0	51·4	49·9	40·5
5 -	3,544	6,108	134	221	339	304	17·6	10·7	10·7	17·9
10 -	968	1,589	47	57	54	88	5·3	8·8	4·2	5·1
15 -	1,883	1,185	130	61	105	66	6·0	3·6	6·8	3·1
25 -	1,567	643	94	42	87	36	6·3	2·4	6·7	2·5
35 -	1,136	572	59	31	63	32	5·9	2·7	5·2	2·3
45 -	731	636	53	34	41	35	5·0	4·2	5·4	3·6
55 -	518	687	30	48	29	38	5·4	6·8	4·7	8·2
65 -	372	1,050	14	50	21	58	7·3	16·7	4·8	11·4
75 -	346	1,222	25	58	19	68	18·8	51·8	22·6	42·7
85 -	83	417	4	14	5	23	36·3	119·3	32·3	70·7
95 and upwards -	4	30	-	-	2	2	44·9	167·8	-	-

Of the 14,193 males dying of burns under 5 years of age, 910 were less than 1 year of age, 3482 were 1 year and under 2, 3694 were 2 years and under 3, 3382 were 3 years and under 4, 2725 were 4 years and under 5. Of the 11,676 females dying under 5 years of age, 919 were less than 1 year of age, 2743 were 1 year and under 2, 2762 were 2 years and under 3, 2834 were 3 years and under 4, 2418 were 4 years and under 5.

TABLE 23.—Deaths by Lightning in each of the Four Years 1863-66.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	DATE OF DEATH.	SEX.	OCCUPATION.	ALL AGES.	AGES.					
0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.		

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LETTER TO CORONERS.

General Register Office, Somerset House,
5th March, 1868.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure of transmitting to you a copy of my "Official List" for 1868, which you will probably find useful in your frequent communications as Coroner with the Registrars of Births and Deaths.

As you are doubtless aware, a column in the Death Registers is reserved for "Rank or Profession;" but, though accurate descriptions of occupation and social status are of great importance for the identification of individuals, and also for statistical purposes, the particulars required to be entered in that column have not hitherto been recorded in a very satisfactory manner. If you will be so good as to refer to pp. 450-1 of the Official List you will perceive the general nature of the defects to which I refer, and will learn also the nature of those improvements that are found to be most needed. I should be much obliged if I might rely in this matter on your co-operation, which you will render by filling up "Coroners' Informations" in such manner as may best enable the Registrars to carry out my instructions.

It is also an object of the greatest importance that in that numerous class of cases which fall under the investigation of coroners' juries full and, as far as may be consistent with convenience, detailed statements of the *Cause of Death* should be furnished to Registrars. In many of the "informations" received in the last thirty years all the facts that can be useful have been supplied; and it is only requisite that the practice now partially existing should be extended and made uniform to render the working of the system quite satisfactory.

It cannot be doubted that deaths by "accidental violence"—under this term being included all fatal violence except that which arises from express homicidal intention—have much increased within the present century. The introduction of steam as a moving power, the wonderful extension of railway travelling for business and pleasure, the redoubled activity of manufacturing and mining operations, of navigation, agriculture, and general traffic, the multitude of poisons in medicine and the arts accessible to old and young, the manufacture of explosive substances, the direction of new forces and modes of action in the hands of rash and inexperienced persons, and under the urgency of commercial considerations,—have inevitably destroyed the lives of thousands, who, fifty years ago, would have succumbed to death in a natural manner. Science itself creates new instruments of death; and it is imposed on science, as a correlative obligation, that it should surround human life with new defences. But wrongs must be known that remedies may be found; and in that wide and various field of experiment which is co-extensive with national life and activity individual facts, and facts in their innumerable modifications and combinations, must be observed and recorded, that correct and useful results may be obtained. The lives of the people have become a chief subject of public concern; and the questions are now put in respect to every individual in the realm: When, and where was he born? What occupation did he follow? When, where, and in what manner did he die?

In the 15 years 1850-64 the average annual number of deaths to each million of the people living was 22200·2.

From 1. ZYMOTIC diseases	-	-	5064·0	deaths to 1,000,000 living.
2. CONSTITUTIONAL diseases	-	-	4368·0	" "
3. LOCAL diseases	-	-	8148·8	" "
4. DEVELOPMENTAL diseases	-	-	3595·1	" "
5. VIOLENT deaths	-	-	752·5	" "
6. SUDDEN deaths	-	-	177·2	" "
<i>(Including persons "found dead," and generally subjects of inquest, where the cause of death was not ascertained.)</i>				
7. CAUSES not specified	-	-	214·8	" "

The first and the fifth classes, viz., zymotic diseases and violent deaths, may be considered to represent the loss of life in modes and proportions that are most subject to human control.

In 1865 there were 490,909 deaths registered in England. This was the total number from specified and unspecified causes—from all diseases, and forms of violence. The violent deaths were 17,374; they were 835 in every million of the population; and they bore a proportion of 35,772 to a million deaths from all causes. Of the 17,374 there were of homicide 443 cases, of suicide 1392, of executions 6; and of deaths expressly stated to have been from accident or negligence—also deaths not thus described in the returns, but, on view of the facts, assumed to be accidental—and of deaths, the proportion of which is very considerable, which could not without great licence of conjecture be referred to homicide or suicide, such as "killed by a blow," "found drowned," "child found suffocated in bed," &c., the total number was 15,533.

From accidental fractures and contusions there were 6,843 deaths in 1865; from accidental gunshot 112, from suicidal gunshot 58; from accidental cut or stab 93, from suicidal cut or stab 252; from burns and scalds 2,713; from accidental poison 273, from suicidal poison 135; from accidental drowning 2,823, from suicidal drowning 230; from accidental suffocation 1,309, from self-hanging 591; by other accidental modes 1367; suicide by leaping from a height, or means not defined, 126. In an unascertained, but what should be an ascertainable, number of cases the evidence failed, and necessarily the verdict was in the same degree defective; in perhaps an equal number of cases, where the finding was complete, the information to the Registrar may have suffered mutilation in essential points by inadvertence or want of skill in transcribing it.

But if it is desired to establish a basis on which the investigation of questions of sanitary police may be conducted, the analysis must be carried further; and whether this is practicable, and how far it will be really useful in preventing crime, advancing medical science, and improving the public health, depends on the inquisition into the causes of violent and sudden deaths which must be searching, and on the record of facts which must be complete. In railway accidents how many persons were killed in a year and a series of years? How many of these fractured, contused, or concussed by collisions? How many by carriages running off the rails? How many by being run over on the line? How many by explosion of boilers, breaking of axles, tires, and the like? In how many cases was the administration at fault? In how many was neglect of regulations, unsoundness of material, insecurity of the permanent way, or other defect, the primary cause of the fatal result? Mines should be distinguished as coal, copper, tin, iron, &c. How many miners suffered death by fall of coal, stone, &c. on their bodies? How many in blasting? How many by falling in shafts, from breaking of ropes or other parts of machinery? How many by fire damp, choke-damp? How many burnt, suffocated, drowned? How many by trucks, and other carriages? Railways used strictly for conveyance of coal and mining purposes should always be distinguished from the main and branch lines which traverse the

country, and which, whether the "North-western" or the "South-eastern" or other, should appear under their proper appellations. How many deaths of workpeople were in factories? How many by machinery of cotton, flax, paper, flour mills and saw-mills, and by agricultural machinery? All of which should be distinguished. How many persons were fatally injured by horses and carriages in the streets? And of these how many by waggons, omnibuses, cabriolets? How many by falls from ladders or scaffolds? How many were drowned by falling from boats, or were cast ashore in shipwrecks? How many killed by falls from the rigging, or other injury in ships and boats? How many burnt or suffocated by their clothes taking fire, or the conflagration of their houses? How many scalded in particular manufacturing processes? How many children by drinking hot water? How many killed by explosion of gunpowder, gas, fireworks? How many poisoned by quack medicines, by drugs unskillfully administered, by lead in paint, by opium, corrosive sublimate, sulphuric and other acids as used in medicine or the arts? How many children were overlaid, exposed to cold, strangled, or otherwise murdered? How many persons died by chloroform, or mephitic gases?

Subjoined to this letter are some details relating to this subject, which, with the Tables in my Reports in which violent deaths are analyzed, will show how far the descriptions of the causes of such deaths, as up to this time they have been entered in the Registers, form a sufficient groundwork for investigations of the nature indicated above; and, probably better than by any other means, will enable you to judge the exact nature and magnitude of their defects.

The circumstances in which violent deaths occur are so various and multiplied that for describing and recording them it is possible only to suggest a few general rules. In the following pages I have noticed the most important particulars required, as well as actual defects and omissions that have deprived many "informations to Registrars" of that scientific character and value which they must possess if they would satisfy the intention of the statute; and I have added some specimens of the better class of returns. But it is chiefly necessary to keep in view the important object contemplated in registering informations; and if this is done there will be no difficulty in returning the causes of violent deaths with sufficient detail, explicitness, and uniformity to admit of analysis and comparison, and furnish results that will stimulate the invention of individuals, excite the vigilance of proprietors, trading communities, and corporations, and direct the path of legislation.

It happens in numerous instances that "unknown" persons are found dead and become the subject of inquisition before the coroner, many of them perhaps professional vagrants, who have wandered friendless and uncared for all their lives, and have sunk at last to their rest in the fields. Others under the influence of insanity or sudden freak have disappeared from their homes leaving no trace by which their friends can find them. In such cases, it is desirable in the absence of better means of identification that the *apparent age, the height, dress, colour of the hair, probable occupation, &c.* should be stated in the *information*, in order that these particulars may be entered in the registers, and thus placed within reach of persons who are engaged in searching for absent relatives.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your faithful Servant,
GEORGE GRAHAM,
Registrar General.

To the Coroner of

CORONER'S INQUESTS; AND INFORMATIONS TO REGISTRARS.

"The court of the coroner is a court of record to inquire when any one dies in prison, or comes to a violent or sudden death, *by what manner he came to his end*." Blackstone, b. 4, c. 19, s. 11; 4 Inst. 271; 2 Hal. P. C. 53; 2 Hawk. P. C. 42. For power of coroners to hold inquests where the *cause of death* arose out of their jurisdiction, see 6 & 7 Vict. c. 12.

Extracts from 6 & 7 Gul. IV. c. 86., being the "Act for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England," relative to the Duties of Coroners and their Courts under that Act.

"In case any new-born child or any dead body shall be found exposed, the overseers of the poor in the case of the new-born child, and the coroner in the case of the dead body, shall forthwith give notice and information thereof, and of the place where such child or dead body was found, to the registrar."—SECT. 19.

"Provided always, That in every case in which an inquest shall be held on any dead body, the jury shall inquire of the particulars herein required to be registered concerning the death, and the coroner shall inform the registrar of the finding of the jury, and the registrar shall make the entry accordingly."—SECT. 25.

The particulars as given in Schedule (B) are "When died ('place of death' was added by the Amendment Act, 1 Vict. c. 22. s. 8.); name and surname, sex, age, rank, or profession; cause of death."

"Provided always, That the coroner, upon holding any inquest, may order the body to be buried, if he shall think fit, before registry of the death, and shall in such case give a certificate of his order in writing under his hand, according to the form of Schedule (F.) to this Act annexed, to such undertaker or other person having charge of the funeral, which shall be delivered as aforesaid; and every person who shall bury or perform any funeral or any religious service for the burial of any dead body for which no certificate shall have been duly made and delivered as aforesaid, either by the registrar or coroner, and who shall not within seven days give notice thereof to the registrar, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds for every such offence."—SECT. 27.

By the Act 21 Vict. c. 25. s. 5, the coroner is required to send *written information* of the finding of the jury to the registrar of the sub-district in which the death occurred, or in which the body was found dead. (*Forms of "Informations" will be furnished on application to the Registrar General.*)

SUDDEN DEATHS.

The authorities in medical jurisprudence state that the causes of sudden deaths, often involved in great obscurity, can be ascertained only by inspection of the principal organs. The body may have the same external appearance in death by apoplexy, syncope, aneurism, poison, or suffocation, and violence of other kinds; but if the death be distinctly traced to a disease or injury by an inspection of the body, and the question "by what manner" the person "came to his end" be thus determined, one or more of several ends is gained: the perpetration of a crime is ascertained,—or unjust suspicions are dissipated,—or in any case a reasonable curiosity is satisfied, and what may prove to be a useful fact is placed on record.

Affections of the mind often appear in the registers as causes of death, e.g., *passion, rage, fright, grief, excitement, "broken heart," anxiety.* By their wasting influence they slowly eat away life; or rising like

tempests suddenly destroy it ; or acting on predisposing conditions they but accelerate the event. The following are examples :—“ Shock occasioned by the sudden death of her brother, who expired three months before ; ” “ trouble for the death of her son, who died six weeks before ; ” “ extreme grief, caused by one of her children having been lost for two days ; ” “ anxiety from pecuniary embarrassments ; ” “ illness caused by a fright from thunder and lightning ; ” “ fright from her clothes taking fire.” The following examples are more complete, as specifying not only the mental affection but that material and visible injury which directly proved fatal :—“ Apoplexy, produced by excitement while fighting in a state of intoxication ; ” “ excitement and passion causing rupture of the left ventricle of the heart.”

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Care should be taken that every return of a violent death answers the threefold inquiry involved under “the Cause of Death ;” namely,—

(1) Was the deceased killed by his own act, or by that of other persons, and in what circumstances ?

(2) What were the means, instruments, or things by which the fatal injury was produced ?

(3) What was the nature of the mortal injury, and what time elapsed before death ?

Or it should have on the face of it an explanation of the omission.

At the same time the statement should be made as concise as it is clear and comprehensive : no vague or unnecessary word should be inserted.

IMPERFECT RETURNS OF THE CAUSES OF VIOLENT DEATH.

“ Accident.”

“ Accidental”—“ accidental death ; ” “ accidental by his own carelessness.” [Imperfect.]

These cannot properly be called returns of the causes of death. They neither state the *nature* of the accident nor the nature of the injury. Was the “accident” in a mine, a steamer, or a factory, or was it on a railway ?—Was it fracture, drowning, a burn, or poisoning, that caused the death ? It is not necessary to mention other vague returns of the same kind, which leave the same questions unanswered.

“ Wilful murder ; ” “ manslaughter ; ” “ justifiable homicide ; ” “ felo de se ; ” “ suicide.” [Imperfect.]

All returns of this kind are imperfect. No mention is made of the means by which the “murder,” for instance, was caused. Was it by strangling, a wound, a blow, drowning, shooting, or poison ? In many cases other circumstances are required to be stated in order to give a correct account of the “cause of death.”

“ Fracture of the skull ; ” “ fracture of jawbone ; ” “ a burn ; ” “ rupture of diaphragm ; ” “ suffocated.” [Imperfect.]

Returns of this kind are imperfect. They give the exclusively medical view of the case. The causes of the “fractures,” &c. are not specified; nor the circumstances in which the injuries happened. Were they accidental deaths, suicides, or murders ?

“ Lock-jaw ; ” “ erysipelas ; ” “ mortification ; ” “ delirium tremens.” [Imperfect.]

Returns of this kind are imperfect when it is not stated whether they were or were not the results of external causes, or intemperance.

“ Accidentally drowned ; ” “ accidentally crushed ; ” “ poisoned himself ; ” [Imperfect.]

The place in which the person was drowned should have been stated. Was he precipitated into the water by the fall of a bridge or the upsetting of a boat ? Was he bathing or skating, &c.? How was the body crushed, and by what ? What was the nature of the poison, &c.?

“ Injuries from machinery ; ” “ fell down a coal-pit ; ” “ explosion in a coal-pit.” [Imperfect.]

“ By a machine.” [Imperfect.]

The particular kind of machinery, and the names of the coal-pits or of their owners should have been returned.

“ Water in the chest and pericardium, accelerated by exposure to the severity of the weather.” [Imperfect.]

In this return the cause and circumstances of exposure should have been stated. From destitution ? Want of clothing, fire, or lodging ? Did it occur in employment in the fields, on board ship, in a fishing boat, in travelling, or in what other situation ?

Little can be ascertained respecting the causes of some deaths; but in such the *name of the place* in which the person is found should be stated ; and it should be added whether “with or without marks of injury.”

“ Hydrophobia.” [Imperfect.]

Was the disease caused by the bite of a dog, cat, or what other animal ? How many days or hours elapsed between the bite and the first symptom of hydrophobia ; and how many between the first symptoms and death ?

“ Found drowned ; ” “ found dead.” [Imperfect.]

In many cases the evidence is insufficient to decide positively whether the person committed suicide, fell into the water accidentally, or was murdered. In such case the *probable* cause may be returned in a qualified manner, together with the name of the river or other water ; such as “drowned in the Regent’s Canal, probably by accident.”

So of other cases, the cause, in favour of which there is a *strong probability*, should be stated with the proper qualifications. In other cases it should be stated that the circumstances are “unknown.”

The following examples of Returns of Violent Deaths appear to be unexceptionably good :—

Run over by a cart in Holborn while trying to stop a runaway horse ; fracture of skull and ribs ; lived 10 hours.

Cut in the heel by a bar of iron which fell on him when at work nine days before death ; erysipelas six days before death. [The terms cut, stab, contusion, &c., are preferable to “wound,” which is less specific.]

Fall and dislocation of the neck, caused by the rope breaking whilst ascending the shaft of Eddystone* colliery.

Fracture of the skull by a fall of coals in a pit in Baldwin’s colliery. Burnt by the explosion of gunpowder and other inflammable substances in a composition to be used for fireworks at —— works.

Crushed by chalk falling on him in a tunnel on the London and Brighton railway.

Disease of the stomach, accelerated by taking brandy and salt.

Cutting his own throat, after stealing riband in a linen-draper’s shop ; lived one hour.

Cut through the skull, and deeply into the brain, by a circular saw in a saw mill ; died in a few minutes.

Poisoning with arsenic, from exposure to it during work in the Barnes candle manufactory.

Erysipelas of the arm from accidental application of sulphuric acid to the fingers ; lived 3 days after accident.

Killed herself by 2½ oz. of laudanum and strangulation with handkerchief.

Killed in a prize-fight by George Anderson,—manslaughter.

Leg crushed by machinery in Samuel Smith’s silk factory ; lived 6 weeks ; abscess 3 weeks.

Instant death by being knocked down the shaft of the Devon coal-pit by the swing-tree of a gin.

* All the names are in these examples suppositions.

Burnt in the *Barnsley* coal-pit by the explosion of fire-damp.
 Lightning in the Finchley-road; lived 14 hours; symptoms like the stupor of apoplexy; no morbid appearance found in any cavity of the body; two slight burns on the fore-arm.
 Hæmorrhage into the abdomen from accidental rupture of the liver by being crushed between two *Great Northern* railway waggons while at work at the *Treherne* station.

INDEX OF DISTRICTS.

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

For names of Towns, such as *Chester*, *Leamington*, *Torquay*, &c., which are not found in this "Index of Districts," see the "Index of Sub-districts" (page 209) and "Index of certain Towns" (page 219).

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

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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.
A								
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	Arkholme . . .	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	Ashburton . . .	Newton Abbot . . .	283; 4	Bawdeswell . . .	Mitford . . .	242; 3
Aberdaron . . .	Pwllheli . . .	619; 3	Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . .	Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . .	414; 3	Bawtry . . .	Doncaster . . .	510; 5
Aberford . . .	Tadcaster . . .	514a; 1	Ashford . . .	West Ashford . . .	62; 2	Beaconsfield . . .	Amersham . . .	148; 5
Abergavenny . . .	Abergavenny . . .	575a; 3	Ashley . . .	Clifton . . .	330; 2	Beaminster . . .	Beaminster . . .	277; 4
Abergele . . .	St. Asaph . . .	613; 2	Ashover . . .	Chesterfield . . .	448; 1	Beaumaris . . .	Bangor . . .	621; 1
Abergessin . . .	Builth . . .	599; 1	Ashton-in-Makerfield . . .	Wigan . . .	465; 7	Wangford . . .	Wangford . . .	226; 2
Aberystruth . . .	Bedwelly . . .	575b; 1	Ashton Town . . .	Ashton-under-Lyne . . .	474; 2	Beckley . . .	Rye . . .	75; 2
Aberystwith . . .	Aberystwith . . .	597; 2	Ashton-under-Lyne . . .	Ashton-under-Lyne . . .	474; 3	Bedale . . .	Bedale . . .	535; 1
Abingdon . . .	Abingdon . . .	123; 2	Askrigg . . .	Askrigg . . .	537; 1	Bedford and Cardington . . .	Bedford . . .	179; 6
Abthorpe . . .	Towcester . . .	165; 1	Bourn . . .	Bourn . . .	422; 2	Morpeth . . .	Morpeth . . .	558; 2
Accrington . . .	Haslingden . . .	477; 5	Brackley . . .	Bedlington . . .	465; 2	Bedminster . . .	Bedminster . . .	328; 1
Acton . . .	Brentford . . .	134; 5	Aspull . . .	Aylesbury . . .	151; 3	Narberth . . .	Narberth . . .	590; 6
Addingham . . .	Skipton . . .	489; 6	Aston Clinton . . .	Sleaford . . .	426; 5	Rotherham . . .	Rotherham . . .	509; 1
Alberbury . . .	Atcham . . .	359; 4	Ashwarby . . .	Atcham . . .	359; 7	Belgrave . . .	Bromsgrove . . .	392; 2
Albrighton . . .	Shifnal . . .	357; 1	Atherstone . . .	Atherstone . . .	397; 1	Belford . . .	Belford . . .	560; 1
Albury . . .	Guildford . . .	39; 3	Attercliffe . . .	Leigh . . .	467; 4	Belgrave . . .	St. George Hanover-sq. . .	3; 3
Alcester . . .	Alcester . . .	405; 2	Attleborough . . .	Sheffield . . .	508; 6	Bellingham . . .	Bellingham . . .	557; 1
Aldborough . . .	Richmond (Yorks.) . . .	539; 4	Audlem . . .	Wayland . . .	241; 1	Belper . . .	Belper . . .	446; 3
Aldbrough . . .	Skirlaugh . . .	522; 3	Audenshaw . . .	Ashton-under-Lyne . . .	474; 3	Bennington . . .	Bennington . . .	425; 2
Aldeburgh . . .	Plomesgate . . .	224; 5	Audley . . .	Newcastle-under-Lyme . . .	369; 3	Newark . . .	Newark . . .	442; 4
Aldeby . . .	Loddon . . .	238; 1	Audley . . .	Ormskirk . . .	464; 2	Settle . . .	Settle . . .	488; 1
Alderbury . . .	Alderbury . . .	263; 1	Aughton . . .	Axbridge . . .	324; 4	Bere Regis . . .	Wareham . . .	273; 4
Alderley . . .	Macclesfield . . .	453; 8	Axonbridge . . .	Axminster . . .	279; 2	Berkley . . .	Thornbury . . .	332; 3
Aldgate . . .	Whitechapel . . .	22; 7	Aycliffe . . .	Darlington . . .	540; 2	Berkhampstead . . .	Berkhampstead . . .	147; 1
Aldington . . .	East Ashford . . .	63; 1	Aylesbury . . .	Aylesbury . . .	151; 2	Berwick . . .	Berwick . . .	561; 2
Aldridge . . .	Walsall . . .	380; 4	Aylesford . . .	Malling . . .	55; 1	Berwick Street . . .	St. James West-minster . . .	6; 1
Alford . . .	Spilsby . . .	430; 5	Tyne . . .			Bettwsycoed . . .	Llanrwst . . .	614; 2
Alfreton . . .	Belper . . .	446; 5	Northampton . . .	Bacton . . .	230; 4	Beverley . . .	Beverley . . .	518; 2
Allendale . . .	Hexham . . .	555; 3	Northampton . . .	Bainton . . .	523; 3	Bewdley . . .	Kidderminster . . .	384; 5
Allerston . . .	Pickering . . .	530; 4	Northampton . . .	Bakewell . . .	449; 1	Bexhill . . .	Battle . . .	77; 1
All Saints . . .	Birmingham . . .	394; 9	Northampton . . .	Bala . . .	616; 1	Bexley . . .	Dartford . . .	50; 1
All Saints . . .	Hastings . . .	76; 2	Northampton . . .	Baldoke . . .	141; 1	Bibury . . .	Northleach . . .	341; 1
All Saints . . .	Maldon . . .	202; 3	Northampton . . .	Bala . . .	188; 3	Bicester . . .	Bicester . . .	159; 2
All Saints . . .	Newcastle-on-Tyne . . .	552; 4	Northampton . . .	Bansham . . .	293; 6	Billingham . . .	Biggleswade . . .	180; 2
Yarmouth . . .	Yarmouth . . .	228	Northampton . . .	Bansham . . .	293; 6	Billesdon . . .	Billesdon . . .	410; 1
Yeovil . . .	Yeovil . . .	319	Northampton . . .	Banbury . . .	163; 4	Billinghay . . .	Billinghay . . .	426; 1
York . . .	York . . .	515	Northampton . . .	Banbury . . .	621; 2	Billington . . .	Blackburn . . .	480; 1
West Ashford . . .	West Ashford . . .	62	Northampton . . .	Bangor . . .	621; 2	Billington . . .	Wolverhampton . . .	379; 7
Westbourne . . .	Westbourne . . .	94	Northampton . . .	Banham . . .	240; 1	Bilton . . .	Bramham . . .	514b; 3
West Bromwich . . .	West Bromwich . . .	381	Northampton . . .	Banwell . . .	324; 3	Binbrook . . .	Louth . . .	431; 3
Westbury . . .	Westbury . . .	259	Northampton . . .	Barford . . .	179; 7	Bridge . . .	Bingham . . .	443; 1
			Northampton . . .	Barham . . .	64; 2	Bromyard . . .	Clun . . .	353; 2
			Northampton . . .	Barnet . . .	136; 2	Bishop Auckland . . .	Bishop Auckland . . .	542; 1
			Northampton . . .	Barnoldswick . . .	197; 3	Bishops Castle . . .	Devizes . . .	256; 1
			Northampton . . .	Barnsley . . .	510; 2	Bishops Cannings . . .	Bishop Lydeard . . .	315; 5
			Northampton . . .	Barnstaple . . .	617; 2	Bishop Stortford . . .	Bishop Stortford . . .	139; 3
			Northampton . . .	Barrow . . .	421; 2	Bishop Tawton . . .	Bishop Waltham . . .	295; 6
			Northampton . . .	Barrow-upon-Soar . . .	416; 1	Bishopstone . . .	Bishopstone . . .	265; 2
			Northampton . . .	Barton . . .	420; 3	Bishop Stortford . . .	Bishop Stortford . . .	110; 1
			Northampton . . .	Barton . . .	470; 2	Bishopstone . . .	Bishopstone . . .	110; 1
			Northampton . . .	Barton-upon-Irwell . . .		Bishopstone . . .	Bishopstone . . .	110; 1
			Northampton . . .	Barton . . .		Bishopstone . . .</td		

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
Blackburn . .	Blackburn . .	480 ; 4	Brixton . .	Lambeth . .	31 ; 7	Campsall . .	Doncaster . .	510 ; 4
Blackley . .	Manchester . .	473 ; 9	Brixworth . .	Brixworth . .	170 ; 3	Canford . .	Poole . .	272 ; 1
Black Torrington . .	Holsworthy . .	298 ; 3	Broad-Clist . .	St. Thomas . .	281 ; 4	Cannock . .	Penridge . .	378 ; 3
Blackwell . .	Mansfield . .	437 ; 3	Broadwater . .	Worthing . .	90 ; 1	Canterbury . .	Canterbury . .	65 ; 1
Blaenavon . .	Abergavenny . .	578a ; 4	Broadway . .	Evesham . .	389 ; 2	Capel . .	Dorking . .	43 ; 1
Blagdon . .	Axbridge . .	324 ; 5	Broadwood . .	Holsworthy . .	298 ; 4	Capel St. Mary . .	Samford . .	221 ; 1
Blandford . .	Blandford . .	270 ; 2	widger. .	Bromyard . .	350 ; 3	Carburton . .	Worksop . .	436 ; 4
Blatchinworth . .	Rochdale . .	476 ; 9	Brockhampton . .	Bromyard . .	256 ; 3	Cardiff . .	Cardiff . .	581a ; 2
Bletchington . .	Bicester . .	159 ; 1	Bromham . .	Bromley . .	49 ; 1	Cardigan . .	Cardigan . .	593 ; 2
Blidworth . .	Mansfield . .	437 ; 6	Bromsgrove . .	Bromsgrove . .	392 ; 1	Carlford . .	Woodbridge . .	223 ; 1
Blofield . .	Blofield . .	237 ; 2	Brompton . .	Kensington . .	1 ; 4	Carlton . .	Basford . .	438 ; 6
Bloxham . .	Banbury . .	163 ; 1	Bromyard . .	Bromyard . .	350 ; 1	Carlton . .	Selby . .	513 ; 1
Bloxwich . .	Walsall . .	380 ; 2	Brooseley . .	Madeley . .	358 ; 3	Carmarthen . .	Wark . .	559 ; 3
Blyth . .	Tynemouth . .	553 ; 6	Broughton . .	Preston . .	482 ; 5	Carnarvon . .	Carnarvon . .	620 ; 3
Bobbingworth . .	Ongar . .	196 ; 1	Broughton . .	Salford . .	472 ; 2	Carshalton . .	Epsom . .	37 ; 1
Bocking . .	Braintree . .	208 ; 2	Broughton . .	Stockbridge . .	108 ; 1	Cartmel . .	Ulverston . .	486 ; 1
Bockleton . .	Tenbury . .	385 ; 2	Brunton . .	Wincanton . .	320 ; 4	Castle . .	Nottingham . .	440 ; 6
Bodenham . .	Leominster . .	351 ; 2	Bryngwran . .	Anglesey . .	623 ; 2	Castle Cary . .	Wincanton . .	320 ; 1
Bodmin . .	Bodmin . .	304 ; 3	Bowditch . .	Howden . .	517 ; 2	Castle Church . .	Stafford . .	367 ; 2
Bollington . .	Macclesfield . .	453 ; 2	Buckfastleigh . .	Totnes . .	284 ; 5	Castle Combe . .	Chippingham . .	253 ; 1
Bolsover . .	Chesterfield . .	448 ; 3	Buckingham . .	Buckingham . .	154 ; 2	Castle Donington . .	Shardlow . .	444 ; 1
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Bolton Western . .	Bolton . .	468 ; 12	Buckland Mo- . .	Tavistock . .	290 ; 1	Castle Precincts . .	Bristol . .	329 ; 2
Bootham . .	York . .	515 ; 2	Boote . .	Boote . .	nachorum. .	Castle Rising . .	Freebridge Lynn . .	243 ; 4
Boroughbridge . .	Gt. Ouseburn . .	492a ; 1	Bucklebury . .	Bradfield . .	126 ; 1	Castleton Within . .	Castleton . .	476 ; 4
Borough Road . .	St. George . .	29 ; 2	Budbrooke . .	Warwick . .	403 ; 1	Castleton Without . .	Rochdale . .	476 ; 3
Boscastle . .	Southwark . .	Camelford . .	Budworth . .	Runcorn . .	455 ; 1	Catterick . .	Catton . .	483 ; 4
Boston . .	Boston . .	425 ; 4	Bugbrooke . .	Northampton . .	168 ; 3	Cave . .	Richmond(Yrks.) . .	539 ; 2
Botesdale . .	Hartismere . .	218 ; 2	Bulth . .	Bulth . .	599 ; 3	Cavendish-sq. . .	Beverley . .	518 ; 1
Bottisham . .	Newmarket . .	189 ; 3	Bulmer . .	Malton . .	526 ; 5	Cavendish . .	Marylebone . .	7 ; 2
Boughton . .	Faversham . .	67 ; 1	Bulmer . .	Sudbury . .	212 ; 1	Cawthorne . .	Wortley . .	506 ; 1
Bourn . .	Bourn . .	422 ; 3	Bulwell . .	Basford . .	438 ; 4	Caxton . .	Caxton . .	182 ; 1
Bourton-on-the- . .	Stow-on-the- . .	342 ; 1	Bunbury . .	Nantwich . .	458 ; 3	Cerne . .	Dorchester . .	275 ; 4
Water. .	Wold. .	Buntingford . .	Bunbury . .	Wangford . .	226 ; 1	Chadderton . .	Oldham . .	475 ; 3
Bow . .	Crediton . .	292 ; 2	Buntingford . .	Royston . .	140 ; 1	Chaddesley . .	Kidderminster . .	384 ; 1
Bow . .	Poplar . .	25 ; 1	Burbage . .	Hinckley . .	412 ; 1	Corbett. .	Corbett. .	412 ; 1
Bowling . .	Bradford (Yrks.) . .	499 ; 4	Bures . .	Sudbury . .	212 ; 2	Chagford . .	Okehampton . .	291 ; 4
Boxgrove . .	Westhampnett . .	91 ; 4	Burford . .	Witney . .	161 ; 4	Chailey . .	Lewes . .	84 ; 2
Brabourne . .	East Ashford . .	63 ; 2	Burgh . .	Carlisle . .	568 ; 5	Chalfont . .	Amersham . .	148 ; 4
Brackley . .	Brackley . .	164 ; 1	Burghill . .	Hereford . .	348 ; 3	Chapel-en-le- . .	Chapel-en-le- . .	450 ; 2
Bracknell . .	Easthampton . .	130 ; 1	Burgh-le-Marsh . .	Spilsby . .	430 ; 4	Frith. .	Frith. .	450 ; 2
Bradfield . .	Easthampton . .	506 ; 6	Burnham . .	Axbridge . .	324 ; 2	Chapeltown . .	Kirkstall . .	500a ; 1
Bradford Abbas . .	Sherborne . .	276 ; 3	Burnham . .	Docking . .	244 ; 1	Chapeltown . .	Chard . .	318 ; 1
Bradford East- . .	Bradford (Yrks.) . .	499 ; 5	Burnham . .	Eton . .	149 ; 3	Chardstock . .	Axminster . .	279 ; 1
End. .	Bradford . .	258 ; 2	Burnley . .	Burnley . .	478 ; 1	Charing Cross . .	St. Martin-in- . .	5 ; 1
Bradford North- . .	Bradford-on- . .	258 ; 2	Burslem . .	Wolstanton . .	370 ; 3	the Fields. .	Chipping Norton . .	162 ; 1
Western. .	Avon. .	Burton Brad- . .	Bridport . .	Bridport . .	278 ; 1	Chipping Norton . .	Plymouth . .	287 ; 1
Bradford South . .	Bradford-on- . .	258 ; 1	Burton-upon- . .	Burton-upon- . .	375 ; 4	Charles-the- . .	Charles-the- . .	375 ; 4
Bradford West- . .	Bradford (Yrks.) . .	499 ; 6	Trent. .	Charlton Kings . .	344 ; 1	Martyr. .	Monkton . .	577 ; 1
Bradley . .	Westbury . .	259 ; 1	Charlton Kings . .	Charlton . .	64 ; 1	Charlton . .	Meriden . .	396 ; 1
Bradwell . .	Maldon . .	202 ; 2	Charlton . .	Bridge . .	191 ; 1	Chatteris . .	North Witchford . .	191 ; 1
Bradworthy . .	Bideford . .	297 ; 5	Charlton . .	Chatteris . .	145 ; 1	Cheadle . .	Colsterworth . .	427 ; 1
Brafield . .	Hardingstone . .	167 ; 1	Charlton . .	Cheddorth . .	476 ; 2	Cheddorth . .	Colsterworth . .	427 ; 1
Brailsford . .	Ashborne . .	447 ; 1	Charlton . .	Cheddorth . .	476 ; 2	Cheddorth . .	Colsterworth . .	427 ; 1
Braintree . .	Braintree . .	208 ; 3	Chelmsford . .	Aylsham . .	232 ; 2	Chelmsford . .	Chelmsford . .	200 ; 1
Bramham . .	Bramham . .	514b ; 2	Chelmsford . .	Chelmsford . .	450 ; 1	Chelmsford . .	Chelsea . .	2 ; 2
Bramley . .	Basingstoke . .	116 ; 2	Chelmsford . .	Chelsea . .	2 ; 2	Chelsea . .	Chelsea . .	2 ; 2
Bramley . .	Bramley . .	500d ; 1	Chelmsford . .	Chelsea . .	2 ; 2	Chelsea . .	Chelsea . .	2 ; 2
Brampton . .	Brampton . .	566 ; 2	Chelmsford . .	Chelsea . .	2 ; 2	Chelsea . .	Chelsea . .	2 ; 2
Brandsburton . .	Skirlaugh . .	522 ; 5	Chelmsford . .	Chelmsford . .	344 ; 1	Chelmsford . .	Chelmsford . .	344 ; 1
Brassington . .	Ashborne . .	447 ; 6	Chelmsford . .	Chelmsford . .	576 ; 1	Chelmsford . .	Conway . .	622 ; 1
Brattoon Clovelly . .	Okehampton . .	291 ; 1	Cheriton . .	Byker . .	555 ; 1	Cheriton . .	Conwil . .	589 ; 4
Braughton . .	Bishop-Stortford . .	139 ; 4	Cheriton . .	Byker . .	555 ; 5	Cheriton . .	Conwil-Cayo . .	587 ; 9
Braunton . .	Barnstaple . .	295 ; 5	Cheriton . .	upon-Tyne. .	555 ; 5	Cheriton . .	Cookham . .	577 ; 2
Bray . .	Cookham . .	129 ; 1	Cheriton . .	Hexham . .	555 ; 1	Cheriton . .	Corwen . .	615 ; 1
Breage . .	Helston . .	309 ; 4	Cheriton . .	Neath . .	584 ; 5	Cheriton . .	Coslany . .	615 ; 1
Brecknock . .	Brecknock . .	600 ; 3	Cheriton . .	Newport(Monm.) . .	580 ; 1	Cheriton . .	Costessey . .	234 ; 1
Brenchley . .	Tunbridge . .	57 ; 3	Cheriton . .	Caerleon . .	580 ; 1	Cheriton . .	Corwen . .	615 ; 1
Brentford . .	Brentford . .	134 ; 3	Cheriton . .	Ludlow . .	352 ; 5	Cheriton . .	Corwen . .	615 ; 1
Brentwood . .	Billericay . .	199 ; 1	Cheriton . .	Caistor . .	432 ; 2	Cheriton . .	Corwen . .	615 ; 1
Bretton . .	Cainham . .	503 ; 1	Cheriton . .	Isle of Wight . .	99 ; 5	Cheriton . .	Corwen . .	615 ; 1
Brewood . .	Penkridge . .	378 ; 2	Cheriton . .	Chichester . .	569 ; 3	Cheriton . .	Corwen . .	615 ; 1
Bridgend . .	Bridgend . .	583 ; 3	Cheriton . .	West Ashford . .	62 ; 1	Cheriton . .	Corwen . .	615 ; 1
Bridlington . .	Bridlington . .	524 ; 2	Cheriton . .	Liskeard . .	303 ; 1	Cheriton . .	Corwen . .	615 ; 1
Bridgnorth . .	Bridgnorth . .	356 ; 2	Cheriton . .	Calne . .	254 ; 1	Cheriton . .	Corwen . .	615 ; 1
Bridgwater . .	Bridgwater . .	316 ; 4	Cheriton . .	Ashborne . .	447 ; 4	Cheriton . .	Corwen . .	615 ; 1
Bridport . .	Bridport . .	278 ; 2	Cheriton . .	Bradford(Yorks.) . .	499 ; 1	Cheriton . .	Corwen . .	615 ; 1
Brigg . .	Glanford Brigg . .	433 ; 1	Cheriton . .	Calverley . .	498 ; 2	Cheriton . .	Corwen . .	615 ; 1
Brighouse . .	Halifax . .	498 ; 2	Cheriton					

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
F			Goole . . .	Goole . . .	512; 2	Hartland . .	Bideford . .	297; 4
Falsworth . .	Manchester . .	473; 8	Gorleston . .	Mutford . .	227; 3	Hartlepool . .	Hartlepool . .	541b; 1
Fairford . .	Cirencester . .	340; 3	Gosberton . .	Spalding . .	423; 3	Hartley Wintney . .	Hartley Wintney . .	115; 2
Fakenham . .	Walsingham . .	243; 1	Goswell Street . .	Clerkenwell . .	15; 4	Hartshead . .	Ashton-under-Lyne . .	474; 7
Falmouth . .	Falmouth . .	308; 2	Gower Eastern . .	Gower . .	585b; 1	Hartshorn . .	Ashby-de-la-Zouch . .	414; 2
Fareham . .	Fareham . .	98; 1	Gower Western . .	Gower . .	585b; 2	Harwich . .	Tendring . .	203; 3
Faringdon . .	Faringdon . .	122; 2	Grampound . .	St. Austell . .	306; 4	Haslingden . .	Haslingden . .	477; 4
Farnborough . .	Farnborough . .	41; 2	Grantham . .	Grantham . .	427; 3	Hatfield . .	Hatfield . .	209; 3
Farnham . .	Farnham . .	40; 2	Gravesend . .	Skipton . .	51; 1	Hatfield . .	Hatfield . .	143; 1
Farningham . .	Dartford . .	50; 3	Grayrigg . .	Kendal . .	575; 2	Hatherleigh . .	Okehampton . .	291; 2
Farnworth . .	Bolton . .	463; 1	Gray's Inn-lane . .	Paneras . .	9; 3	Havant . .	Havant . .	95; 1
Farnworth . .	Prescot . .	463; 4	Greasley . .	Basford . .	438; 1	Haverfordwest . .	Haverfordwest . .	592; 2
Faversham . .	Faversham . .	67; 2	Great Baddow . .	Chelmsford . .	200; 5	Haverhill . .	Risbridge . .	211; 1
Fawley . .	New Forest . .	104; 2	Great Burstead . .	Billericay . .	199; 2	Haywarden . .	Great Boughton . .	459; 4
Fazeley . .	Tamworth . .	376; 2	Great Easton . .	Uppingham . .	420; 2	Hayes . .	Askrigg . .	537; 2
Feckenham . .	Alcester . .	405; 3	Great Grimsby . .	Caistor . .	432; 1	Hawkesbury . .	Chipping Sodbury . .	331; 3
Fenny Stratford	Newport Pagnell . .	153; 1	Great Marlow . .	Wycombe . .	150; 2	Hawkhurst . .	Cranbrook . .	60; 2
Fenton . .	Stoke-upon-Trent . .	371; 4	Great Torrington . .	Torrington . .	296; 5	Hawkshead . .	Ulverston . .	486; 6
Fernhurst . .	Midhurst . .	93; 2	Great Wakering . .	Rochford . .	201; 4	Haworth . .	Keighley . .	494; 3
Ferriby . .	Sculcoates . .	519; 3	Great Waltham . .	Chelmsford . .	200; 4	Hay . .	Hay . .	602; 3
Festiniog . .	Festiniog . .	618; 2	Greengate . .	Salford . .	472; 3	Hayes . .	Uxbridge . .	133; 3
Fewston . .	Wharfedale . .	493b; 3	Greenwich East . .	Greenwich . .	33; 4	Hayfield . .	Hayfield . .	451; 2
Filey . .	Scarborough . .	525; 1	Greenwich West . .	Greenwich . .	33; 3	Hayton . .	Brampton . .	566; 1
Fincham . .	Downham . .	247; 3	Gresley . .	Burton-upon-Trent . .	375; 3	Hazelgrove . .	Stockport . .	452; 7
Finchingfield . .	Braintree . .	208; 1	Greystoke . .	Penrith . .	565; 2	Headcorn . .	Hollingbourn . .	59; 3
Finchley . .	Barnet . .	136; 3	Guildford . .	East Retford . .	435; 1	Headley . .	Farnborough . .	41; 2
Finsbury . .	St. Luke . .	16; 4	Guildford . .	Guildford . .	39; 4	Heaton . .	Lancaster . .	485; 2
Fishguard . .	Haverfordwest . .	592; 4	Guisbrough . .	Guisbrough . .	532; 4	Heaton Norris . .	Stockport . .	452; 3
Flamstead . .	Hemel Hempstead . .	146; 3	Guiting . .	Winchcombe . .	343; 1	Heavittree . .	St. Thomas . .	281; 6
Flaxton . .	York . .	515; 7	Gwennap . .	Redruth . .	310; 1	Heckington . .	Todmorden . .	495; 1
Flint . .	Holywell . .	610; 3	Hedingham . .	Hedingham . .	598; 1	Hele . .	Halstead . .	207; 2
Foleshill . .	Foleshill . .	399; 1	Hedon . .	Tregaron . .	598; 1	Hedge . .	Corwen . .	615; 1
Folkestone . .	Elham . .	73; 1	Gwyddelwern . .	Ruthin . .	612; 4	Hellingley . .	Hailsham . .	79; 2
Fontmell . .	Shaftesbury . .	268; 2	Gyffiliog . .	Ruthin . .	612; 4	Helmsley . .	Helmsley . .	529; 1
Ford . .	Glen Dale . .	562; 1	Hemsley . .	Helmsley . .	612; 4	Helm . .	Helston . .	309; 2
Fordham . .	Lexden . .	205; 4	Hempstead . .	Hemel Hempstead . .	146; 2	Hemel Hempstead . .	Hemel Hempstead . .	146; 2
Fordingbridge . .	Fordingbridge . .	103; 1	Henslow . .	Henslow . .	504b; 1	Henslow . .	Henslow . .	135; 4
Formby . .	Ormskirk . .	464; 4	Hockney . .	Hackney . .	11; 4	Hendred . .	Wantage . .	124; 3
Fornett . .	Depwade . .	239; 4	Holiday Green . .	Bethnal Green . .	21; 1	Henley . .	Henley . .	155; 1
Fornham . .	Thingoe . .	214; 2	Haddenham . .	Aylesbury . .	151; 1	Henstead . .	Henstead . .	236; 2
Foston . .	Driffield . .	523; 1	Haddington . .	Ely . .	190; 1	Hereford City . .	Hereford . .	348; 4
Fotheringhay . .	Oundle . .	174; 3	Hadleigh . .	Cosford . .	213; 2	Herne . .	Blean . .	66; 2
Fowey . .	St. Austell . .	306; 1	Haggerstone East . .	Shoreditch . .	20; 6	Hertford . .	Hertford . .	142; 2
Fownhope . .	Hereford . .	348; 2	Haggs . .	Haggs . .	20; 5	Hesle . .	Sculcoates . .	519; 4
Framfield . .	Uckfield . .	81; 2	Haggerstone West . .	Shoreditch . .	20; 5	Hesle . .	Hesle . .	519; 4
Framlingham . .	Plomesgate . .	24; 2	Hall . .	Hall . .	79; 1	Hethel . .	Hethel . .	547; 2
Frampton . .	Wheatenhurst . .	337; 1	Halliford . .	Halliford . .	79; 1	Hethel . .	Hethel . .	547; 2
Frant . .	Tiehurst . .	80; 5	Halliford . .	Halliford . .	79; 1	Hethel . .	Hethel . .	547; 2
Frimley . .	Farnham . .	40; 1	Halliford . .	Halliford . .	79; 1	Hethel . .	Hethel . .	547; 2
Frodsdale . .	Runcorn . .	455; 4	Halesowen . .	Stourbridge . .	383; 1	Heworth . .	Gateshead . .	551; 1
Frome . .	Frome . .	321; 2	Halesowen . .	Blything . .	225; 2	Hexham . .	Hexham . .	555; 2
Fulbourn . .	Chesterton . .	186; 2	Halesowen . .	Shipston-on-Stour . .	406; 4	Heytesbury . .	Heytesbury . .	260; 3
Fulham . .	Kensington . .	1; 7	Halesowen . .	Shipston-on-Stour . .	406; 4	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Funtington . .	Westbourne . .	94; 1	Hall . .	Hall . .	207; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Fyfield . .	Abingdon . .	123; 1	Hall . .	Hall . .	207; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
G			Hall . .	Hall . .	207; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Gainsborough . .	Gainsborough . .	434; 4	Hall . .	Hall . .	207; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Gargrave . .	Skipton . .	439; 2	Hall . .	Hall . .	207; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Garsdale . .	Sedbergh . .	487; 2	Hall . .	Hall . .	207; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Garstang . .	Garstang . .	484; 3	Hall . .	Hall . .	207; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Gateshead . .	Gateshead . .	551; 2	Hanley . .	Stoke-upon-Trent . .	371; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Gawsworth . .	Macclesfield . .	453; 7	Hanley . .	Upton-on-Severn . .	388; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Gayton . .	Freeridge Lynn . .	245; 2	Hanley . .	Upton-on-Severn . .	388; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Gazeley . .	Newmarket . .	189; 4	Hanover Square . .	St. George . .	3; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Gedney Hill . .	Holbeach . .	424; 1	Hanover-sq. . .	Hanover-sq. . .		Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Gelligaer . .	Merthyr Tydfil . .	582; 1	Harbenton . .	Totnes . .	284; 7	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Genevyllyn . .	Aberystwith . .	597; 3	Harborne . .	Kings Norton . .	393; 3	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Gildersome . .	Bramley . .	500d; 2	Hardingstone . .	Hardingstone . .	167; 2	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Gillingham . .	Medway . .	54; 2	Harewood . .	Otley . .	493a; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Gillingham . .	Shaffesbury . .	268; 3	Harewood . .	Otley . .	493a; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Gisburn . .	Clitheroe . .	479; 1	Harlestone . .	Depwade . .	239; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Glastonbury . .	Wells . .	323; 2	Harlow . .	Epping . .	195; 3	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Glossop . .	Hayfield . .	451; 1	Harpenden . .	St. Albans . .	144; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Gnosall . .	Newport (Salop) . .	366; 2	Harpintree . .	Clutton . .	325; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Godalming . .	Guildford . .	39; 5	Harrington . .	Chester-le-Street . .	548; 2	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Godshill . .	Isle of Wight . .	99; 4	Harrington . .	Whitehaven . .	571; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Godstone . .	Godstone . .	45; 1	Harrogate . .	Knaresborough . .	492b; 2	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Goole . .	Huddersfield . .	497; 11	Harrogate . .	Bedford . .	179; 3	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Golden Square . .	St. James Westminster . .	6; 3	Harrow . .	Hendon . .	135; 1	Heworth . .	Wellingborough . .	171; 2
Gomersal . .	Dewsbury . .							

SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.	SUB-DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.	No.
Llanllechid . . .	Bangor . . .	621; 3	Maesteg . . .	Bridgend . . .	583; 1	Missenden . . .	Amersham . . .	148; 1
Llanmon . . .	Llanelli . . .	536; 4	Maiden Newton . . .	Dorchester . . .	275; 1	Misterton . . .	Beaminster . . .	277; 2
Llanrhaiadr . . .	Llanfyllin . . .	609; 3	Malmsbury . . .	Malmsbury . . .	252; 1	Misterton . . .	Gainsborough . . .	434; 3
Llanrhaiadr . . .	Ruthin . . .	612; 5	Eastern . . .	Malmsbury . . .	252; 2	Mitcham . . .	Croydon . . .	46; 2
Llanrhystyd . . .	Aberystwith . . .	597; 1	Malmsbury . . .	Malmsbury . . .	252; 2	Mitcheldever . . .	Winchester . . .	109; 1
Llanrug . . .	Carnarvon . . .	620; 2	Western . . .	Malpas . . .	363b; 2	Modbury . . .	Kingsbridge . . .	285; 5
Llanrwst . . .	Llanrwst . . .	614; 1	Malpas . . .	Whitchurch . . .	363b; 2	Mold . . .	Holywell . . .	610; 5
Llansadwrn . . .	Llandovery . . .	587; 3	Monkwearmouth . . .	Monkwearmouth . . .	(Salop.)	Sunderland . . .	Sunderland . . .	549; 5
Llansaintffraid . . .	Aberayron . . .	596; 2	Maltby . . .	Rotherham . . .	509; 5	North Curry . . .	Taunton . . .	315; 2
Llansaintffraid . . .	Llanfyllin . . .	609; 2	Malton . . .	Malton . . .	526; 3	North Elmham . . .	Mitford . . .	242; 6
Llansamlet . . .	Neath . . .	584; 6	Mancroft . . .	Norwich . . .	234; 4	Mitcham . . .	Croydon . . .	46; 2
Llansilin . . .	Oswestry . . .	361; 2	Westhampnett . . .	Malmsbury . . .	252; 2	Mitcheldever . . .	Winchester . . .	109; 1
Llantrisaint . . .	Pontypridd . . .	581b; 2	Manningtree . . .	Malpas . . .	363b; 2	Modbury . . .	Kingsbridge . . .	285; 5
Llanvihangel . . .	Abergavenny . . .	578a; 2	Mansfield . . .	Whitchurch . . .	363b; 2	Mold . . .	Holywell . . .	610; 5
Llanwenog . . .	Lampeter . . .	595; 4	Mansfield . . .	Monkwearmouth . . .	(Salop.)	Monkwearmouth . . .	Sunderland . . .	549; 5
Llanwnog . . .	Newtown . . .	607; 3	March . . .	North Witchford . . .	191; 2	North Meols . . .	Ormskirk . . .	464; 5
Llanwrtyd . . .	Llandovery . . .	587; 5	Marden . . .	Maidstone . . .	58; 2	North Collingham . . .	Newark . . .	442; 1
Lnlancybyther . . .	Lampeter . . .	595; 1	Maresfield . . .	Uckfield . . .	81; 4	North Curry . . .	Taunton . . .	315; 2
Llechwedd-Isaf . . .	Conway . . .	622; 3	Margam . . .	Neath . . .	584; 1	North Elmham . . .	Mitford . . .	242; 6
Lockington . . .	Beverley . . .	518; 3	Margate . . .	Thanet . . .	70; 2	North Fleet . . .	North Aylesford . . .	52; 1
Lockton . . .	Pickering . . .	530; 5	Martgate . . .	Moreton Say . . .	364; 1	North Horsham . . .	Horsham . . .	87; 2
Lockwood . . .	Huddersfield . . .	497; 10	Market Bosworth . . .	Market Drayton . . .	364; 1	North Hill . . .	Launceston . . .	301; 5
Loddon . . .	Loddon . . .	238; 2	Market Drayton . . .	Montgomery . . .	608; 1	North Leeds . . .	Leeds . . .	501; 2
Lofthouse . . .	Guisborough . . .	532; 1	Market Harborough . . .	Moreard Bishop . . .	292; 1	North Meols . . .	Penrith . . .	565; 1
London City . . .	London City . . .	19; 5	Market Rasen . . .	Tendring . . .	203; 4	North Mels . . .	Falmouth . . .	308; 3
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Stradbroke	Hoxne	219; 1	Tisbury	Tisbury</				

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Whitehaven	Whitehaven	571; 2	Withyham	East Grinstead	82; 1	Writtle	Chehmsford	200; 3
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Y

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Bedworth	Ulverston	Dalton	486; 4
Blackpool	Foleshill	Foleshill	399; 1
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Brandon	Chichester	South Bersted	92; 3
Chatbam	Thetford	Methwold	249; 1
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