
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 1863.

SIR,

It is shown in your Report that the deaths were more numerous in this than in any previous year, and that the rate of mortality was high.

The causes of death to which the increase of mortality is chiefly due are in the zymotic class, and are most fatal to children.

The mortality is shown in Table I. to have been below the average at the several ages after 10, but to have been much above the average under that age in both boys and girls. The high mortality of the year is created by an excess of children's deaths.

TABLE I.—Excess or Defect of Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. of Males and Females in England and Wales in the Year 1863 over or under the Mean Annual Mortality of the 26 Years 1838-63.

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	ALL AGES.	AGES.—MALES.										
		0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-
MEAN of 26 YEARS	-	2.314	7.236	.889	.419	.793	.975	1.274	1.806	3.133	6.711	14.658
YEAR 1863	-	2.424	7.743	1.031	.503	.739	.968	1.330	1.729	3.055	6.924	14.084
EXCESS of 1863	-	.110	.507	.142	.004	-.054	-.007	.056	-.077	-.078	.213	-.574
												.877
												5.078

The Table may be read thus:—The Mortality per Cent. of Males in the Year 1863, under 5 Years of Age, exceeded the Mean Mortality per Cent. of 26 Years by .507, while, on the contrary, at the age 45 and under 55 the Mortality in the Year 1863 was less than the Mean Mortality of 26 Years by .077; the deficiency being indicated by prefixing the minus sign thus (−.077).

	ALL AGES.	AGES.—FEMALES.										
		0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-
MEAN of 26 YEARS	-	2.145	6.236	.881	.518	.828	1.019	1.232	1.550	2.804	5.813	13.371
YEAR 1863	-	2.193	6.715	.998	.521	.766	.955	1.161	1.505	2.897	5.091	13.137
EXCESS of 1863	-	.048	.479	.117	.003	-.062	-.064	-.071	-.041	-.093	-.722	-.234
												.919
												.626

The great reigning disease of the year is SCARLATINA, which killed 30,475 children (chiefly). Diphtheria prevailed with some malignity; and this disease, which never figured in the returns before 1859, was fatal to 6507 children (chiefly). Small-pox, and croup, and diarrhoea were also prevalent.

While 4.551 in 1000 people died of zymotic diseases in the year 1862, the mortality from this class of cases alone was 5.887 in the year 1863. The difference is 1.336; and nearly the whole of it is accounted for by the above diseases.

The mortality by scarlatina was at the rate of 1.498 to 1000 persons living of all ages. The mortality by this disease ranged from 1.746 to 1.055 in the seven years 1851-7. In the year 1858 the mortality by the disease rose suddenly to 1.572. It included malignant sore throat (*cynanche maligna*), with which diphtheria was at first confounded. In 1859 the character of diphtheria was generally understood; and of the mortality (1.513) the third part (1.492) was ascribed distinctly to diphtheria, the rest (1.021) to scarlatina. The mortality in the next four years (1860-3) ran thus; scarlatina 1.493, 1.456, 1.738, and 1.498; diphtheria 1.265, 1.227, 1.244, and 1.320.

The deaths by scarlatina in the year 1863 under five years of age were 19,222; 8192 at the age 5 and under 10. The mortality is highest in the third and the fourth years of age; but the mortality by scarlatina in youth and manhood is not inconsiderable; 2 deaths at the age of 75 and upwards are referred to this head.

4230 boys and 3962 girls of the age 5-10 died of scarlatina; 770 boys and 881 girls of diphtheria. One third part of the deaths at this age are by scarlatina.

The variation in the distribution of deaths over the ages depends upon the varying susceptibility to attacks, and upon the varying liability to succumb under attacks. The destructiveness of any disease may be expressed by one word, lethality*; and the lethality of the diseases which have for this purpose been investigated diminishes from infancy up to the age of puberty. So the 39,022 deaths in the nine years 1855-63 (see Table IV.) at the age 5-10 imply perhaps as many attacks of scarlatina as 96,280 deaths at the first quinquenniad.

It is the duty of parents to avoid the exposure of children at any age to infectious disease; but the above law implies that zymotic attacks are more lethal, and therefore the more vigilantly to be avoided, in the first stage of life.

TABLE VIII.—ENGLAND. Deaths from Fever—**Typhus**, **Typhia**, and **Typhinia**—to 10,000 Persons living, and Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths, in each of the Fourteen Years 1850-63.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths registered.	Deaths to 10,000 Persons living.	Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths.
1850	15,374	8.66	43
1851	17,930	10.15	46
1852	18,641	10.41	47
1853	18,554	10.25	45
1854	18,893	10.28	44
1855	16,470	8.89	39
1856	16,182	8.60	42
1857	19,016	9.97	46
1858	17,883	9.28	40
1859	15,877	8.14	36
1860	13,012	6.63	31
1861	15,440	7.76	36
1862	18,721	9.31	43
1863	18,017	8.86	38
Mean	17,144	9.09	41

* Lethare—to kill.

The fevers,—typhus, typhia (typhoid fever, including infantile remittent), and typhinia (relapsing fever)—still demand attention; they destroyed 18,017 lives in the year, or 8.86 in 10,000 of the population. Of 1000 deaths 38 were by these fevers. The mortality was at the rate of 6.63 per 10,000 in 1860, and rose to 7.76 and 9.31 in the two following years. The mortality in the year 1863 is below that of the year preceding, and below the average, 9.09, of 14 years.

The fevers are fatal at all ages; more fatal in the first 5 years of age than in the second, in the second 5 years of age than in the third. The mortality rises to 8.65 for males and 9.16 for females at the age 15-25 of immigration into towns; it falls at 25-35, to rise from that decenniad through every subsequent decenniad of age.

The mortality of females by fever is higher than that of males at all ages from birth up to the age of 25; and after that age fever is more fatal to males than to females.

Dr. Murchison supplied the facts from which the lethality of fevers at different ages was deduced;* and this gives us the means of estimating the number of cases of fever out of which the deaths occurred.

The cases, as directly estimated, are given in Table VII.; and it may be assumed, as the cases in hospital are unusually severe and lethal, that they do not represent more than half the number of fever cases in the country.

It is difficult to overrate the importance of the etiology of these diseases, which are closely allied to plague, and are its representatives in England.

Erysipelas prevailed to a considerable extent, and 1920 deaths by the disease are recorded. Erysipelas is generally described as it appears in adults, but it is fatal in infancy, and of the 1920 deaths, 612 occurred in the first year of age. There was a considerable increase in the year on the deaths of the year preceding, and the increase was observed at nearly all ages.

TABLE IX.—Deaths by **Erysipelas** at different Ages in **England** and **Wales** in the Years 1862 and 1863.

SEX.	YEARS.	ALL AGES.	AGES.																	
			Under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 Years.	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95+ subwds.
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	-
Males	1862	790	223	22	14	9	2	280	14	19	22	16	35	51	90	97	90	70	6	-
	1863	1089	302	32	12	15	10	371	9	18	19	29	58	74	108	131	123	81	18	-
Females	1862	733	225	27	22	4	5	283	15	17	21	14	35	62	53	69	92	58	14	-
	1863	881	310	30	19	7	8	374	16	13	20	20	54	63	69	85	90	65	12	-

Metria (puerperal fever) was fatal to 1155 mothers; or to 215 more than died by the disease in the previous year. It is well known that metria and erysipelas are closely allied; and that *erysipeline* induces metria under certain conditions.

Influenza has not recently been epidemic, and its attacks when fatal are often confounded with bronchitis or pneumonia.

Diarrhoea is an intermediate disease between dysentery and cholera. Whenever dysentery and cholera are epidemic, diarrhoea is prevalent;

* See Letter (p. 176, Table III.) in 25th Annual Report of Registrar General.

The enthetic order of diseases is fatal in some of its forms; the 4 deaths by hydrophobia, and 5 deaths by glanders, probably represent all the cases. Syphilis in its various forms is not unattended with danger; but the 1386 deaths represent only a small proportion of the cases. Gonorrhœa is scarcely ever fatal in its primary form; but it gives rise to stricture of the urethra, to which 183 deaths were referred in 1863, and to several of the secondary diseases of the bladder and kidneys.

Only one death was referred to hydrophobia in the year preceding, while 4 died in 1863. The reduction to 4 from 16 and 14 deaths in 1854-5 by this terrible disease was the result of police regulations, which can never be relaxed with impunity.

The four persons who died of hydrophobia in the year were all males; one was a boy of 5-10, 2 were 15-20, and one was 20-25.

Only 2456 deaths were recorded in the dietetic order; namely, 54 from privation, 1158 from want of the mother's milk, 471 from purpura and

TABLE XII.—Causes of Death in England in the Year 1863, arranged in the order of Mortality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1863.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1863.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.
Phthisis - - - - -	51,072	108,923	Influenza - - - - -	919	1,960
Bronchitis - - - - -	32,025	68,301	Pleurisy - - - - -	907	1,934
Scarlatina - - - - -	30,475	64,996	Ulceration of Intestines - - - - -	858	1,820
Atrophy and Debility - - - - -	28,193	60,128	Hernia - - - - -	848	1,809
Old Age - - - - -	27,238	58,155	Gastritis - - - - -	838	1,787
Convulsions - - - - -	26,008	55,468			
Pneumonia - - - - -	24,181	51,572	Cholera - - - - -	807	1,721
Heart Disease - - - - -	18,490	39,435	Ascites - - - - -	735	1,568
Typhus - - - - -	18,017	38,425	Pericarditis - - - - -	597	1,273
Diarrhoea - - - - -	14,948	31,869	Hanging (Suicide) - - - - -	562	1,199
Measles - - - - -	11,349	24,204	Insanity - - - - -	555	1,184
Whooping-cough - - - - -	11,275	24,047	Diabetes - - - - -	551	1,175
Paralysis - - - - -	9,762	20,820	Phlegmon - - - - -	530	1,130
Apoplexy - - - - -	9,721	20,732	Delirium Tremens - - - - -	471	1,005
Premature Birth - - - - -	8,121	17,321	Cyanosis - - - - -	456	973
Hydrocephalus - - - - -	7,516	16,030	Ulcer - - - - -	435	928
Cancer - - - - -	7,479	15,951	Aneurism - - - - -	418	891
Dropsy - - - - -	7,414	15,811	Purpura and Scurvy - - - - -	409	872
Croup - - - - -	6,957	14,837	Other Malformations - - - - -	403	859
Diphtheria - - - - -	6,507	13,878	Spina Bifida - - - - -	402	857
Small-pox - - - - -	5,964	12,720	Murder and Manslaughter - - - - -	399	851
Tabes Mesenterica - - - - -	5,877	12,584	Intemperance - - - - -	364	776
Fractures and Contusions (Accident) - - - - -	5,852	12,481	Skin Disease, &c. - - - - -	347	740
Lung Disease - - - - -	4,907	10,465	Cystitis - - - - -	340	725
Brain Disease - - - - -	4,876	10,399	Nephritis - - - - -	335	714
Liver Disease - - - - -	4,853	10,350	Quinsy - - - - -	334	712
Teething - - - - -	4,116	8,778	Stricture of Intestines - - - - -	288	614
Cephalitis - - - - -	3,869	8,252	Poison (Accident) - - - - -	277	591
Asthma - - - - -	3,699	7,889	Cut, Stab (Suicide) - - - - -	257	548
Childbirth and Metria - - - - -	3,588	7,652	Ovarian Dropsy - - - - -	255	544
Scrofula - - - - -	3,277	6,989	Gout - - - - -	248	529
Enteritis - - - - -	3,234	6,897	Intussusception - - - - -	246	525
Sudden Deaths (Cause uncertain) - - - - -	3,008	6,415	Drowning (Suicide) - - - - -	245	523
Stomach Disease, &c. - - - - -	2,800	5,972	Carbuncle - - - - -	237	505
Burns and Scalds (Accident) - - - - -	2,766	5,899	Remittent Fever - - - - -	198	422
Epilepsy - - - - -	2,574	5,490	Worms - - - - -	198	422
Drowning (Accident) - - - - -	2,488	5,306			
Kidney Disease, &c. - - - - -	2,337	4,984	Stricture of Urethra - - - - -	183	390
Rheumatism - - - - -	2,175	4,639	Noma - - - - -	180	384
Erysipelas - - - - -	1,920	4,095	Stone - - - - -	172	367
Nephritis - - - - -	1,700	3,826	Other Violent Deaths - - - - -	169	360
Joint Disease, &c. - - - - -	1,692	3,608	Ischuria - - - - -	143	305
Peritonitis - - - - -	1,637	3,491	Ague - - - - -	141	301
Laryngitis - - - - -	1,561	3,329	Poison (Suicide) - - - - -	121	258
Jaundice - - - - -	1,426	3,041	Other Zymotic Diseases - - - - -	114	243
Hepatitis - - - - -	1,402	2,990	Gunshot (Accident) - - - - -	108	230
Syphilis - - - - -	1,386	2,955	Fistula - - - - -	89	190
Mortification - - - - -	1,330	2,837			
Ileus - - - - -	1,166	2,487	Spleen Disease, &c. - - - - -	84	179
Want of Breast Milk - - - - -	1,158	2,470	Cut, Stab (Accident) - - - - -	82	175
Suffocation (Accident) - - - - -	1,147	2,446	Unclassified forms of Suicide - - - - -	78	166
Otherwise (Accident) - - - - -	1,052	2,244	Paramenia - - - - -	75	160
Dysentery - - - - -	1,051	2,242	Arthritis - - - - -	73	156
Uterus Disease, &c. - - - - -	964	2,056	Chorea - - - - -	63	134
Thrush - - - - -	961	2,050	Gunshot Wounds (Suicide) - - - - -	56	119
			Privation - - - - -	54	115
			Hanging (Execution) - - - - -	21	45
			Pancreas Disease, &c. - - - - -	12	26
			Glanders - - - - -	5	11
			Hydrophobia - - - - -	4	9

scurvy, and 835 from alcoholism. The deaths from alcoholism increased. 471 of the deaths were from delirium tremens, and 364 from intemperance and its various sequels.

Delirium tremens exhibits considerable fluctuations. Thus in 1855 the deaths from it were 536, and in the next year 451; in 1858-9 the deaths were 424 and 545; since that date the yearly deaths have been as low as 415 and as high as 471.

1159 persons died of parasitic diseases; namely, 961 by thrush, nearly all in infancy, and 198 by worms, &c., including 16 by porrigo, 4 by scabies, 3 by tapeworm, and one by hydatid in liver.

Among the zymotic diseases, rarely fatal, are erysipelas after vaccination, the cause of 11 deaths; 3 of males and 8 of females. One of the females was of the age of 5-10, another of the age 45-55; the rest were infants, 7 under one year of age, and 2 were 1 and under 2 years of age. Mumps is not generally a dangerous disease; but to it 84 deaths are ascribed, 52 of males and 32 of females. 66 of the deaths happened under 5 years of age. 5 deaths by miliaria, 3 by yellow fever, and one by malignant pustule are recorded. Rickets is less common than it was formerly; to it 40 deaths of males, 49 of females are referable. It is most fatal at the age of 1-3 years.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

84,393 cases of fatal disease are in this class of cachexies, comprising the diathetic as well as the tubercular order; and the mortality by them was at the rate of 4.150 per 1000 living. 18 in 100 fatal diseases or injuries are of this class.

Of the 16,651 deaths in the diathetic order, 248 were by gout, 7414 by dropsy, and 7479 by cancer. Dropsy is generally the result of obstructed circulation, an incident in heart affections, or of alterations of the blood, supervening in renal disease; but it is occasionally idiopathic, and a common result of imperfect nutrition. 350 deaths by anaemia are classed under the same head as dropsy, on subtracting them the cases of dropsy fall to 7064.

Fatal tumors are classed under the head of cancer, of which the increase from 5826 in 1854 to 7479 is only apparent, and is probably referable to improvements in the diagnosis of internal diseases. It is a disease of adults. Among the deaths are 18 by melanosis, 90 by fungus haematozoa, which occurs at all ages, and is scarcely more fatal to males than to females. Five cases of sweeps' cancer occur, 37 of lupus, and 10 of polypus. The deaths by mortification include 491 by gangraena senilis, and 118 by bedsore. Of 67,742 deaths by diseases of the tubercular order, 51,072 were by phthisis, which will be noticed again, with diseases of the lungs.

III. LOCAL DISEASES.

This class comprising all the inflammations of the organs and their consequent changes includes more deaths than any other class; the number in the year was 174,603, or 37 deaths in every 100. The mortality by the local diseases was at the rate of 8.584 per 1000 living.

The brain, the great centre of the nervous system, is the chief seat of 57,428 fatal diseases, of which 2.824 in every 1000 of the population died. Convulsions, chiefly of young children under one year of age, caused 26,008 of the deaths; epilepsy, occurring at all ages after infancy, 2574. These diseases manifest themselves through the muscular system; but the senses and consciousness are also disturbed. So it is also in chorea, which, unlike convulsions, is more fatal to girls than to boys, and is most fatal at the age (15-20) immediately after puberty.

Only 555 deaths are returned from insanity, chiefly owing to the disease giving rise to paralysis, apoplexy, and other fatal head diseases, to which the deaths are attributed. Insane persons die in great numbers of phthisis; that was the case particularly under the old system of cellular incarceration. Six deaths, 5 of women, are ascribed to grief; and 4 to fright in girls of the age of 5 to 20.

9721 deaths are by apoplexy, 9762 by paralysis,—diseases occurring at all ages, but most frequent in advanced, while cephalitis is most fatal in early life. As the nature and transformation of tissues vary, so do their lesions.

The troublesome diseases of the organs of sense are rarely fatal in adults; and of 33 deaths by ophthalmia, 28 occurred under 5 years of age. Otitis, penetrating to the membranes of the brain, is fatal to a small number of persons, 59 males and 29 females of all ages.

Fifty-one deaths by idiopathic tetanus are recorded; the cases occurring after injuries being returned under the head of violence. Some of these cases might have originated in slight or unnoticed injuries.

It is worthy of remark that brain diseases of every kind are less subject to fluctuation than diseases of any other system of organs. And these diseases rarely assume the epidemic form; for only epidemics of dancing mania, hysteria, and some moral delusions can be cited. The chest affections change constantly with the temperature.

The heart is the great centre of the circulatory apparatus; of which the diseases were fatal in 19,505 cases. The deaths by aneurism have increased progressively from 308 in 1854 to 418 in the year.

The mortality by this order of diseases is less than 1 in 1000; which is accounted for by the heart being much less liable to disease in childhood than the brain, lungs, or intestines. The deaths by heart* affections in children under 5 years of age are only 319; while the brain* is the death-seat in 29,033, the lungs* in 31,413, and the digestive organs in 33,61 instances. At the ages after 10, if we exclude phthisis from consideration, the heart diseases are nearly as fatal as the other four great orders, up to the age of 55. The heart and blood vessels suffer most comparatively in the vigorous periods of life.

67,280 persons died by diseases of the respiratory organs, making 3.308 deaths per 1000 of the population, and 14.349 per cent. of the total deaths.

TABLE XIII.—**Average Annual Rate of Mortality to 10,000 living by Phthisis and Lung Diseases in England, for the Three Periods 1850-54, 1855-57, and 1858-63.**

YEARS.	LUNG DISEASES.	PHTHISIS AND LUNG DISEASES.		INCREASE in the PERIODS.
		PHTHISIS.	TOTAL.	
(5 Years.) 1850-54	27.69	28.11	55.80	—
(3 Years.) 1855-57	31.03	26.83	57.86	2.06
(6 Years.) 1858-63	33.09	25.74	58.83	0.97

* The principal organ is often used in this Letter to characterize the diseases of the whole order.

Phthisis differs essentially in its pathological products, in its complications, and in its fluctuations from bronchitis. For example, the mortality by bronchitis is immediately doubled, or trebled, by a depression of the temperature of the air, while the deaths by phthisis exhibit little variation. But these diseases are often confounded; and the distinction between chronic bronchitis, or the bronchitis of miners, and consumption, was even recently not obvious to many practitioners. Under these circumstances what significance is to be attached to the fact that the mortality per 1000 by bronchitis ranged from .822 to .978 in the three years 1850-2; and from 1.58 to 1.648 in the four years 1860-3; while the mortality by pneumonia and pleurisy slightly declined; and the mortality by phthisis ranged from 2.624 and 2.826 to 2.511 and 2.611? Is it to be inferred that there has been an actual decrease of death by consumption, and an increase of death by bronchitis? Is the effect of the treatment by cod liver oil in phthisis visible in the returns?

If we divide the 14 years into three periods, as in Table XIII., it will be observed that the mortality ascribed to phthisis decreased from 2.811 per 1000 to 2.574; while the mortality by lung diseases increased from 2.769 to 3.309; by phthisis and lung diseases the mortality in the two periods ranged from 5.580 to 5.883.

To carry the analysis further, the ages of the dying from phthisis and bronchitis must be distinguished; and this is done in the Tables XIV., XV., which show that phthisis reigns from the age of 10 to 55, and after 65 gives place to bronchitis. The mortality per 1000 by phthisis among

TABLE XIV.—**Average Annual Number of Deaths of Males and Females by Phthisis and by Bronchitis in England and Wales, 1848-63.**

AGES.	In the 7 Years 1848-54.		In the 3 Years 1855-57.		In the 6 Years 1858-63.	
	Phthisis.	Bronchitis.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis.
M A L E S.						
All Ages -	23,820	8,869	23,657	12,541	23,995	15,443
0-5 - -	2000	3128	1708	4493	1444	5984
5-10 - -	689	124	561	161	552	186
10-15 - -	840	40	762	54	712	48
15-25 - -	5489	132	5458	168	5628	160
25-35 - -	5347	229	5389	293	5495	311
35-45 - -	4016	429	4236	588	4477	671
45-55 - -	2870	783	3007	1071	3145	1275
55-65 - -	1733	1248	1742	1763	1824	2140
65-75 - -	720	1578	687	2260	623	2661
75-85 - -	108	996	103	1489	89	1712
85-95 - -	8	176	6	267	7	286
95 and upwds. - -	·1	6	—	6	·2	11
F E M A L E S.						
All Ages -	26,829	8,378	26,791	12,225	26,935	15,053
0-5 - -	1896	2660	1658	3766	1414	5085
5-10 - -	768	127	666	183	652	205
10-15 - -	1369	46	1232	53	1260	54
15-25 - -	6906	151	7144	164	7308	170
25-35 - -	6638	221	6755	326	6980	327
35-45 - -	4468	369	4751	527	4845	604
45-55 - -	2512	661	2582	398	2614	1121
55-65 - -	1434	1151	1355	1772	1311	2127
65-75 - -	604	1633	544	2411	482	2952
75-85 - -	115	1119	95	1728	81	1986
85-95 - -	10	226	9	342	6	401
95 and upwds. - -	·4	14	·3	15	·3	21

males of the age 15—25 was 3·28, 3·12, and 3·10 in the three periods ; among females 4·00, 3·93, and 3·76. Again, at the age 25—35 the mortality of males by phthisis was 4·04, 3·93, and 3·94 ; of females 4·68, 4·51, and 4·46. The decrement is not considerable, but as age advances it becomes greater ; it is greater too in the first 5 years of life.

The great increase of the mortality of bronchitis is at the age after 65 ; but at the age 45—55 the increase is noticeable. The increase in infancy is also considerable.

The mean temperature of the three periods differs little ; in the first and last periods it was equal or 49·4°. The year of lowest temperature, 1853, in the first period was 47·7° ; in the last period, 1860, it was 47·0°.

By grouping the deaths by bronchitis and phthisis together we obtain this singular result : the mortality at the ages 5—35 declined ; at the ages 35—55 the increase of mortality was scarcely perceptible ; at all the ages after 65 the increase was considerable. (Table XVI.)

20,516 persons died of disease of the *digestive organs* ; by which the mortality was 1·008 per 1000. 12 deaths by pancreatic disease are recorded ; 84 by spleen disease ; 7681 by hepatitis, jaundice, and liver disease ; leaving 12,739 by the diseases of the stomach and intestines. There were 848 deaths by hernia ; 301 deaths by haematemesis, 192 males, 109 females ; 117 deaths by melæna (59 males and 58 females) ; 16 men and 32 women died of gallstone ; 360 men and 207 women of cirrhosis.

TABLE XV.—Average Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of Males and Females by Phthisis and by Bronchitis in England and Wales, 1848-63.

AGES.	In the 7 Years 1848-54.		In the 3 Years 1855-57.		In the 6 Years 1858-63.	
	Phthisis.	Bronchitis.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis.
M A L E S .						
All Ages -	2·70	1·01	2·54	1·35	2·45	1·53
0-5 - -	1·69	2·65	1·35	3·51	1·07	4·42
5-10 - -	1·65	1·12	1·50	1·14	1·47	1·16
10-15 - -	1·87	0·04	1·75	0·05	1·67	0·05
15-25 - -	3·28	1·08	3·12	0·99	3·10	0·99
25-35 - -	4·04	1·17	3·93	2·21	3·94	2·22
35-45 - -	3·95	1·42	3·96	1·55	3·92	1·59
45-55 - -	3·91	1·07	3·74	1·33	3·72	1·51
55-65 - -	3·59	2·59	3·29	3·33	3·23	3·79
65-75 - -	2·69	5·89	2·44	8·01	2·05	8·76
75-85 - -	1·11	10·27	1·01	14·63	·83	16·14
85-95 - -	·60	13·80	·45	21·05	·53	22·76
95 and upwds.	26	10·47	—	12·63	·44	23·57
F E M A L E S .						
All Ages -	2·92	·91	2·75	1·26	2·62	1·46
0-5 - -	1·61	2·26	1·32	3·00	1·05	3·78
5-10 - -	1·73	1·12	1·60	1·16	·56	1·17
10-15 - -	1·44	·05	1·24	·05	1·21	·05
15-25 - -	4·00	·09	3·93	·09	3·76	·09
25-35 - -	4·68	·16	4·51	·22	4·48	·21
35-45 - -	4·18	·34	4·10	·45	3·98	·50
45-55 - -	3·21	·85	3·07	1·12	2·93	1·26
55-65 - -	2·71	2·18	2·41	3·16	2·16	3·51
65-75 - -	1·94	5·25	1·57	6·97	1·36	8·34
75-85 - -	·93	9·06	·73	13·25	·60	14·79
85-95 - -	·53	11·87	·46	17·65	·32	20·46
95 and upwds.	·42	13·51	·33	15·08	·30	21·32

The total deaths from the next four orders of disease are 9874, or less than 10,000.

5578 deaths are by diseases of the urinary organs. The numbers increased from 3770 in 1854 to 5578 in 1863. The mortality by stone decreased in the years 1850 and 1863 from ·014 to ·008 per 1000 ; that from diabetes increased slightly from ·024 to ·027. There was an increase in the mortality by nephria (Bright's disease) from ·024 to ·084 ; by nephritis and cystitis also the mortality increased.

1219 deaths by diseases of the organs of generation are recorded ; including 255 by ovarian dropsy against 280 in the preceding year. Cases of ovarian dropsy recur with great regularity. Orchitis was fatal in 9 cases, hydrocele in 7, pelvic abscess in 4 men, and 26 women, hysteritis in 22 women of the child-bearing age, and probably childbearing.

1765 persons died of diseases of the organs of locomotion ; and chiefly of diseases of the joints and bones. Of exostosis 2 men, one woman died ; of mollities ossium 3 men and 9 women ; of caries 99 men, 79 women ; of necrosis 69 men, 38 women. Necrosis is often the result of blows, to which men are more exposed than women.

1312 deaths by diseases of the integumentary system, including skin and subjacent cellular tissue, are recorded : including 530 deaths by phlegmon, and 435 by ulcer. Of the skin diseases eczema is the most fatal.

IV. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

The special diseases of this metamorphic class occur in the processes of reproduction, growth, and natural decay. 71,467 deaths are comprised in the class ; from which the mortality is 3·513 per 1000.

TABLE XVI.—Average Annual Rate of Mortality by Phthisis and Bronchitis in England and Wales, 1848-63.

AGES.	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY TO 1000 LIVING.					
	In the 7 Years 1848-54.	In the 3 Years 1855-57.	In the 6 Years 1858-63.	In the 7 Years 1848-54.	In the 3 Years 1855-57.	In the 6 Years 1858-63.
	M A L E S .			F E M A L E S .		
All Ages -	3·71	3·89	4·03	3·83	4·01	4·08
0-5 - -	4·34	4·86	5·49	3·87	4·32	4·83
5-10 - -	·77	·64	·63	·85	·76	·73
10-15 - -	·91	·80	·72	1·49	1·29	1·26
15-25 - -	3·36	3·21	3·19	4·09	4·02	3·85
25-35 - -	4·21	4·14	4·16	4·84	4·73	4·67
35-45 - -	4·37	4·51	4·51	4·52	4·55	4·48
45-55 - -	4·98	5·07	5·23	4·06	4·19	4·19
55-65 - -	6·18	6·62	7·02	4·89	5·57	5·67
65-75 - -	8·58	10·45	10·81	7·19	8·54	9·70
75-85 - -	11·38	15·64	16·97	9·99	13·98	15·39
85-95 - -	14·40	21·50	23·29	12·40	18·11	20·78
95 and upwards - -	10·73	12·63	24·01	13·93	15·41	21·62

	1848-54.	1855-57.	1858-63.
Mean Temperature - -	49·4	49·0	49·4
Lowest Temperature - -	47·7 (1853)	47·1 (1855)	47·0 (1860)

In the first period of three years 1858-60, the reported annual deaths by homicide and infanticide were 353; in the second period (1861-63) 379; or more by 26 in the last than in the first. The annual executions were 9 in the first, and 16 in the second period.

Only one woman, aged 25-35, was executed in the year, when 20 men were executed, 6 of the age of 15-25; 10 of 25-35; 1 of 35-45; 2 of 45-55; 1 of 65-75.

The returned homicides in 6 years are to the executions as 2196 to 75, or as 29 to 1; while there is no doubt of the fact of death, its cause is frequently by no means clear. Advancing a step further, it may be uncertain, when the proximate cause is clear, as in drowning or suffocation, whether the death was induced by human agency or complicity. And even when the intervention of a human hand is beyond question, evidence may not be forthcoming to bring the crime home to the criminal. It may be suicide; it may be homicide. The intention of the murderer has to be scanned, and the circumstances, before he can be pronounced guilty of murder. Then the plea of insanity, or, after the verdict, the final appeal to the mercy of the crown, may be successful in rescuing the criminal from execution. Thus it happens that the reported cases of homicide are to the executions in the proportion of *twenty-nine* homicides to *one* execution.

Suicide is returned as the cause of 1319 deaths in the year; so the proportion of suicides on the population is 66 in a million, homicide being 20, and execution 1.

The proportion of suicides to a million of the population on an average of the six years is 67; and the successive numbers run from the year 1858 thus:—66, 64, 70, 68, 65, and 66.

The most common way of committing suicide in England is by hanging, cutting, and stabbing; drowning, poisoning, and shooting follow in decreasing frequency.

TABLE XIX.—ENGLAND. Deaths of Females at different Ages returned at Inquests as Murder and Manslaughter in the Year 1863.

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- and upwards,	
MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER -	162	93	2	3	-	3	101	3	1	2	4	17	17	6	5	4	2	-
MURDER - - - - -	121	85	1	-	-	1	88	3	1	2	1	6	12	3	2	2	1	-
MANSLAUGHTER - - - - -	41	7	1	3	-	2	13	-	-	3	11	5	3	3	2	1	-	
MURDER—																		
Fractures - - - - -		2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Blow, &c. - - - - -		5	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	
Cut, Stab - - - - -		5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Cut Throat - - - - -		5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	
Poison (Prussic Acid) -		4	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
" (Arsenic) - - - - -		1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Drowned - - - - -		1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Strangling - - - - -		2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Suffocation - - - - -		9	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Infanticide - - - - -		47	47	-	-	-	47	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Neglect - - - - -		3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Exposure to Cold - - - - -		1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(Not stated how) - - - - -		29	15	-	-	-	15	1	1	1	1	5	1	-	2	1	-	
MANSLAUGHTER—																		
Fractures - - - - -		1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blow, &c. - - - - -		6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Kick - - - - -		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Explosion of Steam Boiler - - - - -		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Poison (Overdose of Medicine) -		1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Strangulation - - - - -		1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Navel Hemorrhage - - - - -		1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Starvation - - - - -		1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Exposure to Cold - - - - -		1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	2	3	3	2	1	
(Not stated how) - - - - -		27	3	1	2	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE XX.—**Proportion of Suicides consummated to every 1,000,000 of the Population of England and Wales, 1858-63.**

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

The constancy of these ratios, not only in the act but in the mode of suicide, has struck statists from the first, and it has been particularly well illustrated by M. Guerry and M. Quetelet.

Under the obscure workings of insanity, and amidst the conflict of the passions, in a great variety of unhappy circumstances, an order is observed, which can be expressed in laws, and men can by means of these laws predict past and future events. Thus it is found that 56 persons, 3 women and 53 men, shot themselves dead in the year 1863; and by virtue of the law, if it be assumed that the same number of persons shot themselves in each of the preceding years, the error will not be considerable; for the numbers were 54; namely, 53 men and 1 woman in the year 1862, and 59, 59, 54, and 60 in the preceding years; making the average annual number 57, from which the deviation is only 3 or 1-19th either way. By virtue of this law any one may predict that, the circumstances remaining the same, 57 persons now living will shoot themselves in the year 1866. In the six years 253 persons killed themselves annually by cutting the throat or stabbing themselves; the numbers ranging in those years from 215 to 276; that is from 38 below to 23 above the average.

Some erroneous inferences are sometimes drawn from these remarkable laws. It has been assumed, for instance, that because numbers expressing events, such as suicide, succeed each other regularly year after year, that those numbers are perfectly correct. Now this does not follow, for it has been found that the same law extends to errors, and it is quite possible, nay probable, that the number of suicides in England is understated, as some unknown numbers of the persons found drowned are suicides.

It is established as a law, that the same causes or equivalent causes invariably produce the same effects on the minds of men under the same conditions; but it does not follow from this principle that suicide cannot be brought under any control. A certain number of lunatics destroy themselves; anything, therefore, which prevents or cures lunacy diminishes suicide. In some in-door employments, where the conditions of health are disregarded, the tendency to suicide is developed; and by changing the conditions the tendency is diminished. Idleness, as much as strain of mind, predisposes to suicide; change the conditions and the disposition to suicide is changed. Suicide has generally been treated as an ignominious crime; but it sometimes puts forward pretensions to heroism and applause; it is therefore influenced by public opinion. In certain states the mind appears to be fascinated—as in the disposition to plunge from a height—by the presence of a fatal instrument, such, for example, as prussic acid, a pistol, a rope, or a razor; and the withdrawal of the means of death suffices to save the life. Diminish the facilities of procuring poison, and you diminish the peculiar kind of suicide. Discontinue the use of the razor in a country, and you diminish the cases of cut-throat; which are at present so numerous and so deplorable.

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 197) and "Index of certain Towns" (page 207).

A

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Alresford, 113.
Alston, 564.
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Alverstoke, 97.
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Amphill, 181.
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Ashborne, 447.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 414.
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Askriгg, 537.
Aston, 395.
Atcham, 359.
Atherstone, 397.
Auckland, 542.
Axbridge, 324.
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Aylesbury, 151.
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B

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Bala, 616.
Banbury, 163.
Bangor, 621.
Barnet, 136.
Barnsley, 505.
Barnstaple, 295.
Barrow-on-Soar, 416.
Barton-upon-Irwell, 470.
Basford, 438.
Basingstoke, 116.
Bath, 326.
Battle, 77.
Beaminster, 277.

Bedale, 535.
Bedford, 179.
Bedminster, 328.
Bedwelty, 578 b.
Belford, 560.
Bellingham, 557.
Belper, 446.
Berkhampstead, 147.
Bermondsey, 28.
Berwick, 561.
Bethnal Green, 21.
Beverley, 518.
Bicester, 159.
Bideford, 297.
Biggleswade, 180.
Billericay, 199.
Billesdon, 410.
Bingham, 443.
Birkenhead, 460 b.
Birmingham, 394.
Bishop Stortford, 139.
Blaby, 411.
Blackburn, 480.
Blandford, 270.
Blean, 66.
Blofield, 237.
Blything, 225.
Bodmin, 304.
Bolton, 468.
Bootle, 572.
Bosmere, 220.
Boston, 425.
Bourn, 422.
Brackley, 164.
Bradfield, 126.
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Bramham, 514 b.
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Brentford, 134.
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Bridgend, 583.
Bridgnorth, 356.
Bridgwater, 316.
Bridlington, 524.
Bridport, 278.
Brighton, 85.
Bristol, 329.
Brixworth, 170.

C

Bromley, 49.
Bromsgrove, 392.
Bromyard, 350.
Buckingham, 154.
Builth, 599.
Burnley, 478.
Burton-upon-Trent, 375.
Bury, 469.
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Caistor, 432.
Calne, 254.
Camberwell, 33.
Cambridge, 187.
Camelford, 300.
Canterbury, 65.
Cardiff, 581 a.
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Carlisle, 568.
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Carnarvon, 620.
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Chepstow, 576.
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Chesterton, 186.
Chichester, 92.
Chippingham, 253.
Chipping Norton, 162.
Chipping Sodbury, 331.
Chorley, 481.
Chorlton, 471.
Christchurch, 101.
Church Stretton, 354.
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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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Crambrook, 60.
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Crickhowell, 601.
Cricklade, 251.
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Darlington, 540.
Dartford, 50.
Daventry, 169.
Depwade, 239.
Derby, 445.
Devizes, 256.
Dewsbury, 502.
Docking, 244.
Dolgelly, 617.
Doncaster, 510.
Dorchester, 275.
Dorking, 43.
Dover, 72.
Downham, 247.
Driffield, 523.
Droitwich, 391.
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East Hampstead, 130.
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East Retford, 435.
Eastry, 71.
East Stonehouse, 288.
East Ward, 573.
Ecclesall Bierlow, 507.
Edmonton, 137.
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Ely, 190.
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Flegg, 229.
Foleshill, 399.
Fordingbridge, 103.
Forehoe, 235.
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G

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Hampstead, 8.
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Hartismere, 218.
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Hartley Wintney, 115.
Haslingden, 477.
Hastings, 76.
Hatfield, 143.
Havant, 95.
Haverfordwest, 592.
Hay, 602.
Hayfield, 451.
Headington, 157.
Helmsley, 529.
Helston, 309.
Hemel Hempstead, 146.
Hemsworth, 504 b.
Hendon, 135.
Henley, 155.
Henstead, 236.
Hereford, 348.

Hertford, 142.
Hexham, 555.
Highworth, 250.
Hinckley, 412.
Hitchin, 141.
Holbeach, 424.
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Hornastle, 429.
Horsham, 87.
Houghton-le-Spring, 547.
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Hoxne, 219.
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Hungerford, 121.
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Lewisham, 36.
Lexden, 205.
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Lichfield, 377.
Lincoln, 428.
Linton, 188.
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Llandilofawr, 588.
Llandover, 587.
Llanelli, 586.
Llanfyllin, 609.
Llanrwst, 614.
Loddon, 238.
London City, 19.
Longtown, 567.
Loughborough, 415.
Louth, 431.
Ludlow, 352.
Luton, 184.
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M

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

N

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

Richmond (Surrey), 48.
Richmond (Yorkshire), 539.
Ringwood, 102.
Ripon, 491.
Risbridge, 211.
Rochdale, 476.
Rochford, 201.
Romford, 197.
Romney Marsh, 74.
Romsey, 107.
Ross, 347.
Rothbury, 563.
Rotherham, 509.
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Royston, 140.
Rugby, 401.
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	Guisborough	Kirkleatham	532; 3
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