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1839 FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.



PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET, FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1839.

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County to have been 10 000 respectively

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL,

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

My Lord,

General Register Office, May 18, 1839.

By the 6th section of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, I am required to "send once in every year to one of the principal Secretaries of State a General Abstract of the Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, registered during the foregoing year," in order that the same may be laid before Parliament.

In submitting such Abstract for the year ending June 30, 1838, being the first year of Registration under the provisions of that Act, it will be proper that I should advert to those preparatory measures which it was deemed advisable to adopt with a view to its successful operation, and to offer explanation, wherever it may be requisite, respecting the progress of the new system of Registration, and those results which it is now my duty to lay before you.

My attention was first directed to the division of the country into districts for the purpose of Registering Births and Deaths, a work devolving upon Boards of Guardians established under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, who, by the 7th section of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, are enjoined to divide respectively the Union, Parish. or Place of which they are the Guardians, subject to the approval of the Registrar-General. In order to insure in these operations as much uniformity as varying local circumstances would admit, and to facilitate such communication on the subject of divisions as must necessarily precede my ultimate approval, I addressed a Circular Letter (subjoined in the Appendix *) to all such Boards of Guardians, pointing out those general principles by which, in the formation of districts, it was advisable to be guided, and the nature of the information with which, in examining the proposed divisions, I must require to be furnished. The duty of proposing a plan of division was executed very promptly by a great majority of the Boards to whom the circular was addressed ; detailed statements were submitted for examination; and the districts eventually approved were, with few exceptions, (wherein peculiar circumstances seemed to render deviation necessary,) framed in

* Appendix A.

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Provision of Register Offices.

conformity with my recommendations. As these districts, amounting in number to 553, were necessarily formed antecedently to all experience, it is satisfactory to add, as the result of a trial of more than twelve months, that, with very few exceptions, they have been found perfectly well adapted to their intended purpose.

My attention was next directed to the provision of Register Offices, which the Guardians, by the 9th section of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, were required to " provide and uphold out of the monies coming to their hands or control as such Guardians, according to a plan to be approved by the Registrar-General." In exercising the power thus vested in me, I deemed it inadvisable to require that all Register Offices should be provided in strict accordance with any one plan. Such a regulation would have subjected almost every Board of Guardians to the expense of erecting a building for that purpose, and would have prevented them from availing themselves of buildings or parts of buildings already erected, which, although not conforming with a prescribed plan, might nevertheless be suitable to the object required. Moreover, the diversities in the amount of population of different Unions, ranging from less than 2000 persons to upwards of 80,000, afforded an additional argument against the enforcement of an uniform plan, inasmuch as the bulk of the records to be deposited might be expected to vary almost in proportion to the amount of population which each Union comprised. I therefore deemed it a preferable course to state to all Boards of Guardians the purposes of a Register Office, and what would be requisite to the fulfilment of those purposes, and with this view I addressed to them a circular letter (subjoined in the Appendix*), laying before them the requisite information, and requesting that, at the earliest period consistent with due consideration and inquiry, they would transmit to me detailed statements of all such particulars in their proposed provision of Register Offices as might enable me to understand their plans, and inform them if the same could be approved. In conformity with this request, plans of proposed Register Offices, accompanied with detailed statements, were submitted to me by Boards of Guardians for approval, and, in pursuance of my approval, 336 Register Offices have been permanently provided in Superintendent Registrars' districts. In other districts, having Boards of Guardians established under the Poor Law Amendment Act, permanent Register Offices are in course of preparation, in accordance with approved plans; and, under the provisions of the Act to explain and amend the Acts for Marriages, and for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, the use of temporary offices has been sanctioned till their completion. I have also, under the provisions of the last-mentioned Act, sanctioned the use of temporary offices in temporary Superintendent Registrars' districts.

Qualifications of Superintendent Registrars and Registrars. 3.

My attention was also directed, at an early period, to the appointment of Superintendent Registrars, and of Registrars of Births and Deaths, and to the qualifications which I was empowered to declare by a general rule to be necessary for persons accepting or being appointed to such offices. In approaching this part of my duty, I deemed it inadvisable that the power of selection and appointment should be fettered by many restrictions. The Boards of Guardians, to whom that power had been by law entrusted, were likely, in their respective districts, to possess such a knowledge of the character and capacity of each candidate as would save them from making, inadvertently, an improper choice ; and I was unwilling, seeing that power so vested, to embarrass them in the exercise of it, by defining very strictly and minutely the qualifications which the Registrar must possess. I trusted that to Boards constituted as I knew them to be, publicly executing the duty of appointment, men respected for regularity of conduct, intelligent, sedulous, and accurate, would be the usual objects of selection; and I am bound to add that experience has justified this belief, and that I have no reason to wish that I had limited the Guardians' choice by the imposition of further restrictions. The qualifications which I required for a Registrar of Births and Deaths, by my general rule of October 10th, 1836,* were these-that he should be an inhabitant householder within the district for which he should be appointed Registrar; that he should not be a member of any Board of Guardians by whom he should be so appointed, unless, upon a representation to be made in writing, and signed by two-thirds of the remaining members of such Board, it should be made to appear to my satisfaction, to be signified under my hand, that there was no other person resident within the district capable and willing to undertake the office; that he should not have been appointed to, or hold the office of Registrar for any other district, or jointly with any other person; or the office of Superintendent Registrar; and should not be an uncertificated bankrupt, or have applied for, or obtained, within twelve calendar months before his appointment, the benefit of any Act or Acts of Parliament for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. Of these qualifications the first is in conformity with the directions of the 16th section of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England; the second, third, and fourth prevent the concurrence of clashing duties, the incompatibility of which might not have been sufficiently obvious; the two last tend to secure such solvency and trustworthiness as must be imperatively required in an officer through whose hands public money must sometimes pass.

I required that the Superintendent Registrar should reside within the Union, Parish, or Place for which he became Superintendent Registrar, unless upon a representation made in writing, and signed by two-thirds of the Guardians, it was made to

* Appendix C.

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4 Number and Classification of Registrars of Births and Deaths.

appear to my satisfaction, that, although not residing therein, he was the fittest person to hold such office, and that the convenience of the inhabitants would be best secured and promoted thereby;* that he should not hold the office of Superintendent Registrar for any other Union, Parish, or Place, or jointly with any other person; or the office of Registrar of any District; and that he should not be an uncertificated bankrupt, or have applied for, or obtained, within twelve calendar months before his appointment to, or acceptance of, the office of Superintendent Registrar, the benefit of any Act or Acts of Parliament for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The number of Registrars of Births and Deaths, in England and Wales, on the 30th September, 1838, being the end of the fifth quarter since the commencement of registration, was 2,193, of whom 267 were Registrars of temporary districts, appointed by the Poor Law Commissioners.

The following Table will show, in some degree, the other occupations of this large body of public officers :---

1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Officers of ion.	Law Un	Poor	is of a	Registrars, heing Officers of a Poor Law Union.			
Total.	Total.	Not included in the three preced- ing Columns.	In Trade.	In other Profes- sions.	In the Medical Profession.	Total.	Other Officers.	Relieving Officers.	Medical Officers.
2193	1172	362	437	262	111	1021	105	500	416

The number of Superintendent Registrars, in England and Wales, on the 31st December, 1838, was 618, of whom 56 were Superintendent Registrars of temporary districts, appointed by me under the power given to me by the 10th section of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England.

Of the remaining 562 Superintendent Registrars, 500 accepted that office by virtue of their appointments as Clerks of Boards of Guardians, in pursuance of the provisions of the 7th section of the Registration Act; and 62 derive their appointments direct from the Guardians, on the previous refusal of the respective Clerks to accept it.

As soon as the Clerks of the various Unions, Parishes or Places, having Boards of Guardians, had accepted the office of Superintendent Registrar, or they or others had been appointed thereto, it became lawful for each, under the provisions of the Act for Marriages in England, "subject to the approval of the Board of Guardians, to appoint, by writing, under his hand, such person or persons as he may think fit, with such qualifications as the Registrar-General, by a general rule, may declare to be necessary, to be a Registrar or Registrars, for the purpose of being

Qualifications and Appointment of Registrars of Marriages. 5

present at Marriages to be solemnized by virtue of this Act, at which the presence of a Registrar is made necessary."

I therefore issued a general rule declaring the qualifications necessary for a Registrar to be so appointed, qualifications similar to those which I had required for Registrars of Births and Deaths ;* and I also addressed a circular letter to all Superintendent Registrars, directing their attention to the duty which devolved upon them, and briefly explaining the functions of those officers whom they were empowered to appoint. + I stated, moreover, that the Registrar of Marriages, " (unlike the Registrar of Births and Deaths, whose duties are applicable to the whole population within his district, without distinction of sect.) will act almost exclusively in connexion with persons who do not conform to the Church of England;" that " it is proper that this circumstance should be borne in mind in carrying into effect the provisions of the Act for Marriages in England;" and that I therefore recommended that, in their selection of fit persons for the office of Registrar of Marriages, they carefully consider whether they will be likely to conform to the spirit of that statute, and, in the faithful discharge of their duties, conduct themselves in a manner acceptable to those with whom they would be brought into contact; and that they should not select persons whose acts or declared opinions might reasonably cause them to be regarded with unfavourable feelings by those at whose ordinances it would be their duty to attend.

By the Act for Marriages in England the Superintendent Registrar was invested with an unlimited power of appointing, subject to the approval of the Guardians, any number of Registrars of Marriages; nor could that number be restricted by me. I could only recommend (which I did in the letter before mentioned), that the Superintendent Registrar should endeavour to ascertain the probable exigencies of his district, and should not hastily proceed to appoint a greater number of Registrars than would be required; that he should bear in mind that it was not necessary that all the Registrars of Marriages should be appointed at the same time; that he should avoid the unnecessary increase of the number of such officers; and I pointed out that the question of number was to be decided, not with reference to the extent or population of the district, but with reference to the number of places of religious worship registered for solemnization of marriages, and the number of persons not conforming to the Established Church, at whose marriages, solemnized in such buildings, or in the Register Office, the Registrar may be required to attend.

By the Act passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, chap. 22, I have been authorized to fix, from time to time, the number of Registrars of Marriages to be appointed by any Superintendent Registrar, which number so fixed the Superintendent Register cannot exceed. I have not attempted

* Appendix E. † Appendix F.

* Appendix D.

En ...

Church of England Chapels licensed under 6 § 7 W. IV. c. 85. 7

to exercise this power by the formal annunciation of any precise general rule, but have specially considered the local circumstances of each district, and requiring that, in each case of application for an additional appointment, cause should be shown to justify the request, have formed my decision upon a view of circumstances so alleged.

The number of Registrars of Marriages who had been appointed and held such office on the 31st December, 1838, was 817, of whom 419 were also Registrars of Births and Deaths.

Within three calendar months after my appointment to the office of Registrar-General, I furnished, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in England, to the respective Guardians of every Union, Parish, or Place for which Boards of Guardians were then established under the Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor of England and Wales, printed notices, specifying the several Acts required to be done by persons who might be desirous of solemnizing marriage, or of registering the birth of any child, or the death of any person, under the provisions of the Act first mentioned, which notices the Guardians were, on their part, bound to publish, by fixing them on the outside of the several churches or chapels, or other public and conspicuous buildings or places within the respective Union, Parish, or Place of which they were the Guardians.

Having thus complied with the strict letter of the law, I have endeavoured further and more effectually to fulfil the spirit of its injunctions, not only by sending the above-mentioned notices to Boards of Guardians subsequently established, but also by subsequently, and from time to time, distributing other explanatory notices, such as seemed to be best calculated to counteract the erroneous impressions which experience had shown to exist, and to diffuse correct and useful information respecting Registration and Marriage under the provisions of the recent Statutes.

With a view to the more effectual observance of those provisions of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, which relate to the Registration of Births and Deaths at sea, I endeavoured to afford information, and to call the attention of all Captains and Commanding Officers of British vessels to the duties devolving upon them under that Act, by means of the notice which I subjoin in the Appendix;* and I obtained the assistance of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in communicating the same to Captains and Commanding Officers of British Vessels in Her Majesty's Service, and of the Commissioners of the Board of Customs in causing Copies to be distributed to Commanding Officers of all other British Vessels.

In pursuance of the Acts for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, and for Marriages in England, I caused to be printed a sufficient number of Register Books for making entries of all Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and

* Appendix G.

Wales, and of Forms for Certified Copies thereof, and caused the same to be distributed as the aforesaid Acts further direct. I furnished Register Books of Births and Deaths, and Forms for Certified Copies thereof, for the use of the Registrars of Births and Deaths, the number of whom is 2,193. I also furnished Marriage Register Books and Forms for Certified Copies to 11,694 Clergymen of the Church of England, to 817 Registrars of Marriages, to 90 Registering Officers of Quakers, and to 36 Secretaries of Jewish Synagogues. I subjoin in the Appendix * a copy of the Circular Letter, which, in transmitting Forms for Certified Copies, I addressed to Clergymen of the Church of England.

With the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I obtained the assistance of the Board of Ordnance in furnishing, under the provisions of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, to every Superintendent Registrar, for the use of the Registrars under his superintendence, iron boxes to hold the Register Books to be kept by such Registrars.

I have obtained from the Registrars of Dioceses in England and Wales, pursuant to the provisions of the Act for Marriages in England, Lists of all Chapels belonging to the Church of England within their respective dioceses, wherein Marriages may lawfully be solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, distinguishing which have a recognized Ecclesiastical division annexed to them, and which are Chapels licensed by the Bishops under the Act above mentioned. From Returns thus furnished by the Registrars of dioceses in the year 1838, it appears that in fourteen dioceses no Chapels had been licensed under the Act of 6th and 7th William IV. cap. 85, and that the following number had been licensed under that Act, in the following dioceses, namely :- Chester, 65; St. David's, 3; Exeter, 2; Lichfield, 12; London, 3; Ripon, 2: Salisbury, 1; Winchester, 4; Worcester, 1; and York, 2; being in all 95. From the dioceses of Bangor and of Lincoln, no returns have been received.

Early in the year 1837, I called attention, by means of the notice subjoined in the Appendix +, to the Registration of Places of public religious Worship not belonging to the Church of England, under the provisions of the Act for Marriages in England, which Registration, under that Act, and the subsequent Act passed in the first year of her present Majesty, cap. 22, has been effected to considerable extent. The number of Places of Worship registered from 31st January, 1837, when the first registry took place, to the last day of December, 1838, has been 1,332. Of these only 90 were registered previous to the first day of July, 1837, being the day when the solemnization of Marriages in places of worship so registered became legal; since which time the following number have been registered in each succeeding quarter.

* Appendix H.

+ Appendix I.

Registered Places of Worship.

8

In the quarter {30th Sept. 1837 . 529 | 30th June 1838 . 95 31st Dec. 1837 . 329 | 30th Sept. 1838 . 63 31st March 1838 . 143 | 31st Dec. 1838 . 83

The following List of English and Welsh Counties, among which the 1,332 Registered Places of Worship are distributed, exhibits the number which belongs to each.

Mer a strandd	Before	io si picio	In	the Quar	ter end	ling	tic, N Jew	Total
ENGLAND.	July 1837.	Sept. 1837.	Dec. 1837.	March 1838.	June 1838.	Sept. 1838.	Dec. 1838.	each County.
Bedford	2	7	1	3	6	5.00		19
Berks	1	5	3	100			1	11
Bucks		6	6	····	2		2	16
Cambridge		3	4	6	1	1	2	17
Chester	2	12	7	5		1	2	29
Cornwall	••	3	1	1	2			7
Cumberland		3	3	1			1	8
Derby	3	7	4	1		2	1	18
Devon	••	23	11	5	8	2	1	50
Dorset	4	10	3	• •			2	19
Durham		12	8	3	••	2	2	27
Essex	2	8	11	2	3	3		29
Gloucester	5	12	2	2	1	1	2	25
Hereford	2	2	1	die en				5
Hertford	ale en	4	5	dal 9			4	14
Huntingdon	not the	4	1	Exertiter	i · ·	2	1	8
Kent	5	17	5	2	5	3	5	42
Lancaster	8	92	24	17	3	5	4	153
Leicester	1	9	10	3	2	1	1	27
Lincoln	••	8	5	2	5	2	1	23
Middlesex	5	52	22	6	1	••	3	89
Monmouth	2	10	12	7	2	••	2	35
Norfolk	4	5	9	4		3	1	26
Northampton .	1	13	4	5	2	1	3	29
Northumberland .	2	15	8	2	4	4	3	38
Nottingham	4	6		1.1.3	2	1	2	16
Oxford	1	7	1	assalt	1	1		12
Rutland	100000		1	villeso"		11	n. · · il	1
Salop	1	9	2	2	2	1.20	1	17
Somerset	9	32	14	6	2		2	66
Southampton	32	13	13	4	2	1	1	37
Stafford	A state of the state of	16 9	9	3	1	3.	2	36
Suffolk :	1	16	8	2	4	4	3	31
Surrey	62	10	47		3	1	1	32
Sussex	23	13		$\frac{2}{3}$	1	1	1	27
Warwick	3		6	3	1	••	1	26
Westmorland .	1	1 9					1	2
Wilts	1		9	3	10.00	4	2	28 13
Worcester	5	2	2	1	1.	2		13 123
York	3	31	41	15	17	6	10	123

Registered Places of Worship.

and value in a solution	Before	mente	I	n the Qu	arter e	nding		Total
WALES.	July 1837.		Dec. 1837.			Sept. 1838.	Dec. 1838.	in each County
Anglesey	11.0.00	••	••	•••		••		
Brecon			1	3	2		2	8
Cardigan			1	3				4
Carmarthen		2	13	5	2	3	3	28
Carnarvon		1					The second	1
Denbigh			2	1 1 1	1	1	1	6
Flint	8.2	12000	3	Later Solts	1	11 123	The La	4
Glamorgan	10 3.6	2	14	6	3	alt i	2	27
Merioneth	50 100	1 500	Baster		1	1	1	2
Montgomery	and have been	1		1 1	2		1	5
Pembroke .	S. Petropy	5	8	ī		-C1 . (5)	2	16
Radnor					-		~	10
ituanoi • • •	13			242.5			••	
Total in England and Wales . }	90	529	329	143	95	63	83	1,332

Returns obtained from Superintendent Registrars, respecting 1,257 Registered Places of Worship, afford the information exhibited in the subjoined Table, relative to the religious denominations to which they respectively belong :--

A State of the second of the second second	Number of Registered
Religious Denomination.	Buildings belonging to each
Independents	547
Baptists .	
Roman Catholics .	
Methodists	82
Unitarians	73
Presbyterians	36
United Secession Church .	13
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	· · 11
Church of Scotland	10
Swedenborgians	that to detais
Relief Church	. And States In 3 Harona A
Independent Seceders .	
Church of England Independents	. 2
Arians	
Baptist Seceders .	. The second building
Berean Universalists	·
Bible Christians	
Cowardites .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Freethinking Christians .	· · · · 1
German Lutherans	arrents a silence Arrents
Lady Huntingdon's Seceders	the off or only , have de
Israelites .	some are findered
New Jerusalem Church .	. tertio tady of the tost
Moravians	and the two managers of all the
Swiss Protestants .	and planting shirts I maintainty
	and the second s

9

. 1,257

Total

10

At the period when, according to the Acts of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85 and 86, Registration and Marriage, under the provisions of those Acts, would commence, namely, March 1st, 1837, a considerable number of Parishes and Places in England and Wales had no Boards of Guardians established therein under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act; and it would have been necessary to secure the due performance of Registration by making temporary arrangements to a great extent. The postponement of Registration, from the 1st of March, 1837, to the 1st of July of the same year, by the Act of 7 William IV., cap. 1, during which interval 33 Boards of Guardians were established, and 862 Parishes placed under the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, diminished that extent. But, at the commencement of July, 1837, there were still in England and Wales 1,329 Parishes, Townships, and Places, which had not then been placed under the operation of that Act; and it had consequently been necessary that the powers given by the 10th section of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, to the Poor Law Commissioners, and to the Registrar-General, should be exercised by them respectively in the case of all such Parishes, Townships, and Places, of which the isolated positions and small amount of population did not preclude their being formed into separate Districts, having for each a Registrar dwelling and acting exclusively therein. Of the Parishes, Townships, and Places, to which this objection was not applicable, the Poor Law Commissioners formed temporary Districts, and appointed a Registrar to each; and these Districts were again formed by me into 71 temporary Superintendent Registrars' Districts, to each of which I appointed a Superintendent Registrar. But there remained many isolated portions of land of small extent and population, chiefly extra-parochial, to which such modes of proceeding were obviously inappropriate, yet which, inasmuch as they did not constitute a part of any Union, Parish, or Place, having Guardians under the Poor Law Amendment Act, and could not, therefore, be legally included in any of the Districts which the Guardians were empowered to form, were places in which not even by the Registrars of Districts wholly surrounding them could any Birth or Death be registered according to law. The Act to explain and amend the Acts for Marriages and Registration, which received the Royal Assent on the day before Registration commenced, enabled me to supply this defect. As it was obviously proper that every place, lying wholly within a Registrar's District, ought to belong to such District, and to no other, I issued, with the concurrence of the Poor Law Commissioners, a general Direction, dated July 3rd, 1837*, to that effect; and soon afterwards, with the like consent, in the case of all other places not included in any Registrar's District, and which were contiguous to two or more, I specially

* Appendix K.

annexed each to that District to which, after due inquiry with regard to the convenience of its inhabitants, it appeared most properly to belong.

Being empowered by the same Act to effect an important improvement in the Registers of Births and Deaths—namely, to cause the *place* of Birth or Death of every person whose Birth or Death shall be registered according to law to be added in such manner as I shall direct—I directed, by an order bearing date July 3, 1837*, that every Registrar should thenceforth insert the place of Birth or of Death in the column wherein the *time* of Birth or of death is recorded, and immediately below the date.

Long before the commencement of Registration, my attention was turned towards an object admitted to be of great importance to the improvement of Medical Science, namely,-to obtain a faithful statement of the cause of Death in the column of the Register set apart for that purpose. It is obvious that such statements, in order to obtain due credit, ought to be derived, whenever it is possible, from the Medical Attendant of the deceased person, and that therefore it was only from the co-operation and assistance of the practising members of the Medical Profession that a satisfactory attainment of this important object could be expected. I, therefore, in the spring of 1837, communicated on this subject with the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, the President and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Master and Members of the Society of Apothecaries, and obtained the concurrence of those bodies, signified by the signatures of their respective Presidents and Master appended to a joint circular address+, pledging themselves, in every instance which may fall under their care, to give an authentic name of the fatal disease, entreating all authorized Practitioners throughout the country to follow their example, and to assist in establishing a better Registration, and inviting them for that purpose to attend to a subjoined explanatory statement, wherein they would see set forth the provisions of the recent Statute, and the means whereby the important object so recommended might most effectually be obtained. The "Explanatory Statement" which I had submitted to these corporate bodies, and which thus received their combined approval, after stating who are the persons who, according to the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in England, must give information to the Registrar on being requested so to do, " earnestly recommended that every practising Member of any branch of the Medical Profession who may have been present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of any person, shall, immediately after such death, place in the hands of such other persons as were in attendance, of the occupier of the house in which the death occurred, and of some inmate who may propably be required to give information, written statements of the

* Appendix L. + Appendix M.

cause of death, which such persons may show to the Registrar, and give as their information on that subject." Having done this, I caused copies of the circular address, with the subjoined explanatory statement, to be sent to all authorized Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery throughout England and Wales, whose names and addresses I was able to obtain. I have the satisfaction of stating that the measures thus adopted have been eminently successful, and that even in this first year of registration—the commencement of a new system—the result is such as will not disappoint the expectations of those who hope to derive, eventually, from that source, materials of vast importance to the advancement of the science of Vital Statistics,

In order that these materials should be available for such beneficial purposes, it was obviously essential that they should be duly arranged. The execution of this task, for the first and second quarters, has been committed by me to Mr. Farr, a gentleman of the medical profession, whose scientific knowledge and intimate acquaintance with statistical inquiries were ample pledges of his peculiar fitness, and whose letter, including Abstracts of the Causes of Death, and explaining the classification which has been adopted, I have the honour to lay before-your Lordship in the Appendix to this Report.

By the directions issued to Superintendent Registrars, of which I submit a copy in the Appendix,* I have endeavoured to ensure regularity and promptness in the quarterly collection of Certified Copies, and the transmission of them to the General Register Office, the observance of a strict method being absolutely essential in operations of such magnitude executed by so great a number of persons. The Certified Copies transmitted hither every quarter by the Superintendent Registrars are collected by them from more than 14,000 persons charged with the duty of compiling the same. More than 80,000 separate papers, containing 847,149 entries have been thus transmitted, of which 739,737 (being all the entries of Births and Deaths, and such Marriages as are registered by the Registrar of Marriages) have been compared with the originals by the Superintendent Registrars, and certified to be correct.

The duties performed under my more immediate direction upon the receipt of the Certified Copies, after the termination of each quarter at the General Register Office, are, 1st, the examination; 2ndly, the arrangement; 3rdly, the formation of alphabetical indexes; and, 4thly, the compilation of abstracts.

1. After such a preliminary arrangement as shall prevent the confusion and intermixture of papers, each leaf of the Certified Copies, and each entry thereon, is subjected to a strict examination. If any erasure, interpolation, informality, omission, or error, or defect of any kind, is thereby detected in any entry, it is immediately noted, with a reference to the entry, in a form fur-

* Appendix N.

Examination and Arrangement of Certified Copies. 13

nished for that purpose; and all such defects as require explanation, or may at any future time cast doubt on any matter recorded in the Register, are made the subjects of immediate inquiry : a letter is addressed to the person who registered the defective entry, and his explanatory reply is preserved in the office ready to be referred to in the event of explanation being deemed requisite at a future period. Defects which do not require explanation, and can lead to no mistake, are also noticed in communication with Registrars, in order that such errors may be avoided in future, and that nothing may be wanting which can be effected by the superintendence of a Central Office to render perfect the registration conducted by them. The number of letters addressed to Registrars of Births and Deaths, and of Marriages, on the subject of the transmission of the Certified Copies for the first year, and of circumstances noticed therein on examination of the same, has been 10,831. The number of letters addressed during the same period to Clergymen of the Established Church, with respect to their Certified Copies, and solely on the subject of such defects therein as required explanation, has been 3221; and I have much pleasure in acknowledging the promptness and courtesy with which (with very few exceptions) the clergymen who have been thus addressed have afforded the explanation required.

2. After the examination of the Certified Copies of a quarter of a year, the leaves are arranged, paged, and bound in volumes, for preservation and reference, regard being had in such arrangement to locality, so that entries registered in the same district shall never be far apart, and those which belong to the same county shall, with few exceptions, be found in the same volume. The Certified Copies for each quarter are kept distinct, as are also those in each quarter of Births, of Deaths, and of Marriages. The Certified Copies so arranged and bound are kept deposited in fire-proof cases.

3. A separate Alphabetical Index is made for reference to the Births of each quarter, another for the Deaths, another for the Marriages, being twelve separate Indexes for reference to the Births, Deaths, and Marriages of the whole year, containing for the first year of registration, ending June 30, 1838, 958,630 entries. The alphabetical arrangement is that of surnames, and it is carried out even to the last letter of each word; and where the same surname recurs often, the alphabetical arrangement has been extended to the Christian name also. The surname to which this arrangement is applied is, in the case of Birth, that of the parent; in the case of Death, that of the deceased person; in the case of Marriage, that of each of the parties married. There is thus for marriages a double reference; and an entry in a register is discoverable by turning either to the surname of the man, or to the ante-nuptial surname of the woman. The Indexes also contain the name or (in cases of birth or death, if the name be unknown) the sex. They also contain, in all cases, the name of the

E.

Abstracts of Marriages, Births, and Deaths. 15

14 Formation of Alphabetical Indexes.

Superintendent Registrar's District, showing thus in what part of the kingdom each entry was registered ; and they contain reference to the volume and page. With respect to the mode in which this laborious and extensive work has been performed-a work far exceeding in magnitude any other of a similar kind that has ever been attempted in this kingdom-it will perhaps be sufficient if I briefly state that all the particulars required for insertion in the Index are first transcribed from the Certified Copies on papers prepared for that purpose; that the transcripts are separated, sorted, arranged in complete alphabetical order, and in that order filed; and that they are then taken off the files, and are carefully copied into the Index Books in the order in which they had been arranged. Both transcription and indexing are checked, so as to render it almost impossible that any error should pass undetected. By means of arrangements, of which the foregoing is a brief outline, the very extensive work which I have before described has been successfully performed.

I need not enlarge upon the advantages derivable from the facilities afforded by such Indexes. Obviously desirable as it is that important records like the Certified Copies of Registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, should be placed in one central public repository, the advantage of such accumulation would be comparatively slight if easy reference to any one of the millions of entries, which will be collected in a few years, were not afforded by a systematic arrangement, and a complete method of Alphabetical Indexing. The immense saving of time, labour, and expense, which is thereby effected, cannot be appreciated by a mere comparison with those cases in which, the place of the Register of Baptism, Burial, or Marriage, under the old system, being known and accessible, little trouble was incurred in obtaining a copy of the entry required. But it must be remembered, that cases have occurred, where, the Register of a Baptism, Burial, or Marriage, being required for legal purposes, no person living has been able to state in which, of all the parishes in the kingdom, the Baptism, Burial, or Marriage, had been registered, or whether it had been registered at all: the copies deposited with the Diocesan Registrars, which are only a portion of the whole, afforded no information on the point in question; and a search through more than 10,000 registers has been abandoned as hopeless. In such a case, with no indication but the surname sought, and the probable period of the Birth, Death, or Marriage, the search, which previously was a hopeless task, may, with respect to entries in the new Registers, be accomplished in a few minutes.

4. In framing the general Abstracts of the number of Marriages and of Births, I have not attempted to specify the localities, but have given one statement for the whole kingdom of England and Wales, only distinguishing the number of Marriages or of Births registered in each quarter of a year. I have not attempted it, because I could perceive no advantage derivable at present

from such specification. The number of marriages, in any one year, is an unsafe element of calculation, in attempting to estimate the amount of population even for the whole kingdom-but utterly unserviceable for such a purpose when applied to portions of the kingdom; for it must be always borne in mind, that, among persons married in any given district, it will frequently happen that one of the parties is an inhabitant of another district. The number of births, if accurately determined, is an important basis for calculation; but in this first year of Registration, the number of registered Births, especially in the two first quarters, falls too much below the estimated actual number to be serviceable in that respect; and as the comparison of the number of Births and of Deaths in any given portion of the kingdom can be useful only when both approximate very nearly to the truth, I shall not attempt that which, in this first instance, would tend only to mislead, but which I hope may be exhibited with much advantage in future Abstracts.

In the Abstract of Marriages for the year ending June 30, 1838, I have shown the number of those solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church, and of all others not so solemnized. I have also attempted, in the case of Marriages according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church, to show how many had been solemnized by Special License, how many by License, how many after publication by Banns, and how many on production of the Superintendent Registrar's Certificate ; and I have done this to some extent : but the great number of instances in which these circumstances have not been recorded in the Marriage Register, precludes my doing it fully. I have not, however, on that account, abandoned the attempt at this mode of classification, but have exhibited it in its present incompleteness, that by showing the extent to which it has been frustrated, I may perhaps draw thereto the attention of the clergy, and induce those who have not recorded the particulars above mentioned, to register them always in future.

In the Abstract of Deaths (the registration of which even for this first year has been effected with signal success) I have entered into more minute details, exhibiting enumerations of the deaths of persons of each sex at every successive year of age. Such details are of acknowledged value, as data for determining the laws of mortality—as bases for calculations materially affecting the interests of millions. Tables exhibiting the proportion of deaths at every successive year of age are among the most important materials from which are deduced the true principles on which should be founded the systems of Life Annuities and of Life Insurance, and the rules of Friendly Societies established for the use of the poorer classes. The materials hitherto accessible are admitted to have been too limited for framing, satisfactorily, tables to regulate the amount of contribution at various ages, by which members of such Societies may become entitled to allowances in

Insufficiency of previous Information.

16 Abstracts of Deaths at every successive Year of Age.

old age, or to sums payable at death. The insufficiency of the data hitherto collected, and the contradictory nature of the several tables founded on them, are strongly set forth in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1827, on the Laws respecting Friendly Societies. It is there stated that, " according to the Northampton Tables, out of 1000 persons existing at the age of 25, there survive at the age of 65, 343 persons. By the Carlisle Tables, no fewer than 513 persons will survive;" whereby it appears "that a society which should adopt the Northampton Tables would, if the mortality among its members should correspond with the Carlisle Tables, have three annuitants where it calculated upon two. Of those annuitants, moreover, a larger proportion would live to enjoy the annuity for a considerable number of years; for instance, of the 343 persons, who would be annuitants, according to the Northampton Tables, 98 would live for 15 years; according to the Carlisle Tables, 162 persons would survive through that period, and attain the age of 80 years." But still more clearly will it appear how great is the want of further facts for the elucidation of these important subjects, and the establishment of a safe standard, by viewing in a tabular form a comparison of the various results of seven approved Tables of Mortality, which I subjoin in a note (see next page), extracted from the above-mentioned Report. The recommendation of that Report, that measures be adopted for making " an accurate and extensive collection of facts," whereby may be facilitated "the solution of all questions depending upon the duration of human life," is at length carried into effect; ample materials, thus conducing to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, are now afforded in the Certified Copies of Registers deposited in the General Register Office; and each year's accumulation will increase the value of such records, by augmenting the number of facts upon which calculation may be brought to bear.

In pursuance of these objects, I have felt that it was of great importance not only to give an abstract for the whole kingdom of England and Wales, but to exhibit the difference which prevails in different portions of the kingdom; to compare town with country-agricultural districts with manufacturing and mining districts-the hilly with the low and level-the maritime with the inland-the eastern and northern with the western and southern parts. Nor are these diversities matters of merely curious speculation, but may be made the source of important benefits, especially to the poorer classes. It was stated in evidence before the Committee on Parochial Registration in 1833, by the Actuary of the National Debt Office, that the extent of difference which then existed was utterly unknown-that tables for the use of the poor, in reference to sickness and mortality, and in reference to the regulation of their Friendly Societies, could not then be constructed for two districts differing in character, from the want of such information as an improved system would afford; and that

if two societies of poor men residing in districts of a totally different character were, at the same time, to apply to him for tables to guide them in preserving their societies solvent, he "should be under the necessity of giving the same tables to both, though knowing perfectly that the rates which were adequate in one case were inadequate in the other." It was also stated to the Committee on Laws respecting Friendly Societies, by another eminent actuary (Mr. Milne), that no one table or scale of contributions

and carners are say to an activity and and and an activity and and an activity and and an activity and an are an are an are are are are are are are are are are	By Dr. Price's Table, founded on the Register of Births and Burials at Northampton.	By the first Swedish Tables, as published by Dr. Price, for both sexes.	By Mr. De Parcieux's Table, found- ed on the Mortality in the French Toutines, prior to 1745.	By Mr. Milne's Table, founded on Mottality observed at Carlisle.	By Mr. Griffith Davies's Table, founded on the experience of the Equitable Life Insurnoo Office.	According to his press to a more the second of the second	According to his action of the second
Of 100,000 persons, aged 25, there would be alive at the age of 65	and the state	43,137	51,033	51,335	49,330	Mean of both sexes 53,470	Mean of both sexes. 53,950
Of 100,000 persons, aged 65, there would be alive at the age of 80	28,738	23,704	29,873	31,577	37,267	38,655	37,355
Expectation of life at the age of 25 years	30.85	34.58	37 • 17	37.86	37.45	38.35	38.52
Expectation of life at the age of 65 years	10.88	10.10	11.25	11.79	12.35	12.81	12.50
Value of an Annuity on a life aged 25, in- terest being at 4 per cent.	£. 15·438	£. 16·839	£. 17·420	£. 17·645	£. 17•494	£. 17·534	£. 17·634
Value of an Annuity on a life aged 65, in- terest being at 4 per cent.	7•761	7·328	8·039	8.307	8.635	8.896	8.751
Value of a deferred Annuity commenc- ing at 65, to a life now aged 25, interest at 4 per cent.	0•55424	0•65842	0.85452	0•88823	0•88723	0•99078 ()•98334

* In all the Tables above mentioned, it is to be observed that the Mortality is deduced from an equal, or nearly equal, number of each sex, with the single exception of Mr. Davies's Table, founded on the experience of the Equitable, in which office, from the practical objects of Life Insurance, it is evident the male sex must have composed the vast majority of lives subjected to Mortality. But as it is agreed on all hands that the duration of life among females exceeds that of males, it follows that the results of Mr. Davies's Table fall materially short of what they would have been, if the facts on which he has reasoned had comprehended an equal number of each sex.—The Tables have not, in all cases, been computed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the rate allowed by Government. 18

can, with propriety, be adopted by all Friendly Societies; that one composed of members living in or near a manufacturing town required a table very different from that which would be required in places where the population is less dense, and where a considerable proportion of the members are chiefly employed in the open air; but that these are differences which he could not " pretend to estimate for want of data." The useful principle of comparison may, if requisite, be carried out into a more minute system of subdivision than I have, in this first instance, deemed it necessary to adopt. But there was danger lest, in attempting a more subtle discrimination, we should lose sight of broad distinctions which it was important to observe; and it was necessary to remember, that to diminish by subdivision the number of facts on which calculation could be brought to bear was materially to diminish their value. The extent to which division should be carried is a question not to be decided by any established rule, and which necessarily admits of much diversity of opinion; and I have endeavoured (not unaided by judgments which I respect) to pursue a middle course between the opposite extremes of subdivision and condensation, dividing the kingdom into the twentyfive portions in which are exhibited abstracts of Deaths at different ages. In doing this I have, as will be seen, had regard not so much to the observance of established boundaries as to those circumstances from which diversity may be expected to arise; and I have, in some instances, included in the same table contiguous counties similar in soil, climate, elevation, and the employments of the people, and have, in other instances, disregarded the boundary of the county where it was desirable to compare two large portions of its inhabitants pursuing very different occupations. The expediency of causing each division to consist of integral unions or Superintendent-Registrars' districts, has also precluded a very strict adherence to the boundaries of the counties, there being many unions situated on the outward verge which include portions of two or more counties. I have, however, enumerated, at the head of each division, all the unions or districts comprised in it. I have also extracted, from the most authentic accessible source (namely, the Population Abstract for the year 1831), the area of each division in acres, the population of the same in 1831, and the number of families at that period; distinguishing those then employed chiefly in agriculture, those employed chiefly in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and all others not included in the two foregoing classes. This classification of employments is of course merely an approximation, and, in some instances, not a close one, to what is probably the case at present; but it is the best and most recent information issuing from any authoritative source that can be obtained on that subject.

I will now offer a few observations upon the degree of success which has attended registration in the first year under the new system, in regard to the number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in England and Wales, as appears from the certified copies deposited in this office. Those numbers have been as follows :---

Births	lo oni	elimon	orfi Ma	for andies	399,712	
Deaths	r. certi o	du in	Mohian	all' and	335,956	
Marriages	067.1-59	A.L.	óde ene		111,481	

The number of registered Births at sea, certificates of which have been received bearing dates prior to July 1, 1838, is 13; of Deaths, 154. I do not include these numbers in the abstracts, as the uncertainty which attends the transmission of the certificates makes it impossible to know whether all existing records of such Births or Deaths for any given period are received.

I will first advert to the registered Marriages, because herein it may be assumed that the deficiency will be least, and that the anxiety of the parties married, or their friends, to secure a legal record, will render the omission to register a Marriage a circumstance of rare occurrence. This assumption is supported by the abstract of answers and returns, under the Population Act 11 Geo. IV. c. 30, in which, while the annual average number of unentered Baptisms mentioned in the returns for the years 1821 to 1830, both inclusive, is 17,124, and that of Burials 9,387, that of Marriages is only 320. Yet it will appear that the number registered in the year ending June 30, 1838, is less by 4,627 than the number estimated by Mr. Finlaison in his letter of February 2, 1839, which I subjoin in the Appendix-from whence (assuming that estimate to approximate closely to the truth) it might be inferred that many Marriages had taken place which had not been duly registered; and negligence might be imputed to those on whom the duty of registration devolved. But I am of opinion that such omission cannot fairly be so imputed, except to a very small extent, and that the apparent deficiency is attributable to another cause, namely, the great additional number of Marriages which, as I have been informed by many clergymen, were, under a misapprehension of the object and effect of the recent Act for Marriages, solemnized immediately before that Act came into operation, and before the period when they would otherwise have taken place, thus causing a deficiency in the returns for the ensuing year.

With respect to the registration of Deaths, I am prepared to show that the deficiency is probably very small-that it is much smaller than the average deficiency in the registration of Burials in the parochial registers-and that the system now established has, even in the first year, been eminently successful. It appears from the comparative account of the population of Great Britain in the years 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, laid before Parliament in 1831, pursuant to the Act of 2 Geo. IV. c. 30, that the population of England and Wales had increased from 8,872,980 in 1801, to 10,163,676 in 1811, to 11,978,875 in 1821, and to 13,894,574

in 1831, the rate of increase, from 1801 to 1831, being $16 \cdot 13$ decennially; and from 1821 to 1831, being $16 \cdot 01$. Assuming that the latter rate of increase, which differs so slightly from that of the whole 30 years, has continued from 1831 to 1838, it will result from calculation that the population of England and Wales on January 1, 1838 (the middle of the first year of registration ending June 30, 1838), was about 15,324,720.

It is assumed in the Preface to the Population Abstract for 1831, that the medium population of the years 1821 to 1830 was 12,938,030; and it appears from the same authority, and from the Abstracts of Answers and Returns under the Population Act 11 Geo. IV. c. 30, that the mean annual number of registered Burials during that period was 246,290. If the proportion which the registered Burials bore to the population in the years 1821 to 1830, is applied to the population in 1838, estimated to be about 15,324,720, it will appear that the probable number registered in the Parochial Registers for the year ending June 30, 1838, will have been about 291,715. But the number of Deaths registered under the new system, in the year ending June 30, 1838, has been 335,956, thus exceeding the estimated number in the Parochial Registers of Burials by 44,241.

The greater efficacy of the new system in approximating to a complete Registration of Deaths, is sufficiently apparent from the foregoing statement; but it remains to be shown 'to what extent it is successful, and what is the whole number of Deaths which could have been registered if there had been absolutely no omissions. Here no proof can be afforded, and recourse must be had to calculation for an approximation to the probable truth. Reverting to the Preface of the Population Abstract for 1831, I find it stated that, upon the supposition that "one sixth may be justly "added to the average of the registered Burials, (1820-1830,) " and assuming the medium population at 12,938,030, the pro-"portion of Deaths has been one in 45 of the population." Apply this latter number as a divisor to the estimated population in the year ending June, 1838, and the quotient, showing the probable number of Deaths in that year, will be 340,549. Mr. Finlaison, in his letter subjoined in the Appendix, has estimated the number of Deaths at 335,968.

Now the number actually registered has been 335,956, a number approximating very remarkably to that of Mr. Finlaison's estimate. It is evident, however, that this latter estimate is a little too low, for it must be remembered that the *first* year's Registration cannot comprise the Deaths of the *whole* year; and that, while no deaths which occurred before July 1, 1837, can be included in the first year's returns, there will be many which occurred near the close of the fourth quarter ending June 30, 1838, which will not have been registered in that quarter, and can be included only in the Abstract of the year ending June 30, 1839. I have ascertained that 2,704 Deaths, which occurred in the first year of Registration, have been thus registered in the first quarter of the second year; therefore, the whole number of Deaths occurring in the first year of Registration, which have been registered then and afterwards, is at least 338,660, a number less than the highest of the two estimates by only 1,889, and affording strong presumptive evidence of a success in the practical operation of this part of the new system, which must probably have exceeded the most sanguine expectations that could have been entertained.

The circumstance before mentioned necessarily causing a deficiency in the number of Deaths registered in the first year of Registration, affects in a much greater degree the Registration of Births for the same period; for the time which intervenes between the event and the Registration of the same is ordinarily much longer in the case of Birth than in that of Death, and a greater portion of the whole number is thus excluded from the Register. This deficiency appears in the Returns for the quarter ending September 30, 1837; for no Birth which had occurred before July, 1837, could be registered at all, and of those which occurred in August and September, many were not registered till after September, and were included in the quarter ending December 30, 1837. A comparison of those quarters will afford some idea of the extent of the deficiency arising from the foregoing circumstance, the Births registered in the September quarter being 74,588; in the December quarter, 89,528. But the lastmentioned quarter is also deficient, as a comparison with the two following quarters will show :---

Births registered in the quarter ending Mar. 31, 1838 . 113,815

Ditto Ditto June 30, 1838 . 121,781 And the whole of the deficiency in the December quarter must be attributed to causes other than that before mentioned.

There is undoubtedly some deficiency in the Registration of Births, even for the quarter ending June 30, 1838, but the deficiency is less than that which has long existed in the Registration of Baptisms. The Preface to the Population Abstract for 1831, shows that the mean average annual Registration of Baptisms for the years 1821 to 1830, both inclusive, was 375,349; and, by application of the same method of calculation which has been employed with respect to Deaths, it will appear that the number of Baptisms registered in the year 1838, bearing the same proportion to the probable population of that year, would be 444,589. Now the registered Births of the fourth quarter were 121,781, which, multiplied by four, would exceed by more than 40,000 the estimated number of registered Baptisms for the same period. I am, therefore, justified in stating that, although the Registration of Births has not approached so nearly to completeness as that of Deaths, it has since the commencement made a considerable and progressive advance, and during the fourth

quarter of the first year attained a superiority in point of numbers over the average Registration of Baptisms. Among the counteracting causes which affected it in the commencement, I may here mention the novelty of the measure—some indifference to the advantages which it conferred—much ignorance and misapprehension as to its character and objects—and an extensive and stubborn opposition. I need only point to the great increase in the number of entries in the third and fourth quarters of the first year, in order to show that those impediments to Registration have not continued to prevail against it, but that it has been attended with progressive success—a success which I attribute mainly to the diffusion of a true knowledge of the beneficial tendencies of the measure, and to the diligence and intelligence of the local officers by whom it is carried into execution.

I confidently expect that a progressive improvement will continue to take place under the operation of the existing law. I also entertain no doubt that in some respects improvement may be effected by a judicious application of legislative amendments. But, as a call for frequent changes can be justified only by a more urgent need than at present exists, and as a correct view of the extent and nature of the requisite remedies can result only from a more mature experience than is yet possible in this early stage of the present system, I deem that I shall best fulfil my duty if I now abstain from offering any opinion upon that subject.

I am aware that with a progressive population, and especially with a population of which the ratio of increase appears to have varied so considerably in different parts of the kingdom, (varying, between the years 1821 and 1831, from 2 per cent. in the North Riding of Yorkshire to 36 per cent. in Monmouthshire,) an attempt to form a Table of Mortality, showing the expectation of life at successive ages, deduced alone from the Abstracts of Deaths for a single year, must be attended with great risk of error. I shall, therefore, not attempt to form any such table from such materials, but shall exhibit only recorded facts, accompanied with such deductions as are clear and unimpeachable, and may serve to render comparison more easy.

The largest and most important collection of facts relative to deaths at various ages made hitherto in this country, is the Table given in the Preface to the Population Returns for 1831, containing the ages of 3,938,496 persons, (of whom 1,996,195, were males, 1,942,301 females.) buried in England and Wales during 18 years, 1813—1830. In the subjoined table, I have afforded the means of comparing the result of this Registration of Burials with those of the Registration of Deaths for the year ending June 30, 1838, reducing each to the same denomination, and exhibiting their respective proportions to a common total. The difference between them will be found to consist chiefly in the larger proportion of deaths of infants, which appear in the Registration of Deaths—a difference which was to be expected; for it was known that it was in the record of such deaths that the Registration of Burials was principally deficient.

TABLE showing the proportion of Deaths at different Ages, out of 10,000 Deaths of Males, of Females, and of both sexes, according to the Registers of Burials 1813—1830, and according to the Registers of Deaths for the year ending June 30, 1838.

Age.	Reg	isters of B	urials.	Registers of Deaths.					
ine alle server	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.			
Under 1 year 1 to 4 5 , 9 10 , 19 20 , 29 30 , 39 40 ,, 49 50 ,, 59 60 ,, 69 70 ,, 79 80 ,, 89 90 & upwards	2,188 1,498 437 579 724 621 649 715 911 1,012 584 75	$1,756 \\ 1,450 \\ 410 \\ 636 \\ 839 \\ 725 \\ 670 \\ 684 \\ 922 \\ 1,086 \\ 700 \\ 116 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,975\\ 1,474\\ 424\\ 607\\ 781\\ 672\\ 659\\ 700\\ 917\\ 1,049\\ 641\\ 95\end{array}$	2,339 1,742 457 554 738 655 653 656 813 830 473 94	$1,933 \\ 1,780 \\ 462 \\ 647 \\ 833 \\ 715 \\ 632 \\ 621 \\ 823 \\ 883 \\ 556 \\ 115 \\$	$2,140 \\ 1,760 \\ 460 \\ 599 \\ 785 \\ 683 \\ 643 \\ 638 \\ 818 \\ 856 \\ 514 \\ 104$			

With a view to facilitate comparison, and to render more apparent those remarkable diversities which the Abstracts of Deaths in different portions of the kingdom exhibit, I have appended a table wherein each is reduced to a common denomination, and the proportion of deaths at different ages out of 1000 registered deaths, of which the ages were recorded, in each of 25 divisions, and in the whole kingdom, is brought before the eye at once.

Among the diversities which especially demand attention, and by which there is least danger of being led to false conclusions, are those which relate to longevity, showing the varying proportions of deaths in old age in different portions of the kingdom. From a few instances of extreme longevity no inference can be safely drawn; but the fact that of the deaths in any district a comparatively large proportion is above the age of 70, is a strong presumption in favour of the health of that district. These proportions will be found to vary greatly. In the whole of England and Wales, out of 1000 deaths, 145 have been at the age of 70 and upwards; while in the North Riding and northern part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in Durham, except the mining districts, the proportion has been as high as 210. In Northumberland, (excluding the mining district,) Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the north of Lancashire," the proportion has been 198; in Norfolk and Suffolk 196; in Devonshire 192; and in Cornwall 188.

25

In contrast with this evidence of the large proportion of persons who attain to old age in these more thinly-peopled portions of the kingdom, we find results extremely different where the population is densely congregated. In the metropolis and its suburbs the proportion who have died at 70 and upwards has been only 104; and even this proportion is favourable when compared with that of other large towns—the proportion in Birmingham being 81; in Leeds 79; and in Liverpool and Manchester only about 63.

A comparison of the mining parts of Staffordshire and Shropshire, and of Northumberland and Durham, with the rural districts surrounding each, exhibiting great differences especially in the proportion of deaths in old age, will justify the distinctions which I have made in placing them in separate tables.

A very marked diversity also appears in the proportion of deaths of infants in different parts of the country. In the mining parts of Staffordshire and Shropshire, in Leeds and its suburbs, and in Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and the lowland parts of Lincolnshire, the deaths of infants under one year have been more than 270 out of 1000 deaths at all ages; while in the northern counties of England, in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire and Devonshire, in Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and in Wales, the deaths at that age out of 1000 at all ages scarcely exceeded 180.

But it is less essential that I should point out diversities which examination of the appended table will easily detect, than that I should advert to other circumstances which must also be borne in mind by those who would avoid erroneous inferences. The comparative table alone will not accurately indicate the comparative list of deaths at different ages, in different divisions of the kingdom, unless it be true that in each division there is the same proportion of persons living of the same age. But such an assumption is utterly disproved by the enumeration of the ages of persons living in May, 1821, made under the authority of the Population Act, which shows a wide difference in the proportions which were then found in the several counties.

To illustrate the risk of error from inattention to that circumstance, I will compare the deaths between the ages of 20 and 50 in Division 1, comprising the metropolis, with those in Division 6, comprising Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Buckinghamshire, and the rural parts of Middlesex. It appears that in Division 1, the deaths between those ages out of 1000 at all ages are 241, while in Division 6, they are only 192; from whence arises apparently an undeniable inference that there is some cause operating in the metropolis tending to cut short life when it has run through about half its natural course, which does not equally affect it in the adjacent rural districts. But it appears from the enumeration made in May 1821, that of 10,000 persons of both sexes then living in Middlesex, there were 4522 between the ages of 20 and 50; while the mean number of persons of the same age in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hertfordshire was only 3581, a remarkable difference, attributable to the circumstance of persons born in the counties near London quitting them, as they emerge from childhood, to seek employment in the capital. There were thus 4522 persons exposed to the risk of death, between the ages of 20 and 50, in Middlesex, for 3581 in those three adjacent counties, and if the mortality were equal, the deaths between those ages in Middlesex and in the other three counties ought to bear the same proportion. Therefore, upon the supposition that the proportions of the living remain the same as in 1821, the results exhibited by the Abstract of Deaths will not be unfavourable to the metropolis.

Again, on comparing the proportion of deaths under 5 years of age in Division 19, (comprising Lancashire, south of Morecambe Bay, with the exception of Manchester and Liverpool,) with the same in Division 25, comprising Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and Wales, it appears that in the former division there were 458 deaths and in the latter 365. But on referring to the table, founded on the enumeration of 1821, it appears that out of 10,000 persons of each sex in the county of Lancaster exposed to the risk of death, under the age of 5, there were 1711 males, and 1582 females; while in Hereford the proportion was only 1317 males, and 1326 females; in Monmouthshire, 1320 males, 1404 females; in Wales (collectively) 1514 males, 1382 females. If, therefore, the proportion of the living at the abovementioned age continued to be the same in the year ending June, 1838, and the mortality at that early age were the same in both Divisions, the proportion of deaths in Division 19 would of necessity be greater than in Division 25.

Being convinced that a consideration of these facts is essential as a corrective to undue inferences which might otherwise be drawn from the Abstract of Deaths I have caused the abovementioned table, which may be found among the preliminary observations to the Population Abstracts of 1821, with the addition of the same for Wales collectively, to be appended to the Abstracts of Deaths. It is possible that the proportions there set down may have varied greatly in the lapse of 18 years; they are, therefore, re-produced for reference, not as affording sure grounds for calculation, but as warnings and correctives to the erroneous calculations which might otherwise be made. If, at the next ensuing census, a similar enumeration shall be made successfully, its results, combined with the registered deaths of an equal number of antecedent and succeeding years, will afford to the public the most important and useful materials for the solution of all questions depending on the duration of human life that have ever yet been possessed.

I have the honour to be, My LORD, Your Lordship's obedient servant, T. H. LISTER.

FIRST ANNUAL ABSTRACTS

REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

ABSTRACT OF MARRIAGES

Registered pursuant to the Act of 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 86, in the Year ending June 30, 1838.

	A	ccording	to the R	lites of hurch.	the Estab	lished	Not acc the F	es of h.				
JetoT .	cence.	O Tra	-and bate fine fine	uperintendent Re- gistrar's Certificate.	by which foregoing	n Anna C Raid Raid	In Registered Places of Worship.	In Superintendent Registrar's Office.	Quakers.	Jews.	-	1-714
	Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent gistrar's Certific	Not stated of the Forms.	Total.	In Registe of Wors	In Supe Registra	Between	Between	Total.	Total.
Quarter ending } Sept. 30, 1837 }	4	3,283	14,570	36	5,648	23,541	306	118	26	39	489	24,0
Quarter ending } Dec. 31, 1837 }	2	3,632	21,666	144	7,847	33,291	795	313	15	35	1,158	34,4
Quarter ending } Mar. 31, 1838 }	288 201 200	2,997	814 ,11 0	142	4,766	22,016	822	312	14	37	1,185	23,2
Quarter ending June 30, 1838 }	2	3,765	18,064	171	6,351	28,353	1,053	350	21	24	1,448	29,8
Year ending June 30, 1838 }	9	13,677	68,410	493	24,612	107,201	2,976	1,093	76	135	4,280	111,4

ABSTRACT OF BIRTHS

Registered in England and Wales, pursuant to the Act of 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 86, in the Year ending June 30, 1838.

120 - 150 (1000 00 00 00 - 000	Males.	Females.	Total.
Quarter ending September 30, 1837	38,368	36,220	74,588
Quarter ending December 31, 1837	45,948	43,580	89,528
Quarter ending March 31, 1838	58,161	55,654	113,815
Quarter ending June 30, 1838	62,386	59,395	121,781
Year ending June 30, 1838	204,863	194,849	399,712

comparison of the Alustracis of Deaths. 21

fanishire, Backie ghansilite, and Hertfordshire was, easy 2081, a conversable difference, attributible to the circumstance of persons itory in the county near London quitting them, as they energy from thildbood, to suck employment in the copital, There were than -1523 persons exposed to the risk of death, hetwear, the ages of 20 and 20 in Muldhesex, for 3551 in these mass achievent counties, and if the moriality were equal, the deaths between these ages in Muldhesex and in the volve three counties ought to bear the same proportion. Therefore, upon the counties ought to bear the same proportion. Therefore, upon the is to 21, in reaching the the Muldhesex and in the same as a reaction that the proportions of the living runate the same as a reaction that the proportions of the living runate the same as a reaction that the proportions of the living runate the same as

Again on comparing the proportion of deaths under 5 errors of age in Directon 19, (comprising Lancehire, south of Monfambe Ery, with the comption of Manubester and Liverpool) with the same in Division 25, comprising Horefonishire Manmentachire, and Wates, it appears that in the former division there area 458 deaths and in the latter 265. But on referring to out of 10000 persons of each set in the county of Lancester under, founded on the containeration of 1821, it appears that out of 10000 persons of each set in the county of Lancester analys, and 1532 females; while in Hareford the propertion was appeared to the next of death, under the spect of Lancester males, and 1532 females; while in Hareford the propertion was applied to the next of death, under the spect the propertion males. 1904 females; and 1326 females; in Monumerianity, 1320 males, 1404 females; in Wales (collectively 1511 males, 1384 manuals, and the mortainy at this ratio of the propertion was and the the mortaine of the there are been at the propertion in a matter in the restores the proportion of the propertion of the target in the proportion of the inviteg of the abovetransfer, its properties at the transfer of the inviteg of the aboveter is and the mortaines at the transfer of the inviteg of the aboveter is and the mortaines at the transfer of the inviteg of the aboveter is and the mortaines at the transfer of the invited of acrester is and the mortaines at the rate of our the set of the invited of an in-

being convited that a consideration of these hole is essential as a corrective to make inferences which might otherwise he drawn from the Alissness of Deuths I have consol the shoremeaning table, which may be found among the profitment observations to the Foundation Albarants of 1822, which he addition of the same for White possible that the programmed to the set drawn may have varied greatly in the tapes of 13 years; they are therefore, re-produced for the memory and an alternative commendation in the average of the intervence. Not as alterning one are therefore, re-produced for the memory and out as alterning one promises the calculation, but as manipy and community for are therefore, re-produced for thermory and community of the results for calculation as manipy and community one are therefore, re-produced for the succession of 13 years; they are the set of the mass which might otherwise the mode. If, at a promises the results common to the succession of the results of memory also the mass of an interview of the mode. If, at an equal manifer of anterview and the succession of the made and equal manifer of anterview and the succession of the results in the mode in the succession of the made and equal manifer of anterview and the succession of the matrix and the mode interview and the succession of the matrix and the mode interview and the succession of the succession of the three every we been preserved as the succession of the materials for the solution of all questions depending on the dimension of the materials for the solution of all questions depending on the succession of the succession of the succession of the solution of the mode interview and as all of the of the solution of all questions depending on the dimension of the materials for the solution of all questions depending on the dimension of the materials in the solution of the mode interview of the dimension of the materials in the

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ABSTRACTS OF DEATHS.

Abstract of Deaths registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive. Division 1-Parts of the Counties of MIDDLESEX, SURREY, and KENT.

METROPOLIS,

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Bermondsey-Bethnal Green-Camberwell-Clerkenwell-George, St., in East-George, St., Hanover Square-George, St., Southwark-Giles, St., and George, St., Bloomsbury-Greenwich-Hackney-Holborn-Islington-James, St.-Kensington-Lambeth-London, City of-London, East-London, West-Luke's, St.-Martin's, St., in the Fields-Mary-le-bone, St.-Newington, St. Mary -Olave, St.-Pancras, St.-Poplar-Rotherhithe-Saviour, St.-Shoreditch, St. Leonard's -Stepney-Strand-Westminster-Whitechapel.

	The sold	l'add at 1		in the second		Fa	milies in	n 1831.				
Area in	Acres.	accore	lation ding to of 1831.	chi	ployed efly in iculture.	Tra fac	hiefly in de, Man cture, an andicraf	nu- id	Other Familie	s.]]	Cotal.	
44,	810	1,59	94,890	4	1,487	al Bister	205,090)	163,63	2 32	373,209	
Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males	. Fem.	Total	
Under 1		4,647	10,152	38	275	237	512	76	165	197	362	
1	2,712	2,690	5,402	39	211	193	404	77	142	210	352	
2	1,464	1,497	2,961	40	391	310	701	78	160	199	359	
3	896	928	1,824	41	173	161	334	79	88	108	196	
45	585	632	1,217	42	264	261	525	800	Martin Contraction of the second	157	260	
о 6	411 260	420 252	831	43	214	182	396	81	68	108	176	
7	200	189	512 390	44 45	239 345	203	442 597	82	88	120	208	
8	144	150	294	45	225	252 178	403	83	55	85	140	
9	128	142	270	40	213	180	393	84 85	71 66	136	207	
10	95	107	202	48	276	207	483	86	50	99 78	165 128	
11	80	75	155	49	195	178	373	87	48	55	120	
12	64	63	127	50	366	287	653	88	29	57	86	
13	65	73	138	51	184	135	319	89	14	43	57	
14	' 95	81	176	52	223	256	479	90	10	38	48	
15	82	94	176	53	237	180	417	91	9	20	29	
16	85	97	182	54	234	188	422	92	12	15	27	
17	117	112	229	55	248	208	456	93	5	15	20	
- 18	140	138	278	56	263	209	472	94	5	16	21	
19	156	155	311	57	222	191	413	95	8	5	13	
20	162	154	316	58	204	181	385	96	3	8	11	
21	184	177	361	59	173	147	320	97	2	6	8	
22 23	160	183	343	60	322	332	654	98	, 2	5	7	
23	204 204	179 193	383 397	61 62	$\begin{array}{c c} 220\\ 225 \end{array}$.180	400	99	•••	1	1	
25	189	205	394	63	223	210 248	$\begin{array}{r} 435\\ 465\end{array}$	100 101	5	1	6	
26	192	184	376	64	240	248	405	101	1	•••	1 3	
27	196	210	406	65	251	240	531	102	1.1	3	3	
28	235	198	433	66	212	205	417	103	1	1	1 2	
29	166	191	357	67	231	283	514	104		1	ĩ	
30	286	237	523	68	232	243	475	106	and the	1	1	
31	170	152	322	69	146	171	317	110		î	1 i	
32	233	214	447	70	227	296	523	Un-	} 157	111	000	
33	212	207	419	71	177	172	349	known	\$ 157	111	268	
34	225	204	429	72	214	266	480		A. Salt	the second		
35	265	206	471	73	172	229	401		-			
36	240	233	473	74	200	190	390	an manufactor				
37	259	218	477	75	185	254	439	Total	27,281	26.316	53.597	

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. 29

ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 2-Part of the County of LANCASTER.

Comprising MANCHESTER and SALFORD, and the adjacent

Townships of Barton-Berwick-Bradford-Broughton-Clifton-Grumpsall-Failsworth-Harpurhey-Great Heaton-Little Heaton-Hoxton-Pendlebury-Pendleton-Prestwick-Urmston- and Worsley.

Hamlets of Cardishead and Irlam.

Chapelries of Blackley-Cheetham-and Newton.

	Provide Procession of State		TOUT AT				Families	in 1831	•		
Area in		accord	llation ling to of 1831.	chi	ployed efly in iculture.	Tra fac	hiefly in de, Man ctures, an andicraf	iu- id F	Other 'amilies	. []	'otal.
37,2	797	236	,935	361.00	1,381		37,522	133	10,489	4),392
Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total
Under 1	1,180	1,026	2,206	36	28	44	72	72	25	17	42
1	473	467	940	37	35	29	64	73	24	18	42
2	218	- 236	454	38	36	28	64	74	35	15	50
3	107	79	186	39	30	14	44	75	27	23	50 38
4	84	77	161	40	55	46	101	76	24	14 19	38 29
5	54	46	100	41	31	15	46	77 78 -	10 14	19	29
6	37	29	66	42	44	32	76 54	78 - 79	9	$12 \\ 12$	21
7	29	30	59	43	29	25	72	80	12	15	27
8	26	21	47	44	40 49	32 46	95	81	3	6	9
9	24	22	46	45 46	20	30	50	82	9	15	24
10	18	18 21	36 31	40 47	20	25	54	83	4	6	10
$\frac{11}{12}$	10 8	14	$\begin{vmatrix} 31\\22 \end{vmatrix}$	47	34	28	62	84	5	7	12
12	18	14	32	49	29	23	52	85	5	12	17
13	21	27	48	50	41	56	97	86	3	5	8 7 2 3 4 2 5 1 1
15	16	20	36	51	21	17	38	87	1	6	7
16	21	28	49	52	29	25	54	88		2	
17	28	29	57	53	24	21	45	89	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
18	30	25	55	54	29	22	51	90	2	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	4
19	32	35	67	55	37	26	63	91			
20	33	39	72	56	40	23	63	92	1	4	1
21	33	26	59	57	25	21	46 43	93 94	1	1.528	1 1
22	30	35	65	58	27	16 20	35	94		i	l î
23	34	31	65 74	59 60	48	41	89	96			
24	42	32 26	62	61	25	18	43	97	1		1
$\begin{array}{c} 25\\ 26 \end{array}$	44	31	75	62	22	29	51	98	1	1	1 1
20 27	33	34	167	63	36	19	55	99			
28	30	43	73	64	28	34	62	100	1.1.	. 1	1
29	23	26	49	65	33	32	65	103	1		1
30	47	50	. 97	66	27	27	54	Un-	19	15	24
31	36	31	67	67	31	33	64	known.	162	E SE	1
32	35	34	69	68	22	13	35	15 GOLW	1. 192	Contraction of the second	12
33	36	- 39		69	17	19	36	11 5 1	S. Stran	S. S. Com	A Start
34	45	TON PROVIDE A CONTRACTOR		70	32	29	61	men	4,358	4,015	8,37
35	46	41	87	71	16	14	30	lotal	4,000	13,010	10,01

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. 31

Anarkary of Darres registered from July 1st, 1877, in June 30th, 1878, both meinen-

ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 3-Part of the County of LANCASTER.

Comprising LIVERPOOL and WEST DERBY, and the adjacent

Townships of Aintree—Allerton—Bootle-cum-Linacre—Childwell—Fazakerley—Ince Blundell —Kirkdale—Litherland—Little Crossby—Lunt—Netherton—Orell and Ford—Shepton— Thornton—and Walton-on-the-Hill.

Chapelries of Everton-Garston-Great Crossby-Kirkby-and Waventree. Extra-parochial Places-Croxteth Park and Toxteth Park.

and and		P	iter at a	and a		1	Famili	es in 18	31. ₁₀ I		-
Area in	Acres.	accor	ulation ding to s of 1831.	chi	ployed iefly in iculture	The factor	Chiefly ade, Ma ctures, a landiera	and	Other Familie		Total.
38,	060	218	,233	Sac. 1	1,446	180	20,456		21,124	I	43,026
Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem	Total	Age.	Males	. Fem	. Total.
Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 32 33	$\begin{array}{c} 517\\ 239\\ 141\\ 106\\ 65\\ 42\\ 36\\ 21\\ 17\\ 16\\ 14\\ 11\\ 16\\ 9\\ 19\\ 23\\ 22\\ 18\\ 27\\ 30\\ 38\\ 33\\ 23\\ 41\\ 49\\ 52\\ 33\\ 46\\ 33\\ 46\\ 33\\ 46\\ 36\\ 39\\ \end{array}$	$1,073 \\ 548 \\ 234 \\ 149 \\ 92 \\ 55 \\ 42 \\ 37 \\ 211 \\ 23 \\ 13 \\ 19 \\ 8 \\ 11 \\ 18 \\ 12 \\ 33 \\ 19 \\ 23 \\ 27 \\ 28 \\ 35 \\ 39 \\ 40 \\ 37 \\ 39 \\ 37 \\ 49 \\ 41 \\ 34 \\ 53 \\ 29 \\ 38 \\ 48 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,307\\ 1,065\\ 473\\ 290\\ 198\\ 120\\ 84\\ 73\\ 42\\ 40\\ 29\\ 33\\ 19\\ 27\\ 27\\ 31\\ 56\\ 41\\ 41\\ 58\\ 73\\ 72\\ 63\\ 78\\ 88\\ 89\\ 82\\ 87\\ 67\\ 99\\ 65\\ 77\\ 88\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 55\\ 55\\ 55\\ 55\\ 55\\ 55\\ 55\\ 55$	$\begin{array}{c} 41\\ 55\\ 41\\ 45\\ 47\\ 35\\ 60\\ 33\\ 37\\ 27\\ 37\\ 43\\ 35\\ 33\\ 44\\ 40\\ 65\\ 17\\ 26\\ 27\\ 29\\ 37\\ 29\\ 25\\ 17\\ 23\\ 41\\ 19\\ 21\\ 35\\ 25\\ 39\\ 25\\ 39\\ 25\\ 39\\ 25\\ 39\\ 39\\ 25\\ 39\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30$	$\begin{array}{r} 42\\ 38\\ 40\\ 27\\ 42\\ 33\\ 54\\ 26\\ 35\\ 17\\ 28\\ 29\\ 27\\ 36\\ 31\\ 34\\ 43\\ 13\\ 27\\ 24\\ 43\\ 13\\ 27\\ 24\\ 24\\ 31\\ 25\\ 28\\ 21\\ 21\\ 49\\ 16\\ 33\\ 17\\ 30\\ 37\\ 26\\ 93\\ 37\\ 30\\ 37\\ 26\\ 93\\ 37\\ 30\\ 37\\ 26\\ 93\\ 37\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30$	$\begin{array}{c} 83\\ 93\\ 81\\ 72\\ 89\\ 68\\ 114\\ 59\\ 72\\ 44\\ 65\\ 72\\ 62\\ 69\\ 75\\ 74\\ 108\\ 30\\ 53\\ 51\\ 53\\ 68\\ 54\\ 53\\ 38\\ 44\\ 90\\ 35\\ 54\\ 52\\ 55\\ 76\\ 51\\ 144 \end{array}$	68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 92 93 94 95 96 Un- known.	23 14 39 14 39 14 22 13 20 15 15 15 14 13 20 15 15 14 13 9 7 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 5 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 48	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 15\\ 49\\ 15\\ 21\\ 18\\ 19\\ 16\\ 20\\ 22\\ 25\\ 10\\ 15\\ 9\\ 14\\ 13\\ 14\\ 13\\ 14\\ 9\\ 10\\ 7\\ 2\\ 3\\ 3\\ 9\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 46\\ 29\\ 88\\ 29\\ 43\\ 31\\ 39\\ 31\\ 35\\ 36\\ 38\\ 18\\ 24\\ 16\\ 21\\ 18\\ 22\\ 14\\ 16\\ 13\\ 7\\ 4\\ 11\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 2\\ \\ \\ 2\\ \\ \\ \\ 2\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 2\\ \\ \\ \\ $
33	40	48	88	67	21	23	44	Total	4,631	4,411	9,042

ABSTRACT OF DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive. Division 4—Part of the County of York.

Comprising LEEDS, and the adjacent

Parish of Swillington.

Townships of Austhorpe-Churwell-Middleton-Potter Newton-Rothwell-Roundhay-Seacroft-Shadwell-Temple Newsome-and Thorpe Stapleton.

Chapelries of Armley — Beeston — Bramley — Chapel Allerton — Farnley — Gildersome — Headingly with Burnley — Holbeck — Horseforth — Hunslet — and Wortley.

	in Sta	to a finishing in the	Families in	1831.	Lange A. mi son
Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chieffy in rade, Manu- actures, and Handicraft.	Other Families	Total.
41,520	135,581	1,327	18,810	8,542	28,679
Age. Males.	Fem. Total.	Age. Males. Fem	. Total. A	ge. Males.	Fem. Tota
Under 1 566 1 188 2 85 3 28 4 35 5 33 6 14 7 11 8 15 9 15 10 16 11 16 12 13 13 11 14 8 15 9 16 13 17 12 18 10 19 14 20 6 21 19 22 11 23 10 24 15 25 -9 26 13 27 11 28 14 30 8 31 13 32 10 33 13 34 15	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22112	12 31 10 26 8 26 9 16 17 22 8 16 9 16 7 12 3 6 4 6 6 2 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

[ABSTRACT OF DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 5-Part of the County of WARWICK.

Comprising the Town of BIRMINGHAM.

	- fight	and Filmer	1997 - 1977 	an a	and and a second	Familie	s in 183	31.	dia dia	
Area in Acres	Popul accordi Census o	ing to	chi	nployed iefly in iculture.	Tra	Chiefly i ade, Ma tures, a andicra	nu- nd	Other Families	- 140 ED.	Total.
2,660	110	,914	anita Transform	301		20,763		2,870	2	3,934
Age. Males	. Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	T otal.
$\begin{array}{c ccccc} \text{Under 1} & 465 \\ 1 & 149 \\ 2 & 63 \\ 3 & 45 \\ 4 & 40 \\ 5 & 16 \\ 6 & 23 \\ 7 & 100 \\ 8 & 100 \\ 9 & 8 \\ 10 & 12 \\ 11 & 6 \\ 12 & 100 \\ 13 & 3 \\ 14 & 15 \\ 15 & 5 \\ 16 & 7 \\ 17 & 11 \\ 18 & 13 \\ 19 & 21 \\ 20 & 12 \\ 21 & 14 \\ 15 \\ 15 & 5 \\ 16 & 7 \\ 17 & 11 \\ 18 & 13 \\ 19 & 21 \\ 20 & 12 \\ 21 & 14 \\ 22 & 19 \\ 23 & 7 \\ 24 & 9 \\ 25 & 13 \\ 26 & 21 \\ 27 & 16 \\ 28 & 16 \\ 29 & 11 \\ 30 & 17 \\ 31 & 10 \\ 32 & 13 \\ 33 & 8 \\ 34 & 16 \\ 35 & 9 \\ 36 & 12 \\ \end{array}$	158 75 60 36 19 22 18 18	$\begin{array}{c} 810\\ 307\\ 138\\ 105\\ 76\\ 35\\ 45\\ 28\\ 21\\ 20\\ 15\\ 16\\ 20\\ 9\\ 9\\ 22\\ 12\\ 19\\ 24\\ 21\\ 19\\ 24\\ 21\\ 37\\ 19\\ 24\\ 21\\ 37\\ 18\\ 21\\ 19\\ 36\\ 28\\ 23\\ 18\\ 36\\ 21\\ 30\\ 17\\ 32\\ 24\\ 20\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ 58\\ 960\\ 61\\ 62\\ 63\\ 64\\ 65\\ 66\\ 67\\ 68\\ 970\\ 71\\ 72\\ 73\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21\\ 16\\ 10\\ 26\\ 11\\ 17\\ 9\\ 19\\ 23\\ 14\\ 12\\ 23\\ 10\\ 15\\ 3\\ 12\\ 16\\ 13\\ 12\\ 16\\ 9\\ 9\\ 8\\ 9\\ 16\\ 11\\ 10\\ 6\\ 14\\ 13\\ 18\\ 13\\ 7\\ 6\\ 12\\ 7\\ 7\\ 10\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11\\ 8\\ 12\\ 21\\ 7\\ 12\\ 8\\ 10\\ 11\\ 5\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 17\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 12\\ 10\\ 21\\ 12\\ 5\\ 8\\ 18\\ 7\\ 10\\ 12\\ 18\\ 11\\ 16\\ 12\\ 12\\ 14\\ 12\\ 9\\ 15\\ 10\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32\\ 24\\ 222\\ 47\\ 18\\ 299\\ 17\\ 299\\ 34\\ 19\\ 24\\ 36\\ 24\\ 32\\ 10\\ 20\\ 26\\ 25\\ 222\\ 37\\ 21\\ 13\\ 17\\ 34\\ 18\\ 20\\ 18\\ 32\\ 24\\ 34\\ 25\\ 19\\ 20\\ 24\\ 16\\ 22\\ 20\\ \end{array}$	74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 102 105 Un- known.	9 10 10 9 6. 4 10 3 2 1 1 1	6 12 4 7 10 8 14 6 5 1 7 4 1 1 6 1 1 2 1 1 2 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 15\\ 22\\ 14\\ 16\\ 16\\ 12\\ 24\\ 9\\ 8\\ 3\\ 11\\ 9\\ 2\\ 5\\ 9\\ 9\\ 1\\ .\\ .\\ 1\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ .\\ .\\ 1\\ 1\\ 7\\ 3,317\end{array} $

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. 3

ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 6-Counties of MIDDLESEX (except the Metropolis), HERTFORD, BEDFORD, and BUCKINGHAM.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Albans, St.—Amersham—Ampthill— Aylesbury—Barnet—Bedford—Berkhampstead—Biggleswade—Bishop's Stortford—Brentford—Buckingham—Edmonton—Elon—Hatfield and Welwyn—Hemel Hempstead—Hendon —Hertford—Hitchen—Leighton Buzzard—Luton—Newport Pagnell—Royston and Buntingford—Staines—Uxbridge—Ware—Watford—Winslow—Woburn—and Wycombe.

	Donala !!	Alexandree -			Familie	s in 18	31.		
Area in Acres.	Populatic according Census of 1	to 831. En	nployed uefly in riculture.	Tra	Chiefly i ide, Ma ctures, a andicra	nu-	Other Familie	s.	Total.
1,323,888	515,893	4	18,368		29,960		26,675	5 1	105,00
Age. Males	Fem. Tot	al. Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Tota
Under 1I 462 14322573176410259164975584393510411128124113311432153816341736183919402036214422532347245125342639273828442934304131313222333134403536		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 31\\ 28\\ 34\\ 27\\ 56\\ 25\\ 34\\ 21\\ 36\\ 46\\ 26\\ 40\\ 27\\ 32\\ 60\\ 28\\ 54\\ 32\\ 60\\ 28\\ 54\\ 32\\ 36\\ 31\\ 35\\ 41\\ 65\\ 35\\ 47\\ 56\\ 41\\ 65\\ 35\\ 47\\ 56\\ 44\\ 56\\ 69\\ 58\\ 56\\ 43\\ 69\\ 61\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41\\ 32\\ 35\\ 36\\ 54\\ 32\\ 34\\ 28\\ 35\\ 39\\ 24\\ 38\\ 36\\ 39\\ 45\\ 22\\ 32\\ 26\\ 29\\ 46\\ 42\\ 29\\ 46\\ 42\\ 40\\ 38\\ 41\\ 48\\ 48\\ 62\\ 51\\ 57\\ 62\\ 63\\ 57\\ 50\\ 36\\ 62\\ 35\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 72\\ 60\\ 69\\ 63\\ 110\\ 57\\ 68\\ 49\\ 71\\ 85\\ 50\\ 78\\ 63\\ 71\\ 105\\ 50\\ 86\\ 64\\ 69\\ 98\\ 78\\ 71\\ 105\\ 50\\ 86\\ 64\\ 69\\ 98\\ 78\\ 71\\ 103\\ 82\\ 113\\ 83\\ 109\\ 107\\ 101\\ 118\\ 132\\ 115\\ 106\\ 79\\ 131\\ 96\end{array}$	72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 103 Un- known.	73 55 57 55 64 68 55 61 70 33 58 41 70 338 42 37 27 34 19 29 14 11 3 2 3 1 21 6,103	69 53 49 71 64 68 53 54 60 29 49 36 49 47 28 27 34 47 28 27 34 15 15 18 13 7 4 10 6 3 3 2 2 1 1 19 9 9	$\begin{array}{c} 143\\ 108\\ 106\\ 128\\ 106\\ 128\\ 136\\ 108\\ 95\\ 130\\ 62\\ 107\\ 78\\ 866\\ 74\\ 622\\ 107\\ 78\\ 866\\ 74\\ 622\\ 107\\ 77\\ 78\\ 866\\ 633\\ 299\\ 166\\ 133\\ 77\\ 75\\ 44\\ \cdots\\ 22\\ 1\\ 12, 128\end{array}$

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First Annual Abstracts of the

ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive. Division 7-Counties of BERKS, HANTS, and SUSSEX, and such parts of the Counties of KENT and SURREY as are not included in Division 1.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Abingdon-Alresford-Alton-Alver-stoke-Andover-Ashford, East-Ashford, West-Basingstoke-Battle-Blean-Bradfield -Bridge-Brighton-Bromley-Canterbury-Catherington-Chertsey-Chichester-Christ-church-Cookham-Cranbrook-Croydon-Cuckfield -Dartford -Dorking-Dover-Droxford—Eastbourne—East Grinstead—Easthampstead—Eastry—Elham—Epsom—Fareham— Faringdon—Farnham—Faversham—Fordingbridge—Godstone—Gravesend and Milton— Guildford-Hailsham-Hambledon-Hartley Wintney-Hastings-Havant-Hollingbourn-Hoo-Horsham-Hungerford-Kingsclere-Kingston-on-Thames-Lewis Chailey and West Firle-Lewisham-Lymington-Maidstone-Malling-Medway-Medhurst-Milton-Newbury-New Forest-Newhaven-North Aylesford-Petersfield-Petworth-Portsea Island-Reading-Reigate-Richmond-Ringwood-Romney Marsh-Romsey-Rye-Sevenoaks-Sheppey—Southampton—South Stoneham—Steyning—Stockbridge—Tenterden—Thakeham —Thanet, Isle of—Ticehurst—Tonbridge—Uckfield—Wallingford—Wandsworth and Clap-ham—Wantage—Westbourne—Westhampnett—Whitchurch—Wight, Isle of—Winchester and Hursley-Windsor-Wokingham-Worthing.

						F	amilies	in 1831.			
Area in	Acres.	Popul accord Census	ing to	chie	ployed fly in culture.	Trad fact	niefly in e, Manu ures, and ndicraft	d Fa	Other milies.	To	otal.
3,861	,100	1,351	,236	107	,028	8	8,519	7	9,222	274	1,769
Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 2 33 34	$\begin{array}{c} 3,207\\ 1,077\\ 586\\ 442\\ 291\\ 194\\ 163\\ 134\\ 116\\ 106\\ 85\\ 82\\ 74\\ 64\\ 76\\ 65\\ 76\\ 99\\ 123\\ 143\\ 120\\ 147\\ 123\\ 124\\ 129\\ 102\\ 113\\ 124\\ 129\\ 102\\ 113\\ 125\\ 105\\ 126\\ 135\\ 74\\ 95\\ 105\\ 126\\ 135\\ 74\\ 95\\ 92\\ 92\\ 92\\ \end{array}$	2,446 1,007 591 405 265 198 171 149 112 102 101 80 80 97 84 104 104 117 110 121 112 129 149 129 149 126 116 143 131 113 107 131 103 96	$\begin{array}{c} 5,653\\ 2,084\\ 1,177\\ 847\\ 556\\ 392\\ 334\\ 283\\ 228\\ 208\\ 208\\ 186\\ 162\\ 154\\ 161\\ 160\\ 169\\ 193\\ 209\\ 244\\ 255\\ 249\\ 296\\ 249\\ 250\\ 245\\ 245\\ 245\\ 245\\ 245\\ 245\\ 245\\ 245$	$\begin{array}{c} 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ 58\\ 59\\ 60\\ 61\\ 62\\ 63\\ 64\\ 65\\ 66\\ 67\\ 68\\ 69\\ 70\\ \end{array}$	103 87 90 87 129 71 99 85 87 127 87 101 96 89 106 70 92 90 94 105 108 112 95 99 95 158 98 152 140 152 140 131 142 166 158 164	$\begin{array}{c} 109\\ 93\\ 103\\ 94\\ 118\\ 100\\ 98\\ 77\\ 81\\ 100\\ 81\\ 76\\ 89\\ 72\\ 88\\ 90\\ 92\\ 91\\ 77\\ 120\\ 98\\ 86\\ 107\\ 85\\ 142\\ 87\\ 109\\ 9123\\ 124\\ 141\\ 134\\ 124\\ 95\\ 144\end{array}$	212 180 193 181 247 171 197 162 168 227 168 177 185 161 194 160 184 181 171 225 206 198 202 184 300 185 259 275 264 272 283 300 274 213 308	72 73 74 75 76 77 78 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 97 98 99 100 101 102 Un- known.	193 150 148 170 160 196 138 129 161 100 121 109 109 89 69 77 52 34 27 21 23 9 11 10 3 3 1 1 57	151 156 154 171 151 198 153 116 126 104 134 120 114 109 79 73 65 37 33 35 25 8 8 8 7 7 10 12 10 9 9 4 6 6 1 1 21	344 306 302 341 311 394 295 287 204 255 229 223 198 148 150 117 71 60 46 41 222 13 122 7 7 7 1 1 22 78
35	105	107	212	71	127	119	246	Total	15,400	14.447	29,847

ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 8-Counties of DORSET and WILTS.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Alderbury-Amesbury-Beaminster -Blandford-Bradford-Bridport-Calne-Chippenham-Cricklade and Wootton Bassett -Devizes-Dorchester and Cerne-Highworth and Swindon-Malmsbury-Marlborough -Melksham-Mere-Pewsey-Poole-Salisbury-Shaftesbury-Sherborne-Sturminster-Tisbury-Wareham and Purbeck-Warminster-Westbury and Whorwelsdown-Weymouth -Wilton-Wimborne-and Cranborne.

		Pant	lation	Haid		The star	Familie	s in 183	1.		ni noz)
Area in	Acres.	accord	ling to of 1831.	chi	ployed efly in iculture.	Tra fac	chiefly in de, Man stures, a andicraf	nu- nd F	Other 'amilies		Fotal.
1,407	,913	373	,797	37	,243		24,005	En OT	18,949	8	0,197
Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Tota
Under 1	836	706	1,542	35	16	26	42	70	65	61	126
1	334	321	655	36	21	16	37	71	39	47	8
2	167	207	374	37	16	28	44	72	47	51	98
3	121	144	265	38	20	31	51	73	48	52	10
45	82	99	181	39	26	18	44	74	47	56	10
5 6	46 53	61	107	40	28	34	62	75	44	47	9
7	35	46 36	99 71	41 42	12	23	35	76	-51	52	103
8	23	33	56	$\frac{42}{43}$	29 16	32	61	77	66	44	110
9	28	29	57	43 44	16 23	$\frac{22}{26}$	38 49	78 79	51	45	90
10	28	31	59	45	25	32	49 58	80	31 44	31 36	. 65
11	17	33	50	46	27	19	46	81	31	25	8
12	20	20	40	47	31	20	51	82	54	47	10
13	25	29	54	48	28	23	51	83	26	32	58
]4	28	25	53	49	- 16	. 14	30	84	29	58	82
15	24	31	55	50	26	27	53	85	33	28	6
16	29	36	65	51	16	25	41	86	22	28	5
17	24	37	- 61	52	25	35	60	87	21	- 15	30
18 19	28 27	36	64	53	22	22	44	88	29	16	4
20	36	$ 40 \\ 45 $	67	54	21	29	50	89	10	6	· 10
20 21	38	40 42	81 80	55 56	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\24 \end{array}$	23	45	90	10	12	2:
22	.35	38	73	57	24	$\frac{34}{24}$	58 45	91 92	63	3	1.64
23	34	41	75	58	26	24	50	92	3		
24	33	30	63	59	29	21	50	94	2	04 3	32
25	36	26	62	60	35	50	85	95	US I	4	17
26	27	35	62	61	26	36	62	96	04-1	3	28
27	30	31	61	62	26	34	60	97	2	18 2	01
28	18	31	49	63	40	37	77	98	1 33	08 1	1 00 9
29	17	34	51	64	36	52	88	99	061	35.	1.12
30	45	32	77	65	34	59	93	Un-	} 11	5	1
31	27	23	50	66	43	60	103	known	Jan	Saga -	1.10
32	17	35	52	67	38	42	80	And a second	- Alerand	ALC: NO	the state
33 34	33 24	32 28	65 52	68 69	30 28	50	80	Teta	4 155	1 100	0.00
04	L'I	ACC STRUCTURE AND	J'A A	09	40	33	61	Lotal	4,155	4,402	8,557

ARSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 9-County of Devon.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Axminster-Barnstaple-Bideford-Crediton-East Stonehouse-Exeter-Holsworthy-Honiton-Kingsbridge-Newton Abbot -Okehampton-Plymouth-Plympton St. Mary-South Moulton-Stoke Dameral-Tavistock-Thomas, St.-Tiverton and Dulverton-Torrington-and Totness.

and a second second						ter and the sectored	Families	in 183	1.	-	
Area in	Acres.	accord	lation ling to of 1831.	chi	nployed iefly in iculture.	Tra fac	Chiefly in ade, Man ctures, an andicraf	nu- nd I	Other Families	. Т	otal.
1,69	1,575	503	,118.	3(6,150		33,880		33,247	10	3,277
Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 34 32 33 34 34 34 32 33 34 34 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	$\begin{array}{c} 1,022\\ 462\\ 270\\ 182\\ 121\\ 87\\ 62\\ 59\\ 39\\ 35\\ 23\\ 30\\ 20\\ 23\\ 21\\ 26\\ 22\\ 15\\ 34\\ 29\\ 9\\ 35\\ 32\\ 38\\ 47\\ 35\\ 32\\ 38\\ 47\\ 35\\ 31\\ 36\\ 222\\ 30\\ 35\\ 31\\ 36\\ 39\\ 39\\ \end{array}$	830 423 284 173 136 80 50 46 32 32 26 29 20 22 26 21 27 36 30 41 36 30 41 36 35 26 30 41 36 35 30 40 33 33 30 30 28 19 36	$\begin{array}{c} 1,852\\ 885\\ 554\\ 355\\ 257\\ 167\\ 112\\ 105\\ 71\\ 67\\ 49\\ 59\\ 40\\ 45\\ 47\\ 47\\ 49\\ 51\\ 64\\ 70\\ 71\\ 80\\ 70\\ 87\\ 71\\ 80\\ 70\\ 87\\ 71\\ 75\\ 55\\ 83\\ 75\\ 64\\ 69\\ 52\\ 60\\ 63\\ 55\\ 75\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ 58\\ 59\\ 60\\ 61\\ 62\\ 63\\ 64\\ 65\\ 66\\ 67\\ 68\\ 69\\ 70\\ 71\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21\\ 25\\ 31\\ 22\\ 42\\ 22\\ 31\\ 31\\ 32\\ 56\\ 27\\ 38\\ 30\\ 34\\ 33\\ 26\\ 37\\ 23\\ 31\\ 29\\ 35\\ 24\\ 30\\ 57\\ 30\\ 53\\ 40\\ 57\\ 30\\ 53\\ 40\\ 26\\ 39\\ 33\\ 40\\ 71\\ 45\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 35\\ 35\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 21\\ 24\\ 21\\ 28\\ 27\\ 20\\ 25\\ 27\\ 30\\ 41\\ 21\\ 33\\ 33\\ 44\\ 35\\ 26\\ 28\\ 26\\ 47\\ 30\\ 34\\ 43\\ 35\\ 49\\ 38\\ 43\\ 40\\ 60\\ 44\\ \end{array}$	56 60 53 44 70 43 55 52 60 83 47 63 57 60 75 54 59 70 56 75 64 61 52 56 104 60 87 77 76 80 131 89	72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 90 100 102 Un- known	48 49 53 44 41 69 63 39 54 52 53 1200 19 25 13 7 7 8 6 6 6 2 31 1 20 19 25 13 7 7 8 6 6 6 2 31 1 20 13 7 7 8 6 6 6 52 53 11 20 54 52 51 13 7 7 8 6 6 6 52 53 11 20 11 11 20 11 11 20 11 11 20 11 11 20 11 11 11 20 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	$\begin{array}{c} 63\\ 62\\ 51\\ 65\\ 56\\ 63\\ 59\\ 48\\ 55\\ 34\\ 69\\ 9\\ 48\\ 55\\ 34\\ 69\\ 43\\ 32\\ 32\\ 32\\ 32\\ 32\\ 38\\ 11\\ 17\\ 7\\ 8\\ 15\\ 9\\ 3\\ 10\\ 5\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 6\\ 5\\ 5,050 \end{array}$	121 111 104 109 97 132 122 87 109 86 123 89 89 74 52 51 63 24 25 1 63 24 24 21 15 5 13 61 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 7 77 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7
35	1804	1201	Fertil 1	in)	10	842	20.	20001	1	PX	10,217

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. 37

ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 10-County of CORNWALL.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Austel, St.-Bodmin-Camelford-Columb St. Major-Falmouth-Germans, St.-Helston-Launceston-Liskeard-Penzance -Redruth-Scilly Islands-Stratton-and Truro.

			ena eka	(Alexa)			Familie	s in 18	31.		
Area in	Acres	accore	lation ling to of 1831.	chi	ployed iefly in iculture.	Tra fac	Chiefly in Ide, Mar tures, a andicraf	nu- nd	Other Familie	s.	Fotal.
866	,474	304	1,785	18	8,546	176.	13,532	1.1	28,374	6	0,452
Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total
Under 1	576	505	1,081	36	15	11	26	72	25	29	54
1	251	221	472	37	21	10	31	73	22	24	46
2	138	156	294	38	13	15	28	74	16	36	52
3	71	76	147	39	10	12	22	75	35 24	33 32	68 56
4	67	67	134	40	$\begin{array}{c} 15\\12\end{array}$	9 16	$\frac{24}{28}$	76 77	24	31	57
56	44	45 23	89	41 42	$\frac{12}{21}$	10	30	78	34	34	68
7	29 29	17	52 46	42 .	15 -	10	25	79	29	23	52
8	29 24	13	37	43	19	18	37	80	30	33	63
9	13	17	30	45	27	19	46	81	25	27	52
10	12	9	21	46	12	12	24	82	24	29	53
ii	16	15	31	47	17	10	27	83	14	23	37
12	19	12	31	48	15	13	28	84	29	30	59
13	16	9	25	_49	13	12	25	85	18	25	43
14	13	20	33	50	22	11	33	86	13	25	38
15	13	11	24	51	18	7	25	87	9	14	23
16	14	17	31	52	12	10	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 32 \end{array}$	88	15	15 13	30 20
17	22	16	38	53	20	-12 18	43	89 90	7	13	20
18	22	26	48	54 55	25 18	18	27	90	3	4	7
19 20	29 19	25 17	54 36	56	20	21	41	92	3	4	7
20 21	19	17	36	57	23	15	38	93	2	7	9
21 22	19 23	26	49	58	11	14	25	94	2	2	4
23	25	27	52	59	24	17	41	95	3	5	8
24	25	16	41	60	34	18	52	96	1		
25	13	12	25	61	19	19	38	97	2	3	5
26	23	19	42	62	23	30	53	98		•:	
27	17	18	35	63	17	28	45	99	1	1	2
28	21	15	36	64	30	25	55	100		··i	.;
29	17	17	34	65	17	26	43 47	102	i ii	A CARLES	1
30	15	24	39	66	$\frac{25}{23}$	22 27	47 50	105		i	1
31	13	11	24 39	67 68	23 29	27 22	51	Un-	1 70	and the second second	Sec. Sec.
32	24	15 19	39	68 69	29	21	42	known	} 5	1	6
33 34	8	19	22	70	35	36	71	-	1	- 3 -	1.302
JI	0	14	31	71	19	17	36	Total	2,840	2,706	5,546

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ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 11-County of Somerser.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Axbridge-Bath-Bedminster-Bridgewater-Chard-Clutton-Frome-Keynsham-Langport-Shepton Mallett-Taunton -Wellington-Wells-Williton-Wincanton-and Yeovil.

			Keel in e			7	Families	s in 183	1.		
Area in	Acres.	accord	lation ling to of 1831.	chi	nployed iefly in iculture.	Tra	Chiefly in Ide, Man Stures, a andicrat	nu- nd H	Other Families		Fotal.
987	,087	415	i,252	30),253		28,931		27, 461	8	6,645
Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	$\begin{array}{c} 1,014\\ 382\\ 261\\ 175\\ 112\\ 83\\ 57\\ 48\\ 44\\ 32\\ 38\\ 29\\ 26\\ 14\\ 20\\ 22\\ 21\\ 23\\ 34\\ 36\\ 34\\ 411\\ 38\\ 34\\ 411\\ 38\\ 34\\ 411\\ 38\\ 34\\ 429\\ 31\\ 34\\ 29\\ 31\\ 34\\ 29\\ 31\\ 34\\ 29\\ 31\\ 34\\ 29\\ 31\\ 34\\ 29\\ 31\\ 34\\ 29\\ 31\\ 34\\ 29\\ 31\\ 34\\ 29\\ 32\\ 255\\ 30\\ 0\\ 21\\ 23\\ 30\\ 22\\ 25\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 25\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 25\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 25\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 25\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 25\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 25\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 25\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 25\\ 30\\ 20\\ 22\\ 25\\ 30\\ 20\\ 20\\ 22\\ 25\\ 30\\ 20\\ 20\\ 22\\ 25\\ 30\\ 20\\ 20\\ 22\\ 25\\ 30\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 2$	$\begin{array}{c} 784\\ 353\\ 223\\ 177\\ 137\\ 68\\ 48\\ 45\\ 43\\ 33\\ 31\\ 23\\ 33\\ 30\\ 20\\ 33\\ 30\\ 20\\ 33\\ 30\\ 20\\ 33\\ 31\\ 43\\ 41\\ 36\\ 33\\ 44\\ 41\\ 36\\ 33\\ 48\\ 44\\ 45\\ 42\\ 35\\ 31\\ 35\\ .\\ 30\\ 36\\ 32\\ 35\\ 28\\ 23\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,798\\735\\484\\352\\249\\151\\105\\93\\87\\65\\69\\52\\59\\44\\40\\55\\53\\72\\77\\77\\70\\74\\86\\85\\81\\76\\64\\62\\69\\59\\68\\57\\65\\49\\46\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ 58\\ 59\\ 60\\ 61\\ 62\\ 63\\ 64\\ 65\\ 66\\ 67\\ 68\\ 69\\ 70\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24\\ 38\\ 31\\ 25\\ 38\\ 16\\ 40\\ 17\\ 24\\ 30\\ 29\\ 24\\ 19\\ 21\\ 47\\ 31\\ 25\\ 26\\ 39\\ 39\\ 26\\ 40\\ 28\\ 53\\ 33\\ 35\\ 41\\ 32\\ 41\\ 47\\ 52\\ 33\\ 35\\ 41\\ 32\\ 41\\ 47\\ 52\\ 33\\ 35\\ 41\\ 32\\ 41\\ 32\\ 41\\ 52\\ 33\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54$	$\begin{array}{c} 24\\ 29\\ 33\\ 42\\ 27\\ 23\\ 31\\ 29\\ 38\\ 31\\ 21\\ 24\\ 31\\ 42\\ 17\\ 25\\ 34\\ 31\\ 30\\ 27\\ 36\\ 23\\ 46\\ 33\\ 37\\ 42\\ 35\\ 38\\ 48\\ 35\\ 37\\ 35\\ 64\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 48\\ 67\\ 64\\ 58\\ 80\\ 43\\ 63\\ 48\\ 53\\ 68\\ 60\\ 45\\ 43\\ 52\\ 89\\ 48\\ 50\\ 59\\ 57\\ 69\\ 66\\ 53\\ 76\\ 51\\ 99\\ 66\\ 53\\ 76\\ 51\\ 99\\ 66\\ 53\\ 76\\ 99\\ 66\\ 53\\ 76\\ 99\\ 66\\ 83\\ 67\\ 79\\ 95\\ 87\\ 69\\ 68\\ 118\\ \end{array}$	72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 103 104 Un- known.	65 43 32 49 45 60 61 29 54 34 33 29 54 31 28 18 8 13 5 4 1 1 1 1 2 9 9	56 44 47 46 64 40 32 64 27 40 42 49 35 33 24 40 42 49 35 33 24 30 13 13 7 9 6 6 2 7 2 2 2 2 4 4 4	$\begin{array}{c} 121\\ 87\\ 79\\ 95\\ 91\\ 124\\ 101\\ 61\\ 118\\ 61\\ 73\\ 71\\ 86\\ 61\\ 64\\ 52\\ 48\\ 21\\ 26\\ 12\\ 13\\ 7\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 5\\ 1\\ 1\\ 13\\ \end{array}$
35	27	38	65	71	35	43	78	Total	4,886	4,808	9,694

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. 39

ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 12-County of Essex.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Billericay—Braintree—Chelmsford —Colchester—Dunmow—Epping—Halstead—Lexden and Winstree—Maldon—Ongar— Orsett—Rochford—Romford—Saffron Walden—Tendring—West Ham—and Witham.

	****				and the second second second	I	amilies	in 1831.	and here a sub-transfer of	a and a second second	an a
Area in		accord	lation ing to of 1831.	chi	ployed efly in culture.	Tra	hiefly in de, Man tures, an andicraf	d F	Other amilies.	T	otal.
928,	589	304	,315	32	2,828	300.4	17,632]	1,943	62	,403
Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Tota
Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 4		24 20 24 14 20 16		$\begin{array}{c} 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ 58\\ 59\\ 60\\ 61\\ 62\\ 63\\ 64\\ 465\\ 66\\ 67\\ 68\\ 869\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17\\ 20\\ 19\\ 25\\ 15\\ 19\\ 11\\ 15\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 17\\ 20\\ 18\\ 26\\ 16\\ 16\\ 16\\ 21\\ 18\\ 20\\ 17\\ 12\\ 22\\ 26\\ 22\\ 21\\ 1\\ 20\\ 24\\ 28\\ 30\\ 30\\ 32\\ 27\\ 33\\ 34\\ 34\\ 34\\ 36\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21\\ 21\\ 22\\ 19\\ 18\\ 27\\ 16\\ 18\\ 20\\ 21\\ 17\\ 12\\ 15\\ 22\\ 26\\ 16\\ 24\\ 18\\ 20\\ 21\\ 13\\ 30\\ 20\\ 13\\ 13\\ 20\\ 13\\ 13\\ 20\\ 21\\ 13\\ 30\\ 35\\ 42\\ 28\\ 32\\ 32\\ 23\\ 22\\ 32\\ 23\\ 22\\ 32\\ 20\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 38\\ 41\\ 41\\ 44\\ 33\\ 46\\ 27\\ 33\\ 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 32\\ 33\\ 48\\ 32\\ 45\\ 36\\ 40\\ 38\\ 25\\ 36\\ 40\\ 38\\ 25\\ 35\\ 46\\ 35\\ 37\\ 37\\ 52\\ 58\\ 65\\ 72\\ 58\\ 65\\ 72\\ 58\\ 65\\ 57\\ 63\\ 56\\ \end{array}$	70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 90 91 00 Un- known. Total	42 33 44 43 44 41 46 46 36 17 30 24 22 28 27 22 14 10 19 5 6 4 4 3 3 4 2 1 1 14 3,136	34 24 35 299 322 35 35 46 26 24 34 22 23 23 19 24 13 6 111 7 9 5 7 7 1 1 4 1 1 8 3,053	777 777 7777 8 8 99 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2 11 11 11 11 1 2 2 6,18

ABSTRACT OF DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive. Division 13-Counties of NORFOLK and SUFFOLK.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Aylsham—Blofield—Blything—Bosmere and Claydon—Bury St. Edmund's—Cosford—Depwade—Dosking—Downham—Erpingham—Faith, St.—Fleggs, East and West—Forehoe—Freebridge Lynn—Guiltcross— Hartismere—Henstead—Hoxne—Ipswich—King's Lynn—Lodden and Clavering—Mildenhall —Mitford and Launditch—Mutford and Lothingland—Norwich—Plomesgate—Risbridge— Samford—Stow—Sudbury—Swaffham—Thetford—Thingoe—Tunstead and Happing—Walsingham—Wangford—Wayland—Woodbridge—and Yarmouth, Great.

							Familie	s in 183	1.		
Area in	Acres.	accor	ulation ding to of 1831.	chi	iployed iefly in iculture.	Tra fac	hiefly in de, Mar tures, a andicraf	nu- nd]	Other Families	s	Fotal.
2,188	8,867	682	,788	68	8,502		46,735		29,377	1	14,614
Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 35 34 35 34 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	$\begin{array}{c} 430\\ 230\\ 146\\ 100\\ 89\\ 74\\ 48\\ 39\\ 30\\ 22\\ 33\\ 50\\ 81\\ 43\\ 43\\ 53\\ 60\\ 53\\ 49\\ 50\\ 43\\ 43\\ 53\\ 60\\ 53\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 36\\ 23\\ 33\\ 34\\ 41\\ 34\\ 30\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,395\\ 386\\ 215\\ 386\\ 215\\ 136\\ 99\\ 96\\ 60\\ 45\\ 49\\ 50\\ 46\\ 57\\ 49\\ 39\\ 95\\ 48\\ 62\\ 77\\ 71\\ 65\\ 73\\ 68\\ 70\\ 66\\ 65\\ 73\\ 68\\ 70\\ 66\\ 55\\ 56\\ 56\\ 56\\ 55\\ 56\\ 55\\ 55\\ 55$	3,145 816 445 282 199 175 134 110 102 98 85 87 71 72 95 79 105 120 124 125 126 117 120 115 132 112 91 103 95 86 79 86 84 92 93 84	37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72	$\begin{array}{c} 37\\ 39\\ 25\\ 55\\ 30\\ 36\\ 24\\ 39\\ 33\\ 31\\ 32\\ 41\\ 28\\ 35\\ 26\\ 49\\ 31\\ 36\\ 45\\ 41\\ 38\\ 28\\ 37\\ 69\\ 46\\ 57\\ 55\\ 63\\ 59\\ 75\\ 71\\ 46\\ 82\\ 60\\ 67\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 47\\ 54\\ 43\\ 39\\ 38\\ 47\\ 37\\ 37\\ 30\\ 48\\ 29\\ 42\\ 32\\ 32\\ 32\\ 43\\ 32\\ 43\\ 32\\ 6\\ 33\\ 30\\ 34\\ 44\\ 47\\ 47\\ 66\\ 51\\ 60\\ 68\\ 60\\ 55\\ 63\\ 62\\ 53\\ 61\\ 74\\ 56\\ 88\\ \end{array}$	84 93 68 94 68 83 61 69 81 60 74 73 60 78 85 62 85 64 69 75 75 82 65 84 85 85 64 135 97 114 125 115 118 122 137 124 107 156 116 155	74 75 76 77 78 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 97 98 99 100 101 102 104 105 Un- known.	68 84 79 100 67 53 71 61 66 60 72 49 36 44 28 20 21 13 18 16 10 5 7 1 1 12	$\begin{array}{c} 62\\ 75\\ 68\\ 92\\ 81\\ 57\\ 93\\ 41\\ 64\\ 64\\ 73\\ 60\\ 69\\ 39\\ 30\\ 27\\ 27\\ 12\\ 14\\ 11\\ 11\\ 9\\ 7\\ 7\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 130\\ 159\\ 147\\ 192\\ 148\\ 110\\ 164\\ 102\\ 130\\ 124\\ 145\\ 109\\ 105\\ 83\\ 58\\ 47\\ 48\\ 25\\ 32\\ 27\\ 21\\ 14\\ 12\\ 11\\ 8\\ 4\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 18\\ 18\\ \end{array}$
36	37	49	86	73	53	64	117	Total	6,834	6,952	13,786

ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 14—Counties of CAMBRIDGE and HUNTINGDON, and part of the County of LINCOLN.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' districts of Boston-Bourne-Cambridge-Caxton and Arrington-Chesterton-Ely-Holbeach-Huntingdon-Ives, St.-Linton-Neots, St.-Newmarket - Northwitchford - Peterborough - Spalding-Spilsby-Whittlesea-and Wisbeach.

		Course States			I	amilies	in 1831.		. aper de	* 0'44
Area in Acres.	Popul accord Census	ing to	chi	ployed efly in culture.	Trac	hiefly in de, Man tures, an andicraft	d Fa	Other milies.	To	otal.
1,295,379	311	,714	35	5,105		18,813	.]	3,433	67	,351
Age. Males	. Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Tota
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	55 46 45 28 33 42	$\begin{array}{c} 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ 58\\ 59\\ 60\\ 61\\ 62\\ 63\\ 64\\ 65\\ 66\\ 67\\ 8\\ 69\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 29\\ 28\\ 19\\ 31\\ 30\\ 16\\ 21\\ 19\\ 20\\ 22\\ 13\\ 16\\ 29\\ 17\\ 22\\ 18\\ 20\\ 20\\ 15\\ 22\\ 26\\ 16\\ 25\\ 22\\ 26\\ 16\\ 25\\ 28\\ 17\\ 36\\ 24\\ 24\\ 27\\ 28\\ 37\\ 36\\ 24\\ 24\\ 27\\ 28\\ 37\\ 31\\ 25\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 16\\ 23\\ 16\\ 24\\ 19\\ 18\\ 22\\ 18\\ 22\\ 18\\ 22\\ 18\\ 22\\ 18\\ 22\\ 18\\ 12\\ 23\\ 16\\ 14\\ 16\\ 12\\ 24\\ 17\\ 11\\ 14\\ 14\\ 20\\ 15\\ 26\\ 28\\ 33\\ 27\\ 36\\ 29\\ 37\\ 21\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 50\\ 45\\ 51\\ 35\\ 55\\ 49\\ 34\\ 43\\ 37\\ 32\\ 40\\ 39\\ 29\\ 47\\ 32\\ 45\\ 34\\ 45\\ 34\\ 36\\ 27\\ 46\\ 43\\ 27\\ 39\\ 39\\ 39\\ 39\\ 48\\ 32\\ 62\\ 52\\ 57\\ 54\\ 64\\ 66\\ 68\\ 46\\ \end{array}$	70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 Un- known.	19 21 37 30 30 41 40 42 29 20 24 22 27 12 28 15 7 19 19 7 6 22 3 1 1 1 2 2 3 6 3 622	37 27 25 14 28 18 21 42 18 27 32 14 25 19 23 27 13 16 13 8 7 5 2 2 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 6 3,250	

ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive. Division 15—Counties of DERBY, LEICESTER, NORTHAMPTON, NOTTINGHAM, and RUTLAND, and such part of the County of Lincoln as is not included in Division 14.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Ashborne—Ashby-de-la-Zouch—Bakewell—Barrow-on-Soar—Basford—Belper—Billesdon—Bingham—Blaby—Brackley—Brixwork — Caistor — Chapel-en-le-Frith — Chesterfield — Daventry — Derby—East Retford— Gainsborough—Glandford Brigg—Glantham—Hardingstone—Hayfield and Glossop—Hinckley—Horncastle—Kettering—Leicester—Lincoln—Loughborough — Louth — Lutterworth— Mansfield—Market Bosworth—Market Harborough—Melton Mowbray—Newark—Northampton—Nottingham—Oakham—Oundle — Potterspury — Radford — Shardlow — Sleaford — Southwell — Stamford — Thrapstone — Towcester — Uppingham — Wellingborough—and Worksop.

A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	30	1.4.	The second	(D)	(as yold	Familie	s in 18	31	Astroph	ni sens.
Area in Acres.	accord	llation ling to of 1831.	chi	nployed efly in iculture.	Tra fac	Chiefly i ide, Ma ctures, a andicrat	nu- .nd	Other Families		Total.
3,936,980	1,04	5,133	8	1,123	.and sold	94,509		46,142	2	221,774
Age. Males	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age,	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 2,880 1 666 2 3600 3 249 4 170 5 135 6 102 7 96 8 76 9 73 10 61 11 64 12 60 13 55 14 62 15 64 16 53 17 77 18 82 19 90 20 86 21 78 22 97 23 81 24 83 25 83 26 78 27 76 28 87 29 56 30 69 31 60 32 57 33 78 34		5,079 1,368 714 496 325 250 201 179 135 137 123 122 122 122 122 116 153 151 166 162 191 195 181 167 216 190 183 205 184 164 184 153 164 183 155 184 164 183 155 149 123 123 124 123 125 122 122 116 153 151 167 216 190 183 205 184 164 183 155 184 164 183 155 149 131 143 155 149 130 131 143 155 149 130 130 130 130 130 130 131 143 155 149 130	36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 970 71	87 79 65 45 78 48 67 49 65 63 57 59 66 49 75 52 62 62 62 62 62 62 97 70 62 49 98 67 78 81 96 107 120 105 89 100 102 75	52 81 655 69 92 59 67 75 62 69 76 59 64 66 79 69 67 56 72 69 67 75 62 69 67 75 59 64 66 72 69 67 75 69 67 72 69 67 73 51 121 96 99 69 67 73 51 121 99 69 69 67 79 69 67 79 69 67 79 69 67 79 69 67 79 69 67 79 69 67 79 69 67 79 69 67 79 69 67 79 69 67 79 69 99 67 79 69 91 96 91 290 122 90	$\begin{array}{c} 139\\ 160\\ 130\\ 1160\\ 107\\ 134\\ 124\\ 127\\ 132\\ 133\\ 118\\ 130\\ 115\\ 154\\ 121\\ 129\\ 118\\ 122\\ 166\\ 149\\ 129\\ 122\\ 120\\ 219\\ 122\\ 120\\ 219\\ 122\\ 120\\ 219\\ 122\\ 120\\ 219\\ 125\\ 176\\ 260\\ 201\\ 180\\ 169\\ 224\\ 165\\ \end{array}$	72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 97 98 99 100 101 103 104 Un- known Total	$ \begin{array}{c} 127\\136\\118\\124\\96\\118\\96\\70\\103\\69\\89\\81\\77\\62\\53\\41\\49\\27\\29\\14\\13\\15\\6\\7\\3\\\cdots\\2\\2\\\vdots\\2\\2\\1\\0\\96\\1\\0\\960\\\end{array} $	125 106 111 115 115 115 119 119 83 115 75 93 75 75 93 75 70 47 49 23 28 20 00 47 47 49 23 28 20 00 8 8 18 7 5 5 4 1 1 2 1 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	252 242 229 239 211 237 215 153 218 144 182 156 160 137 123 88 98 50 57 34 21 33 13 12 88 4 3 12 88 4 3 12 2 1 2 2 1 2 2

ABSTRACT OF DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive. Division 16-Counties of GLOUCESTER and OXFORD, and parts of the Counties of WARWICK and WORCESTER.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Alcester—Aston—Atherston—Banbury—Bicester—Bristol—Bromsgrove—Cheltenham—Chipping Norton—Chipping Sodbury— Cirencester—Clifton — Coventry—Droitwich—Dursley—Evesham—Foleshill — Gloucester— Headington—Henley—Kidderminster—King's Norton—Mastley—Meriden—Newent—Northleach—Nuneaton—Oxford —Pershore — Rugby—Shipston-on-Stour — Solihult — Southam— Stourbridge—Stow-on-the-Wold — Stratford-on-Avon—Stroud — Tenbury—Tetbury—Tewkesbury—Thame — Thornbury—Upton - on - Severn — Warwick—Westbury-on-Severn — Wheatenhurst—Winchcombe—Wilney—Woodstock—Worcester.

	solicial - h	factores. o	Families	in 1831	• -		
Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831	Employed chiefly in Agriculture	Chiefly ir Trade, Mar factures, a Handicraf	nu- nd F	Other amilies.	T	otal.
2,355,462	977,108	68,385	84,320		56,722	209	,427
Age. Males	Fem. Total.	Age. Males.	Fem. Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 2,662 1 896 2 513 3 320 4 209 5 175 6 126 7 103 8 94 9 73 10 57 11 63 12 58 13 58 14 65 15 45 16 63 17 58 18 78 19 85 20 75 21 75 22 79 23 75 22 79 23 75 24 76 25 76 26 76 27 85 29 65 30 77 31 5 32 77 33 77 34 77 35 77	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 103 104 Un- known		123 120 101 115 108 119 92 76 119 79 83 80 78 67 79 58 48 30 19 14 15 13 7 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 4 2 1 1 17 17 17	$\begin{array}{c} 231\\ 236\\ 222\\ 222\\ 222\\ 222\\ 225\\ 242\\ 183\\ 153\\ 222\\ 134\\ 162\\ 155\\ 127\\ 133\\ 116\\ 88\\ 533\\ 51\\ 27\\ 23\\ 23\\ 12\\ 12\\ 88\\ 8\\ 66\\ 66\\ 33\\ 11\\ 1\\ 50\\ 222, 44\end{array}$

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First Annual Abstracts of the

ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 17-Mining Parts of the Counties of SALOP and STAFFORD, and such parts of the County of WORCESTER as are not included in Division 16.

ton (Salop)—West Bromwich—Wolverhampton.	Valsall_ Welling_
ton (Salon) - West Promanich Welmanit	racoure-rreceng-
(Surop)-West Bromwich-Wolverhampton.	

and here		Pop	ulation		ar still ar still	endered generation	Famil	lies in 1	831.		Antronya R e vis
Area i	n Acres.	accon	ding to of 1831.	ch	mployed niefly in ricultur		Chiefly 'rade, M 'actures, Handicr	anu- and	Othe Famili		Total.
140	0.,798	22	3,457	- 1344 1946 - 19 1946 - 19	3,168	1 - 1	25,89	8	13,66	9	42,735
Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males	. Fem	. Total	. Age	. Males	s. Fen	n. Total.
Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	$\begin{matrix} 1,015\\423\\199\\104\\77\\52\\33\\39\\26\\20\\32\\28\\17\\18\\13\\14\\13\\12\\21\\22\\26\\18\\28\\21\\14\\27\\22\\26\\18\\28\\21\\14\\13\\16\\22\\19\\14\\13\\16\\22\\19\end{matrix}$	795 451 213 123 70 53 31 25 22 17 12 15 17 10 13 7 17 17 16 26 25 23 23 16 20 18 15 21 18 17 15 7 22 20 15 20	$\begin{array}{c} 1,810\\ 874\\ 412\\ 227\\ 147\\ 105\\ 64\\ 64\\ 48\\ 37\\ 44\\ 43\\ 34\\ 28\\ 26\\ 21\\ 30\\ 29\\ 37\\ 48\\ 51\\ 30\\ 29\\ 37\\ 48\\ 51\\ 41\\ 51\\ 37\\ 34\\ 45\\ 37\\ 40\\ 38\\ 32\\ 44\\ 21\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 39\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 57\\ 58\\ 59\\ 60\\ 61\\ 62\\ 63\\ 66\\ 67\\ 68\\ 69\\ 70\\ 71\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16\\ 20\\ 11\\ 16\\ 27\\ 15\\ 20\\ 15\\ 15\\ 28\\ 18\\ 11\\ 18\\ 17\\ 29\\ 12\\ 19\\ 22\\ 16\\ 22\\ 21\\ 24\\ 17\\ 16\\ 28\\ 8\\ 22\\ 21\\ 24\\ 17\\ 16\\ 28\\ 8\\ 22\\ 21\\ 22\\ 24\\ 19\\ 28\\ 16\\ 7\\ 14\\ 12\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12\\ 12\\ 22\\ 22\\ 11\\ 15\\ 13\\ 18\\ 21\\ 13\\ 14\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12$	$\begin{array}{c} 28\\ 32\\ 33\\ 27\\ 42\\ 28\\ 38\\ 36\\ 28\\ 42\\ 28\\ 38\\ 36\\ 28\\ 42\\ 28\\ 36\\ 29\\ 39\\ 37\\ 44\\ 28\\ 36\\ 29\\ 39\\ 37\\ 44\\ 28\\ 36\\ 29\\ 49\\ 16\\ 40\\ 44\\ 42\\ 45\\ 52\\ 42\\ 31\\ 19\\ 36\\ 23\\ \end{array}$	72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 85 86 87 88 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 93 94 95 97 98 99 100 101 Un- known.		$ \begin{array}{c} 18\\20\\25\\19\\11\\14\\18\\7\\23\\11\\11\\11\\6\\14\\9\\7\\6\\5\\4\\8\\3\\5\\3\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1$	$\begin{array}{c} 33\\ 36\\ 44\\ 40\\ 27\\ 31\\ 35\\ 23\\ 40\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 12\\ 19\\ 21\\ 10\\ 15\\ 9\\ 5\\ 10\\ 3\\ 7\\ 3\\ 2\\ 1\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ .\\ .\\ 1\\ 3\\ 6,444 \end{array}$

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 18—County of CHESTER, and such parts of the County of SALOP and STAFFORD as are not included in Division 17.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Altrincham—Alcham—Boughton, Great—Bridgenorth—Burton-upon-Trent—Cheadle—Church Stretton—Cleobury Mortimer— Clun—Congleton—Drayton—Ellesmere—Leek—Lichfield—Ludlow—Macclesfield—Nant-wich—Newcastle-under-Lyne—Newport (Salop)—Northwich—Oswestry—Penkridge—Run-corn — Seisdon — Shiffnal — Shrewsbury—Stafford—Stockport—Stoke-upon-Trent—Stone— Tamworth—Uttoxeter—Wem and Whitchurch—Wirrall—Wolstanton and Burslem.

- indiana and	and the second second				F	amilies	in 1831.	ANT -	with the	ni otal
Area in Acres.	Popula accordi Census o	ng to	chie	ployed fly in culture.	Trac	niefly in le, Many ures, an ndicraft	d Fa	Other amilies.	Т	otal.
2,216,515	721,	555	48	,671		35,416	3	3,833	14	7,920
Age. Males	. Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Tota
Under 1 $2, 106$ 1 659 2 351 3 235 4 172 5 137 6 96 7 80 8 76 9 50 10 56 11 43 12 46 13 60 14 67 15 61 16 65 17 700 18 63 19 78 20 711 21 76 22 80 23 80 24 63 25 84 26 55 27 76 28 66 31 51 32 54 33 44 34 56 35 6		3,807 1,341 1,341 699 455 359 258 200 157 137 112 123 96 104 134 140 128 178 147 143 158 158 165 182 171 141 158 158 165 182 171 141 158 158 165 182 171 141 158 158 157 182 171 141 158 158 165 182 171 141 143 127 158 117 128 127 128 127 128 171 143 127 158 117 129 112 128 117 129 128 127 128 128 130	36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71	$\begin{array}{c} 55\\ 52\\ 59\\ 53\\ 78\\ 39\\ 60\\ 41\\ 74\\ 69\\ 48\\ 52\\ 49\\ 53\\ 58\\ 49\\ 53\\ 58\\ 49\\ 53\\ 58\\ 49\\ 53\\ 58\\ 49\\ 55\\ 64\\ 55\\ 64\\ 65\\ 48\\ 54\\ 100\\ 54\\ 64\\ 81\\ 63\\ 90\\ 87\\ 79\\ 66\\ 70\\ 79\\ 68\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 60\\ 55\\ 69\\ 53\\ 74\\ 42\\ 64\\ 51\\ 47\\ 68\\ 58\\ 47\\ 40\\ 56\\ 60\\ 43\\ 58\\ 43\\ 42\\ 46\\ 57\\ 48\\ 52\\ 48\\ 92\\ 58\\ 65\\ 62\\ 73\\ 55\\ 81\\ 800\\ 70\\ 49\\ 76\\ 56\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 115\\ 107\\ 128\\ 106\\ 152\\ 81\\ 124\\ 92\\ 121\\ 137\\ 106\\ 99\\ 89\\ 109\\ 118\\ 92\\ 101\\ 95\\ 88\\ 111\\ 121\\ 113\\ 100\\ 102\\ 192\\ 112\\ 129\\ 143\\ 136\\ 145\\ 168\\ 159\\ 136\\ 145\\ 168\\ 155\\ 124\\ \end{array}$	72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 104 Un- known Total	87 72 74 93 65 93 67 57 82 53 60 40 52 41 36 33 36 18 13 12 8 8 55 4 2 2 1 1 4 17 8,970	94 61 79 71 73 84 80 65 80 50 66 43 58 44 83 89 35 15 20 8 810 7 7 7 7 3 9 9 3 5 1 1 1 2 1 1 6 6 1 8 ,834	181 133 155 166 133 17 144 122 160 10 12 8 8 111 8 7 7 7 7 7 3 3 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

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Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. 47

ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 19—County of LANCASTER, (except Liverpool and Manchester,) south of Morecambe Bay.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Ashton-under-Lyne and Oldham-Blackburne-Bolton-Burnley-Bury-Chorley-Chorlton-Clitheroe-Fylde-Garstang-Haslingden-Lancaster-Leigh-Ormskirk-Prescott-Preston-Rochdale-Todmorden-Warrington-and Wigan.

The second		ALL STREET			-	Constant Series	d M da		-	State 1	Temport
and the second s		Pop	ulation	- Star	n an	4	Famili	es in 18	31.		
Area in A	cres.	accor	ding to of 1831.	chi	ployed efly in culture.	fa	Chiefly rade, Ma ctures, a Iandicra	inu-	Other Familie	s.	Fotal.
1,131,2	70	905	,501	2]	,498 -	in a	119,690		30,375	1	71,563
Age. M	ales.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males	. Fem.	Total.
$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 11 \\ 19 \\ 11 \\ 20 \\ 11 \\ 22 \\ 12 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 25 \\ 26 \\ 27 \\ 28 \\ 29 \\ 30 \\ 31 \\ 32 \\ 33 \\ 34 \\ 4 \end{array}$	453 233 496 283 226 129 90 81 87 65 64 70 76 65 64 70 76 75 90 01 113 112 90 04 77 83 81 85 77 80 74 88 82 48 87 86 66	2,740 1,096 472 304 199 138 109 75 59 78 57 54 65 77 88 93 99 115 109 103 105 415 107 99 9107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 116 108 90 107 118 108 90 107 118 108 90 107 118 108 90 107 118 108 90 107 118 108 90 107 118 108 90 107 118 108 30	$\begin{array}{c} 6,193\\ 2,329\\ 968\\ 587\\ 425\\ 267\\ 202\\ 165\\ 140\\ 165\\ 122\\ 118\\ 132\\ 141\\ 158\\ 169\\ 174\\ 205\\ 210\\ 222\\ 215\\ 195\\ 219\\ 184\\ 182\\ 188\\ 201\\ 185\\ 170\\ 181\\ 198\\ 118\\ 187\\ 189\\ 179\\ 149\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ 58\\ 59\\ 60\\ 61\\ 62\\ 63\\ 64\\ 65\\ 66\\ 67\\ 68\\ 69\\ 70\\ 71\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 73\\ 59\\ 56\\ 61\\ 71\\ 52\\ 72\\ 54\\ 74\\ 74\\ 71\\ 57\\ 64\\ 72\\ 86\\ 63\\ 84\\ 58\\ 69\\ 78\\ 72\\ 55\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72\\ 72$	$\begin{array}{c} 68\\ 822\\ 65\\ 84\\ 93\\ 71\\ 84\\ 58\\ 56\\ 75\\ 59\\ 67\\ 56\\ 63\\ 64\\ 66\\ 75\\ 64\\ 66\\ 72\\ 61\\ 89\\ 73\\ 62\\ 69\\ 82\\ 74\\ 83\\ 67\\ 65\\ 62\\ 80\\ 62\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 141\\ 141\\ 121\\ 145\\ 164\\ 123\\ 156\\ 112\\ 130\\ 145\\ 138\\ 109\\ 139\\ 139\\ 139\\ 139\\ 139\\ 139\\ 139\\ 13$	72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 Un- known Total	76 82 79 78 58 55 45 57 72 44 46 39 42 40 299 15 8 10 3 12 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 11 11 11,732	688 644 700 766 588 777 777 588 544 444 48 366 466 299 269 299 24 133 55 55 66 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 8 8	144 146 149 154 116 152 122 115 126 88 94 75 88 94 75 88 94 75 88 99 55 88 99 15 88 17 7 12 7 7 4 3 1 1 1 1 24

ABSTRACT OF DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive. Division 20-West Riding of the County of YORK, except the Northern part thereof, and Leeds.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Bradford—Dewsbury—Doncaster— Ecclesfield—Ecclesall Bierlow—Goole—Halifax—Huddersfield—Keighley—Knaresborough —Olley—Pontefract—Ripon—Rotherham—Saddleworth—Selby—Sheffield—Tadcaster— Thorne—Wakefield_and Wortley.

	in the second	17.51 0	1 2013 200		1	amilies	in 1831	1. 1909		
Area in Acres.	Popula accordin Census of	ig to	chi	ployed efly in culture.	Trac	niefly in le, Manu ures, an ndicraft	d F	Other amilies.	Т	otal.
1,250,530	773,2	54	26	,788	0.82	92,166		37,749	15	3,703
Age. Males	Fem. 7	Fotal.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total
Under 1 2,353 1 757 2 305 3 201 4 134 5 102 6 80 7 65 8 59 9 61 10 52 11 43 12 39 13 41 14 46 15 47 16 42 17 58 18 69 20 69 21 68 22 60 23 58 24 56 25 57 26 49 30 64 31 44 33 55 34 56 356 44	$\left \begin{array}{cccc} 705 & 1\\ 313 \\ 204 \\ 129 \\ 104 \\ 86 \\ 60 \\ 68 \\ 44 \\ 26 \\ 40 \\ 48 \\ 45 \\ 65 \\ 48 \\ 45 \\ 65 \\ 48 \\ 81 \\ 66 \\ 63 \\ 70 \\ 102 \\ 80 \\ 66 \\ 63 \\ 70 \\ 102 \\ 80 \\ 66 \\ 63 \\ 70 \\ 102 \\ 80 \\ 66 \\ 63 \\ 70 \\ 66 \\ 63 \\ 70 \\ 66 \\ 63 \\ 70 \\ 66 \\ 60 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 62 \\ 69 \\ 46 \\ 63 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 1$	$,109\462\618\\405\\263\\206\\125\\127\\105\\78\\83\\87\\123\\124\\132\\126\\145\\141\\162\\145\\141\\162\\118\\139\\139\\115\\111\\114\\102\\127\\104\\112\\127\\104\\112\\127\\104\\112\\96$	$\begin{array}{c} 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ 58\\ 59\\ 60\\ 61\\ 62\\ 63\\ 64\\ 65\\ 66\\ 67\\ 68\\ 69\\ 70\\ 71\\ 2\\ 73\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 58\\ 53\\ 38\\ 70\\ 48\\ 53\\ 49\\ 62\\ 68\\ 44\\ 44\\ 53\\ 44\\ 44\\ 53\\ 44\\ 45\\ 85\\ 56\\ 42\\ 46\\ 55\\ 52\\ 82\\ 46\\ 55\\ 55\\ 52\\ 82\\ 46\\ 83\\ 72\\ 79\\ 62\\ 68\\ 80\\ 54\\ 61\\ 59\\ 72\\ 79\\ 62\\ 68\\ 80\\ 54\\ 61\\ 59\\ 72\\ 79\\ 62\\ 68\\ 80\\ 54\\ 72\\ 79\\ 79\\ 72\\ 79\\ 72\\ 78\\ 72\\ 79\\ 78\\ 72\\ 78\\ 78\\ 78\\ 78\\ 78\\ 78\\ 78\\ 78\\ 78\\ 78$	$\begin{array}{c} 65\\ 58\\ 44\\ 62\\ 39\\ 53\\ 55\\ 39\\ 50\\ 48\\ 44\\ 40\\ 42\\ 50\\ 58\\ 59\\ 38\\ 48\\ 44\\ 49\\ 57\\ 58\\ 51\\ 57\\ 44\\ 45\\ 55\\ 66\\ 66\\ 60\\ 83\\ 74\\ 55\\ 66\\ 66\\ 60\\ 83\\ 74\\ 55\\ 58\\ 79\\ 51\\ 56\\ 58\\ 79\\ 51\\ 56\\ 62\\ 58\\ 79\\ 51\\ 56\\ 58\\ 79\\ 51\\ 56\\ 58\\ 79\\ 51\\ 56\\ 58\\ 79\\ 51\\ 56\\ 58\\ 79\\ 51\\ 56\\ 58\\ 58\\ 79\\ 51\\ 56\\ 58\\ 58\\ 79\\ 51\\ 56\\ 58\\ 58\\ 79\\ 51\\ 56\\ 58\\ 58\\ 58\\ 58\\ 58\\ 58\\ 58\\ 58\\ 58\\ 58$	$\begin{array}{c} 123\\ 111\\ 82\\ 132\\ 87\\ 106\\ 104\\ 91\\ 118\\ 92\\ 88\\ 93\\ 86\\ 108\\ 103\\ 115\\ 80\\ 94\\ 103\\ 115\\ 80\\ 94\\ 103\\ 115\\ 80\\ 94\\ 113\\ 113\\ 103\\ 139\\ 90\\ 104\\ 149\\ 138\\ 139\\ 145\\ 142\\ 116\\ 112\\ 140\\ 110\\ 131\\ 134\\ \end{array}$	74 75 76 77 78 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 105 Un- known	63 59 72 67 59 45 50 49 46 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 45 50 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 43 40 28 40 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	68 65 56 65 50 46 60 49 42 39 43 45 527 24 16 17 13 8 8 9 7 1 2 2 3 12 7,954	131 124 128 132 109 91 111 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

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ABSTRACT OF DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive. Division 21—City and Ainsty of the City, and the East Riding of the County of YORK.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Beverley-Bridlington-Driffield-Howden-Kingston-on-Hull-Patrington-Pocklington-Sculcoats-Skirlaugh-and York.

-	. 1521	Alena	Fāmilies i	in 1831.	
Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly Trade, Ma factures, a Handicra	and Familie	s. Total.
730,945	199,515	13,489	14,590	15,563	43,642
Age. Males.	Fem. Total.	Age. Males.	Fem. Total.	Age. Males.	Fem. Total.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	72 22 73 21 74 10 75 13 76 18 77 18 78 24 79 15 80 11 81 12 83 8 84 10 85 12 86 8 87 10 88 15 89 6 91 3 92 2 93 2 94 95 1 96 1 97 98 99 Un- 8 Known. 8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. 49

ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 22—North Riding of the County of YORK, with such part of the West Riding as is not included in Division 20; and the County of DURHAM (except the Mining part).

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Askrigg—Auckland, Bishop—Darlington—Durham and Lanchester—Easington—Easingwold—Guisboro'—Helmsley—Leyburn —Malton—Northallerton—Pateley Bridge—Pickering—Richmond—Scarbro'—Sedburgh— Settle—Shipton—Stockton and Sedgefield—Stokesley—Thirsk—and Whitby.

2,104,736		ng to f 1831. 042 Cotal.	chi Agr	pployed tefly in iculture. 5,082 Males.	Tra fac Hi	hiefly in de, Man tures, ar andicraf 21,730	t.	Other 'amilies. 19,463		otal.
Age. Males. Under 1 732 1 186 2 122 3 80 4 63 5 38	Fem. 1 594 1, 200 139	Cotal.	1. 1. 1. 1.		1	21,730		19,463	66	,175
Under 1 732 1 186 2 122 3 80 4 63 5 38	594 200 139	,326	Age.	Males.	0	1		APP CONTRACTOR CONTRACT		
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	200 139	,326		Course in aligner	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Tota
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 74\\ 41\\ 48\\ 40\\ 17\\ 26\\ 26\\ 25\\ 18\\ 16\\ 19\\ 23\\ 23\\ 26\\ 40\\ 24\\ 39\\ 29\\ 35\\ 41\\ 38\\ 42\\ 30\\ 26\\ 28\\ 40\\ 36\\ 19\\ 18\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 386\\ 261\\ 154\\ 104\\ 86\\ 72\\ 38\\ 47\\ 46\\ 43\\ 34\\ 32\\ 35\\ 45\\ 46\\ 57\\ 64\\ 50\\ 64\\ 62\\ 74\\ 81\\ 67\\ 66\\ 52\\ 58\\ 53\\ 63\\ 54\\ 29\\ 39 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ 58\\ 59\\ 60\\ 162\\ 63\\ 64\\ 65\\ 66\\ 67\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18\\ 13\\ 22\\ 12\\ 25\\ 20\\ 16\\ 15\\ 10\\ 27\\ 18\\ 26\\ 20\\ 17\\ 22\\ 16\\ 26\\ 23\\ 23\\ 15\\ 19\\ 19\\ 20\\ 17\\ 26\\ 20\\ 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 31\\ 33\\ 45\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25\\ 20\\ 20\\ 14\\ 22\\ 14\\ 30\\ 27\\ 16\\ 17\\ 23\\ 28\\ 16\\ 21\\ 15\\ 19\\ 21\\ 23\\ 21\\ 27\\ 17\\ 19\\ 30\\ 18\\ 27\\ 30\\ 40\\ 30\\ 38\\ 27\\ 43\\ 39\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43\\ 33\\ 42\\ 26\\ 47\\ 34\\ 46\\ 42\\ 26\\ 44\\ 41\\ 54\\ 46\\ 44\\ 41\\ 54\\ 36\\ 38\\ 37\\ 35\\ 47\\ 46\\ 44\\ 42\\ 36\\ 38\\ 50\\ 35\\ 53\\ 50\\ 72\\ 63\\ 72\\ 58\\ 76\\ 84\\ \end{array}$	72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 90 00 102 Un- known	30 38 48 43 36 47 45 37 41 34 28 36 32 23 20 23 18 9 9 2 25 10 2 3 2 18 9 9 2 2 5 10 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	47 39 44 45 37 48 39 30 52 37 26 38 32 27 33 36 23 17 16 7 7 10 2 4 3 5 3 4 1 4 4 1 4 1 4 	77 77 99 86 77 98 86 99 86 99 86 99 7 55 77 66 55 53 84 22 1 22

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ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 23-The Mining parts of the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Castle Ward-Chester-le-Street-Gateshead-Hexham-Houghton-le-Spring-Newcastle-upon-Tyne-South Shields-Sunderland-Teesdale-Tynemouth-and Weardale.

	. 1881 mil	- Carlos - Ro	Families in	1831.	
Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manu- factures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	Total.
688,708	318,941	7,298	22,937	39,297	69,532
Age. Males.	Fem. Total.	Age. Males.	Fem, Total.	Age. Males.	Fem. Total.
Under 1 993 1 353 2 172 3 106 4 64 5 58 6 42 7 34 8 27 9 17 10 25 11 28 13 23 14 22 15 27 16 28 17 45 18 37 19 33 20 34 21 27 22 35 23 38 24 48 25 26 26 33 27 37 28 25 29 27 30 31 31 23 32 23 33 26 34 25 35 <	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	30 60 1 37 60 1 37 71 1 29 64 1 23 45 k 48 79 1	72 31 73 38 74 31 75 30 76 27 77 41 78 38 79 20 80 21 81 16 82 22 83 25 84 16 85 26 86 9 87 15 88 6 89 8 90 13 91 4 92 10 93 4 94 95 3 96 2 97 2 98 1 99 100 1 101 104 107 108 15 Fotal 4,150	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. 51

ABSTRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Division 24—Counties of CUMBERLAND and WESTMORELAND, and such parts of the Counties of LANCASTER and NORTHUMBERLAND as are not included respectively in Divisions 19 and 23.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Alnwick—Alston with Garrigill—Belford — Bellingham—Berwick—Bootle—Brampton—Carlisle—Cockermouth—East Ward— Glendale—Haltwhistle—Kendal—Longtown—Morpeth—Penrith—Rothbury—Ulverstone— West Ward—Whitehaven—and Wigtown.

Area in Acres. Population Census of 1831. Employed chiefly in Agriculture. Chiefly in Trade, Mauu- factures, and Handicraft. Other Families. Total. 1,590,448 338,273 24,597 22,237 22,724 69,578 Age. Males. Fem. Total. Age. Males. Fem. Total. 1,590,448 338,273 24,597 22,237 22,724 69,578 Age. Males. Fem. Total. Age. Males. Fem. Total. 210 230 440 38 24 26 50 75 32 27 59 2115 147 262 39 14 31 45 76 34 49 88 3 73 93 166 40 23 29 52 77 44 52 96 4 67 58 125 41 13 17 30 78 38 34 72 55 5 42 66 84 13 23 86 81 3		n ten godine nige			- States			Families	s in 1831	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Age. Males. Fem. Total. Age. Males. Fem. Total. Age. Males. Fem. Total. Juder 1 668 530 1,198 37 31 23 54 74 36 37 73 2 115 147 262 39 14 31 45 76 34 49 83 3 73 93 166 40 23 29 52 77 44 52 96 4 67 58 125 41 13 17 30 78 38 34 72 5 42 46 88 42 19 23 42 79 25 35 60 7 33 23 56 44 13 23 36 81 32 27 59 8 24 35 59 45 17 25 42 82 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>accor Census</th> <th>ding to of 1831</th> <th>chi</th> <th>iefly in</th> <th>Tra</th> <th>de, Man ctures, ar</th> <th>iu- id F</th> <th></th> <th colspan="2"></th>			accor Census	ding to of 1831	chi	iefly in	Tra	de, Man ctures, ar	iu- id F			
Tage:Indics.Fig.:Indics.Fig.:Fig::Fig::Fig::Fig::Fig:: <th>1,59</th> <th>0,448</th> <th>338</th> <th>8,273</th> <th>2</th> <th>4,597</th> <th>798.</th> <th>22,257</th> <th>20.0</th> <th>22,724</th> <th>69</th> <th>,578</th>	1,59	0,448	338	8,273	2	4,597	798.	22,257	20.0	22,724	69	,578
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total
35 17 22 39 72 55 40 78 Total 3,395 3,490 6,88	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ 25\\ 26\\ 27\\ 28\\ 29\\ 30\\ 31\\ 32\\ 33\\ 33\\ 33\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 210\\ 115\\ 73\\ 67\\ 42\\ 34\\ 33\\ 24\\ 21\\ 21\\ 11\\ 23\\ 13\\ 25\\ 14\\ 24\\ 31\\ 30\\ 28\\ 34\\ 32\\ 30\\ 30\\ 40\\ 19\\ 24\\ 19\\ 22\\ 21\\ 24\\ 25\\ 38\\ 20\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 230\\ 147\\ 93\\ 58\\ 46\\ 39\\ 23\\ 35\\ 31\\ 20\\ 21\\ 11\\ 25\\ 17\\ 29\\ 26\\ 36\\ 22\\ 30\\ 21\\ 32\\ 25\\ 19\\ 24\\ 21\\ 38\\ 26\\ 15\\ 29\\ 24\\ 15\\ 18\\ 26\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 440\\ 262\\ 166\\ 125\\ 88\\ 73\\ 56\\ 59\\ 52\\ 41\\ 32\\ 34\\ 38\\ 42\\ 43\\ 50\\ 67\\ 52\\ 58\\ 55\\ 64\\ 55\\ 64\\ 55\\ 64\\ 40\\ 62\\ 45\\ 37\\ 50\\ 48\\ 40\\ 56\\ 46\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ 58\\ 96\\ 61\\ 62\\ 63\\ 64\\ 65\\ 66\\ 67\\ 68\\ 97\\ 0\end{array}$	24 14 23 13 19 23 13 17 18 22 17 20 27 23 15 27 23 15 27 28 26 31 21 33 23 41 22 35 33 23 41 22 35 33 28 35 37 36 37 27 34	$\begin{array}{c} 26\\ 31\\ 29\\ 17\\ 23\\ 28\\ 23\\ 25\\ 17\\ 24\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 19\\ 31\\ 35\\ 20\\ 29\\ 16\\ 18\\ 16\\ 26\\ 34\\ 19\\ 20\\ 32\\ 27\\ 34\\ 35\\ 47\\ 32\\ 39\\ 39\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 50\\ 45\\ 52\\ 30\\ 42\\ 51\\ 36\\ 42\\ 35\\ 46\\ 35\\ 39\\ 47\\ 42\\ 46\\ 62\\ 48\\ 55\\ 47\\ 39\\ 49\\ 49\\ 75\\ 41\\ 55\\ 65\\ 56\\ 69\\ 72\\ 83\\ 69\\ 66\\ 73\\ \end{array}$	75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 90 91 00 101 102 103 105 107 Un-	$\begin{array}{c} 32\\ 34\\ 44\\ 38\\ 25\\ 41\\ 32\\ 24\\ 23\\ 27\\ 26\\ 22\\ 18\\ 16\\ 9\\ 8\\ 3\\ 5\\ 4\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 49\\ 52\\ 34\\ 35\\ 59\\ 27\\ 34\\ 33\\ 43\\ 36\\ 28\\ 14\\ 22\\ 12\\ 19\\ 6\\ 6\\ 7\\ 6\\ 7\\ 4\\ 4\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 6\\ 6\end{array}$	59 83 96 72 60 100 59 58 56 70 62 50 32 38 21 27 9 9 11 11 11 9 8 66 55 22 .2 1 1 12 21

First Annual Abstracts of the

ABSTRACT OF DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive. Division 25-WALES, with the Counties of MONMOUTH and HEREFORD.

Comprising the Superintendent Registrars' Districts of Aberayron—Abergavenny—Aberystwith—Anglesea—Asaph, St.—Bala—Bangor and Beaumaris—Brecknock—Bridgend and Cowbridge—Bromyard—Builth—Cardiff—Cardigan—Carmarthen—Carnarvon—Chepstow —Conway—Corwen—Crickhowell—Dolgelly—Festiniog—Haverfordwest—Hay—Hereford and Dore—Holywell—Kington—Knighton—Lampeter—Ledbury—Leominster—Llandillo Fawr—Llandovery—Llanelly—Llanfyllin—Llanwrst—Machynlleth—Merthyr Tydfil— Monmouth—Montgomery—Narberth—Newth—Newcastle-in-Emlyn—Newport (Monm.)— Newtown and Llandiloes—Pembroke—Pontypool—Presteigne—Pwllheli—Rhayader—Ross— Ruthin—Swansea—Tregaron—Weobley—and Wrexham.

Area in Acres.			14.	plines.				Familie	s in 183	1. 		
		Population according to Census of 1831.		Employed chiefly in Agriculture.		1000	Chiefly in Trade, Manu- factures, and Handicraft.			Other Families.		Total.
	* 1,016,219		91,567			59,825		58,853		209,745		
Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fe	m.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	2,161 816 556 394 296 187 137 109 91 80 70 62 63 64 64 64 57 89 77 100 84 105 118 121 130 100 103 89 95 98 73 97 67 73 64 69	1,674 783 513 376 301 193 132 128 85 63 66 56 87 71 77 60 77 73 96 84 72 105 81 79 89 89 89 78 80 82 71 109 57 80 63 65	3,835 1,599 1,069 770 597 380 269 237 176 143 136 143 136 143 135 141 117 166 150 196 168 177 223 202 209 189 192 167 175 180 144 206 124 153 127	38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70	59 47 91 37 54 83 63 53 66 63 68 73 47 56 51 63 73 47 56 51 63 73 62 111 75 68 98 78 92 78 125 69	5 6 8 5 6 4 5 5 4 4 6 5 5 4 4 6 4 5 5 6 4 5 5 6 4 5 5 6 4 5 5 6 4 5 5 6 4 4 5 5 5 6 4 4 5 5 5 6 4 4 5 5 5 6 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 6 4 5 5 5 4 4 6 4 5 5 5 4 4 6 4 5 5 5 4 4 6 6 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 6 5 5 5 4 4 4 7 5 5 5 4 4 4 7 5 5 5 4 4 4 7 7 5 5 4 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	20036348986044317088889021847048999	$\begin{array}{c} 114\\ 109\\ 171\\ 87\\ 117\\ 94\\ 106\\ 117\\ 101\\ 115\\ 131\\ 114\\ 143\\ 101\\ 110\\ 99\\ 92\\ 140\\ 133\\ 120\\ 139\\ 92\\ 140\\ 133\\ 120\\ 139\\ 110\\ 210\\ 145\\ 140\\ 189\\ 136\\ 162\\ 161\\ 191\\ 187\\ 156\\ 214\\ 158\\ 292\\ 202\\ 202\\ 202\\ 202\\ 202\\ 202\\ 202$	76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 97 98 99 97 98 99 90 100 101 102 103 106 107 Un- known.	92 89 117 75 109 60 105 68 94 69 80 49 64 30 36 18 21 18 12 13 5 4 5 31 10 30 	$\begin{array}{c} 86\\ 93\\ 114\\ 77\\ 126\\ 87\\ 96\\ 89\\ 91\\ 72\\ 68\\ 66\\ 69\\ 91\\ 72\\ 68\\ 66\\ 69\\ 44\\ 48\\ 37\\ 40\\ 20\\ 14\\ 16\\ 15\\ 10\\ 6\\ 4\\ 4\\ \cdots\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 22\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2$	$\begin{array}{c} 178\\ 182\\ 231\\ 152\\ 235\\ 147\\ 201\\ 157\\ 185\\ 141\\ 148\\ 115\\ 133\\ 74\\ 84\\ 55\\ 61\\ 38\\ 26\\ 29\\ 20\\ 14\\ 11\\ 4\\ 7\\ 1\\ 2\\ 2\\ 4\\ 11\\ 2\\ 2\\ 4\\ 1\\ 1\\ 52\\ \end{array}$
35 36 37	72 40 58	57 64 51 67	$ \begin{array}{r} 126 \\ 136 \\ 91 \\ 125 \end{array} $	72 73 74 75	105 101 81 104	10 8 8 11	28	208 183 169 219	Total	11,195	10,378	21,573

AB STRACT of DEATHS registered from July 1st, 1837, to June 30th, 1838, both inclusive.

Divisions 1 to 25, inclusive.

Comprising the whole of ENGLAND and WALES.

Area in Acres. Population according to Census of 1831.				I	in 1831	n 1831.							
		according to		chi	ployed efly in culture.	Trad	iefly in le, Manu ures, and ndicraft.	I F	Other amilies.	To	otal.		
31,770,615* 13,		13,897,187		13,897,187 834		4,543	1,5	227,614	8	849,717		2,911,874	
Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total,	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Fem.	Total		
Jnder 1	39,990	31,898	71,888	38	1,146	1,140	2,286	76	1,402	1,416	2,81 3,24		
1			27,908	39	942	1,028	1,970	77	1,590	1,653			
2	7,474	7,509	14,983	40	1,556	1,409	2,965	78	1,371 999	$1,441 \\ 1,072$	$2,81 \\ 2,07$		
3	4,749	4,775	9,524	41	836	900	1,736	79 80	1,332	1,478	2,8		
4	3,359	3,372	6,731	42	1,183	1,151	2,334	80	901	951	1,8		
5	2,374	2,339		43	929	953	1,882	81 82	1,091	1,172	2,2		
6	1,726	1,707		44	1,105	970	2,075	83	863	980	1,8		
7	1,463	1,374	2,837	45	1,393	1,167	2,560	84	1,002	1,165	2,1		
8	1,205	1,132	2,337	46	1,007	969 951	1,976	85	805	. 965	1,7		
9	1,053	1,067	2,120	47	1,046		2,173	86	650	818	1,4		
10	930	885		48	1,147 963	$1,026 \\ 934$	1,897	87	603	631	1,2		
11	809	858		49 50	1,454	1,262	2,716	88	553	642	1,1		
12	789	851		51	863	838	1,701	89	282	379	6		
13 14	886			52	1,080	1,088	2,168	90	288	405	6		
14	819			53	1,039	938	1,977	91	158	229	3		
15	914	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF T		54	1,038	947	1,985	92	168	216	3		
17	1,044	and the second	2,303	55	1,261	1,130	2,391	93	128	184	3		
18	1,044		2,511	56	1,245	1,096	2,341	94	85	112	100 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
19	1,214	1,358	2,643	57	1,115	1,001	2,116	95	75	114			
20	1,282			58	1,077	1,033	2,110	96	44		STOLEN COMPLEX		
21	1,350	1,450		59	1,018	914		97	39	71			
22	1,363			60	1,761	1,633	3,394	98	30	46			
23	1,327			61	1,079	1,034	2,113	99	14	29			
24	1,329	1,409		62	1,296	1,282	2,578	100	16	21			
25	1,237	1,370		63	1,418	1,352	2,770	101	6	7	A		
26	1,219		5 2,584	64	1,351	1,391	2,742	102	2		A DOLLAR STOCK		
27	1,231	1,349	2,580	65	1,499	1,392		103	7	4 9	CONTRACTOR OF		
28	1,245	1,297		66	1,483	1,533		104	3	A CARLES			
29	1,034		2,235	67	1,532	1,499	3,031	105	$\begin{vmatrix} 3\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	2			
30	1,334	1 1,428	8 2,762	68	1,351	1,349		106	2				
31	942			69	1,132			107	•••	2	0.000 States (100 States) (100 States)		
32	1,125			70	1,623			110		124			
33	1,094			71	1,189			Un-	} 547	327	8		
34	1,138			72	1,603		3,236	known	2 2 4	·	1 2		
35	1,184			73	1,454	1,438		31.38	C. S. F.	1 10 60	-		
36	1,09			74	1,451	1,435		Total	170.965	164,991	335,9		
37	1,15	1 1,12	5 2,276	75	1,506	1,575	3,081	Total		12.	No.		

* This is only the area of England. The area in acres is not given in the Population Returns for Wales.

* The area in acres is not given in the Population Returns for Wales.

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First Annual Abstracts of the

TABLE showing the proportion out of 1,000 registered Deaths, which have occurred at various Ages in the whole of England and Wales, and in each of 25 Divisions.

	T MANAGEMENT		International States			1			AND DESCRIPTION OF
tarraha tit	D		artana	D	VISION	2	D	VISION	3.
and the second	D.	IVISION	1.	ter energies	to and the set of the state				
and the second second second second second	The	Metrop	olis.	Manchester, Salford, and Suburbs.			Liverpool, West Derby, and Suburbs.		
And the second starting	1888 1		and a section	and	1 Subur	DS.	an	a Subur	DS.
and the second		P		and the second		1		-K	1.191
Ages.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 Year.	202.96	177.33	190.37	271.32	256.5	263.02	269.26	244.09	256.93
1 and 2	153.96	159.77	156.82	a second second second second	and the second s	166 • 96	164.96	177.89	$171 \cdot 29$
3,, 4 5 to 9	54·6 42·17	59.53 44.	$57 \cdot 02 \\ 43 \cdot 07$	$ \begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 91 \\ 39 \cdot 08 \end{array}$	39 · 37 ·	$41 \cdot 56$ 38 \cdot 08	$53 \cdot 89$ 39 • 49	$54 \cdot 82$ 40 · 49	$54 \cdot 34$ 39 \cdot 98
10 ,, 14	14.71	15.22		17.24		20.24	TO GREAT STATE	15.69	15.03
15 ,, 19	21.38			26.9	34.25	31.62	23.78	25.93	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	33.69 36.05	Contraction of the second	33.75	39.54	and the second s	and the second of the second	36.	40.71	38.31
$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 30 \\ ,, 34 \end{array}$	41.51	38.69	$36 \cdot 86 \\ 40 \cdot 12$	$38 \cdot 16$ 45 · 75	$40 \cdot 45 \cdot 75$	$39.04 \\ 45.75$	46.47	45·49 47·77	$45 \cdot 99$ $45 \cdot 88$
35 ,, 39	46.08	41.48		40.23	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	39.64	and the second second second second	40.94	44.88
40 ,, 44	47.22		And the second sec	45.75	37.5	41.8	42.33	The second second	39.42
45, 49 50, 54	46.23	$37 \cdot 96$ 39 \cdot 91	$42 \cdot 17$ $42 \cdot 94$	$37 \cdot 02$ 33 \cdot 11	$38 \cdot 35 \cdot 25$	$37 \cdot 48$ 34 \cdot 13	42·54 35·78		$39 \cdot 2$ 32 \cdot 85
50, 54, 59	40.92	35.71	a start of the second	33.11	26.5	29.94			
60 ,, 64	45.12	The second prove the second	45.75	36.55	ALC: NO. TO A			32.98	
$\begin{array}{c} 65 \\ 70 \\ 70 \\ 74 \end{array}$	$39 \cdot 52$ 36 \cdot 49	45.1	42.26	29.89	1 20 20 - 1 1 20 / DI / D	30.42	26.62		27.39
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	27.28	$44 \cdot 36 \cdot 94$	$40 \cdot 18 \\ 32 \cdot 02$	30.35 19.31	$23 \cdot 25$ 20 ·	$26 \cdot 94$ 19 \cdot 64	$23 \cdot 56$ 14 · 18	$27 \cdot 75$ 21 · 15	25.61 17.59
80 ,, 84	14.19	$23 \cdot 12$	18.58	7.58	12.25	9.82	7.85		
85 ,, 89	7.63			2.29	6.75	4.43	and the second se	7.05	6.01
90 & upwards	2.35	5.52	3.76	1.6	2.75	2.15	1.74	3.63	2.67
T TELE	6.4		Cost I	LENS T	(15)	08.4	1 520	0.02	
	I I H	and Su	Selle 1	1820,1	ivision mingha	2010.1	Middle Metr	ivision sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu	cept the Herts,
Ages.	I I H	TTO I	Selle 1	1820,1		2010.1	Middle Metr	sex, (exc opolis,)	cept the Herts,
Ages. Under 1 Year.	Leeds, Males.	and Su Fem.	burbs. Total.	Bir Males.	mingha Fem.	m. Total.	Middle Metr Beds Males,	sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu Fem.	cept the Herts, icks.
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2	Leeds, Males. 306 · 27 147 · 72	and Su Fem. 247.53 152.23	burbs. Total. 277 • 94 149 • 9	Bir Males. 270 • 43 123 • 34	mingha Fem. 216.70 146.35	m. Total. 244.71 134.44	Middle: Metr Beds Males. 240.38 113.28	sex, (exa opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98	Total. 215 • 17
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4	Leeds, Males. 306 · 27 147 · 72 34 · 09	and Su Fem. 247 • 53 152 • 23 40 • 67	burbs. Total. 277 • 94 149 • 9 37 • 26	Bir Males. 270.43 123.34 49.47	Fem. 216.70 146.35 60.30	m. Total. 244.71 134.44 54.68	Middle: Metr Beds Males. 240.38 113.28 45.7	sex, (exa opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98 48.99	Total. 215.17 111.14 47.33
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10	Leeds, Males. 306.27 147.72 34.09 47.61	and Su Fem. 247.53 152.23 40.67 48.22	burbs. Total. 277 • 94 149 • 9 37 • 26 47 • 91	Bir Males. 270 · 43 123 · 34 49 · 47 38 · 99	Fem. 216.70 146.35 60.30 51.50	m. Total. 244.71 134.44 54.68 45.01	Middle: Metr Beds Males. 240.38 113.28 45.7 44.88	sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98 48.99 51.32	Total. 215.17 111.14 47.33 48.08
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9	Leeds, Males. 306 · 27 147 · 72 34 · 09 47 · 61 34 · 63 31 · 38	and Su Fem. 247.53 152.23 40.67 48.22 30.79	burbs. Total. 277.94 149.9 37.26 47.91 32.78 38.66	Bir Males. 270.43 123.34 49.47	mingha Fem. 216·70 146·35 60·30 51·50 22·61 35·11	m. Total. 244.71 134.44 54.68 45.01 24.77 34.13	Middle Metr Beds Males. 240.38 113.28 45.7 44.88 28.44 30.74	sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98 48.99 51.32 33.99 41.15	rept the Herts, acks. Total. 215.17 111.14 47.33 48.08 31.2
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10 ,, 14 15 ,, 19 20 ,, 24 07 , 90	Leeds, Males. 306 · 27 147 · 72 34 · 09 47 · 61 34 · 63 31 · 38 33 ·	and Su Fem. 247.53 152.23 40.67 48.22 30.79 46.48 47.64	burbs. Total. 277 · 94 149 · 9 37 · 26 47 · 91 32 · 78 38 · 66 40 · 06	Bir Males. 270-43 123-34 49-47 38-99 26-77 33-17 35-50	mingha Fem. 216:70 146:35 60:30 51:50 22:61 35:11 47:11	m. Total. 244.71 134.44 54.68 45.01 24.77 34.13 41.08	Middle Metr Beds Males. 240·38 113·28 45·7 44·88 28·44 30·74 37·98	sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98 48.99 51.32 33.99 41.15 44.49	rotal. 215.17 215.17 111.14 47.33 48.08 31.2 35.91 41.21
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10 ,, 14 15 ,, 19 20 ,, 24 25 ,, 29 20 , 24	Leeds, Males. 306 · 27 147 · 72 34 · 09 47 · 61 34 · 63 31 · 38 33 · 33 ·	and Su Fem. 247.53 152.23 40.67 48.22 30.79 46.48 47.64 38.93	burbs. Total. 277 · 94 149 · 9 37 · 26 47 · 91 32 · 78 38 · 66 40 · 06 35 · 86	Bir Males. 270·43 123·34 49·47 38·99 26·77 33·17 35·50 44·81	mingha Fem. 216:70 146:35 60:30 51:50 22:61 35:11 47:11 29:52	m. Total. 244.71 134.44 54.68 45.01 24.77 34.13 41.08 37.46	Middle Metr Beds Males. 240·38 113·28 45·7 44·88 28·44 30·74 37·98 31·07	sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98 48.99 51.32 33.99 41.15 44.49 36.99	Total. 215.17 111.14 47.33 48.08 31.2 35.91 41.21 34.01
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10 ,, 14 15 ,, 19 20 ,, 24 25 ,, 29 30 ,, 34 35 ,, 39	Leeds, Males. 306 · 27 147 · 72 34 · 09 47 · 61 34 · 63 31 · 38 33 · 33 · 33 · 31 · 92 34 · 09	and Su Fem. 247.53 152.23 40.67 48.22 30.79 46.48 47.64 38.93 38.34	burbs. Total. 277 · 94 149 · 9 37 · 26 47 · 91 32 · 78 38 · 66 40 · 06 35 · 86 35 · 02	Bir Males. 270-43 123-34 49-47 38-99 26-77 33-17 35-50	mingha Fem. 216:70 146:35 60:30 51:50 22:61 35:11 47:11	m. Total. 244.71 134.44 54.68 45.01 24.77 34.13 41.08	Middle Metr Beds Males. 240·38 113·28 45·7 44·88 28·44 30·74 37·98 31·07	Sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98 48.99 51.32 33.99 41.15 44.49 36.99 32.82	Total. 215.17 111.14 47.33 48.08 31.2 35.91 41.21 34.01 29.95
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10 ,, 14 15 ,, 19 20 ,, 24 25 ,, 29 30 ,, 34 35 ,, 39 40 ,, 44	Leeds, Males. 306 · 27 147 · 72 34 · 09 47 · 61 34 · 63 31 · 38 33 · 31 · 92 34 · 09 40 · 04	and Su Fem. 247 • 53 152 • 23 40 • 67 48 • 22 30 • 79 46 • 48 47 • 64 38 • 93 38 • 34 41 • 83 34 • 86	burbs. Total. 277.94 149.9 37.26 47.91 32.78 38.66 40.06 35.86 35.86 35.02 37.82 37.54	Bir Males. 270-43 123-34 49-47 38-99 26-77 35-50 44-81 37-25 39-58 47-72	mingha Fem. 216-70 146-35 60-30 51-50 22-61 35-11 47-11 29-522 33-91 36-43	m. Total. 244-71 134-44 54-68 45-01 24-77 34-13 41-08 37-46 41-08 36-85 42-29	Middle Metr Beds 240-38 113-28 45-7 44-88 28-44 37-98 31-07 27-12 25-64 28-28	Sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98 48.99 51.32 33.99 41.15 44.49 36.99 32.82 32.66 30.49	rotal. 215.17 111.14 47.33 48.08 31.2 35.91 41.21 34.01 29.95 29.13
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10 ,, 14 15 ,, 19 20 ,, 24 25 ,, 29 30 ,, 34 35 ,, 39 40 ,, 44 45 ,, 54	Leeds, Males. 306.27 147.72 34.09 47.61 34.63 31.38 33. 31.92 34.09 40.04 24.89	and Su Fem. 247.53 152.23 40.67 48.22 30.79 46.48 47.64 38.93 38.34 41.83 34.86 30.21	burbs. Total. 277.94 149.9 37.26 47.91 32.78 38.66 40.06 35.86 35.02 37.82 37.82 37.54 27.45	Bir Males. 270-43 123-34 49-47 38-99 26-77 33-17 35-50 44-81 37-25 39-58 47-72 47-72	mingha Fem. 216·700 146·35 60·300 51·500 22·61 35·11 47·11 29·52 45·221 33·91 36·43 34·54	m. Total. 244-71 134-44 54-68 45-01 24-77 34-13 41-08 37-46 41-08 36-85 42-29 41-38	Middle Metr Beds 240-38 113-28 45-7 44-88 28-44 30-74 37-98 31-07 27-12 25-64 23-28 28-11	sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98 48.99 51.32 33.99 41.15 44.49 36.99 32.82 32.66 30.49 29.32	rotal. Total. 215.17 111.14 47.33 48.08 31.2 35.91 41.21 34.01 29.95 29.13 29.38 28.71
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10 ,, 14 15 ,, 19 20 ,, 24 25 ,, 29 30 ,, 34 35 ,, 39 40 ,, 44 45 ,, 49 50 ,, 54	Leeds, Males. 306 · 27 147 · 72 34 · 09 47 · 61 34 · 63 31 · 38 33 · 31 · 92 34 · 09 40 · 04	and Su Fem. 247.53 152.23 40.67 48.22 30.79 46.48 47.64 38.93 38.34 41.83 38.34 41.83 30.21 26.72	burbs. Total. 277.94 149.9 37.26 47.91 32.78 38.66 40.06 35.86 35.86 35.02 37.82 37.54	Bir Males. 270-43 123-34 49-47 38-99 26-77 35-50 44-81 37-25 39-58 47-72	mingha Fem. 216-70 146-35 60-30 51-50 22-61 35-11 47-11 29-52 45-22 33-91 36-43 34-54 33-22	m. Total. 244-71 134-44 54-68 45-01 24-77 34-13 41-08 37-46 41-08 36-85 42-29 41-38 34-13	Middle Metr Beds 240-38 113-28 45-7 44-88 28-44 30-74 37-98 31-07 27-12 25-64 28-28 28-11 36-17	Sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98 48.99 51.32 33.99 41.15 44.49 36.99 32.82 32.66 30.49 29.32 25.66	rotal. .Total. .Total.
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10 ,, 14 15 ,, 19 20 ,, 24 25 ,, 29 30 ,, 34 35 ,, 39 40 ,, 44 45 ,, 49 50 ,, 54 55 ,, 59 60 ,, 64	Leeds, Males. 306 · 27 147 · 72 34 · 09 47 · 61 34 · 63 31 · 38 33 · 31 · 92 34 · 09 40 · 04 24 · 89 30 · 3 31 · 38 30 · 3	and Su Fem. 247.53 152.23 40.67 48.22 30.79 46.48 47.64 38.93 38.34 41.83 34.86 30.21 26.72 25.56 32.53	burbs. Total. 277.94 149.9 37.26 47.91 32.78 38.66 40.06 35.86 35.62 37.82 37.54 27.54 28.57 31.38	Bir Males. 270-43 123-34 49-47 38-99 26-77 35-50 44-81 37-25 39-58 47-72 34-92 31-43 33-17	mingha Fem. 216-70 146-35 60-30 51-50 22-61 35-11 47-11 29-52 45-22 33-91 36-43 34-54 33-22 35-11 40-82	m. Total. 244-71 134-44 54-68 45-01 24-77 34-13 41-08 37-46 41-08 36-85 42-29 41-38 34-13 33-23 36-85	Middle Metr Beds 240-38 113-28 45-7 44-88 28-44 30-74 37-98 31-07 27-12 25-64 28-28 28-11 36-17	sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98 48.99 51.32 33.99 41.15 44.49 36.99 32.82 32.66 30.49 29.32	rotal. Total. 215.17 111.14 47.33 48.08 31.2 35.91 41.21 34.01 29.95 29.13 29.38 28.71
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10 ,, 14 15 ,, 19 20 ,, 24 25 ,, 29 30 ,, 34 35 ,, 39 40 ,, 44 45 ,, 49 50 ,, 54 55 ,, 59 60 ,, 64 65 ,, 74	Leeds, Males. 306 · 27 147 · 72 34 · 09 47 · 61 34 · 63 31 · 38 33 · 31 · 92 34 · 09 40 · 04 24 · 89 30 · 3 31 · 38 30 · 3 33 ·	and Su Fem. 247.53 152.23 40.67 48.22 30.79 46.48 47.64 38.93 38.34 41.83 33.83 41.83 33.83 41.83 34.26 72 25.56 32.53 34.28	burbs. Total. 277.94 149.9 37.26 47.91 32.78 38.66 40.06 35.86 35.02 37.82 37.54 27.54 28.57 31.38 33.62	Bir Males. 270.43 123.34 49.47 38.99 26.77 35.50 44.81 37.25 39.58 47.72 47.72 34.92 31.43 33.17 33.17	mingha Fem. 216-700 146-35 60-30 51-50 22-61 35-11 47-11 29-52 45-22 33-91 36-43 34-54 33-22 35-11 40-82 40-82	m. Total. 244-71 134-44 54-68 45-01 24-77 34-13 41-08 37-46 41-08 36-85 42-29 41-38 34-13 33-23 36-85 36-85 36-85	Middle Metr Beds 240·38 113·28 45·7 44·88 28·44 30·74 37·98 31·07 27·12 25·64 28·28 28·11 36·17 32·06 40·61 46·36	sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98 48.99 51.32 33.99 41.15 44.49 36.99 32.82 32.66 30.49 29.32 25.66 34.49 44.32 44.65	rotal. Total. 215.17 111.14 47.33 48.08 31.2 35.91 41.21 34.01 29.95 29.13 29.38 28.71 30.95 33.26 42.45 45.61
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10 ,, 14 15 ,, 19 20 ,, 24 25 ,, 29 30 ,, 34 35 ,, 39 40 ,, 44 45 ,, 49 50 ,, 54 55 ,, 59 60 ,, 64 65 ,, 69 70 ,, 74	Leeds, Males. 306 · 27 147 · 72 34 · 09 47 · 61 34 · 63 31 · 38 33 · 31 · 92 34 · 09 40 · 04 24 · 89 30 · 3 31 · 38 30 · 3 31 · 38 30 · 3 35 · 17	and Su Fem. 247.53 152.23 40.67 48.22 30.79 46.48 47.64 38.93 38.34 41.83 38.34 41.83 33.83 4.86 30.21 26.72 25.56 32.53 34.28 30.21	burbs. Total. 277 · 94 149 · 9 37 · 26 47 · 91 32 · 78 38 · 66 40 · 06 35 · 86 35 · 02 37 · 54 27 · 54 27 · 54 28 · 57 28 · 57 28 · 57 33 · 62 33 · 62 32 · 78	Bir 270 · 43 123 · 34 49 · 47 38 · 99 26 · 77 33 · 17 35 · 500 44 · 81 37 · 25 39 · 58 47 · 72 47 · 72 31 · 43 33 · 17 26 · 19	mingha Fem. 216·70 146·35 60·30 51·50 22·61 35·11 47·11 29·52 45·22 33·91 36·43 34·54 33·22 35·11 40·82 35·61	m. 244-71 134-44 54-68 45-01 24-77 34-13 41-08 37-46 41-08 36-85 42-29 41-38 34-13 33-23 36-85 36-85 29-30	Middle Metr Beds 240-38 113-28 45-7 44-88 28-44 30-74 37-98 31-07 27-12 25-64 28-28 28-11 36-17 32-06 40-61 46-36 51-79	Sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98 48.99 51.32 33.99 41.15 44.49 32.82 32.66 30.49 29.32 25.66 30.49 29.32 25.66 34.49 44.65	rotal. 215.17 215.17 111.14 47.33 48.08 31.2 35.91 41.21 34.01 29.95 29.13 29.38 28.71 30.95 33.26 42.45 45.61 48.24
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10 ,, 14 15 ,, 19 20 ,, 24 25 ,, 29 30 ,, 34 35 ,, 39 40 ,, 44 45 ,, 49 50 ,, 54 55 ,, 59 60 ,, 64 65 ,, 69 70 ,, 74 75 ,, 79 80 ,, 84	Leeds, Males. 306 · 27 147 · 72 34 · 09 47 · 61 34 · 63 31 · 38 33 · 31 · 92 34 · 09 40 · 04 24 · 89 30 · 3 31 · 38 30 · 3 35 · 17 18 · 39 13 · 52	and Su Fem. 247.53 152.23 40.67 48.22 30.79 46.48 47.64 38.93 38.34 41.83 33.83 41.83 34.86 30.21 26.72 25.56 32.53 34.28 30.21 26.14 15.1	burbs. Total. 277 · 94 149 · 9 37 · 26 47 · 91 32 · 78 38 · 66 36 · 66 35 · 86 35 · 02 37 · 54 27 · 45 28 · 57 28 · 57 31 · 38 33 · 62 32 · 78 22 · 13 14 · 28	Bir Males. 270.43 123.34 49.47 38.99 26.77 35.50 44.81 37.25 39.58 47.72 47.72 34.92 31.43 33.17 33.17	mingha Fem. 216-70 146-35 60-30 51-50 22-61 35-11 47-11 29-52 33-91 36-43 34-54 33-22 33-91 36-43 34-54 33-22 35-11 40-82 40-82 32-66 25-75 20-72	m. Total. 244-71 134-44 54-68 45-01 24-77 34-13 41-08 37-46 41-08 36-85 42-29 41-38 34-13 33-23 36-85 36-85 36-85	Middle Metr Beds 240-38 113-28 45-7 44-88 28-44 30-74 37-98 31-07 27-12 25-64 28-28 28-11 36-17 32-06 40-61 46-36 51-79 46-53	sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98 48.99 51.32 33.99 41.15 44.49 36.99 32.82 32.66 30.49 29.32 25.66 30.49 29.32 25.66 34.49 44.65 51.65	rotal. .Total. 215.17 111.14 47.33 48.08 31.2 35.91 41.21 34.01 29.95 29.13 29.38 28.71 30.95 33.26 42.45 45.61 48.24 49.07
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 , 4 5 to 9 10 , 14 15 , 19 20 , 24 25 , 29 30 , 34 35 , 39 40 , 44 45 , 49 50 , 54 55 , 59 60 , 64 65 , 69 70 , 74 75 , 79	Leeds, Males. 306 · 27 147 · 72 34 · 09 47 · 61 34 · 63 31 · 38 33 · 31 · 92 34 · 09 40 · 04 24 · 89 30 · 3 31 · 38 30 · 3 31 · 38 30 · 3 31 · 38 30 · 3 35 · 17 18 · 39	and Su Fem. 247.53 152.23 30.79 46.48 47.64 38.93 38.34 41.83 38.34 86 30.21 26.72 25.56 32.53 34.28 30.21 26.14 15.1 8.13	burbs. Total. 277.94 149.9 37.26 47.91 32.78 38.66 40.06 35.86 35.82 37.82 37.54 27.45 28.57 31.38 33.62 32.78 22.13 14.28 7.84	Bir 270 · 43 123 · 34 49 · 47 38 · 99 26 · 77 33 · 17 35 · 500 44 · 81 37 · 25 39 · 58 47 · 72 47 · 72 31 · 43 33 · 17 26 · 19 22 · 70	mingha Fem. 216.70 146.35 60.30 51.50 22.61 35.11 47.11 29.52 45.22 33.91 36.43 34.54 33.22 35.11 40.82 40.82 32.66 25.75	m. 244.71 134.44 54.68 45.01 24.77 34.13 41.08 37.46 41.08 36.85 42.29 41.38 34.13 33.23 36.85 29.30 24.16	Middle Metr Beds 240-38 113-28 45-7 44-88 28-44 30-74 37-98 31-07 27-12 25-64 423-28 28-11 36-17 32-06 40-61 46-53 39-46 51-79	Sex, (exc opolis,) , and Bu Fem. 189.63 108.98 48.99 51.32 33.99 41.15 44.49 32.82 32.66 30.49 29.32 25.66 30.49 29.32 25.66 34.49 44.65	rotal. 215.17 215.17 111.14 47.33 48.08 31.2 35.91 41.21 34.01 29.95 29.13 29.38 28.71 30.95 33.26 42.45 45.61 48.24

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. 55

TABLE showing the proportion out of 1,000 registered Deaths, &c .- continued.

					,-	registere			and and the second second		
	Deviators 15. Rectinghing 15. Long parts 64. B tond, Distors Ne Interneticability Martinargetoard	DIVISION 7. Kent, Surrey, (except the Metropolis,) Sussex, Berks, and Hants.			Division 8, Dorsetshire and Wiltshire.			DIVISION 9. Devonshire.			
	Ages.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
	Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10 ,, 14 15 ,, 19 20 ,, 24 25 ,, 29 30 ,, 31 35 ,, 39 40 ,, 44 45 ,, 49 50 ,, 54 55 ,, 59 60 ,, 64 65 ,, 69 70 ,, 74 75 ,, 79 80 ,, 84 85 ,, 89	$\begin{array}{c} 108\cdot 38\\ 47\cdot 77\\ 46\cdot 47\\ 24\cdot 83\\ 32\cdot 97\\ 41\cdot 9\\ 37\cdot 215\\ 30\cdot 76\\ 30\cdot 69\\ 32\cdot 58\\ 29\cdot 45\\ 33\cdot 82\\ 45\cdot 42\\ 46\cdot 07\\ 50\cdot 96\\ 51\cdot 68\\ 39\cdot 1\\ 20\cdot 92\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 110\cdot77\\ 46\cdot44\\ 50\cdot74\\ 30\cdot63\\ 39\cdot09\\ 44\cdot78\\ 42\cdot42\\ 37\cdot7\\ 35\cdot7\\ 32\cdot85\\ 28\cdot97\\ 30\cdot36\\ 34\cdot31\\ 40\cdot55\\ 44\cdot01\\ 50\cdot18\\ 54\cdot69\\ 41\cdot45\\ 25\cdot16\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27\cdot 64\\ 35\cdot 94\\ 43\cdot 3\\ 39\cdot 73\\ 35\cdot\\ 32\cdot 85\\ 31\cdot 74\\ 30\cdot 83\\ 29\cdot 89\\ 34\cdot 09\\ 43\cdot 09\\ 43\cdot 09\\ 43\cdot 01\\ 50\cdot 58\\ 53\cdot 14\\ 40\cdot 24\\ 22\cdot 97\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 120 \cdot 9 \\ 48 \cdot 98 \\ 44 \cdot 64 \\ 28 \cdot 47 \\ 31 \cdot 85 \\ 42 \cdot 47 \\ 30 \cdot 88 \\ 35 \cdot 23 \\ 23 \cdot 89 \\ 26 \cdot 06 \\ 30 \cdot 88 \\ 26 \cdot 54 \\ 29 \cdot 44 \\ 39 \cdot 33 \\ 41 \cdot 74 \\ 59 \cdot 36 \\ 58 \cdot 63 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 75 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 120 \cdot 08 \\ 55 \cdot 26 \\ 46 \cdot 62 \\ 31 \cdot 38 \\ 40 \cdot 93 \\ 44 \cdot 57 \\ 35 \cdot 7 \\ 34 \cdot 11 \\ 27 \cdot 06 \\ 31 \cdot 15 \\ 24 \cdot 56 \\ 31 \cdot 38 \\ 28 \cdot 65 \\ 47 \cdot 53 \\ 55 \cdot 49 \\ 60 \cdot 72 \\ 49 \cdot 8 \\ 45 \cdot 03 \\ 21 \cdot 15 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 120\cdot 48\\ 52\cdot 21\\ 45\cdot 66\\ 29\cdot 97\\ 36\cdot 53\\ 43\cdot 55\\ 33\cdot 36\\ 34\cdot 65\\ 25\cdot 52\\ 28\cdot 68\\ 27\cdot 63\\ 29\cdot 03\\ 43\cdot 55\\ 48\cdot 82\\ 60\cdot 06\\ 54\cdot 09\\ 44\cdot 72\\ 24\cdot 35\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 140\cdot 34\\ 58\cdot 09\\ 54\cdot 06\\ 22\cdot 43\\ 24\cdot 15\\ 35\cdot 85\\ 34\cdot 32\\ 30\cdot 48\\ 26\cdot 45\\ 30\cdot 29\\ 34\cdot 7\\ 29\cdot 33\\ 28\cdot 56\\ 39\cdot 49\\ 39\cdot 11\\ 52\cdot 91\\ 49\cdot 08\\ 46\cdot 78\\ 20\cdot 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 140\cdot17\\ 61\cdot26\\ 47\cdot58\\ 24\cdot38\\ 30\cdot73\\ 38\cdot06\\ 34\cdot29\\ 27\cdot75\\ 29\cdot73\\ 24\cdot18\\ 25\cdot57\\ 31\cdot92\\ 31\cdot52\\ 39\cdot05\\ 40\cdot84\\ 55\cdot51\\ 35\cdot7\cdot69\\ 30\cdot92\\ 30\cdot92\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 140\cdot 25\\ 59\cdot 63\\ 50\cdot 87\\ 23\cdot 39\\ 27\cdot 38\\ 36\cdot 93\\ 34\cdot 3\\ 29\cdot 14\\ 28\cdot 07\\ 27\cdot 29\\ 30\cdot 21\\ 30\cdot 6\\ 30\cdot 02\\ 39\cdot 27\\ 39\cdot 96\\ 54\cdot 19\\ 53\cdot 31\\ 48\cdot 34\\ 25\cdot 73\end{array}$	
=	90 & upwards	7.36	10.12	8.7	6·75	8.18		<u>6.9</u>	14.27		
11	BI mutarall	D	VISION	10.	D	IVISION		D	IVISION	12.	
-			Cornwal		16	mersets			Essex.		
1	Ages.	Males	Fem.	Total.	Males	Fem.	Total.	Males	Fem.	Total.	
	Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10 ,, 14 15 ,, 19 20 ,, 24 25 ,, 29 30 ,, 34 35 ,, 39 40 ,, 44 45 ,, 49 50 ,, 54 55 ,, 59 60 ,, 64 65 ,, 69 70 ,, 74 80 ,, 89 90 & upward	$\begin{array}{c} 137\cdot 2\\ 48\cdot 63\\ 49\cdot 05\\ 26\cdot 8\\ 35\cdot 2\\ 39\cdot 1\\ 32\cdot 0\\ 25\cdot 0\\ 26\cdot 1\\ 28\cdot 9\\ 29\cdot 6\\ 34\cdot 2\\ 33\cdot 8\\ 43\cdot 3\\ 40\cdot 5\\ 41\cdot 2\\ 52\cdot 0\\ 43\cdot 0\\ 21\cdot 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 139\cdot3;\\752\cdot86\\24\cdot0;\\735\cdot1;\\538\cdot0;\\992\cdot99\\22\cdot99\\22\cdot9\\22\cdot2\cdot2\cdot9\\22\cdot2\cdot2\cdot9\\22\cdot2\cdot2\cdot2\cdot$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c} 125\cdot91\\ 62\cdot08\\ 351\cdot77\\ 127\cdot22\\ 134\cdot50\\ 840\cdot98\\ 529\cdot44\\ 831\cdot11\\ 429\cdot66\\ 9927\cdot66\\ 131\cdot22\\ 632\cdot57\\ 739\cdot99\\ 741\cdot13\\ 749\cdot8\\ 648\cdot7\\ 142\cdot20\\ 025\cdot4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 100 \cdot 82 \\ 8 & 46 \cdot 33 \\ 4 & 42 \cdot 66 \\ 5 & 40 \cdot 77 \\ 4 & 42 \cdot 67 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 33 \cdot 44 \\ 0 & 33 \cdot 44 \\ 0 & 33 \cdot 44 \\ 0 & 33 \cdot 44 \\ 6 & 26 \cdot 98 \\ 8 & 31 \cdot 55 \\ 9 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 53 \cdot 52 \\ 5 & 2 & 53 \cdot 52 \\ 2 & 54 \cdot 56 \\ 8 & 50 \cdot 57 \\ 5 & 4 \cdot 56 \\ 6 & 39 \cdot 7 \\ 2 & 20 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2103\cdot 61\\ 0 \\ 45\cdot 07\\ 0 \\ 46\cdot 21\\ 2 \\ 34\cdot 21\\ 0 \\ 38\cdot 73\\ 5 \\ 45\cdot 87\\ 2 \\ 29\cdot 55\\ 0 \\ 31\cdot 9, 0 \\ 27\cdot 77\\ 2 \\ 29\cdot 02\\ 29\cdot 88\\ 4 \\ 30\cdot 88\\ 3 \\ 49\cdot 77\\ 6 \\ 48\cdot 67\\ 78\cdot 83\\ 1 \\ 57\cdot 03\\ 3 \\ 40\cdot 88\\ 3 \\ 21\cdot 2 \end{array}$	

TABLE, showing the proportion out of 1,000 registered Deaths, &c.-continued.

In the second se	ing the proport			register	cu Deat		continu	
	DIVISION	19.	Dı	VISION	20.	DIVISION 21.		
And And And	Lancashire, (se Morecambe except Liv and Manche	Bay,) verpool	shire north	iding of (excer ern part ad Leed	t the there-		Ainsty, Ridin shire.	and g of
Ages.	Males, Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10 ,, 14 15 ,, 19 20 ,, 24 25 ,, 29 30 ,, 34 35 ,, 39 40 ,, 44 45 ,, 49 50 ,, 54 55 ,, 59 60 ,, 64 65 ,, 69 70 ,, 74 75 ,, 79 80 ,, 84 85 ,, 89 90 & upwards	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 143\cdot91\\ 44\cdot17\\ 40\cdot99\\ 29\cdot29\\ 42\cdot77\\ 43\cdot43\\ 40\cdot37\\ 38\cdot02\\ 30\cdot42\\ 29\cdot9\\ 28\cdot89\\ 29\cdot5\\ 29\cdot42\\ 33\cdot21\\ 31\cdot73\\ 31\cdot51\\ 28\cdot76\\ 20\cdot56\\ 9\cdot69\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 126 \cdot 4 \\ 39 \cdot 87 \\ 43 \cdot 68 \\ 26 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 37 \\ 37 \cdot 01 \\ 31 \cdot 42 \\ 29 \cdot 87 \\ 32 \cdot 37 \\ 30 \cdot 11 \\ 29 \cdot 39 \\ 33 \cdot 92 \\ 39 \cdot 51 \\ 38 \cdot 44 \\ 39 \cdot 03 \\ 35 \cdot 94 \\ 25 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 128\cdot 18\\ 41\cdot 92\\ 45\cdot 58\\ 28\cdot 2\\ 41\cdot 29\\ 49\cdot 61\\ 39\cdot 91\\ 39\cdot 91\\ 35\cdot 63\\ 31\cdot 22\\ 28\cdot 2\\ 31\cdot 85\\ 32\cdot 61\\ 36\cdot 26\\ 41\cdot 67\\ 40\cdot 04\\ 35\cdot 5\\ 29\cdot 33\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 127\cdot 27\\ 40\cdot 87\\ 44\cdot 6\\ 27\cdot 22\\ 36\cdot 71\\ 43\cdot 13\\ 35\cdot 54\\ 35\cdot 54\\ 35\cdot 54\\ 32\cdot 67\\ 31\cdot 81\\ 29\cdot 18\\ 30\cdot 59\\ 33\cdot 28\\ 37\cdot 93\\ 40\cdot 01\\ 39\cdot 52\\ 35\cdot 73\\ 25\cdot 73\\ 27\cdot 47\\ 14\cdot 74\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 92 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 96 \\ 43 \cdot 45 \\ 21 \cdot 72 \\ 27 \cdot 55 \\ 38 \cdot 15 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \\ 34 \cdot 97 \\ 32 \cdot 85 \\ 31 \cdot 79 \\ 29 \cdot 14 \\ 37 \cdot 62 \\ 34 \cdot 97 \\ 56 \cdot 17 \\ 55 \cdot 64 \\ 43 \cdot 98 \\ 46 \cdot 63 \\ 28 \cdot 08 \\ 25 \cdot 96 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 88 \cdot 82 \\ 30 \cdot 85 \\ 36 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 72 \\ 37 \cdot 76 \\ 50 \cdot 53 \\ 38 \cdot 29 \\ 37 \cdot 23 \\ 26 \cdot 06 \\ 28 \cdot 72 \\ 35 \cdot 63 \\ 24 \cdot 95 \\ 33 \cdot 51 \\ 39 \cdot 99 \\ 57 \cdot 44 \\ 59 \cdot 57 \\ 56 \cdot 91 \\ 38 \cdot 29 \\ 26 \cdot 06 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40\cdot08\\ 25\cdot29\\ 32\cdot65\\ 44\cdot33\\ 31\cdot05\\ 36\cdot07\\ 29\cdot46\\ 30\cdot26\\ 30\cdot26\\ 32\cdot38\\ 31\cdot32\\ 34\cdot24\\ 48\cdot04\\ 56\cdot54\\ 51\cdot76\\ 51\cdot76\\ 33\cdot18\\ 26\cdot01 \end{array}$
	DIVISION North Ridir Yorkshire, an ham, (excep mining parts the northerr of the West of Yorkshire	g of nd Dur- ot the s,) and n parts Riding	Mining	vision parts o and Nor nd.	f Dur-	DIVISION 24. Lancashire, north of Morecambe Bay, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and rest of Northum- berland.		
Ages.	Males. Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fm.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 Year. 1 and 2 3 ,, 4 5 to 9 10 ,, 14 15 ,, 19 20 ,, 24 25 ,, 29 30 ,, 34 35 ,, 39 40 ,, 44 45 ,, 49 50 ,, 54 55 ,, 59 60 ,, 64 65 ,, 69 70 ,, 74 75 ,, 79 80 ,, 84 85 ,, 89 90 & upwards	$\begin{array}{c} \hline 217\cdot53 \\ \hline 166\cdot47 \\ 91\cdot53 \\ 95\cdot01 \\ 42\cdot49 \\ 92\cdot24 \\ 26\cdot15 \\ 28\cdot3 \\ 38\cdot33 \\ 42\cdot6 \\ 49\cdot03 \\ 51\cdot84 \\ 35\cdot66 \\ 44\cdot84 \\ 22\cdot88 \\ 35\cdot66 \\ 44\cdot84 \\ 46\cdot96 \\ 46\cdot95 \\ 46\cdot95 \\ 46\cdot95 \\ 47\cdot95 \\ 54\cdot97 \\ 57\cdot77 \\ 61\cdot81 \\ 55\cdot77 \\ 50\cdot81 \\ 51\cdot84 \\ 27\cdot63 \\ 32\cdot57 \\ 11\cdot29 \\ 17\cdot37 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 93\cdot32\\ 37\cdot21\\ 41\cdot68\\ 27\cdot26\\ 40\cdot53\\ 150\cdot48\\ 40\cdot53\\ 40\cdot53\\ 27\cdot54\\ 40\cdot38\\ 32\cdot91\\ 27\cdot54\\ 428\cdot12\\ 230\cdot72\\ 430\cdot14\\ 28\cdot99\\ 44\cdot71\\ 28\cdot99\\ 44\cdot71\\ 28\cdot99\\ 44\cdot71\\ 28\cdot99\\ 44\cdot71\\ 58\cdot6\\ 56\cdot39\\ 55\cdot6\\ 51\cdot34\\ 30\cdot14\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 126 \cdot 96 \\ 41 \cdot 11 \\ 43 \cdot 04 \\ 31 \cdot 19 \\ 41 \cdot 11 \\ 44 \cdot 01 \\ 35 \cdot 79 \\ 30 \cdot 95 \\ 31 \cdot 92 \\ 36 \cdot 03 \\ 30 \cdot 47 \\ 32 \cdot 64 \\ 35 \cdot 06 \\ 40 \cdot 62 \\ 34 \cdot 82 \\ 34 \cdot 82 \\ 36 \cdot 76 \\ 37 \cdot 72 \\ 24 \cdot 18 \\ 15 \cdot 47 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 133\cdot 56\\ 50\cdot 08\\ 56\cdot 15\\ 20\cdot 99\\ 34\cdot 65\\ 42\cdot 24\\ 39\cdot 96\\ 39\cdot 96\\ 39\cdot 96\\ 39\cdot 96\\ 34\cdot 40\\ 27\cdot 57\\ 27\cdot 57\\ 33\cdot 39\\ 34\cdot 65\\ 37\cdot 18\\ 39\cdot 46\\ 41\cdot 99\\ 49\cdot 985\\ 20\cdot 49\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 130\cdot 19\\ 45\cdot 49\\ 49\cdot 45\\ 26\cdot 33\\ 37\cdot 95\\ 43\cdot 15\\ 37\cdot 83\\ 35\cdot 36\\ 33\cdot 13\\ 31\cdot 89\\ 30\cdot 78\\ 33\cdot\\ 34\cdot 86\\ 38\cdot 94\\ 37\cdot 09\\ 39\cdot 31\\ 38\cdot 57\\ 26\cdot 95\\ 17\cdot 92\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 95{\cdot}84\\ 41{\cdot}22\\ 45{\cdot}41\\ 27{\cdot}42\\ 37{\cdot}45\\ 48{\cdot}95\\ 30{\cdot}96\\ 40{\cdot}4\\ 30{\cdot}07\\ 26{\cdot}83\\ 27{\cdot}72\\ 35{\cdot}38\\ 39{\cdot}22\\ 46{\cdot}88\\ 50{\cdot}72\\ 47{\cdot}77\\ 51{\cdot}01\\ 43{\cdot}35\\ 26{\cdot}83\\ 46{\cdot}88\\ 50{\cdot}72\\ 47{\cdot}77\\ 51{\cdot}01\\ 43{\cdot}35\\ 26{\cdot}83\\ 45{\cdot}83\\ 45{\cdot}84\\ 45{\cdot}85\\ 45{\cdot}85\\ 45{\cdot}85\\ 45{\cdot}85\\ 45{\cdot}85\\ 45{\cdot}8$	$\begin{array}{c} 49 \cdot 94 \\ 26 \cdot 98 \\ 41 \cdot 04 \\ 34 \cdot 73 \\ 37 \cdot 02 \\ 32 \cdot 42 \\ 33 \cdot 58 \\ 34 \cdot 44 \\ 29 \cdot 56 \\ 35 \cdot 87 \\ 30 \cdot 13 \\ 37 \cdot 88 \\ 53 \cdot 67 \\ 55 \cdot 39 \\ 56 \cdot 54 \\ 56 \cdot 25 \\ 32 \cdot 14 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 32 \\ 47 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 27 \\ 41 \cdot 74 \\ 34 \cdot 03 \\ 36 \cdot 36 \\ 31 \cdot 85 \\ 30 \cdot 69 \\ 28 \cdot 65 \\ 35 \cdot 63 \\ 34 \cdot 76 \\ 42 \cdot 32 \\ 52 \cdot 21 \\ 51 \cdot 63 \\ 53 \cdot 81 \\ 49 \cdot 89 \\ 29 \cdot 52 \end{array}$

First Annual Abstracts of the

TABLE, showing the proportion out of 1,000 registered Deaths, &c.-continued.

the second se	CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACT	A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER	The subscription of the su		1				and the state of	the second second	
1		and for the			D	VISION	14.	Di	VISION	15.	
1 2		Di	VISION	13.					ishire, (
		Norfo	lk and S	uffolk	Linco	Inshire, arts of,)	(south-	ern parts of,) Rut- land, Derby, Notts,			
1		140110	in anu S	ditolk,	& Ca	arts of,) ambridg	eshire.		, Derby, estershi		
						D	- ation I		hampto		
L.r.	Ages.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total	
	1.7										
Und 1	er 1 Year. and 2	256·07 96·57	200·83 86·52	and the second second			273·17 105·83			232·56 95·33	
3	,, 4	35.99	33.83	34.93	39.82	Contraction of the state of the	A COLORADO A	Contraction of the second	A COLORED AND A	A MARLESSEN IS MARLESSE	
10	to 9	48.14	41.75	44.95		44.69	46.2	44.04	38.55	41.30	
10 15	,, 14 ,, 19	25·46	and the second second second	29·77 40·16			$25 \cdot 21$ 33 \cdot 94	$27 \cdot 59$ 33 \cdot 44		A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR	
20	,, 24	38.04			39.82	A DECEMBER OF STREET, STRE		A STATE OF A		A MARCELLE COMPLEX PROPERTY	
25	,, 29	30.58	Contraction of the second		A REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	37.39	35.71	34.72	46.81	40.75	
30 35	,, 34 ,, 39	24.14 24.58	And the second second second	and the second second second		A CONTRACTOR OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	and the second second	30.70 30.33			
40	,, 44	26.92	27.49	27.23	29.31	27.43					
45 50	,, 49	24·14 25·89		A TRUE REPAIRS AND A	26.82		ALL THE REPORT OF THE PARTY	26.86	30.65	28.75	
55	,, 54 ,, 59	25.89		25·27 27·67	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			$27 \cdot 50$ 31.70			
60	,, 64	41.11	43.91	42.56		37.6	36.58			A DOUBLE STORE STORE STORE STORE STORE	
65 70	,, 69 ,, 74	45.94			40.92		Charles of the state of the state	and the second sec	Contraction of the second	45.14	
75	,, 74 ,, 79	43·28 56·04			37·88 47·56	$ \begin{array}{r} 40 \cdot 38 \\ 38 \cdot 84 \end{array} $		50.98 46.05	50.84 50.57	$50 \cdot 91$ 48 \cdot 30	
80	,, 84	48.28	48.22	48.3	31.25	34.83		38.28	40.47	39.37	
85	,, 89 & upwards.	25.89	$32 \cdot 39$ 15 \cdot 69	$29 \cdot 19$ $15 \cdot 25$	18.52		20.99	THE REPORT OF LOW PROPERTY.		CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	
	a upwards.		10 09	10-20	4.97	7.09	5.97	8.49	* 9.17	8.83	
						Contraction of the local data	Party and the second second second	and the second second and the	and the second second	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	
		Di	VISION	16.				1			
				-	Dı	VISION	17.	Dı	VISION	18.	
1.25		Oxfords	wision I shire, Gl	ouces-		101-001	ing				
		Oxfords tershi shire	hire, Gl ire, Wor and	ouces- cester- War-	Mining fordsh	vision parts o ire and s	f Staf-	Rest of and	Staffor Shroj	dshire, pshire,	
-		Oxfords tershi shire wicks	shire, Gl ire, Wor and shire, (ouces- cester- War- except	Mining	parts of	f Staf-	Rest of and	Staffor	dshire, pshire,	
1.55	**************************************	Oxfords tershi shire, wicks Birm	hire, Gl ire, Wor and	ouces- cester- War- except	Mining fordsh	parts of	f Staf-	Rest of and	Staffor Shroj	dshire, pshire,	
12. 	Ages.	Oxfords tershi shire wicks	shire, Gl ire, Wor and shire, (ouces- cester- War- except	Mining fordsh	parts of	f Staf-	Rest of and	Staffor Shroj	dshire, pshire,	
	Ages. er 1 Year.	Oxfords tershi shire, wicks Birm Males. 233 • 63	shire, Gl ire, Wor shire, (ingham Fem. 185.61	ouces- cester- War- except .) Total. 210.04	Mining fordsh shire. Males. 299.67	parts of ire and f Fem. 260.31	f Staf- Shrop- Total. 281.01	Rest of and and (Males 235 · 22	Stafford Shroj Cheshird Fem. 192•9	dshire, pshire, e.	
Unde 1	er 1 Year. and 2	Oxfords tershi shire, wicks Birm Males. 233.63 123.66	shire, Gl ire, Wor shire, (ingham Fem. 185.61 120.77	ouces- cester- War- except .) Total. 210.04 122.24	Mining fordsh shire. Males. 299.67 183.64	parts of ire and f Fem. 260.31 217.41	f Staf- Shrop- Total. 281.01 199.65	Rest of and and (Males 235.22 113.92	Stafford Shroj Cheshire Fem. 192.9 116.8	dshire, pshire, e. Total. 214.22 114.79	
Unde 1 3	er 1 Year. and 2 ,, 4	Oxfords tershi shire, wicks Birm Males. 233.63 123.66 46.42	shire, Gl ire, Wor shire, (ingham Fem. 185.61 120.77 46.11	ouces- cester- War- except .) Total. 210.04 122.24 46.27	Mining fordsh shire. Males. 299.67 183.64 53.43	parts or ire and f Fem. 260.31 217.41 63.13	f Staf- Shrop- Total. 281.01 199.65 58.06	Rest of and and (Males 235.22 113.92 45.45	Stafford Shrop Cheshire Fem. 192.9 116.8 46.15	dshire, pshire, e. Total. 214.22 114.79 45.8	
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First Annual Abstracts of the

TABLE, showing the proportion out of 1,000 registered Deaths, &c .- continued.

s call	Dr	DIVISIONS 1 to 25.					
the Silly. As hore a Rait	mout	with hshire, fordshir	'and	Comprising the whole of England and Wales.			
asland deter	Fren	-	i inter	Verm	Loglaty		
Ages.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
Under 1 Year.	193.55	161.65	178.2	234.66	193.72	214.54	
1 and 2				127.17			
3 ,, 4	61.8	65.37	63.52	47.57	49.47	48.51	
5 to 9	54.09	58.03	55.99	45.89	46.27	46.07	
10 ,, 14	28.93	34.47	31.59	24.57	27.3		
15 , 19				30.96			
20 , 24	51.41		46.46		43.5		
25 , 29			39.86		39.97		
30 ,, 34	33.13				37.42		
35 ,, 39	24.72						
40 ,, 44	25.34						
45 ,, 49		25.59			30.65		
50 ,, 54	25.34					31.47	
55 ,, 59		28.1	29.36				
60 , 64			38.1	40.51			
65 ,, 69		38.91					
70 ,, 74		43.55		42.95			
75 ,, 79	42.72			40.3	43.46		
80 ,, 84	39.05						
85 ,, 89	26.15		28.39				
90 & upwards	12.54	21.53	16.86	6.26	9.51	7.86	
in all when	H: wager	122	It Town	Edditing.	arrow		

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. 59

APPENDIX.

state also, whether any portion of the proposed Distric

APPENDIX (A).

Sir, London, September 9th, 1836.

In the recent Act of the 6th and 7th of William IV. cap. 86, for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, it is enacted, "That the Guardians of every Union declared under the provisions " of an Act passed in the 5th and 6th Years of his present Majesty, " intituled 'An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of " the Laws relating to the Poor in ENGLAND and WALES,' and also " of every Parish or Place in which a Board of Guardians shall have " been established under the provisions of the last-named Act, shall " on or before the First day of October in this year, if the said Board " of Guardians shall have been established before the passing of this " Act, or within Three Calendar Months next after the establishment " of the Board, if the said Board shall not have been established before " the passing of this Act, divide the Union or the Parish or Place of " which they are the Guardians, into such and so many Districts, as "they, subject to the approval of the Registrar-General, shall think " fit." And it is further declared, "That every such District shall be " called by a distinct Name, and shall be a Registrar's District."

In requesting you to call the attention of the Guardians to this first duty which devolves upon them, under the provisions of the aforesaid Act, I deem it expedient, with a view to the prevention of future delay, to point out the nature and extent of the information respecting such proposed divisions, with which I must be furnished before I can feel justified in expressing either approval or dissent; and to convey to you certain principles which it is desirable should as far as possible be observed in the formation of Registrars' Districts.

I.-I request that the statements respecting the formation of Registrars' Districts, which must be submitted to me for approval on or before the First day of October in the present year, may contain the following particulars respecting each proposed District :--

- 1. AREA.-State the number of Acres or Square Miles contained in the proposed District; or, if no such measurement has been made, state the extreme length and the extreme and mean breadth.
- 2. POPULATION .- State the amount of the Population according to the Census of 1831, adding the present number, if known, or the computed ratio of increase since 1831.
- 3. BOUNDARIES .- Describe the proposed Boundaries of the Registrar's District, stating whether they coincide wholly or in part with any ancient recognized Boundaries, such as those

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Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians [1st Rep.

of Township, Parish, Hundred, or County; whether they intersect any such Boundaries; or whether they lie wholly within them.

State also, whether such proposed District coincides with any medical or relieving District of the Union in which you officiate, formed under the provisions of the Act of 4th and 5th of William IV., for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales.

State also, whether any portion of the proposed District is detached.

4. NAME.—State the distinguishing Name by which the Guardians propose that the Registrar's District shall be called.

It is requested that a Statement respecting all the foregoing circumstances may be made *separately for each Registrar's District*, into which the Union, or Parish, or Place, may be divided by the Guardians established therein; and that the Statements respecting *all* such Districts in the Union, &c. may be sent *together* by the Post, directed to the "Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages," at his Office, London.—It must at the same time be stated that the foregoing Districts, together, form the *whole* Union, or Parish, or Place, and that no part of it is excluded from such Districts.

II.—It is my wish, that the Guardians, in proceeding to the formation of Registrars' Districts, should not be unnecessarily fettered in the exercise of their judgment, or be diverted from a due attention to local peculiarities, by the supposed necessity of adhering rigidly to a precise rule.—But, inasmuch as it is desirable that uniformity of system, in so far as it is practicable, should be attained, and that the chance of disapproval, and of the delay and trouble consequent thereupon, should as much as possible be diminished, I deem it expedient to lay before you certain principles, the observance of which will conduce to the desirable attainment of that uniformity, and to the avoidance of those inconveniences.

In determining the proper extent of a Registrar's District, it is desirable that *Area* and *Population* should be considered conjointly, and each with reference to the other ;—that when the Population is dense, the *Area* should be proportionally contracted ;—that when it is *thinly scattered* over the country, the territorial extent should be pro portionally increased. The evident object of such a rule is to equalize the labours of the Registrar; for it is obvious that the Births and Deaths, in a Population closely congregated within a Town, may be ascertained and registered by one person with more ease and certainty than those of half the same amount of Population thinly scattered over an extensive tract of country.

With respect to the amount of *Population* which a Registrar's District may comprise, I am not disposed to require a very strict attention to number. But I may state, that when the Population is of *average density*, that District may be regarded as well adapted to the purposes of registration which contains about 5000 persons.—It is true that such a District (in which the entries of Births and Deaths will not amount to 300 in a year,) will not fully occupy the time and attention of a Registrar; but it must be remembered that the Registrar will not be a person occupied *exclusively* with the business of registration; and that it is of importance, not so much to ascertain the utmost that a

App. A.] respecting the formation of Registrars' Districts. 61

single Registrar can perform, and to assign such a District as will fully employ him, as to take care that neither the extent of territory nor the amount of population under his supervision shall render it probable that any Birth or Death can remain unnoticed.

With respect to Boundaries it is desirable, both with the view to facilitate the knowledge of the limits of the new District, and to avoid a multiplicity and intermixture of divisions, that the boundaries of Registrars' Districts shall (when it is practicable consistently with the attainment of other objects) be identical with ancient recognized boundaries, such as Township or Parish, and shall not unnecessarily intersect them ; but it is not desired that the limits of a District should be much extended in order to make it coincident with any such ancient boundary. Facility of communication is of still greater importance than adherence to an ancient boundary; and compactness and connexion of territory must not be sacrificed for the sake of such adherence. Thus, for example, a river extending far, without ford or bridge, may with propriety be made part of the boundary of a Registrar's District, although the parish, of which that district is a part, may not terminate at that boundary. It is also expedient that a Registrar's District should invariably be one connected portion of territory, and not consist of two or more detached portions.

Although it is advisable that the consideration of the immediate duty of Division into Registrars' Districts, and that of the subsequent duty of selecting fit persons for the office of Registrar, shall as much as possible be kept distinct, yet it is right that your attention should be directed to the 16th Clause of the "Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages," which enjoins that every Registrar shall dwell within the District for which he is Registrar. This provision should not be forgotten in the formation of Registrars' Districts; and as it is obvious that the same Registrar cannot be appointed for more than one District, it is desirable that each District should contain persons whose characters for intelligence, diligence, honesty, and regularity of conduct, and whose ability to write and keep accounts with neatness and accuracy, may render them, in the opinion of the Guardians, capable of fulfilling the duties of a Registrar. Of the nature of these duties the Guardians may be sufficiently informed by inspection of the "Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England."

It is recommended that the *name* by which the Registrar's District may be called, shall be that of the Parish or Township, or of the largest of two'or more Parishes or Townships contained in it; or, if two or more Districts shall be contained within one Parish or Township, then that each shall be called by the name of some Street, Building, or Place, within each Parish or Township, but that, invariably, the name given shall be that of a Place, and not of a Person.

It is desirable that the Letter including a statement respecting the formation of Registrars' Districts should refer exclusively to that subject. There will be other subjects on which it will be my duty to address you, which must be reserved for subsequent communication.

If, before the receipt of this Letter, you shall have already transmitted to me a statement of division into Registrars' Districts, as proposed by the Board of Guardians, and if such statement contains all those particulars herein required, and if such proposed division has been made in conformity with the general principles herein expressed, and is one which the Guardians do not propose to alter, I do not request that the statement shall be made to me again, but only that, in reply to this Letter, you shall notify the fact and period of such previous transmission, and inform me that such statement previously transmitted is that which the Guardians adopt as their final statement to be submitted for approval. If these particulars have been given only in part, it is requested that the remaining information may be afforded to me with as little delay as possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

T. H. LISTER, Registrar-General.

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To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

APPENDIX (B).

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,

General Register Office, October 8th, 1836.

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I REQUEST you to call the attention of the Guardians to the 9th Section of the Act of the 6th and 7th of Wm. IV. cap. 86, "for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England," wherein it is enacted, "That the Guardians shall provide and uphold out of the Monies "coming to their hands or control as such Guardians, a Register office, "according to a plan to be approved by the Registrar-General, for "securing the Registers when deposited therein, as hereinafter pro-"vided; and the care of the said Office, and the custody of the Regis-"ters deposited therein, shall be given to the Superintendent-Registrar "of the Union or Parish or Place, having a Board of Guardians as "aforesaid."

Such being the provisions of the aforesaid Act, it is expedient that I should request you to lay before the Guardians, for their information, certain general principles applicable to all Register Offices to be provided by them under the aforesaid Act, an observance of which principles will render it most probable that the plan hereafter to be submitted by them to me will be approved.

It is not my intention to require that all Register Offices shall be provided in strict accordance with any one detailed plan. Such a regulation would compel the Guardians of almost every Union to incur the expense, perhaps unnecessarily, of erecting a building for that purpose, and would prevent them from availing themselves of such building, or part of building, already erected, as might (though not conforming with a prescribed plan) be perfectly applicable to the object required. The diversities which exist in the amount of population in different Unions (ranging from less than 3,000 to more than 80,000), also render it inexpedient to adopt one uniform plan in all, and to make in every instance an equal provision for the deposit of Records, the bulk of which will vary almost in proportion to the amount of population which each Union embraces. I therefore deem it preferable, that after certain requisite qualities have been stated, the Guardians, availing themselves of their local knowledge, shall, after due consideration, fully explain to me in what manner they propose to give effect to the intentions of the Legislature, in providing a Register Office.

I will now state generally the object and uses of a Register Office,

App. B.] respecting the provision of Register Offices. 63

and certain essential qualities which in providing such Office should be carefully secured.

1st,—It is necessary that the Register Office should be within the Union; and it is desirable that it should be so placed as to be

most accessible to the majority of persons resident therein.

It must be well calculated to keep the Register Books secure from destruction by *Fire*.

It must preserve them from being injured by Damp.

It must be capable of being securely closed.

It must be capable of containing the following books, arranged on shelves, or in such manner as that any one of them may be accessible for the purpose of reference, in case any person shall require to search the Indexes, and to have a Certified Copy of any Entry, viz.—

1. A Register Book of Births from each Registrar in the Union.

2. A Register Book of Deaths from the same.

3. A Register Book of Marriages—from the Rector, Vicar, or Curate of every Church or Chapel wherein Marriages may be lawfully solemnized—from every Registering Officer of the Society of Friends—from every Registerar of Marriages, being (as likewise all before-mentioned) within the Union or Parish or Place over which the supervision of the Superintendent-Registrar extends.

4. An Index of all such Register Books.

The bulk and number of these records will depend, in some degree, upon the number of Registrars' Districts into which the Union may be divided, but chiefly upon the population of the whole; and I may state, as some criterion to assist the Guardians in their calculations, that the number of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in a single year, for every 1,000 of the population, may be expected to be as follows: ---of Births, from 27 to 30; of Deaths, from 19 to 21; of Marriages, from 7 to 9.

It is moreover advisable, in order that the Guardians may not soon be compelled to enlarge, alter, or remove the Register Office, that they should make provision, in the first instance, for depositing and keeping the accumulated Register Books of *many* years.

The Register Office should also be provided with the means of keeping locked up the duplicate keys of Register Boxes, a large supply of certified Copies of Entries, and such other Books and Papers as it may be necessary should remain for a time in the custody of the Superintendent Registrar.

I must also request you to call the attention of the Guardians to the 21st Section of the recent Act for Marriages in England, wherein you will observe, that the Register Office must be a place where persons may "contract and solemnize Marriage" "in the presence of the "Superintendent-Registrar and some Registrar of the District; and "in the presence of two witnesses, with open doors," and between the ours of "eight and twelve in the forenoon."

I must also call attention to the 36th Section of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, from the provisions whereof it appears that the Register Office must be a place where every person shall be entitled, at all reasonable hours, to search the Indexes of the Register Books, and to have a certified copy of any Entry

64 General Rules respecting the Qualifications [1st Rep.

therein, under the hand of the Superintendent Registrar, on payment of certain fees.

From this and other circumstances it results that the Register Office should also be a place where the Superintendent Registrar may be found during some part of every week-day.

Having thus requested you to lay before the Guardians the foregoing statement of the object and uses of a Register Office, and of certain essential qualities which, in providing such Office, should be carefully secured, I will not now attempt, by any further direction, or more precise rule, to control the exercise of that discretion and judgment by which, I trust, the Guardians, availing themselves of their local knowledge, will be enabled to propose such plans as may be entitled to approval, and will most effectually fulfil the intentions of the Legislature.

It is, therefore, my request that the Guardians, at as early a period as they conveniently can, consistently with due consideration and inquiry, will transmit to me a detailed statement of all such particulars respecting their proposed provision of a Register Office as may enable me fully to understand their plan, and to inform them, in reply, whether such a plan can be approved. I may here observe that the Guardians will much abridge the labour of subsequent correspondence by rendering their statement as complete as possible; and that it is particularly desirable that they should state, among other circumstances, the position of the proposed Register Office, in relation to the most populous part of the Union, Parish, or Place in which it will be situated. It is also desirable that the statement should be accompanied by a ground plan of the proposed Register Office. It is also my request that the letter or memorial by which such statement may be conveyed to me, may relate solely to that subject, and that it may be sent directed to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, London.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, in order that the Constructs may not show T. H. LISTER,

Registrar-General.

To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

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WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 6th and 7th years of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled "An Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England," it is enacted, that the Guardians of every Union, Parish, or Place mentioned in the said Act, shall appoint a Person, with such qualifications as the Registrar-General, also mentioned in the said Act, may by any General Rule declare to be necessary, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths within each District, and in every case of vacancy in the Office of Registrar, shall forthwith fill up the vacancy; and that the Clerk to the Guardians of every such Union, Parish, or Place, shall, if he shall think fit to accept the Office, and have such qualifications as the Registrar-General may by any General Rule declare to be necessary, be the Superintendent-Registrar thereof; and in the event of his refusal or disqualification to act in that capacity,

App. C. D.] of Superintendent Registrars and Registrars. 65

the Guardians shall appoint a person, with such qualifications as the Registrar-General may by any General Rule declare to be necessary, to be the Superintendent-Registrar of such Union, or of such Parish or place, and in every case of vacancy of the Office of Superintendent-Registrar, shall forthwith fill up the vacancy :

Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and by virtue of the several powers and authorities vested in me as Registrar-General, I do hereby declare the following General Rule as necessary to be observed, touching the qualifications of all and every person who shall be appointed, under the provisions of the said Act, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths, within any such District as aforesaid, that is to say ;- Every such person shall be an inhabitant Householder within the District for which he shall be appointed such Registrar; and shall not be a Member of any Board of Guardians by whom he shall be appointed Registrar, unless upon a representation to be made in writing and signed by two-thirds of the remaining Members of such Board, it shall be made to appear to my satisfaction, to be signified under my hand, that there is no other person resident within the District capable and willing to undertake the said Office of Registrar; and shall not have been appointed to or hold the Office of Registrar for any other District, or jointly with any other person, or the Office of Superintendent Registrar of any Union, Parish, or Place; and shall not be an uncertificated Bankrupt, or have applied for, or obtained, within twelve calendar months before he shall be appointed Registrar, the benefit of any Act or Acts of Parliament for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

And I do further, as such Registrar-General as aforesaid, and by virtue and in pursuance of the powers and authorities vested in me as aforesaid, make and hereby declare the following General Rule as necessary to be observed, touching the qualifications of all and every person who shall accept or be appointed under the provisions of the said Act to the Office of Superintendent Registrar, that is to say ;-Every such person shall reside within the Union, Parish, or Place for which he shall become as aforesaid Superintendent-Registrar; and shall not have been appointed to or hold the Office of Superintendent-Registrar for any other Union, Parish, or Place, or jointly with any other Person, or the Office of Registrar of any District; and shall not be an uncertificated Bankrupt, or have applied for, or obtained, within twelve calendar months before his appointment to or acceptance of the Office of Superintendent-Registrar, the benefit of any Act or Acts of Parliament for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

And I do hereby reserve to myself, as Registrar-General as aforesaid, the power of vacating, altering, or varying the before-mentioned Rules, or any part thereof, and of substituting any others in place thereof, as it may hereafter appear to me to be necessary.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1836. (Signed)

T. H. LISTER, Registrar-General.

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WHEREAS in pursuance of an Act passed in the 6th and 7th years of

66 General Rule and Circular respecting [1st Rep.

the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled " An Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England," and by virtue of the power therein given to the Registrar-General, I did, as such Registrar-General, on the 10th day of October in this present year of our Lord 1836, declare certain General Rules to be necessary to be observed, touching the qualifications of all and every person who should be appointed to be Registrar, or accept or be appointed to the office of Superintendent-Registrar, reserving to myself, as such Registrar-General, the power of vacating, altering or varying the before-mentioned Rules, or any part thereof, and of substituting any others in place thereof, as it might thereafter appear to me to be necessary; I therefore, as such Registrar-General, and by virtue of the said Act, and in pursuance of such power to me reserved as aforesaid, do hereby declare that so much of the General Rules before-mentioned, whereby it is declared, "that every person who shall, under the provisions of the " said Act, accept or be appointed to the Office of Superintendent-" Registrar, shall reside within the Union, Parish, or Place for which "he shall become as aforesaid Superintendent-Registrar," shall be altered, varied, and qualified by the following addition thereto, that is to say, " unless upon a representation in writing to be made to me, " and signed by two-thirds of the Guardians of such Union, Parish, " or Place, it shall be made appear to my satisfaction (the same to be " signified under my hand) that such person is the fittest person to be " Superintendent-Registrar, and that the due discharge of the duties of " the said Office, and the convenience of the Inhabitants of such " Union, Parish, or Place, will be best secured and promoted by his " holding and exercising the said Office."

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord 1836.

(Signed)

T. H. LISTER, Registrar-General.

APPENDIX (E).

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 6th and 7th years of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for Marriages in England," it is enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Superintendent Registrar of any Union, Parish, or Place, subject to the approval of the Board of Guardians thereof, to appoint, by writing under his hand, such Person or Persons as he may think fit, with such qualifications as the Registrar-General, by any General Rule, may declare to be necessary, to be a Registrar or Registrars for the purpose of being present at Marriages to be solemnized by virtue of this Act, at which the presence of a Registrar is made necessary.

Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and by virtue of the several powers and authorities vested in me as Registrar-General, I do hereby declare the following General Rule as necessary to be observed, touching the qualifications of all and every person who shall be appointed, under the provisions of the said Act, to be a Registrar of Marriages as aforesaid; that is to say:—Every such person shall reside within the Union, Parish, or Place of which the Superintendent-Registrar by whom he is appointed is Superintendent-Registrar; and shall not be a Member of any Board of Guardians, to

App. E. F.] Qualifications, &c. of Registrars of Marriages. 67

the approval of whom his appointment is subject, unless upon a representation to be made in writing and signed by two-thirds of the remaining Members of such Board, it shall be made to appear to my satisfaction, to be signified under my hand, that there is no other person resident within the Union, Parish, or Place, of which they are Guardians, capable and willing to undertake the said Office of Registrar; and shall not have been appointed to or hold the Office of Registrar of Marriages in any other Union, Parish, or Place, or the Office of Superintendent-Registrar; and shall not be an uncertificated Bankrupt, or have applied for, or obtained, within twelve calendar months before he shall be appointed Registrar, as aforesaid, the benefit of any Act or Acts of Parliament for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

And I do hereby reserve to myself, as Registrar-General as aforesaid, the power of vacating, altering, or varying the before-mentioned Rule, or any part thereof, and of substituting any other in place thereof, as it may hereafter appear to me to be necessary.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1837. (Signed) T. H. LISTER.

T. H. LISTER, Registrar-General.

APPENDIX (F).

SIR, General Register-Office, January 23rd, 1837. In the recent Act, initialed "An Act for Marriages in England" it is provided "that it shall be lawful for the Superintendent-Registrar "of any Union, Parish, or Place, subject to the approval of the Board "of Guardians thereof, to appoint, by writing under his hand, such "person or persons as he may think fit, with such qualifications as "the Registrar-General, by any General Rule, may declare to be "necessary, to be a Registrar or Registrars, for the purpose of being "present at Marriages to be solemnized by virtue of this Act, at which "the presence of a Registrar is made necessary;" and it is further provided, "that every such Registrar of Marriages shall hold his "office during the pleasure of the Superintendent-Registrar by whom "he was appointed, or of the Registrar-General."

I herewith transmit to you the General Rule whereby I declare the qualifications necessary for a Registrar of Marriages; and I inform you that no person appointed by you to such office will be entitled to hold the same unless he shall possess such qualifications.

In directing your attention to the important duty of appointing Registrars of Marriages, I deem it expedient that I should briefly explain to you the functions of such officers, and to lay before you such other instructions as will enable you so to execute the duty of appointment as may most satisfactorily fulfil the intentions of the Legislature.

The duties of a Registrar of Marriages, as set forth in the 17th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 36th sections of the recent Act, intituled "An Act for Marriages in England," will consist in attending at the solemnization of Marriage, in either a Dissenting or a Roman Catholic Place of Religious Worship, duly registered for that purpose, or at the Superintendent-Registrar's office, and of duly registering the same, and of allowing searches in the Register Book, and granting copies of the entries therein when required. Thus, unlike

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68 Circular respecting Registrars of Marriages. [1st Rep.

the Registrar of Births and Deaths, whose duties are applicable to the whole population within his district, without distinction of sect, the Registrar of Marriages will act almost exclusively in connection with persons who do not conform to the Church of England. It is proper that this circumstance should be borne in mind in carrying into effect the provisions of the aforesaid Act; and I therefore recommend, that in your selection of fit persons for the office of Registrar of Marriages, you carefully consider whether they will be likely to conform to the spirit of the statute, and to conduct themselves in a manner acceptable to those with whom they will be brought in contact, at the same time that they perform their duties with fidelity and care; and that you shall not select persons whose acts or declared opinions may reasonably cause them to be regarded with unfavourable feelings by those at whose ordinances it will be their duty to attend. It appears to me also, that, inasmuch as the Registrar, in attending at the solemnizatiou of Marriage, is not charged with the performance of a religious duty, but solely with the civil duty of Registration, it is advisable that the Registrar should be a layman, and not a person on whom the performance of religious duties appertaining to the solemnization of Marriage may occasionally devolve. It must be remembered, that it will be the duty of the Registrar to be present at the solemnization of Marriage within his district under the circumstances before-mentioned, whereever and whenever he may be required, and that he can delegate his functions to no deputy. He must therefore be such a person as will not probably be prevented, either by his other avocations, or by sickness or infirmity, from repairing to the appointed place whenever called upon so to do. It is moreover my earnest hope, that, impressed with the responsibility of the power of appointment with which you are invested, you will duly consider the character of those whom you may select for this office ; and that you will select only men of unimpeachable respectability and regularity of conduct, possessing also such competent education as will enable them, without difficulty, to perform the duties of Registrar in a satisfactory manner.

You will observe that *Registrars of Births and Deaths* have no peculiar claim, as such, to be also *Registrars of Marriages*, neither are they disqualified from holding such office; that the duties of the two offices are entirely different; and that they might, in some instances, be found to clash. You will also observe that the Registrar of Marriages, unlike the Registrars of Births and Deaths, has no district within that of the Superintendent-Registrar's especially assigned to him, and that, of several Registrars of Marriages acting within the Superintendent-Registrar's District, any one may act, when required, in any part of that District.

These circumstances being set before you, the expediency of appointing persons who are Registrars of Births and Deaths to be also Registrars of Marriages, is left to your judgment and discretion.

You will also observe that the number of Registrars to be appointed is not specified in the Act for Marriages; on this point, therefore, it is requisite that you should receive instructions. In every Union, Parish, or Place, forming a Superintendent-Registrar's District, there must be one Registrar of Marriages at the least. Whether there shall be more than one, and how many more, are questions to be decided, not with reference to the extent or population of the District, but with reference to the number of places of Religious Worship registered for

App. G.] Notice respecting Registry of Births, &c., at Sea. 69

solemnization of Marriage, and the number of Non-conformists at whose Marriages, solemnized in such buildings or in the Register-Office, the Registrar will be required to attend. It is desirable that the Superintendent-Registrar should endeavour to ascertain the probable exigencies of his District in this respect, and that he should not hastily proceed to appoint a greater number of persons than will be required. He will also bear in mind that it is not necessary that all the Registrars of Marriages to be appointed by him should be appointed at the same time. He must also remember that the unnecessary multiplication of officers, and the consequent increase of Expense to the Guardians, ought to be avoided; and he may regard it as a rule that the number of Registrars of Marriages within his District should not *exceed* that of the Registrars of Births and Deaths.

I enclose, for your guidance, a Form, according to which any appointment of a Registrar of Marriages in writing, under your hand, may be made, and, having received the approval of the Board of Guardians, in accordance with the Form, also subjoined, may be transmitted to me by the Post.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

To the Superintendent-Registrar,

T. H. LISTER, Registrar-General,

APPENDIX (G).

Notice to all Captains and Commanding Officers of British Vessels respecting Registry of Births and Deaths at Sea.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, hereby directs the attention of all *Captains* or *Commanding Officers* of *British Vessels* to the following Provisions of the Act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 86, entitled, "An Act for Registering *Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England,*" namely:—

In the 21st Section it is enacted, " That if any Child of an English " Parent shall be born at Sea, on board of a British Vessel, the Cap-" tain or Commanding Officer of the Vessel on board of which the said " Child shall have been born shall forthwith make a Minute of the " several Particulars hereinbefore required to be inserted in the Re-" gister touching the Birth of such Child, so far as the same may be "known, and the name of the Vessel wherein the Birth took place, " and shall, on the arrival of the Vessel in any Port of the United "Kingdom, or by any other sooner opportunity, send a Certificate of " the said Minute, through the Post-Office, to the Registrar-General." In the 26th Section of the same Act it is enacted, "That if any of " His Majesty's English Subjects shall die at Sea, on board of a British " Vessel, the Captain or Commanding Officer of the Vessel on board " of which such Death shall have happened shall forthwith make a " Minute of the several Particulars hereinbefore required to be inserted " in the Register, touching such Death, so far as the same may be " known, and the name of the Vessel wherein the Death took place. " and shall, on the arrival of such Vessel in any Port of the United " Kingdom, or by any other sooner opportunity, send a Certificate of " the said Minute, through the Post-Office, to the Registrar-General."

[1st Rep.

The following are the Schedules containg the particulars required to be inserted in the Register, so far as the same may be known :----

183 .-BIRTH of a Child at Sea, on Board of [here name the Vessel].

When Born,	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Resi- dence of Informant.	Regis-	Baptismal Name, if added after Registration of Birth.
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* Instead of the Registrar, let the Captain or Commanding Officer here sign his name.

183 .-- DEATH at Sea, on Board of [here name the Vessel].

	Name and Surname.	Age.			Signature, Descrip- tion, and Residence of Informant.		Signature of Registrar.*
A COMPANY	tail-part			eter a set	dente Romanne	nian at	
			and the second	Tarrent day product	and the second second second second		Made

* Instead of the Registrar, let the Captain or Commanding Officer here sign his name.

The word "English" includes only natives of England and Wales. The word "British" includes Vessels belonging to all parts of the British Empire.

The Minute may be made in the Ship's Log, and the Certificate of the Minute shall be a true copy of it, with the following words, or others to the like effect, subscribed :—

"I hereby Certify that this is a true copy of the Minute made in the Log of on the day of 18

"Witness my hand this day of 18

" (Signed)

" Captain (or Commanding Officer) of [Here state the name of the Vessel.]

Such Certificate to be sent through the Post-Office, directed— "To the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, "General-Register Office, "LONDON."

APPENDIX (H).

General Register-Office, July 25th, 1837.

REVEREND SIR,

IN pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the 6th and 7th years of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled, "An Act for Register-"ing Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England," I herewith send to you ten printed leaves, being Forms for Certified Copies, wherein you are required by law, in the months of October, January, April, and

App. H.] respecting Registration of Marriages.

July, respectively, to make, on one or more of such leaves (as may be found necessary), a true Copy, certified by you under your hand, of all the Entries of Marriages in the Register-Books of the Church or Chapel of which you are the Rector, Vicar, or Curate, during the three calendar months last preceding, and to deliver the same to the Superintendent-Registrar of the District in which such Church or Chapel may be situated, or to some Registrar of Births and Deaths under his superintendence. I also send four forms wherein, if there shall have been no Marriage registered, you may certify the fact under your hand, and deliver in like manner.

At the foot of each page of the Form for Certified Copies is a blank form, wherein insertions may be made as follows, the figures and words in *italics* being filled in as the case may be :—

"I, William Thompson, Vicar of Hansacre, in the County of York, do "hereby certify that the foregoing, comprising three Entries, numbered 13, "14, 15, is a true Copy of the Entries so numbered, made in the Marriage "Register Books of the said Parish. Witness my hand, this first day of "October, 1839.

" William Thompson."

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It is essential that every page containing an Entry should, after the requisite insertions, be so signed; inasmuch as without signature it will not be a certified Copy as required by law, nor can it be received as such by the Superintendent-Registrar.

Neither can the Superintendent-Registrar receive as a certified Copy any copy which is not made on one of the Forms furnished from this Office for that purpose, in pursuance of the provisions of 6 and 7 William IV., c. 86. The forms are on paper of a durable kind, having a peculiar water-mark as a safeguard against the substitution of false entries.

It is of importance that every leaf should be delivered to the Superintendent-Registrar entire, and without any part of it having been torn or cut. It is also very desirable that the leaves should not be soiled, and that they should not be creased by folding more than can be helped, which may be avoided by delivering them folded in the same manner in which they are transmitted to you from this Office.

A further supply of the Forms now sent may be obtained whenever required, on timely notice being given by letter, addressed to the Registrar-General.

I trust I may confidently rely on your co-operation for the furtherance of the important public object for which these certified Copies are designed. They are to be deposited in the General Register-Office in London, to be there preserved, and to be so arranged that a Copy of the entry of any Marriage solemnized in England and Wales after June, 1837, may be obtained without difficulty on application at that Office, which Copy, being duly stamped, "shall be received as evidence "of the Marriage to which the same relates, without any further or "other proof of such entry;" and thus the proof of Marriage, which hitherto has been frequently attended with much delay, difficulty, and expense, may, from this time forward, be obtained promptly, easily, and at a very trifling cost. But such benefits cannot be secured to the community without the due and regular transmission of certified Copies. I cannot doubt that this consideration will, to a Minister of Religion, be a sufficient inducement for the exact fulfilment of the civil duties [1st Rep.

thus assigned to him by law, especially when he feels that by neglecting to perform them he may inflict an injury, he knows not how serious, on the descendants of those who have received at his hands the holy ordinance of Marriage.

I am not required to give officially any directions to the Clergy of the Established Church, with respect to the manner in which they shall execute those duties which have devolved upon them under the provisions of the Registration and Marriage Acts, and the Acts for suspending and amending the same; but I am at all times ready to give such explanations as any of them may require, with regard to insertions in the Register-Books, and with regard to the certified Copies, in order that difficulties may be removed, and *uniformity* in the mode of Registration may, as far as possible, be attained. With this view I subjoin for your perusal the following Extracts from Instructions issued by me to Registrars of Marriages, whose duties in respect to Registration are analagous to those of the Clergyman, inasmuch as they are required by law to register in the same form (Schedule (C.) of the Registration Act), and to transmit certified Copies quarterly:—

"In the column under the head 'When Married,' he must insert the Day "of-the Month and Year."

"In the column under the head 'Name and Surname,' he must insert"

" the name or names and surname of each of the Parties, first of the Man " and then of the Woman, writing not merely the initials, but the names and " surname at full length."

"In the column under the head 'Age,' he must insert 'of full age,' or "'minor,' as the case may be, but is not required to insert the precise age "of either party."

"In the column under the head 'Condition,' he must insert whether "Bachelor or Spinster, Widower or Widow."

"In the column under the head 'Rank or Profession,' he must insert the rank (if either be a person of rank), or the profession, trade, or calling of one or both of the parties."

" In the column under the head ' Residence at the time of Marriage,' he

" must insert not merely the Town or Parish, but the Name, or Street, and " Number of the House (if it have any name or number), in which each

" is resident."

"In the column under the head '*Father's Name and Surname*,' he must "insert at full length the name or names and surname (if known) of the "Father of each of the Parties; and this he must do equally, although "such Father be deceased."

"In the column headed ' Ranh or Profession of Father,'he must insert "the rank, profession, trade, or calling of the Father (if known) of each of "the Parties."

"It is absolutely necessary that all the foregoing particulars should be "ascertained, and inserted in the respective columns, except those belonging "to the two last, respecting the Name and Description of the Father, which, "in the case of persons of illegitimate birth, cannot always be known. It "is therefore enjoined, that in the course of his inquiries he shall carefully "guard against offence to the feelings of such persons; and it is recom-"mended that, with respect to the particulars to be inserted in these two "columns, he shall merely ask the Parties whether they can furnish him "with the means of filling them, and if they answer in the negative he "shall not require the reason; nor shall he insert any words, in explanation "of the omission, such as 'not known,' or 'information refused,' but shall "leave the columns blank."

"In entering the Copies of the Entries in the Register-Book of Marriage, "in the Form for certified Copies provided for that purpose, the Registrar "must take great care that the Copy shall be a strict and literal Transcript " of the original; and the number which stands printed at the head of "each entry in the Original must be written at the head of each entry in " the Copy."

"Moreover the Copy must be literally correct; and, even if any name "shall appear to have been mis-spelt in the Register-Book, yet shall the "Registrar not be at liberty to correct such mis-spelling in the Copy, but "must insert a faithful and literal Transcript."

In a Circular Letter recently issued I have addressed the following communication to all Superintendent-Registrars :---

"Parcels containing Marriage Register-Books sent to Clergymen of the "Established Church, have in some instances, been subjected to charge for "conveyance from the coach-office to the Clergyman's house, notwithstand-"ing directions that they should be conveyed to the Clergyman free of all "expense, I therefore request you to pay on application, to any Clergyman "within your District, any sum, however small, with which he may have "been so charged, contrary to my intentions."

I will take this opportunity of directing attention to certain important clauses in the recent Act to explain and amend two Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament for Marriages, and for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, the communication of which will be useful to such Clergymen as from any accidental circumstances may have failed to receive a Copy of that Act of Parliament from the Printers to Her Majesty, who have been directed to transmit them :—

"And whereas, by the said Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and " Marriages, it is provided that the Cost of all Marriage Register-Books, and " Forms for certified Copies thereof, furnished to the Rector, Vicar, or " Curate of every Church and Chapel in England wherein Marriages may " be lawfully solemnized, shall be paid by the Churchwardens and Overseers " of the Parish or Chapelry, out of the monies in their hands as such " Churchwardens or Overseers, and that the cost of Register-Books of " Births and of Register-Books of Deaths, and of Forms for certified Copies " thereof, shall be paid by the Guardians, or by the Churchwardens and " Overseers (as the case may be), out of the monies coming to their hands or " control as such Guardians, or Churchwardens and Overseers ; be it further " enacted, for removing doubt as to the Fund chargeable therewith,-That " the Cost of all such Books and Forms shall be borne by the Union, Parish, " or Place in and for which the Superintendent is appointed who superin-" tends the Registrar for whose use such Books were provided, or to whom "such Rector, Vicar, or Curate is by the said Act directed to deliver One " Copy of such Register; and such Cost shall be paid to the said Superin-" tendent-Register by the Guardians, or by the Churchwardens and Overseers. " as the case shall be, out of the monies coming into their hands as such "Guardians, or such Churchwardens and Overseers, for the Relief of the Poor."

"And be it enacted, That the certified Copies of the entries of Births, "Deaths, and Marriages, required by the said Acts for Marriages, and for "Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, or by an Act passed in this "Session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act to suspend for a limited time "the operation of Two Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament, for "Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, and for Marriages in "England, to be made and delivered to the Superintendent-Registrar, and "also the Certificates to be made and delivered to the Superintendent-Registrar, and "delivery of the last Certificate,' shall in every case, be made up, and refer "respectively to the last Certificate,' shall in every case, be made up, and refer "then next preceding, and not to the time of the making or delivery of "such certified Copy or Certificate when made on any subsequent day.'

"And whereas it is required by the said Act for Registering Births,

Circular Letter to Clergymen.

[1st Rep.

" Deaths, and Marriages, that every Rector, Vicar, and Curate shall Re-"gister, in Duplicate, the Particulars of every Marriage solemnized by him, "one of which Registers he is also required to deliver, when filled, to the "Superintendent-Registrar of the District in which such Church or Chapel "may be situated, and also Four times in every Year to deliver to the said "Superintendent-Registrar a true Copy, certified by him under his hand, of all the Entries of Marriage in the Register-Book kept by him since the "last Certificate: be it enacted, That the Superintendent-Registrar shall sixpence for every Entry contained in such certified Copy, which sum shall be reimbursed to the said Superintendent-Registrar by the Guardians "or Overseers of the Union, Parish, or Place for which he shall be appointed "Superintendent-Registrar,"

"And be it enacted, That every person who, under the provisions of the "said Acts for Marriages, and for Registering Births, Deaths, and Mar-"riages, or either of them, as amended by this Act, is required to make and deliver to any Superintendant-Registrar a certified Copy of the Entries of any Births, Deaths, or Marriages registered by him, or the Certificate "required by the said Act as amended by this Act, that there have been no "entries since the last Certificate, and who, after being duly required to "deliver such certified Copy or such Certificate as aforesaid, shall refuse, or, during One Calendar Month, neglect so to do, shall be liable for every such offence to forfeit a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds, to be recovered as other Penalties for offences against the said Acts are made recoverable: "Provided always that in such case a Moiety of the Penalty shall not go to "the Informer, but the whole shall go to the Registrar-General, or such "other person as the Commissioners of the Treasury shall appoint, for the "use of Her Majesty."

"And be it enacted, That in every Case in which any Rector, Vicar, or "Curate is required by either of the said Acts for Marriages, and for Re-"gistering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, or by this Act, to give or deliver "any Notice, Certificate, or certified Copy to any Superintendent-Registrar, "it shall be sufficient for such Rector, Vicar, or Curate to give or deliver "the same to some Registrar, under the superintendence of such Superin-"tendant-Registrar; and every Registrar, on receiving any such Notice, "Certificate, or certified Copy, shall give or deliver the same to the Super-"intendent Registrar; and each Superintendent-Registrar shall direct the "Registrars of Births and Deaths under his superintendence quarterly, "or oftener if he shall think fit, or shall be so ordered to do by the Registrar-"General, to collect the Notices, Certificates, and certified Copies from "every Rector, Vicar, and Curate within the District."

"And whereas it is enacted in the said recited Act for Marriages in "England, that where by any Law or Canon in force before the passing of "the said Act it is provided that any Marriage may be solemnized "after publication of Banns, such Marriage may be solemnized in like "manner on production of the Registrar's Certificate as thereinafter pro-"vided; be it enacted, That the giving of notice to the Superintendent-"Registrar, and the issue of the Superintendent-Registrar's Certificate, as "in the said Act and by this Act provided, shall be used and stand instead of the publication of Banns, to all intents and purposes, where no such "publication shall have taken place; and every Parson, Vicar, Minister, or "Curate in England shall solemnize Marriage after such Notice and "Certificate as aforesaid in like manner as after due publication of Banns : "Provided always, that the Church wherein any marriage according to the "ties of the Church of England shall so be solemnized, shall be within the "District of the Superintendent-Registrar by whom such Certificate as " aforesaid shall have been issued."

I enclose a printed letter in acknowledgment of the receipt of Books

App. H. I.] Notice respecting Registry of Places of Worship. 75

and Forms sent by my direction during the present year. I shall be obliged if you will, at your earliest convenience, return it signed, and with the requisite insertions; and if any of the Books and Forms therein mentioned have not been received, you may sufficiently denote that such is the case by drawing a line through the name of such Book or Form, and the deficiency will be immediately supplied.

I have the honour to be, REVEREND SIR, your obedient Servant,

T. H. LISTER, Registrar-General.

To the Reverend The Officiating Minister.

APPENDIX (I).

General Register-Office, January 26th, 1837. Notice to Persons desirous of Registering Buildings for the Solemnization of Marriages.

ALL Persons who may be desirous of effecting the Registration of Places of Worship for the solemnization of Marriages therein, pursuant to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV. cap. 85, initial "An Act for Marriages in England," are hereby requested to take notice that, for the purpose of effecting such registration, the following particulars must be strictly attended to, namely:—

1. The Building proposed to be registered must be a *separate* Building; that is, a distinct and complete Building in itself, and not merely a room or part of a Dwelling-house or other Building. It is not essential, however, that it should be *detached*.

2. It must be a Building already certified, according to law, as a Place of Religious Worship.

3. The Proprietor or Trustee (or one of them, if there be more than one) of such Building must procure a Certificate in the form or to the effect of the form subjoined to this Notice, to be signed in duplicate by at least TWENTY householders ; which being done, he must countersign the same respectively, and then deliver them to the Superintendent-Registrar of the District within which the Building in question may happen to be situate; and, at the time of the delivery of such Certificate, he must pay to the Superintendent-Registrar the sum of Three Pounds. Thereupon, the Superintendent-Registrar will procure the building to be registered, and give public notice of such registry, by Advertisement in some Newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood, and in the London Gazette, and will also deliver to the aforesaid Proprietor or Trustee a Certificate of Registry, under his hand, on parchment or vellum, without further fee or other expense. At any time after the delivery of such parchment or vellum Certificate Marriages may be solemnized in any building so registered, during such time as the registry thereof shall remain uncancelled.

The name and address of the Superintendent-Registrar (if such officer be appointed) may be obtained from the Clerk to the Board of Guardians, or by application to the Registrar-General.

76 Annexation of Extra-Parochial Places. [1st Rep.

Form of Certificate above referred to.

WE, the undersigned, being severally Householders, do hereby certify that a Building called is a separate Building, certified according to Law as a Place of Religious Worship, situate at in the Parish of in the County of

and has been used by us during one year, at the least, as our usual Place of Public Religious Worship, and that we are desirous that such building should be registered for solemnizing Marriages therein.

day of

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. . . .

Witness our hands this

(Signed)

[Here shall follow the Signatures of Twenty Householders.] Countersigned by me,

Proprietor (or Trustee, as the case may be) of the aforesaid Building

APPENDIX (K).

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to explain "and amend two Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament for "Marriages, and for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in "England," it is enacted, "That it shall be lawful for the Registrar-"General, with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners, to direct "that any Place lying wholly within, but not being part of any Union, "Parish, or Place, for which a Board of Guardians shall have been "established, under the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth and "fifth years of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, initialed 'An "Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws re-"lating to the Poor of England and Wales,' shall be part of any one "or more Registrar's Districts within such Union, Parish, or Place, "and within the superintendence of the Superintendent-Registrar "thereof."

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the enactment hereinbefore recited, and with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners, testified by their signing and affixing their official seal to these presents, I do hereby direct, that, if any Place, not being part of any Union, Parish, or Place, for which a Board of Guardians shall have been established, under the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of His late Majesty King William the 4th, intituled " An Act for the Amendment " and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in Eng-" land and Wales," and not being part of any temporary Registrar's District formed by the Poor Law Commissioners under the provisions of the " Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Eng-" land," shall lie wholly within any Registrar's District which shall have been formed by a Board of Guardians established as aforesaid, with my approval, such place shall be a part of the Registrar's District within which it wholly lies, and shall be within the superintendence of the Superintendent-Registrar thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this third day of July, in the year of our Lord 1837.

(Signed) T. H. LISTER, Registrar-General.

App. K. L. M.] Insertion of the Place of Birth and Death. 77

We, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, do hereby testify our consent to the direction above written.

(Signed) T. FRANKLAND LEWIS. J. G. S. LEFEVRE. G. NICHOLS.

APPENDIX (L).

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to explain "and amend two Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament, for "Marriages, and for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in "England," it is enacted, "That it shall be lawful for the Registrar-"General, if he shall think fit, to direct that the place of Birth or "Death of any person whose birth or death shall be registered under "the said Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, shall be "added to the entry, in such manner as the Registrar-General shall "direct, and such addition, when so made, shall be taken to all intents "to be part of the entry in the Register ;" I therefore hereby direct that every Registrar of Births and Deaths shall, before he registers a Birth or Death, inquire the place of the Birth or of the Death, and shall enter the same as follows, namely:—

In the case of a Birth :

In the column headed by the words, "When born," he shall insert after the date, the name of the Parish or Place in which the child was born.

In the case of a Death :

In the column headed by the words, "When died," he shall insert, after the date, the name of the Parish or Place in which the deceased person died.

The Registrar must on no account insert the name of any other Parish or Place, such as of the Parish or Place in which the parents of the child, or the deceased person, may have resided, but *only* of that in which the Birth or Death shall have occurred.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this third day of July, in the year of our Lord 1837.

(Signed)

T. H. LISTER, Registrar-General.

APPENDIX (M).

WE, the undersigned, President of the Royal College of Physicians, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Master of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries, having authority from the several bodies whom we represent, do resolve to fulfil the intentions of the Legislature in procuring a better Registration of the causes of Death, being convinced that such an improved Registration cannot fail to lead to a more accurate statistical account of the prevalence of particular diseases from time to time.

We pledge ourselves, therefore, to give, in every instance which may fall under our care, an authentic name of the fatal disease.

And we entreat all authorized practitioners throughout the country

78 Circular addressed to Medical Practitioners [1st Rep.

to follow our example, and adopt the same practice, and 'so assist in establishing a better Registration, in future, throughout England; for which purpose we invite them to attend to the subjoined explanatory statement, in which they will see set forth the provisions of the recent statute, and the means whereby the important object we have recommended, may most effectually be attained.

(Signed) HENRY HALFORD, President of the Royal College of Physicians. (Signed) ASTLEY COOPER, President of the Royal College of Surgeons. (Signed) J. HINGESTON, Master of the Society of Apothecaries.

May 1st, 1837.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

The recent Act for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England presents an opportunity for obtaining that great *desideratum* in medical statistics, a more exact statement of *the causes of death*, in the case of every registered death throughout the whole of England and Wales, after the month of June next ensuing.

The Register-Books in which all deaths are to be registered after the last day of June, 1837, contain columns wherein may be inserted the cause of death, in juxtaposition with those other important illustrative circumstances, the sex, the age, and the profession or calling of the deceased person. Each Register Book will also be assigned to a particular District of small extent, and will thus show in what part of the kingdom each death has occurred. If, therefore, the cause of death be correctly inserted, there will exist thenceforward public documents, from whence may be derived a more accurate knowledge, not only of the comparative prevalence of various mortal diseases, as regards the whole of England and Wales, but also of the localities in which they respectively prevail, and the sex, age, and condition of life, which each principally affects.

For the attainment of this object, it is necessary to ensure, as far as it is possible, the correct insertion of the "cause of death." It is obvious that on this subject the requisite information can seldom be given to the Registrar, except by the medical attendant of the deceased person, and that even if the Registrar be a medical practitioner (which in many instances will be the case), yet will he often be unable to ascertain the truth in this respect, if he is to depend solely on the reports of persons ignorant of medicine, and of the names and nature of diseases; and it cannot be expected that from his own knowledge he will be able so far to correct their errors, as to ensure a statement worthy of credit. The requisite information must therefore be supplied either directly or indirectly by the medical attendant of the deceased person;—that is to say, if such medical attendant is not applied to by the Registrar, he must afford the requisite information to those other persons to whom the Registrar must apply.

The persons who according to the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, must give information to the Registrar on being requested so to do, are "some person *present at the death*, or *in attendance* during the last illness," or "in case of the death, illness, "inability, or default of all such persons, the *occupier* of the house or "tenement, or, if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some

App. M. N.] respecting Registration of Causes of Death. 79

" inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have hap-"pened." It is also provided that " for the purposes of this Act, the " master or keeper of every gaol, prison, "or house of correction," or " workhouse, hospital, or lunatic asylum, or public or charitable institu-" tion, shall be deemed the occupier thereof."

It is therefore earnestly recommended that every practising member of any branch of the medical profession who may have been present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of any person, 'shall, immediately after such death, place in the hands of such other persons as were in attendance, of the occupier of the house in which the death occurred, and of some inmate who may probably be required to give information, written statements of the cause of death, which such persons may show to the Registrar, and give as their information on that subject.

It is desirable that such statement should be very short, the column in the Register Book in which it is to be inserted being not more than sufficient for the insertion of about ten words of moderate length. It should erefore contain only the name of the disease which was considered to be the cause of death, and not a *detailed* account either of antecedent symptoms or of the appearances which may have presented themse ve s after death. It is also desirable that such statement should exhibit the popular or common name of the disease, in preference to such as is known only to medical men, whenever the popular name will denote the cause of death with sufficient precision.

APPENDIX (N).

SIR,

General Register Office, Aug. 7th, 1837.

I HAVE caused to be sent to every Registrar of Births and Deaths, twenty printed leaves, being Forms for Certified Copies of entries of Births, and twenty of the like kind for Deaths, furnished under the provisions of the 18th Section of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England; also four Forms of Certificate that no Birth has been registered; and some of the like kind that no Death has been registered; also to every Registrar of Marriages, ten Forms of Certified Copies of entries of Marriages, and four Forms of Certificates that no Marriage has been registered.

These Forms being such as may be transmitted by the post, I have caused them to be sent direct to each Registrar, instead of sending them to each Superintendent-Registrar, for the use of the Registrars under his superintendence, to be afterwards distributed by him; and the Superintendent-Registrar is thus relieved from the trouble and responsibility of such delivery.

I herewith send copies of the Directions issued at the same time to the Registrars of Births and Deaths, and to the Registrars of Marriages.

The Registrars of Births and Deaths and the Registrars of Marriages are directed to deliver to the Superintendent-Registrar, before the 15th day of November, and also before the 15th day of every succeeding month of February, May, August, and November, the Certified Copies of the three calendar months last preceding. And if any

80 Circular Letter to Superintendent Registrars [1st Rep.

Registrar of Births and Deaths, or of Marriages, shall not have delivered his Certified Copies or Certificates before that day, the Superintendent-Registrar must immediately require him to deliver them.

Having examined each page of the Certified Copies, and compared the contents with the corresponding Register-Book, you must, if you find it to be correct, certify that it is a true copy by inserting the date and your signature in the blank Form at the bottom of each page. You must not receive copies which are not signed by the Registrar, nor allow payment for entries which have not been signed by the informant, or which are of a date subsequent to the quarter for which the return is made.

If a Registrar shall have made any serious error in his Certified Copy, such as the omission or misplacement of a whole entry, you may, as directed in the 13th page of the Regulations, require that another Certified Copy shall be immediately prepared; by which is to be understood that the Registrar must prepare and deliver *another leaf* in the place of that which was incorrect, and *not* that he shall be required to furnish a fresh copy of *all* the entries for the quarter.

All Certified Copies, until transmitted by you to the General Register-Office, must be retained carefully in your custody, and must be kept locked up in the Superintendent-Registrar's Office in the fireproof repository, if such shall have been provided by the Guardians, or otherwise in a dry and secure place; and you must on no account allow them to be seen by any person, except in your presence, or in the presence of your Deputy.

I hereby direct your attention to the 29th Section of the Act of 1 VICT. cap. 22, whereby it is enacted, "That in every case in which any "Rector, Vicar, or Curate is required by either of the said Acts for "Marriages, and for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, or by "this Act, to give or deliver any Notice, Certificate, or Certified Copy, "to any Superintendent-Registrar, it shall be sufficient for such Rector, "Vicar, or Curate, to give or deliver the same to some Registrar under "the superintendence of such Superintendent-Registrar; and every "Registrar on receiving any such Notice, Certificate, or Certified "Copy, shall give or deliver the same to the Superintendent-Regis-"trar; and each Superintendent-Registrar shall direct the Registrar "of Births and Deaths under his superintendence quarterly, or oftener "if he shall think fit, or shall be so ordered to do by the Registrar-"General, to collect the Notices, Certificates, and Certified Copies "from every Rector, Vicar, and Curate within his District."

You must therefore direct every Registrar of *Births and Deaths* under your-superintendence that he shall, quarterly, in the months of November, February, May, and August respectively, and before the 10th day of such month respectively, apply once to every officiating Rector, Vicar, or Curate, within his District for any Certified Copies, or Certificates, or Notices to Superintendent-Registrars, which such Rector, Vicar, or Curate may not have delivered; and that when he shall have collected all such as can be obtained, he shall before the 15th day of such month deliver the same to you.

As soon as you shall have received *all* the Certified Copies of any one class (be it Births, or Deaths, or Marriages) that are due for the first quarter, you shall immediately send them as hereinafter directed, but you must not defer the transmission of the Certified Copies longer

App. N.] respecting Certified Copies.

than the 20th of November, or of February, or of May, or August respectively, and must obtain and send the others as soon as you can afterwards.

Before you transmit the Certified Copies you must insert at the top of each page after the words Superintendent-Registrar's District, the name of the Union or District of which you are Superintendent-Registrar; but you are requested not to insert the number of the page, which will be done at the General Registrar-Office.

I send you herewith enclosed thirty covers, ten of which are marked B, ten D, and ten M, each having a direction printed on the back. In one of these covers you are required to send by the post, securely sealed, all the Certified Copies, or Certificates of no Registry of Births, or of Deaths, or of Marriages, which you shall have received for the preceding quarter from Registrars of Births and Deaths, Registrars of Marriages, Clergymen of the Established Church, Registering Officers of the Society of Friends, or Secretaries of Synagogues. You must send those of Births in a cover marked B, those of Deaths in a cover marked D, those of Marriages in a cover marked M. You must also write on the outside of each cover the name of the Union or District of which you are Superintendent-Registrar. You are also particularly required to send by the post, on the same day on which you send the Certified Copies of Births or of Deaths, or of Marriages, a separate Letter similarly addressed, and which you shall similarly mark on the outside with the letter B, or D, or M, and the name of your Union or District, and which may be in the following terms :--

"SIR,

"I have this day sent to you by the post all the Certified Copies of Births "[or Deaths, or Marriages, as the case may be] for the past quarter, which "belong to this my District, complete [or wanting only—, &c. &c. as "the case may be.]

"Your obedient Servant,

" Superintendent-Registrar."

You are particularly requested to keep the copies of Births, of Deaths, and of Marriages distinct, and each in its proper cover; and the better to avoid any intermixture or confusion, it is recommended that they be sent by the post on different days.

It is desirable that the Certified Copies should not be creased in folding more than can be helped, which may be avoided by sending them folded in the manner in which the Registrars are directed to deliver them—that is to say, by folding them twice, so as to make only two creases across the leaf.

I must request your strict attention to all the foregoing minute directions, the object and utility of which may not perhaps in every respect be apparent, nor could be rendered apparent without a lengthened explanation of the means proposed for receiving, arranging and indexing all the Certified Copies which will be transmitted to the General Register Office from every part of England and Wales. But it will be obvious to you that such extensive and difficult operations cannot be successfully conducted without uniformity of system, and the utmost regularity and precision in all practical details; and you will feel that no details can be unimportant which conduce to the fulfilment of one of the most important branches of your duty, the collection and transmission of those valuable Records from which evidence

SIR.

may be furnished of Births, Deaths, or Marriages, in all Courts of Law. T. H. LISTER,

(Signed)

Registrar-General.

To the Superintendent Registrar.

APPENDIX (O).

Letter to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL from J. FINLAISON, Esq., Actuary of the National Debt Office.

National Debt Office, February 2nd, 1839.

In the year 1837 I gave you a rough estimate of the number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages which you might expect to be registered in the year succeeding the 1st of July, from which date your valuable labours were to commence. I hope now, after further consideration, to perfect that estimate, and to supply you with other facts and relations which cannot fail to be useful on so important a subject.

In his Preface to the last Population Return, Mr. Rickman, with an expenditure of labour which must have been enormous, and with that foresight of its utility which characterizes all his works, presented a remarkable document, being nearly the whole of the registered Burials in England and Wales in each year from 1813 to 1830, both inclusive, of each sex separately, showing the number which died at every age.

From this information I have succeeded in eliciting the population at each age and of each sex out of whom such deaths must have happened, by a new method, the correctness of which I am about to demonstrate in a Memoir to the Lords of the Treasury; and from that Memoir you will please to receive the following statements as so many extracts, assuring you, that although they must for the present rest on my assertion, they will, if I am spared, be speedily proved true, to the satisfaction, I trust, of all who are conversant in political arithmetic. In that case it will be evident to you, that among your important avocations there can be none more pre-eminently so than to exhibit, from the registry, a similar series of the Deaths at each age, and for every year, from whence it will be infallibly known how many Deaths and Births have escaped registration, no less than the material fact of how many persons of each age and sex do now co-exist in England and Wales.

The Burials, as reported with ages, were-

	maico.	Lagensio on	
survey attention to all the forgoing min	1,996,195		
But herein are omitted infants who do not live to the age of baptism	157,477	116,251	
Infants who attain that age, but were not Registered	60,996	54,318	
died at sea, or in the army, or otherwise abroad		eneral Regist	
The true Deaths being	2,347,821	2,112,870	

Thus the true Deaths are to the registered Burials of the females as 1.000,000 is to 919,271; and the population of England is such that for 1,000,000 of females there are to be found 980,322 males. It is

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probable that the sexes co-exist in equal numbers at all times, and that the deficiency of about 2 per cent. of the males is occasioned by an excess of emigration on the part of that sex. Though they are created in such an order that for every 1,000,000 of females born alive there are born 1,050,985 males; although nothing can be more variable than the births and deaths of different years, and the rate of mortality of the several sexes at different periods of life, yet, by a series of the most complicated laws, the wonderful result is not only to keep the proportion of each sex to the other continually uniform, but also to render them absolutely equal in number on turning the age of 18. Before that age the males predominate, and after it the females,such, at least was the case in England during the eighteen years ending with 1830.

Keeping in view the above ratio of co-existence, the population was as follows :---

	1801	181	1	18	21	18	31
	,536,800 ,627,867	5,186, 5,290,	2.2.2	6,023 6,144	3,794 4,709	6,988 7,125	
Total 9	164,667	10,476,5	206	12,168	,503	14,111	1,768
The excess at the end of ea being of—			-	811	_	21	1831
200 1.047,628 1.601,904	Mal Fen	es . nales .		9,253 2,286		,741 ,556	961,977 981,288
The burials of females were	in all		968	8,560	998	,581	1,211,802
Raising these to the ratio of as above mentioned, the d Then, adding the excess of	eaths are		1,053	3,617 2,286	1,08 6 854	,275 ,556	1,318,320 981,288
The female births must hav	e been	• • •	1,71	5,903	1,940	,831	2,299,608
By the ratio at birth, the m Deduct the excess of male				3,398 9,253	2,039 837	,784 ,741	2,416,873 961,977
Then the deaths of males w	ere	• • •	1,154	4,145	1,202	,043	1,454,896
But the registered burials of	f males w	ere .	98	1,639	1,011	,417	1,251,105
Then for 1,000,000 of death registered burials-	ns, there v	vere of					
tone contract and a start and to	Mal Fen	es nales .		0,534 9,271		,415),271	859,929 919,279

Thus while the relation of the deaths of females to the registered burials is constant, that of the males to the same is very different and variable, by reason of the fluctuating proportion who die abroad under circumstances of peace and war respectively.

The population of this country who solicit baptism according to the rites of the Established Church, are of two classes :---

1st. The vast majority who are professedly members of the Church.

2nd. A minority of Protestant dissenters of the Methodist connection, and perhaps some other sects.

The population who reject baptism in the Established Church are also of two classes :--

1st. Religious dissenters, especially Roman Catholics, who baptize

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in their own chapels, and the no less respectable societies of Baptists, of Friends, &c.

2nd. A number far from inconsiderable, who are reckless of baptism, and devoid of all concern for religious rites.

To those who feel any interest in considering the relative amount of dissenters in general to the members of the Church, it may be desirable to speculate how far the last class of the first sub-division is, or is not, balanced by the last class of the second. I shall only proceed to show the relation between those who solicit and those who reject baptism in the Established Church. But among the infants of the former there is a proportion well ascertained who do not live to the age of baptism, —little blossoms which fall to the ground almost as soon as they see the light, much the larger part being males.

In the decade ending in-

	1811		185	21	1831	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
The baptisms in the Es- tablished Church were	1,468,677	1,410.229	1,664,557	1,590.510	1,917,444	1,836,049
Add young In- fants deceased of this class.	57,975	42,364	57,260	47,780	70,182	55,155
Total of this class	1,526,652	1,452,593	1,721,817	1,638,290	1,987,626	1,891,204
The births were, as al- ready shown	1,803,398	1,715,903	2,039,784	1,940,831	2,416,873	2,299,608
Then out of every 1,000,000 of births, there were baptized		,547	844	,117	822,	402
And not bap- tized in the Established Church , .	1 1. Dot 20 19 19 19	3,453	155	,883	178,	598

From this it would appear that the number who rejected baptism in the Established Church was almost the same during the first twenty years, but was somewhat on the increase between 1821 and 1831.

We shall see whether the marriages and the baptisms kept the same proportion in each of these three periods; observing that the marriages should be increased by 1 per cent. for those which escape registration, such as marriages on the borders of Scotland, in foreign places between English persons, and among the Quakers, Moravians, and Jews.

In the decade ending in-

	1811	1821	1831	
The marriages so increased, were And the baptisms of both sexes were	840,472 2,878,906	919,530 3,255,067	1,062,616 3,753,493	
Then for every 100,000 marriages, the baptisms were }	342,534	353,992	353,231	

Here it is evident that the baptisms and the marriages were in the same proportion to each other from 1811 to 1831, while at the same time the births which were not baptized in the Church was, in the last decade, on the increase. Whether this is owing to the gradual influx of Irish Roman Catholics who marry at home, but give birth to children in England, who are baptized in their own chapels; or whether it be owing to the gradual increase of an irreligious population which neglect marriage and baptism both together, is matter for serious speculation.

When we take the geometrical mean of the population between each decade, and divide that by the Births, Deaths, and Marriages, we find that in the decade ending with

			1811	1821	1831
The population from	10,000 Marriages	was	1,165,700	1,227,740	1,233,200
which there resulted	10.000 Births	,,	278,390	283,609	277,838
		the second of the	443,769	493,349	473,526
And the births which were coincident with	100,000 Marriages	were	418,729	432,896	443,856

From which last we again see that Marriages were on the decline.

From a careful attention to the various relations of the facts already set forth, I venture to estimate the decade ending in 1841; and the Births, Deaths, and Marriages of the year ending 30th of June last. I am of opinion that between 1830 and 1841, both exclusive,—

	Males.	Females.
The Total of Births (excluding the still-)	0 760 005	2,628,873
The Total of Births (excluding the still- born) will be	1.765.024	1,610,960
		1,017,913
The excess of population being And that in May 1841 the population will be	7.983.652	8,143,910
will be • • • • • • •].,,	-,,

And the Total of the Marriages . . 1,137,955

Then taking a geometrical mean of the population in the decade, as before, we should find during this period that the population from which there annually resulted—

10,000	Marriages	is	1,325,714
	Births		
	Deaths	22	446,863
		000	Morriagos

And the Births coincident with 100,000 Marriages were 473,813. And if this estimate be correct, it will result that the

population on the 1st January, 1838, stood at . . 15,391,226

That in the year ending soft Jun riages will be Of which will escape registration		110	5,108 1 ,161
Leaving the registered Marriages	· · ·	114	1,947
	Males.	Females.	Total.
That the births (excluding the still-born) will be And the deaths	281,880 180,0 73	268,205 164,355	550,085 344,428
Of which will escape registration, deaths of males abroad be- tween 12 and 48	8,460	eda tri sala	8,460
Leaving the deaths at home	171,613	164,355	355,968

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But by this estimate, I mean that such will be the events of the year in question, on an average of five years, of which it shall be the mean.

And I further have to observe, that I form this estimate from the tendency observed in the previous three decades, without reference to the effects of the late Poor Laws. Whether the operation of those laws may have any, and what, disturbing causes which will throw the present estimate into error, I have no means of knowing.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most faithful Servant,

(Signed) JOHN FINLAISON.

To T. H. Lister, Esq., Registrar-General.

APPENDIX (P).

Letter to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL, from WILLIAM FARR, Esq.

SIR,

London, 6th May, 1839.

I beg leave to submit to you abstracts of the recorded causes of 141,607 deaths, which were registered in England and Wales during the half-year ending December 31st, 1837.

The registration of births and deaths proves the connection of families, facilitates the legal distribution of property, and answers several other public purposes, which sufficiently establish its utility; but in the performance of the duty with which you have been pleased to intrust me, I have to examine the registration under a different point of view, and with different objects, which will perhaps ultimately prove of not less importance. The deaths and causes of death are scientific facts which admit of numerical analysis; and science has nothing to offer more inviting in speculation than the laws of vitality, the variations of those laws in the two sexes at different ages, and the influence of civilization, occupation, locality, seasons, and other physical agencies, either in generating diseases and inducing death, or in improving the public health.

One of the many obvious applications of the facts will be to the promotion of practical medicine. The extent to which epidemics vary in different localities, seasons, and classes of society, will be indicated by the registered diseases; and the experienced practitioner, wherever he may be placed, will learn to administer remedies with discrimination, and with due reference to the circumstances of the population. He will discover that the characters of diseases change, and will not treat a nneumonia in the same way in Whitechapel and in Westmoreland, if it appear, from the causes of death, that the diseases and constitution of the population present striking discrepancies. The modifications in thecharacter of diseases, and in the medical treatment, are indicated perhaps more accurately by the prevailing epidemics than by either the temperature, the hygrometricity, or any other appreciable condition of the atmosphere; and it was Sydenham's doctrine, that the treatment of acute diseases should have a reference not only to the immediate symptoms, and to the seasons, but also to the epidemic constitutions of the year and place. A national system of, registration like the present can alone indicate the characters of the diseases in every district; and determine how far the practice taught in the schools, or illustrated in

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crowded hospitals, and in the unhealthy parts of the metropolis, among the destitute poor, may require modification among other classes of society, and in other localities.

The registration of the diseases of the several districts will furnish medical men with a series of valuable remedial agents. It will designate the localities where disease is most rife, and where there is the least tendency to particular classes of sickness and infirmity. In recommending a residence to patients the physician will find the registered causes of death an indispensable directory; and the utility of a sanatory map of the country, such as the returns will furnish, cannot fail to be felt in England, where a part of the population is constantly migrating from place to place in search of health. Much information has been collected respecting the influence of the English climate; but the facts will bring to light many salubrious spots hitherto unknown. and disclose the dangers which infest others unsuspected. Invalids resort to some unhealthy places; families carry their children in the autumn into districts where small-pox and measles are often epidemical. or go into parts of the country where, as the registration shows, bowel complaints and fevers are extraordinarily fatal.

The registration of the causes of death, besides contributing to practical medicine, will give greater precision to the principles of physic. Medicine, like the other natural sciences, is beginning to abandon vague conjecture where facts can be accurately determined by observation ; and to substitute numerical expressions for uncertain assertions. The advantages of this change are evident. The prevalence of a disease, for instance, is expressed by the deaths in a given time out of a given number living with as much accuracy as the temperature is indicated by a thermometer ; so that when the mean population of the district is known, the rise and decline of epidemics may be traced exactly, and it will then be possible to solve the problem, whether certain tribes of epidemic disorders constantly follow others. in one determined series or cycle. Loose phrases are still current, for which numerical formulæ will be substituted. Sydenham, one of the most accurate of medical writers, in speaking of small-pox, employed such terms as these : (1661) "It prevailed a little, but disappeared again.—(1667-9) "The small-pox was more prevalent in town for the first two years of this constitution than I ever remember it to have been."-(1670-2) "The small-pox arose; yielded to the dysentery; returned," &c. &c. These terms admit of no strict comparison with each other; for it is difficult to say in which year the small-pox was most fatal, and impossible to compare Sydenham's experience thus expressed with the experience of other writers in other places and other ages; for "prevailed a little," " raged with violence," and similar terms, may imply either that small-pox destroyed 1, or 2, or 5, or 10 per cent. of the population. The superior precision of numerical expressions is illustrated by a comparison of Sydenham's phrases with the London bills of mortality in the same years.

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DEATHS from Small-pox in London.

Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.
1661	1246	1666	38	1671	1465	1676	359
1662	768	1667	1196	1672	696	1677	1678
1663	411	1668	1987	1673	1116	1678	1798
1664	1233	1669	951	1674	853	1679	1967
1665	655	1670	1465	1675	2507	1680	689

The 1987 deaths from small-pox in 1668, and the 951 deaths from that disease in the year following, express the relative intensity of small-pox in distinct terms. The method of the parish clerks, although imperfectly carried out, was the best. Sydenham guessed the quantity with sagacity, and called it great or small; the parish clerks measured it, and stated the results in figures. The present registers will furnish medical science with an unbroken series of observations expressed numerically.

Only a limited number of facts fall under the notice of a single observer. His opinions, when they are the results of his own experience, are stated in general terms, and are often adopted by others in entirely different circumstances. Notwithstanding the constancy of nature, this leads to serious practical errors. Hippocrates wrote his immortal works in Asia Minor and Greece, in a particular climate, stage of culture, and civilization ; yet all his precepts were taken for the guide of his successors in England, France, and Germany. The therapeutic doctrines of Sydenham, who lived in Pall Mall, and practised principally in Westminster, spread through Europe. The celebrated Broussais' theory of irritation and gastro-enterite originated in the French camps. The physicians of this country, when the causes of death are universally recorded, and recorded accurately, will be saved from the fallacies of partial generalization ; and, with the results of the registry before them, will be enabled to obtain extended views of the nature, courses, and modifications of diseases. They will have, as a basis for deduction, their own observations, and those of every medical practitioner in England and Wales, in all places, and in all times; for the national registration goes on in winter and summer, in spring and autumn ; and it extends to all parts of the kingdom and to all classes of society.

The works of Huxham, Haygarth, Short, Heysham, Heberden, Willan, Bateman, and many recent medical writers, present illustrations of all these propositions; although they rarely had access to sources more authentic than the Bills of Mortality.

Any improvement in the treatment of disease, and any addition to medical science, will tend ultimately to the diminution of human suffering; but the registration of the causes of death is calculated to exercise a still more direct influence upon public health. Diseases are more easily prevented than cured, and the first step to their prevention is the discovery of their exciting causes. The registry will show the agency of these causes by numerical facts, and measure the intensity of their influence. The annual rate of mortality in some districts will be found to be 4 per cent., in others 2 per cent.; in other words, the people in one set of circumstances live 50 years, while in another set

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of circumstances, which the registration will indicate, they do not live more than 25 years. In these wretched districts, nearly 8 per cent. are constantly sick, and the energy of the whole population is withered to the roots. Their arms are weak, their bodies wasted, and their sensations embittered by privation and suffering. Half the life is passed in infancy, sickness, and dependent helplessness. In exhibiting the high mortality, the diseases by which it is occasioned; and the exciting causes of disease, the abstract of the registers will prove, that while a part of the sickness is inevitable, and a part can only be expected to disappear before progressive social amelioration, a considerable proportion of the sickness and deaths may be suppressed by the general adoption of hygienic measures which are in actual but partial operation. It may be affirmed, without great risk of exaggeration, that it is possible to reduce the annual deaths in England and Wales by 30,000, and to increase the vigour (may I not add the industry and wealth ?) of the population in an equal proportion; for diseases are the iron index of misery, which recedes before strength, health, and happiness, as the mortality declines.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Having endeavoured to state the nature and some of the general bearings of this investigation, I proceed to the analysis of the causes of death.

To avoid confusion. I must state in what sense the term "cause of death" is here understood. A man falls from a height, and breaks his neck; a woman takes arsenic, which corrodes the coats of the stomach, and in both cases death is the result. The arsenic and the fall, or the fracture of the neck and the corrosion of the stomach, may be viewed as the causes of death. Both should be registered, and both may be separately considered. A person swallows prussic acid, · and although the prussic acid be discernible, no evident material alteration of structure may be discovered. The second cause of death cannot be ascertained. When an inflammation or a cancer proves a cause of death, the material change in the organization is sufficiently apparent; but there is no connexion with any external element; or a connexion, if it exists, cannot be traced with anything equivalent to the primary cause in the cases of violent death. Deaths may, therefore, be divided into two classes, passing into each other, but as distinct as day and night; the first class comprising all that can be referred to external violence, suffocation, poison, lightning, and fire; the second, such as under certain circumstances spring up spontaneously in the organization, and are represented by inflammation, cancer, and rheumatism, A reader, unacquainted with medicine, may conceive the nature of the latter class of causes by reflecting, that if a watch or a machine is destroyed by dashing it upon the ground, or throwing it into the fire, its motion may also be arrested by internal causes, having their source in its own mechanism; particularly if he bear in mind that there are innumerable processes going on in the body which are not mechanical, a change in which will destroy life, as the acid fermentation destroys milk or wine, without any mechanical agency.

Independently of external injury, the human body has a tendency to death; but the tendency to life is stronger in almost every instant

of existence. Let the liability to death be expressed by the deaths out of 100 living a year at the ages 20—30, then the chance of dying in the year is but 1, and the opposite tendency, or the chance of living, is 99. The probability of living, and the probability of dying, vary at different ages, and in different circumstances: but how much soever the two probabilities vary in their relations, they may always be conceived as existing.

If the human frame have in itself the principles of death, they possess very diversified characters. Particular classes of diseases reign in different regions and seasons, but cases appear to occur in all climates, to demonstrate that every kind of malady can arise where man can subsist. This tendency to diseases-the morbid diathesis-is seen in families that are surrounded by the same external circumstances ; where some suffer from asthma, some from gout, some from insanity, some from phthisis. There must, it is evident, be here a predisposition to disease, or it would not be stronger in one than in another, and different families would not be peculiarly subject to this or that form of malady, this or that kind of death. The human race, and every large section of the race, may then be considered as having hereditary predispositions to the pathological phenomena designated diseases, in such a way that children are not generally born with disease, but in the successive changes which they undergo, from the first throb of life to their final evolution, there is besides the upward, onward impulse, a principle which draws a certain number within the sphere of disease and mortality.

The analysis of disease is still imperfect; and at first its multitudinous species were, like other natural objects, only separated into large groups. Plagues were the first diseases distinguished. They destroyed a great number of lives in a short time and at uncertain intervals, and inspired the people with wonder and terror. Neither the Jews, Greeks, nor Romans, however, described with precision the plagues which they witnessed. All kinds of epidemics were designated by the generic term pestilence; and the characteristic symptoms escaped even the classical historians. It is still undecided whether the plague of Athens, described elaborately by Thucydides, was small-pox; and it is absolutely impossible to identify the numerous plagues which Livy has recorded. This should excite little surprise. When an object falls under a writer's notice for the first time he seizes its striking features and effects, and frequently overlooks the characteristic traits, which can be learned only by a careful, frequent comparison with other kindred objects. Linnæus has defined in two lines many plants and animals, which eminent travellers have failed to characterize in several pages of description. By studying each kind of plague, analyzing its symptoms, and noting the order of their succession, nosologists have found that while all plagues agree in destroying great numbers in a short time, at uncertain intervals, they differ essentially in the symptoms, duration, and fatality; in the numbers and classes that they attack ; and in the mode and rapidity of their diffusion. Inquirers have succeeded, in the course of several centuries, in analyzing plague, and distinguishing under that generic designation several diseases. The early historians recorded the occurrence of plague, painted its ravages, and in their narratives seldom seized the characteristic symptoms. Hippocrates, Galen, and the Greek physicians, gave accurate descriptions of several species, but confounded or divided erroneously,

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or did not delineate others, partly through ignorance of anatomy, partly from oversight, but principally from the law which makes the analysis of diseases, like every other department of medicine, a progressive process.

Besides plagues, the tempests of the atmosphere of life, there is another vast, noiseless legion of diseases, marching at an even pace, neither exhibiting aggravation, nor creating sudden desolation, but never halting day nor night, and less under the control of external circumstances than epidemics. They are named *sporadic* diseases by medical writers, and are the ordinary maladies of every day occurrence. It is left for the registration to decide whether they participate at all in the fluctuations of epidemics. The line of demarcation between them and plagues is sufficiently broad; but as epidemics approach ordinary diseases, prevail sporadically, and only break out epidemically at intervals, it is not unlikely that certain sporadic diseases take a colour of the plague character.

Sporadic diseases are found to differ from each other in their symptoms, course, termination; and in the organs which they affect. A part wastes (atrophy), or grows too large (hypertrophy); is infested by a new formation (carcinoma, melanoma), or is irritated and destroyed by a morbid deposit (tubercles). The phenomena of inflammation, hæmorrhage, dropsy, mortification, gout, rheumatism, diabetes, mark distinct species. Again, the body is an aggregate of organs and systems, each of which performs its offices separately, but in singular harmony with the whole frame : the organs and functions then form another ground of subdivision; and as inflammations of the brain, of the lungs, and of the kidneys, present different trains of symptoms, they are considered separate species. Two or three diseases, as thus distinguished, may co-exist; they give place one to the other, run into various complications, and present irregularities, which sometimes render the diagnosis difficult. But this does not ordinarily happen. If the nature of a disease be not detected at once by a practised eye, its history, causes, and termination dissipate the obscurity.* Pathological anatomy, chemistry, the stethoscope, and other instruments of investigation, have greatly facilitated the analysis of diseases. They have led to the formation of new species, and to the more accurate definition of known species; they have also shown that symptoms of the same organic alteration were often mistaken by the early writers for distinct diseases. Sauvages described 300 genera and innumerable species of diseases in his Nosology. The interminable catalogue appears to have appalled M. de Ratte, who exclaims, in his eulogy of Sauvages, Quel nombre prodigieux d'ennemis! The genera, in Cullen's Nosology, amount to 151; Good has 137 genera in his Nosology, and 490 species, besides varieties. Exclusive of malformations the species amount to 465, of which 234 may, perhaps, be fatal at one time or other. The diseases enumerated in the first London bills of mortality, did not exceed 65 in number; 199 occur in the bill of mortality for Philadelphia (1836). The extent to which the analysis of diseases is carried must depend upon circumstances ; and for statistical purposes, although the individuality of the facts should, as far as possible, be

* Distinctionem morborum aliquando difficilem esse, fatentur omnes ; possibilem autem in plerisque, fateri etiam oportet ; nam si quis hoc negaverit, idem fecerit, ac si nullam esse artem dixisset.—Cullen's Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ, t. 2, p. xv.

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preserved, the distinctions must not be too subtle or too fine, otherwise there will be more distinctions in the tables than in the original observations. And this should never be; for when two or three diseases are confounded by any considerable number of observers, it is better, although they may be distinguished by others, to refer them to one head in a statistical table. The heart, for instance, is liable to several forms of disease; it may be enlarged, wasted, ulcerated, dilated, softened, or ossified; its valves may be destroyed or contracted; its action may be impaired in various ways. The practitioner and the scientific writer endeavour to seize all these distinctions; but in the present state of medicine many heart diseases are necessarily confounded, so that it is useless to separate them in a tabular analysis.

STATISTICAL NOSOLOGY.

Several Nosologies have been framed, and partially adopted. The Nosologia Methodica of Sauvages was the first important work of the kind ; his successors, Linnæus, Vogel, Sagar, Selle, Plouquet, Crichton, Macbride, and Darwin, either made few innovations or few improvements, and the system of Sauvages would perhaps have continued current, if Cullen had not offered a Nosology, which his popularity as a teacher and a writer, as well as its simplicity and its merits, contributed to establish in Great Britain. The principal modern Nosologies are by Pinel, Richerand, Bichat, Parr, Young, and Mason Good. Diseases may be classified anatomically, or according to the parts affected; and the anatomical arrangement may be founded upon the locality proceeding a capite ad calcem; upon the organs and systems of organs ; or upon the different tissues, whether serous, mucous, adipose, muscular, nervous, bony, or parenchymatous. The anatomical arrangement is followed by some London lecturers. Vicq-d'Azyr, Richerand, Bichat, and Mason Good classified diseases physiologically, or after the functions involved in disease. Mason Good divided diseases into six classes ; those affecting the digestive, the respiratory, the sanguineous, the nervous, the sexual, and the excernent functions; and a seventh class of fortuitous lesions and deformities. By writers upon diagnosis diseases have generally been considered topographically : for the purposes of prognosis they have been divided into acute and chronic, slight and fatal; and in practical therapeutics a division exists into medical and surgical diseases. Diseases have also been divided into diseases of children, adults, and old people. Dupuytren remarked at the beginning of the present century, that such classifications are not founded upon the essential nature of the pathological processes or products themselves; and, considered abstractedly, they are inferior to the symptomatological classifications. A classification founded upon the elementary phenomena, and the products of disease, such as has been indicated by Professor Carswell,* would probably lead to important numerical results, if it could be realized in the present state of medical observation. If the relative frequency of inflammation, tubercles, carcinoma, &c., and the organs which they especially affect at different ages and in different circumstances, were determined by direct observation, and expressed numerically, it could not fail to

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throw light on medicine. This has been attempted in an arrangement of fatal diseases occurring in the Equitable Society, at Carlisle, and in Philadelphia. The same diseases have also been classified according to the organs affected at different ages.* Dr. Heysham classed the Carlisle observations according to Cullen's Nosology. In the London, Swedish, Philadelphian, and other tables of mortality, the causes of death are arranged alphabetically. Cullen's Nosology is in general use in the public services; but pathological anatomy has made great progress since the time of Cullen, and his Nosology no longer presents diseases in their presumed natural relations. It is not suited to statistical purposes, and has been properly abandoned in the statistical report on the diseases of the army, although Cullen's Nosology has been used in the army medical returns down to a late period.

The primary divisions of a Statistical Nosology should evidently be founded upon the mode in which diseases affect the population : whether they are generated and prevail only in particular localities (endemics), extend like cholera over nations (epidemics), or are propagated by contagion; whether they arise in an isolated manner (sporadically) from ordinary causes, and sources existing in the organization itself : or whether they are caused by violent means. The first class will embrace all diseases, like ague, fever, small-pox, and cholera, that prevail endemically or epidemically, together with hydrophobia and such maladies as are communicated by inoculation. This great class of maladies is the index of salubrity; it is this class which varies to the greatest extent in different climates and seasons; it is this class that has latterly been so much diminished in England, and that constitutes the principal difference between the health of different populations and different periods; for fearful and destructive as epidemics are in their strength. sweeping mankind of every age before them, like an irresistible conflagration, they can be controlled and almost always admit of prevention or mitigation. Of the utility of keeping this class of diseases distinct in a practical sanatory report there can be no question. The ancient division of plagues and sporadic diseases has therefore been retained.

Classification is another name for generalization, and successive generalizations constitute the laws of the natural sciences. But it is obvious that the classification must depend not absolutely upon the facts considered in their essential nature, but also upon the form, character, and accuracy of the observations. And this renders necessary a brief reference to the mode in which the causes of death have been recorded.

Diseases are not always easily distinguished : the symptoms of different species appear simultaneously and are confounded; the nature of the affection is sometimes known, while many of the organs involved are concealed; or the part affected is recognised when the precise nature of the lesion can only be discovered by *post mortem* examination. These obstacles to the accurate determination of disease are inherent in the subject : other sources of inaccuracy may be traced to the incompetency and negligence of the observers. The result so far as it affects the registration is the same. It is generally less difficult, however, to determine from the external symptoms the part affected, whether it be the brain, lungs, heart, or intestines, than to ascertain whether the lesion be inflammation, tubercles, carcinoma, or ulcer : and there are

* Art, Vital Statistics, Macculloch's Statistics of the British Empire,

* Illustrations of the Elementary Forms of Disease.

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consequently in the returns numerous entries, such as "disease of the heart." "disease of the chest," "disease of the brain," "disease of the liver," the nature of the disease having been apparently unknown and unspecified. To classify these entries, which may be reduced, but are in the present state of medical science and of the registration inevitable, —sporadic diseases have been grouped according to the systems and organs affected. The first group of diseases of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves, shows that this classification possesses several advantages ; bringing together diseases which have considerable affinity, and which are easily confounded with or run into each other, and so correcting errors and discrepancies in nomenclature, besides reducing the phenomena of fatal diseases to natural families. In fixing the tabular list of diseases the following principles have been attended to :---

1. Diseases distinctly specified in the returns, although not of frequent occurrence, like diabetes, have each a place in the tabular form; so that the facts thus fully laid before the public may be separately compared, and classified in any way likely to lead to useful results. Where a particular disease occurred very rarely, it was classed under a general head, and referred to in notes.

2. The number of groups has, however, been diminished, because no general principles can be deduced from small numbers, accidental irregularities destroying the results, according to the well-known doctrines of probabilities. Besides it was useless to keep up distinct heads, which, although distinguished in some, were confounded in other returns.

3. When after hooping-cough it was stated that the patient died of pneumonia, the case has been referred to the primary disease; and the same principle has been adhered to in similar instances.

4. The list of diseases has been drawn up with direct reference to the returns. It was, however, necessarily fixed before the Abstract was made.

Objections will perhaps be brought against the condensation of the list in the Abstract, and the confusion of diseases essentially distinct in their nature and seat; but a more extended catalogue in the present stage of registration would lead to deceptive results, and present an air of minute exactness which has not been obtained. Several of the groups may be subdivided at a future time, if it should be deemed advantageous.

The following tabular arrangement exhibits the greater number of the causes of death under names which will be found convenient in practice, and sufficiently precise for statistical purposes. The common English name has always been adopted, except in a few obvious instances; but where no one English name existed, and where the disease is popularly expressed by periphrasis, the common medical term has been adopted. Pneumonia is used for instance, and not inflammation of the lungs. The Latin or English synonyme will render the tables intelligible on the one hand to foreigners, and on the other to the general reader. If the causes of death were uniformly registered under the same names, and each cause of death designated by one word, it would increase the accuracy of the Abstract and diminish the labour of framing it very considerably, perhaps one-half, as much time is necessarily lost in calling over three or four hundred thousand long words, such as, "inflammation of the membranes of the brain," and

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still more in determining precisely what many of the equivocal local terms mean.

The names retained in the Abstract are printed in small Roman capitals; the names which it is recommended should be used in the registers are in the *first column*, and all the diseases reduced under the same head in the Abstract are connected by a brace. In different circumstances, and in other countries, it would be necessary to have a distinct head for remittent fever, yellow fever, plague, &c.; but it will be found that if they occurred, they produced so few deaths as scarcely to affect the high mortality from typhus in England. The same remark applies to other heads, including distinct diseases.

STATISTICAL NOSOLOGY.

FATAL DISEASES.

Epidem

Endemand

Contagi

Disease

Synonymes, Provincial terms, &c.

	SMALL-Pox	· Variola.] a internet
	Chicken-pox	· Varicella. Swine pox, water pox, hives. (1)
	MEASLES	. Rubeola.
	SCARLATINA	. Rosalia. Scarlet fever.
	Putrid sore throat .	· Cynanche maligna.
	A State of the second s	Ulcerated sore throat.
	CROUP	· Cynanche Trachealis.
	HOOPING-COUGH .	. Pertussis. Chin-cough.
	THRUSH	. Aphthae. Flox, frox, frost, white mouth.
	DIARRHORA	Looseness, purging, bowel complaint.
	DYSENTERY	. Dysenteria. Flux, bloody flux.
ic,	CHOLERA	. Cholera biliosa. Cholera infantum.)
ic,	Asiatic cholera	. Cholera epidemica.
10,	INFLUENZA	· Cafarrhus epidemicus.
ous	ERYSIPELAS	. St. Anthony's fire
es.	Puerperal fever	. Under childbed.
	Mumps	. Cynanche parotidea. 7
	TYPHUS*	Febris typhoides. Low fever, jail fever.
	Synochus	. Inflammatory fever.
	Miliaria	Miliary fever.
	Gastric fever	Febris gastrica.
	Nervous fever	Febris nervosa. Brain fever
JE TOTA	Bilious fever	Febris biliosa.
1.1	Remittent fever .	Febris remittens.
1141	Yellow fever	Typhus icterodes.
A CONTRACT	Plague	Pestis.
1	SYPHILIS	Lues venerea.
11 Mail	HYDROPHOBIA.	fiend, joyneogai.

* Mumps, miliary fever, remittent fever, yellow fever, and plague, are so rarely fatal in England that they have only been distinguished in the notes; and are referred in the Abstract, with all the modified species of fever, to typhus, as the number of fatal cases thus confounded with typhus is too inconsiderable to affect the resulting mortality. Scorbutus, purpura, scrofula, purulent ophthalmia, rheumatic fever, pellagra, cretinism, elephantiasis, Barbadoes leg, beribery, yaws, leprosy, malignant pustule, ergotism, hospital gangrene, when they occur in England, appear only to occur sporadically.

Synonymes, Provincial terms, &c.

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Sporadic Diseases.

of the registered causes of Death.

	and Interferent surgers and
	Synonymes, Provincial terms, &c.
	TRETHING Dentitio.
	Salivation Under Disease.
	i internationality of the internat memoranes of
	ENTERITO
	PERITONITIS Inflammation of the peritoneum (6))
	i ubercular peritonitis, with tubercles (
Of the	LABES MESENTERICA . Mesenteric disease.
Digestive	ASCITES Dropsy of the peritoneum.
Organs.	CONSTIPATION Obstipatio. Intussusceptio Introversion of the bowels.
	Intussusceptio Introversion of the bowels. Ileus Iliac passion.
Month	Stricture of the men
Mouth. Esophagus	hagus, rectum, &c.
Stomach.	Colica pictonum Painter's colic.
Small	Colic Colica.
Intestines.	HERNIA Rupture.
Colon.	ULCERATION of the sto- Ulcus.
Rectum.	WORMS Vermes.) Worm fever, infantile remittent
	WORMS Vermes. } Worm fever, infantile remittent Tape-worm Taenia. } fever.
	DISEASE (softening, &c.) of the stomach, and intestinal canal.)
	Morbus ventriculi, vel intestinorum.
	Dyspepsia Indigestion.
	Pyrosis Water brash.
	Piles Hæmorrhoids. Hematemesis Vomiting of blood.
	the second se
Pancreas.	DISEASE (inflammation, &c.) of the pancreas. Morbus pancreaticus.
	(HEPATITIS Inflammation of the liver.
Liver,	JAUNDICE Icterus.
Bladder,	< DISEASE (abscess, enlargement, &c.) of the liver Morbus honotions)
Gall.	Cirrhosis Drunkard's liver. Nutmeg liver. Gall stones Chololithus.
	[Gall stones Chololithus.
Sulaan	Splenitis Inflammation of the spleen.
Spleen.	DISEASE (enlargement, &c.) of the spleen.
	NEPHRITIS Inflammation of the kidneys. ISCHURIA Stoppage of the urine.
Of the	DIABETES Diabetes melitus. Sugar in the urine.
Urinary	GRANULAR DISEASE Bright's disease.
Organs.	CYSTITIS Inflammation of the bladder.
Kidneys,	< STONE Lithia. Calculus.
Ureters,	STRICTURE of the Urethra. Ischuria urethralis.
Bladder,	Strangury Stranguria.
Urethra.	DISEASE of the kidneys or bladder. Morbus renum, vesicae. HæmaturiaBloody urine.
	Catarrh of the bladder. Catarrhus Vesicae.
	(The second
	CHILDBED Partus. Miscarriage Abortus.
	Difficult labor.
	Extra-uterine fetation.
Of the	Rupture of the uterus, &c.
Organs of	Flooding Hæmorrhagia.
Generation.	Puerperal convulsions.
	Puerperal fever Phlebitis (?)
	Phlegmasia dolens . Crural phlebitis (?) J PARAMENIA Mismenstruation. Turn of life.)
	PARAMENIA Mismenstruation. Turn of life. Chlorosis Green sickness.
	OVARIAN DROPSY . Hydrops ovarii.
	the state of the s

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Sporadic Diseases.

	Synonymes, Provincial terms, &c.
(CEPHALITIS Inflammation of the brain. Phrenitis.
ducte H. Hucus	Meningitis Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.
self the Summer	Tubercular meningitis. Idem with tubercle.
antipation franciscofra	Myelitis Inflammation of the spinal marrow.
Constant State State State	HYDROCEPHALUS Dropsy on the brain.
SUEWATEE ALER LY L'AND	CONVULSIONS Convulsio, spasmi. Fit. (2)
G. D. AKH. OF FREE	APOPLEXY Apoplexia. Apoplectic fit.
line stand ; d	PARALYSIS Palsy. Paralytic fit. Hemiplegia, paraplegia.
Of the	TETANUS Locked jaw. Trismus.
Nervous	CHOREA St. Vitus's dance.
System, and	EPILEPSY Falling sickness. Epilepsia. Fit.
Senses.	Hysteria Hysteric fit. Cramp. Spasms.
The second states of a	Catalepsy.
Brain,	INSANITY Mania. Madness.
Spinal	Monomania Melancholy.
Marrow,	Dementia Demence.
Nerves,	Idiocy Idiotismus. J
Eyes,	DELIRIUM TREMENS . Delirium with trembling.
Ears.	Ophthalmia Inflammation of the eye.
A STATE A TRACT	Purulent ophthalmia . Ophthalmia purulenta.
alastrat proton	Iritis Inflammation of the iris. J
The Station of States	Otitis Inflammation of the ear.
	Neuralgia
Concernance formation and and and	DISEASE (softening, abscess, tumor, atrophy, &c.) of the brain,
Levis , yete ustal	spinal marrow, nerves, eyes, or ears. Morbus cerebri, cerebelli,
the particular states	medullæ spinalis, nervorum, oculorum vel aurium.
and a state of	
1	QUINSEY Cynanche tonsillaris.
Mar Sales 1	LARYNGITIS Inflammation of the larynx.
the sections in	BRONCHITIS Inflammation of the air tubes. Catarrh.
Of the	D La Coryza.
Organs of	PNEUMONIA Inflammation of the lungs. (3)
Respiration.	PLEURISY Pleuritis. Inflammation of the pleura.
T and a start of the	HYDROTHORAX Dropsy of the pleura.
Larynx,	Pneumothorax Air between the pleura.
Windpipe,	ASTHMA Emphysema. Hæmoptysis Spitting of blood. (4)
Air tubes,	
Lungs,	DISEASE (ulcer, abscess, &c.) of the larynx, air tubes, lungs, or
Pleura.	pleura. Morbus laryngis, bronchi, pulmonum.
Million ram? ma.	[Nasal polypus Polypus narium.
and the second second	(PERICARDITIS Inflammation of the pericardium.
and the star whether as not	
The Alter and the second	Endocarditis Inflammation of the internal memorane of the heart.
and aimi	Carditis Inflammation of the heart's substance.
06.12.	
Of the	ANEURISM Aneurismus.
Organs of	of the heart, or arteries
Circulation.	Rupture of the heart, &c. Laceratio.
Heart	Syncope Fainting.
Arteries,	Angina pectoris.
Veins,	Phlebitis Inflammation of the veins.
Lymphatics.	Atrophy of the heart, &c.
(Dymphatics.	Hypertrophy of the left ventricle, &c.
Contrast constants and	Hydropericardium Dropsy of the pericardium.
	DISEASE of the heart, arteries, veins, or lymphatics.
	Morbus cordis, arteriarum, venarum,
	the resultance musically. Standards, another sectors and

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		Synonymes, Provincial terms, &c.
thread, Rev.	DISEASE (in the male)	of the testis, prostate gland, &c. Morbus)
	testis, &c.	
		Inflammation of the testis.
Of the	Paraphimosis.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Organs of	DISEASE (in the female) of the uteris, ovaries, or vagina. Morbus)
Generation.	uteri, &c.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Polypus uteri.	
th tubercies.	Inflammation of the bro	east.
	ARTHRITIS	Inflammation of the joints.
and the second	Periostitis	Inflammation of the periosteum.
Of the	RHEUMATISM	Rheumatic fever.
Organs of	Chronic rheumatism .	Rheumatismus chronicus.)
Locomotion.	DISEASE of the joints, bo	nes, ligaments, tendons, or muscles. Morbus
	articulorum, ossium,	&c.
Joints, Bones,	Brittleness of the bones.	
Ligaments,	Softening of the bones.	Mollities ossium.
Tendons,	Caries.	Terrentinger H Fickeld,
Muscles.	Necrosis.	Alana antihe sources of the state
	Lumbar abscess	Abscessus psoae. Scrofulous inflammation of the joints.
dinagr glituciui	TEASTER TO BEAM PROPERTY A	A ALL & LAND & LAND ALL MARKEN & A ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL
	CARBUNCLE	Carbunculus.
filout canal.]	PHLEGMON	Inflammation of the cellular tissue.
ocula		Paronychia.
Of the		Ulcus
Integumentary	FISTULA.	Morbus autonous
System.	DISEASE of the skin	Lepra.
Skin,	Leprosy. Purpura.	Purples.
Cellular	Noli me tangere.	J Fancreas. Disease (Tall avenuariour d
Tissue.	Pompholyx	
a line of the second	Impetigo.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
The second state	Scald head.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
resiliefsd corrolf	Elephantiasis.	Erena server astract & demotion
	如何的"积"。当时华社"老山口运动运行"以上	Scurvy (7)
	HARMORPHAGE (from-	Bleeding. Haemorrhagia.]
	Œdema) Dropsy of the extremities, &c.
	I ROPSY	refereral propsy. If allows
	Abscess of the brain,&c.	Under DISEASE of brain, &c.
	,, diver.	(Chuch Dishnsh of Dania, etc.
	Mortification of the	the same and the second second
	foot, &c	Gangraena.
	Dry gangrene	Gangraena senilis.
	Hospital gangrene	Gangraena nosocomialis. J
	Spontaneous combustion	Catacausis.
vesicae 4	CARCINOMA (of the brea Scirrhus.	the total to and the watches a set of the
Of Uncertain	Fungus haematodes.	Liethra. Hamabara
Seat. (8) <	Melanoma.	Catarrh of the Ludder. (
	TUMOR.	
	SCROFULA	King's evil.
	Bronchocele	Wen.
	Rickets	Rachitis.
	Cachexia.	Second and the second of the second of the
	Gour	Podagra.
	INTEMPERANCE	TAT ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL
	ATROPHY	Wasting, Atrophia, Marasmus.
the second second	STARVATION.	Delilita del aleganolda
	DEBILITY	Debilitas. Proudomorphics
	MALFORMATION	Blue disease.
	Cyanosis	Anus imperforatus.
	Spina bifida, &c.	
0 1		Canadina
OLD AGE .		Senectus.

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(1) Hives is a synonyme of varicella; but in some of the northern counties it is understood to signify inflammation or mesenteric disease. Bowel hives, heart hives, also occur. Hives should not be employed in the registers. (2) Fit.—This is an objectionable term; it is indiscriminately applied to epilepsy.

convulsions, and apoplexy, in different parts of the country.

(3) Inflammation of the chest is an indefinite term.

(4) Hæmoptysis is sometimes improperly registered "Rupture of a blood-vessel." Decline is improperly applied to phthisis in some districts.

(6) Inflammation of the bowels is an objectionable term ; as it does not distinguish peritonitis from enteritis. Some writers improperly apply "enteritis" to inflammation of the part of the peritoneum over the bowels. Gastro-enterilis in the Abstract includes Enteritis and Gastritis.

(7) Scurvy is improperly applied to several cutaneous diseases.
(8) Inflammation, abscess, tumor, &c., occur in the tables. The part affected has not been named in these cases, although in inflammation the omission renders the term almost unintelligible. Sudden death has been used in the Abstract as a general head for all the vague verdicts of coroners' inquests. If the cause of death were ascertained at the inquests, such a term would scarcely be needed.

(9) Deaths by Violence.-Coroners' inquests are held in all cases that fall under this head; and the Registration Act directs the registrar to make the entry according to "the finding of the jury."

The advantages of a uniform statistical nomenclature, however imperfect, are so obvious, that it is surprising no attention has been paid to its enforcement in Bills of Mortality. Each disease has in many instances been denoted by three or four terms, and each term has been applied to as many different diseases ; vague, inconvenient names have been employed, or complications have been registered instead of primary diseases. The nomenclature is of as much importance in this department of inquiry, as weights and measures in the physical sciences, and should be settled without delay.

In order to render the Register as correct as possible, it is desirable that the cause of death should be directly certified in every instance by the medical attendant, who might either leave the certificate with the informant, or give it upon application to the registrar. When the medical attendant is the informant, he will of course sign the register, as directed by the Act. The certificates of the cause of death might be in one of the subjoined forms, which present examples of some of the more complicated cases. The duration of the fatal disease should be stated, when known, in hours, days, or years, which should supersede the words "sudden," &c., and in the end furnish many highly important results. The registrar should insert the terms corresponding to those in italics in the column of the register headed " Cause of Death."

Edward Davies, aged 11, died of Typhus, terminating in pneumonia, after 15 days' illness.* (Signed) * The primary and secondary diseases should be specified in the Registers. Thomas Williams, aged 70, died of Apoplexy (second attack, of 1 day's duration), with effusion of blood into the ventricles of the brain. (Signed) Mary White, aged 40, died of Carcinoma of the breast, of 2 years' continuance.* (Signed) * The nature of the disease, and the parts affected should be specified in cases of this kind.

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To further the scientific objects of registration, nine-tenths of the members of the medical profession would, no doubt, voluntarily supply certificates of the causes of death. Cases occur in which the cause of death is absolutely unknown, and this the skilful, candid practitioner could have no hesitation in admitting.

TABLE A. (See page 120.)

The deficiencies in the first half-year are far from considerable; and it appears that the registration of the causes of death, notwithstanding its imperfections, does not yield in accuracy to any similar statements which have been made public. Still, as statistical observations gain weight by numbers and time, it must not be concealed that the results deducible from the half-year's registration are limited, in comparison with the results which will flow naturally from a more extensive series of facts; and I shall therefore confine the tabular combinations, and the inferences to which they lead, within such limits as leave little chance of error.*

Influenza prevailed epidemically in the beginning of the year 1837, and destroyed great numbers. It subsided in March, and the rest of the year was considered healthy. The number of burials collected and published by the London parish-clerks in the months of January and February (or rather 20th December 1836, to 21st February 1837), were 2,053 and 2,336, while the average monthly burials of the next nine months were 1,355.[†]

In order to deduce from Table A an approximation to the rate of mortality by each separate cause of death in the half-year ending 31st December 1837, it will be requisite to obtain an approximation to the population of England and Wales on 1st October 1837. As the population has been enumerated four times at decennial intervals, and been found to increase very uniformly, I have assumed that the annual rate of increase was the same in the six years five months, from 31st May 1831 (the time of the last census) to the 1st October 1837, as in the 10 years 1821-1831; and that the proportion of males and females was the same as in 1831. This calculation gives us the total number living, 1st October 1837, 15,268,056; or 7,439,123 males, 7,828,933 females. A certain number of the males has, however, never been enumerated. The correction for this should not embrace the whole of the army, the navy, or the migratory English population in the colonies or on the continent, but solely the proportion of the population, who, if they died, would be registered in this country. The correction for the deficiency in the enumeration of males has been assumed to be 1.67 per cent.; thus making the proportion of males living to females as 10,000 : 10,351, instead of 10,000 : 10,625, as it is directly given by the census.

Another correction is required for the deficiencies in the registry of

* It may be right to add that the Carlisle table was founded upon 1,840 deaths. + It may not be uninteresting to compare the results of the registration with the London bills of mortality. The total burials in the Bills of 1837 amounted to 21,063; and in the six months 21st June to 26th December 1837, corresponding nearly with the half year during which the Registration Act had been in operation, the number of burials in the Bills was 10,518 ("Gentleman's Magazine," 1837). The number of deaths registered in the same parishes under the Act was 18,266; and as 4,450 burials, many of which occurred in the first half of the year, are set down to December, it may be safely asserted that the parish clerks registered little more than half the deaths that occurred within the limits of the London bills of mortality.

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the first half-year. The death is registered two or three days after it occurs; and as nearly 1,000 deaths are registered daily, 2,000 or 3,000 of the deaths which happened in the first quarter were necessarily registered in the second; 2,000 or 3,000, which happened in the second quarter, were registered in the third quarter, &c.; and thus the numbers belonging to the first compensate the second quarter for the deaths which, happening in the second, were registered in the third quarter. But the first quarter has no compensation; and a certain number must be added as a correction to the 148,701 deaths registered in the first half-year. The causes of death were not specified in 7,094 instances. In framing the next table, I have therefore added, as a correction for these and other omissions, 10 per cent. to the causes of death specified; or rather diminished by 10 per cent. the population. which serves for the divisor. The deaths occurred in half a year. To obtain the annual rate of mortality the population was further divided by 2, leaving 3,438,228 and 3,558,605 as the divisors of the two columns in Table A, headed " Males." "Females." The annual rate of mortality per cent. was then found to be nearly :---

Males.		Females.	Mean of	the two	Sexes.
2.08		1.97	ver and in	2.02	per cent.
1 in 48	i.dat.	1 in 51	linel	in 49	the street and

DISEASES OF MALES AND FEMALES.

or,

TABLE B. (See page 147.)

The mortality was comparatively low in this half-year; in which the weather was mild, and no destructive epidemics prevailed extensively. It agreed nearly with the annual mortality of the seven years 1818—1824; estimated by Mr. Edmonds at 2.03 per cent.*

The total number of deaths registered amounted to 148,701, of which 75,159 were of males, 73,542 of females. The cause of death was assigned in 141,607 instances, leaving 7,094, or 4.8 per cent. unaccounted for; but it must be added that natural death, and all vague unintelligible terms have been referred to the latter head. It has been assumed in the subsequent tables, that the deaths in which the fatal diseases were not registered, had the same causes as those in which the causes of death were registered; and this was the nearest approximation that could be made to the truth.

32,537 deaths were occasioned by the first class of diseases; and it will be seen in Table B that the males suffered more than females in the proportion of 4.7 to 4.6 per 1,000 annually: small-pox, croup, thrush, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, having proved more fatal to males than females; while influenza and hooping cough, particularly the latter, cut off a greater number of females; and typhus, erysipelas, scarlatina, and measles, affected both sexes equally.

Of 4.651 in 1,000, the mean epidemic mortality of the two sexes, 3.036 occurred principally among children, as small pox, measles, scarlatina, hooping-cough, croup, thrush, diarrhœa; although a considerable number of adults were also carried off by these diseases. Cholera, dysentery, influenza, ague, typhus, erysipelas, and syphilis, constituting the remaining 1.615 per 1,000, attacked adults chiefly, although they did not entirely spare children.

* "Medical Annual, 1836."

Measles destroyed 4,732 lives, scarlatina 2,520, hooping-cough 3,044, diarrhea 2,755; but neither influenza nor cholera was extensively epidemic in this period; and small-pox and typhus were the reigning maladies.

Small-pox destroyed 5,811 lives in the half year. It will be seen subsequently that small-pox was epidemic in several parts of the country, particularly in Liverpool, Bath, and Exeter. The following were the ages at which 1,056 of the deaths occurred in Bath, Liverpool, Exeter, parts of Shropshire, Worcestershire, and the Metropolis.

I DE	DITT	trom	Smal	l-pox.
DE	ATHS	nom	Smai	I por.

Age	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	All ages.
Deaths	887	99	15	18	29	5	2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,056

This specification of the ages may be considered an approximation to the ages of the 5,811. It has a direct bearing on a very important practical question which has recently engaged attention, namely, whether the prevalence of small-pox is due to the diminished influence of vaccination, or whether the protective power of vaccination progressively declines, so that a child vaccinated at 2 years of age is more susceptible of small-pox at the age of 20, or 30, than at any earlier age. The facts in the registers would decide the question if the medical attendant ascertained whether the individuals who died of small-pox had ever been vaccinated, and if this fact and the interval between vaccination and death were entered : which might easily be done. In the mean time it seems exceedingly probable that the majority of the 5,811 had never been vaccinated, as they were very young, and when the poorer classes do not neglect vaccination altogether, they often defer it for vears. Vaccination is delayed too long by all classes; it should not be practised later than the first three months, as the early deaths at Bath and Liverpool testify.

Months.											
Age		inch	. ini	·ou	0—	2	3;	5	6—8	AL DAS	9—11
Bath Liverpool .	5 17		7 34		$\begin{array}{c} 12\\ 42 \end{array}$		9 50				
ich, partica	bus	22 41		22.	54		59				
e the two s	-19 19 19	last p.	199-199 1997	Y	ears.	197 (197	210 M.		Call and		d'E H
Age :	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Above 10
Bath Liverpool .	33 143	31 127	33 77	17 64	17 24	6 19	4 11	•••	22	··· 3	$\begin{array}{c}10\\25\end{array}$
	176	158	110	81	41	25	15	4	4	3	35

App. P.] of the registered causes of Death.

One infant aged 10 days died of small-pox; three were only a fortnight old.

The small-pox was raging in Liverpool when the registration began, and, of 495 deaths from that disease, 129 were registered in July, 127 in August, 110 in September, 78 in October, 32 in November, and 19 in December. The epidemic was apparently declining in Bath. Of 151 who died of small-pox, 71 died in July, 60 in August, 20 in September. 36 of the cases occurred in the Abbey district, 36 in the Lansdown district, 27 in Walcot, 25 in Lyncome and Widcome, and only 7 in Bathwick, 11 in Batheaston, 9 in Tiverton. The epidemic was commencing in Exeter, where 21 died of small-pox in July, 47 in August, 64 in September; and of these, 77 in St. David's district, 55 in St. Sidwell.

A remarkable epidemic dysentery prevailed at Taunton, in Somersetshire. It had been previously observed in the Bridgewater Union, and began in Taunton in July, when two deaths were registered. Greater numbers were attacked, and of 206 cases of dysentery, 16 of. diarrhœa, and 1 of cholera, 75 were registered in August, 105 in September, 29 in October, 10 in November, and 2 in December. 114 of the deaths occurred in the district of St. Mary Magdalen, 69 in St. James's, 24 in Pitminster, 13 in North Corry, 3 in Bishop's Lydeard. The epidemic spread partially amongst the surrounding Unions.

Ages of 223 who died of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Cholera, in

Åge	0-4	5-9	10—14	15—19	20—29	30—39	40-49	50—59	60—69	70—79	80—89	90-
Deaths .	93	17	lin		6	30	27	16	26	24	8 11 C	14

In Table M is given a list of the principal epidemics, and the districts in which they prevailed.

Under sporadic diseases of the nervous system, 21,852 deaths (15 per cent. of the total number) were registered. The mean annual rate of mortality from the whole group was 3.1 per 1,000 ; but males suffered more than females in the proportion of 3.4 to 2.8. Paralysis, chorea, and epilepsy, were the only maladies which affected more females than males. Cephalitis, hydrocephalus, and convulsions-the diseases chiefly but not exclusively incidental to young children-cut off 2.4 males and 2.0 females out of 1,000 living; apoplexy, '42 males '35 females; tetanus, '013 males '003 females; delirium tremens, '025 males '002 females. Tetanus generally follows wounds, and is therefore remotely caused by accidental violence, to which males are more exposed than females. Delirium tremens is also sometimes brought on by wounds in drunkards, and in persons exhausted by passion or misery. The insane who die in lunatic asylums have often been registered improperly under secondary diseases, such as apoplexy and diarrhœa. A considerable number of the sudden deaths, returned visitation of God, natural death, &c., at inquests, are apoplexies; but the proportion is unknown. Convulsion comprises a great proportion of very young infants. It is a frequent termination of all infantile diseases, and probably includes several diseases undeveloped, or the result of diseases of

the epidemic class, for it is subject to great variations in different places.

The notes mention some singular causes of death under this head.

Ten deaths—nine of females one of a male—are ascribed to mental emotions of one kind or other; seven to fright, one to grief for the death of a son, and two to a broken heart. It is well established that grief and distress are the roots of various organic diseases, and many cases are recorded in which sudden mental shocks have destroyed life, or induced madness. Where life is destroyed instantly, the connexion of the shock with the death is less equivocal than in cases where a considerable interval elapses between the two events. It happens that in two of the cases the alleged cause, as well as the deaths, were recorded. A female, aged 63, it is said, died November 7th from trouble for the death of her son; and from another page of the register it appears that the son's death occurred October 30th. Again the death of a female, aged 41, on November 14th, is ascribed to "fright," occasioned by the sudden death of her brother; and her brother died on the 19th of October.

38,522 deaths were attributed to diseases of the respiratory organs, or 27 per cent. of the total number of deaths. The mortality of males and females was the same-5.5 per 1000 annually. Bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, hydrothorax, and asthma, destroyed more males than females out of the same number living ; consumption and decline more females than males in the ratio of 4.155 to 3.771. Decline comprises a few cases of atrophy and organic diseases of the intestinal canal; but the majority were evidently cases of true consumption-tubercular phthisis, to which some of the cases under hæmorrhage, improperly designated "rupture of a blood vessel," should also be referred. The deaths from this dreadful malady amounted to 27,754 = 20 per cent. of the total number of deaths; or nearly 4 annually, out of 1000 living. Pneumonia, which it must be recollected includes " inflammation of the chest," was next in fatality to phthisis; but young children furnished the majority of the cases : of 379 fatal cases of pneumonia in the metropolis, and in some county districts, 228 were children under three years of age. Several of the cases were also evidently the sequelæ of hooping cough and measles.

Under the fourth class, 1,596 deaths were registered. The mortality of pericarditis was the same in both sexes; Aneurism was nearly three times as fatal in males as in females; and of the entire class the mortality of males and females was as '262 to '195 per 1,000. The proportion of deaths ascribed to heart diseases is much below that stated by Dr. Glendinning, and much below the truth. A great number of the dropsies, and sudden deaths, and apoplexies, are the effects of hypertrophy and valvular diseases. Rheumatism is rarely fatal, except when it seizes on the heart. Angina pectoris was met with 13 times,—6 times in males, 7 times in females. The heart was ruptured in 3 males.

5,115 males and 4,735 females died of disease of the digestive organs, and the annual rate of mortality in the males was 1.5, in the females 1.3, out of 1,000 living. Nearly all diseases of the intestinal canal proved most fatal to males, so did jaundice and all the diseases of the liver, except hepatitis. Hernia is much more common in males than females, yet the mortality in the two sexes—044 and 029 per 1,000—

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did not differ so widely, and the reason of this is, that the bowel when it does escape is much more liable to strangulation in the hernia of females than in the hernia of males.

In a classification purely topographical, the deaths from thrush, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, should be added to the diseases of the digestive organs; which would raise the mean annual mortality of the class from 1.41 to 2.07, or, if typhus were also added, to 3.36 per 1,000.

No case of painter's colic was distinguished. Constipation comprises deaths by intussusception, 11 males 10 females; ileus, 3 males 3 females; stricture of the æsophagus, 8 males 22 females; stricture of the rectum, bowels, and pylorus, 7 males 6 females. The stricture would be produced in many cases by cancerous diseases. 30 cases of hematemesis were registered, 18 males 12 females.

Diseases of the urinary organs destroy five times as many males as females,—the rate of mortality of the two sexes, under this head, having been '199 and '037 per 1,000. The disparity has been ascribed to mechanical causes; but will a mechanical explanation account for the fact that 68 males and only 27 females died of diabetes? Dr. Yelloly, in a paper published in the Philosophical Transactions, estimated that 1 in 108,000 persons was cut annually for stone in England and Wales.* It appears from the table that 47 in 1,000,000 males, and 5 in 1,000,000 females, die of stone and gravel. The latter, it must be admitted, is a vague term in popular language; but the mortality from stone is certainly 1 in 100,000 annually. Bright's disease is registered "Disease of the Kidneys." The coagulability of the urine is often undetected by careless practitioners. A female child, aged two years, is stated to have died suddenly of diabetes.

1,265 females died in childbed, and the greater proportion of puerperal fever. According to an estimate by Dr. Ferguson, this insidious disease occasions "seven-eighths of the total mortality in childbed."† The annual rate of mortality by childbirth, in females, is 3.55 in 10,000, or in females, at a child-bearing age, perhaps 0.8 per 1,000. If the number of births andmiscarriages in the period was 290,000, nearly 4 in 1,000 were fatal to the mothers. It is greatly to be regretted that in the present state of medical science 2,500 women die in childbirth every year in England and Wales. It will be seen subsequently that the chance of death is nearly doubled or diminished one-half in certain circumstances.

One female died of extra-uterine fetation; one of hæmorrhage from rupture of the Fallopian tube; one of apoplexy in childbirth; one, aged 20, of childbed and rheumatic fever.

Although the bones, muscles, ligaments, and tendons, constitute so much of the bulk of the body, the diseases of the entire motive system scarcely prove more fatal than the diseases of the kidneys and bladder; including rheumatism, the mortality is '000133. The bones are, notwithstanding, very liable to mechanical injuries, and several of the violent deaths are the result of fractures. Lumbar abscess and diseases of the joints are the principal items under the head "disease."

264 deaths occur under diseases of the skin, and of these 23 were of

* "Remarks on the Tendency to Calculous Disorders," by J. Yelloly, M.D., "Transactions of Royal Society, 1829," page 1-55.

† "Essays on the most important Diseases of Women."

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purpura hæmotrhagica; 7 of leprosy. 13 cases of scurvy should have been classed under the next division, had the term not evidently been used several times in the popular sense-scurvy-a scurfy cutaneous disease, and applied to very young children. Carbuncle and fistula are most common in males,-14 males, 5 females having died of the former, 39 males, 12 females of the latter disease. In a topographical arrangement, small pox, measles, scarlatina, and erysipelas, should be added to diseases of the integumentary system. In that case the mortality would be 1.976 per 1,000, and it is a curious coincidence that the mortality from all the diseases of the digestive organs is nearly the same-2.067. The diseases of the connected internal and external membranes are equally destructive; but the mortality from diseases of the two systems together is only 4, while that from diseases of the respiratory organs is 5.5 per 1,000.

16,207 diseases of indeterminate seat were registered; and the mortality of the two sexes from the entire class was almost the same-2.310 and 2.322 annually out of 1,000 living; yet in some diseases there were great differences in the two sexes. Hæmorrhage-the effusion of blood—was the most frequent in males, in the proportion of '107 and '060; dropsy-the effusion of serum-was the most fatal in females, '882 females and '711 males having died of dropsy out of 1,000 living. 14,105 deaths were ascribed to inflammations; the annual rate of mortality of males was 00218, of females 00186, mean 00202; 1-10th of the fatal diseases were inflammations of one part or other. In deaths from abscess, mortification, and scrofula the males exceed the females. With the next in the class the reverse happens, 873 females and 355 males having died of carcinoma. Tumor should probably be added to carcinoma in many instances; the proportion of the two sexes was 14 males, 23 females. Debility is composed chiefly of premature or weakly infants; and it is well known that male infants and the male foctus die in greater numbers than individuals of the other sex. Malformation is also more common in males than in females : the males, whose deaths were caused by malformation, amounted to 75, the females to 41. Males are, according to the registers, more intemperate than females, as the deaths of 70 males and of 15 females were ascribed directly to intemperance; of 67 males and 12 females to gout; of 86 males and 9 females to delirium tremens (in the second class). It will be seen with regret that in the half-year the deaths of 63 individuals were ascribed (principally at inquests) to starvation; this is almost 1 annually to a population of 111,000. The want of food implies the want of everything else-except water-as firing, clothing, every convenience, every necessary of life, is abandoned at the imperious bidding of hunger. Hunger destroys a much higher proportion than is indicated by the registers in this and in every other country; but its effects, like the effects of excess, are generally manifested indirectly, in the production of diseases of various kinds. The privation is rarely ever absolute; the supply of food is inadequate to supply the wants of the organization, which requires daily animal or vegetable matter containing not less than nine ounces of carbon.

All the sudden deaths are cases in which inquests were held. They would have been more numerous in the Abstract, and so would the violent deaths, had it not been for some difficulties attending the registration of inquests. What is the nature of the sudden deaths, of which,

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notwithstanding, it appears in the Abstract that '184 males and '118 females per 1,000 die annually? It will be observed that the proportion of sudden deaths is 56 per cent. higher in males than in females : the mortality in apoplexy is 19 per cent.; in hæmorrhage 78 per cent. higher in males than in females. It is probable, therefore, that sudden death is frequently the effect of hæmorrhage. It is certain that sudden death sometimes happens, without any appreciable change in the organization, at least any change which a rude, cursory, post mortem examination can detect; and it is not improbable that a certain number of cases of poisoning escape undetected by the coroners and the juries, who can be expected to know little of the symptoms either of poisons or disease, and are very rarely assisted, as in other countries, in their decision by the information which a careful examination of the body and an analysis of the contents of the stomach would furnish. The result of this negligence is that little is known positively of the causes of sudden death; and the facility of procuring all the more intense poisons, as well as the prospect that the effects of poisoning may be confounded with natural causes, offers a strong temptation to the commission of that dreadful crime. Coroners' inquests are also held upon all prisoners who die in gaols, and the ordinary verdict is "Natural Death ;" whence it would appear that the inquest in gaols is at present very much a matter of form, although it was no doubt instituted to ascertain the real cause of death, whether it were a common disease, or gaol fever, or dysentery, or violence. The causes of death registered as the result of a solemn, juridical investigation, are the most unintelligible in the register; as it is impossible to attach a specific idea to "Natural Death," to "Visitation of God," and to several other phrases in use in coroners' courts.

As the age is precisely expressed in the registry, "Old Age" is an unnecessary, and often an inaccurate term. But the diseases of the aged are exceedingly fatal, and the symptoms in their feeble functions are often masked, so that a pneumonia will run through its course without attracting attention. The term "Old Age" must therefore be preserved until considerable progress is made in the diagnosis of the diseases of old people. 5,674 males and 7,017 females were registered under old age; and I am not prepared to assert that in some instances vitality did not recede before tranquil, insensible decay.

4,845 violent deaths, 3,605 of males 1,240 of females, were registered; and the annual mortality of males and females under this head was 1.048, and .348 per 1,000, the males having suffered three times as much as females. The excess of males was 2,365, and it more than counterbalanced the mortality of childbirth. If all the violent deaths had been entered in the Abstract, the mortality of males under this head would have probably equalled the mortality from typhus. This deserves attention. The individuals carried off by violence, typhus, consumption, and childbirth are in the meridian of life; and in a political sense their lives are of the highest value. Drowning in rivers and in the sea, burning, injuries in manufactories, explosions in mines, are frequent causes of violent deaths. Suicides are lincluded under this head; the ages and sex of 44 were distinguished.

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Age	10—20.	20—30.	30—40.	40—50.	50—60.	60—70.	70—80.	All ages.
Males	1	5	und isi	3	4	1		14
Females	5	7	2	3	8	3	2	30
Both Sexes	6	12	2	6	12	4	2	44

Ages of 44 Suicides.

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The notes to this section contain some curious causes of death. Six children, four males and two females, died in consequence of drinking boiling water from the spout of the tea-kettle, an accident which happens too often, and from which children would be saved, as well as from one still more frequent—burning—by a good fire-guard.

DISEASES OF TOWNS AND OF THE OPEN COUNTRY.

Different classes of the population experience very different rates of mortality, and suffer different kinds of diseases. The principal causes of these differences, besides the sex, age, and hereditary organization, must be sought in three sources—exercise in the ordinary occupations of life—the adequate or inadequate supply of warmth and of food and the different degrees of exposure to poisonous effluvia and to destructive agencies. The subsequent tables will exhibit the influence of the contaminated atmosphere of cities.

The area of England and Wales is 57,805 square miles; and as the land population in the period under investigation was about 15,330,000. the number of inhabitants to a square mile was 265. The population is very unequally distributed ; being thinly scattered over the agricultural districts, and accumulated at different intervals in villages, towns, and cities, where, as for instance in the metropolis, in the Unions of St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury, the Strand, the City of London, East and West London, Holborn, St. George in the East, and St. Mary Whitechapel, the number of inhabitants to a square mile is 123,904. The population increased very slightly in these districts in the interval between the censuses of 1821 and of 1831; whence it may be inferred that the ground is nearly all occupied. In the East and West London Unions, however, the population is still more dense; the number of inhabitants to a square mile is 186,046. The greatest density attained in the heart of English cities is therefore nearly 243,000 inhabitants to a geographical square mile.

The following table exhibits two sets of observations—the deaths in the metropolitan division, with a population of 1,790,451, lodged upon an area of 70 square miles, and the deaths and fatal diseases in Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Cornwall, and Somersetshire, where nearly the same number of inhabitants (1,723,770) was distributed over an area of 7,933 square miles. The five counties form the southwestern division of England, and are bounded by the sea and a line running from Studland Bay to the Avon.

TABLE C. (See page 148.)

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The population, 1st October, 1837, has been calculated from that ascribed to the respective counties in the population returns 1821 and 1831; it does not exactly coincide with the population of the Unions. The difference and any correction for omissions, either in the enumeration or the registration, may be neglected in the present comparison, as the total number of deaths in the one division was 15,220, in the other 24,959, giving an excess of 64 per cent. in the metropolis, while, in the census of 1831, the population enumerated in the metropolis amounted to 1,594,690, and in the five counties to 1,599,024. As, however, the population has increased at the rate of 1.8 per cent. annually in the metropolis, and at the rate of 1.2 per cent. annually in the five counties, it is necessary to calculate the population of the two divisions on 1st October 1837, and this can easily be performed with sufficient accuracy. The following was the enumerated population of the five counties :—

Census 1801. Census 1811. Census 1821. Census 1831. Population . . 1,105,446 . . 1,221,676 . . 1,418,457 . . 1,600,526*

The annual rate of increase, 1801-31, was 1.24 per cent.; and if it be assumed that the rate remained nearly uniform up to 1st October 1837, the population must then have been 1,730,606; the annual rate of increase, 1821-31, was 1.215, and this would make the population, 1st October 1837, amount to 1,727,768, differing only 2,838, or 1-610th from the former number. The population increased 10 per cent. from 1801 to 1811, and 15 per cent. from 1811 to 1821; the former rate would make the population 1-68th below 1,730,606, and the latter would make it 1-60th above that number; an inconsiderable proportion, which may be considered the limit of error in the calculation. I have entered into these details, in one instance, to show the degree of approximation which can be made by calculation to the actual population. The error can scarcely exceed 1-60th, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while the deaths in the cities, in the two series of observations (Tables C and D), were from 50 to 60 per cent. more numerous than the deaths in the counties. It may be imagined that the difference in the half-year was accidental ; but the proportion of deaths in the half-year ending 30th June 1838, was not very different, and this, when taken in conjunction with the facts in Table D, is perfectly conclusive.

Deaths, 1st July to 31st December 1837 . ,, 1st January to 30th June 1838 .	Metropolis. . 24,959 . . 28,638 .	and the second s
	53,597	34,074

In comparing the deaths from different diseases in the metropolis with those in the counties, it will be recollected that the counties include Exeter, Plymouth, Portsmouth and Portsea, Southampton, Bath, and a great number of towns; that small-pox was epidemic in Bath and Exeter; dysentery in Taunton; and that the health of this half-year in the entire extent of country was by no means favourable.

* Mr. Rickman gives two statements of the population of Cornwall. In vol. i. p. 48 of the Preface to the Population Returns of 1831, it is stated at 302,440; in vol. i. p. 80 of the enumeration, the population of Cornwall is stated at 300,938. The latter has been taken in the numbers at the head of the table, as the number of males and females is there distinguished.

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The next Table was framed upon the same principle; the fatal diseases of 24 superintendent registrars' districts, with a population of 1,762,710, embracing several large cities and densely populated districts, is contrasted with the fatal diseases of Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex and Westmoreland, comprising, after the subtraction of Norwich, Bristol, and Clifton, 1,776,980 souls. These counties were relatively healthy, and the contrast is striking.

TABLE D. (See page 150.)

The fatality of every class of diseases, and of almost every disease, is augmented in the concentrated city population, but in very different degrees. This will be more evident in a tabular form, in which the facts of the two sets of observations are consolidated.

TABLE E:

DEATHS by Twelve Classes of Fatal Diseases in City and in County Districts.

r then have been 1.7.80.606; the annual cate	Cițies.	Counties.
Population	3,553,161	3,500,750
Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases	12,766	6,045
Sporadic Diseases. Of the nervous system	$7,705 \\ 12,619 \\ 590 \\ 3,476 \\ 219 \\ 460 \\ 262 \\ 62 \\ 4,396 \\ 12,500 \\ 12$	3,607 7,847 309 1,832 161 265 154 55 3,730
Age	2,924 1,370 1,104	3,102 929 1,657
Total Deaths	47,953	29,693

The concentration of the population in cities doubles the deaths from the two first classes of disease; the ratio of deaths having been as 1 to 2.11, and 1 to 2.13; and upon reference to the individual diseases in Tables C., D., it will be observed that the augmentation in the latter class occurs principally in convulsions and hydrocephalus:— Deaths by convulsions, counties 1,347, cities 3,723, ratio 1:2.76; by hydrocephalus, counties 559, cities 1,540, ratio 1:2.75. It has already been intimated that convulsion is a frequent intercurrent symptom in diarrhœa and diseases of the epidemic class in infants; it may exist,

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however, as an independent affection, and in that case has clearly, as well as hydrocephalus, with which it is allied, an epidemic character. A similar remark will apply to pneumonia and bronchitis, of which 1,209 cases were registered in the counties, 2,865 in the cities; ratio $1:2\cdot37$. The pulmonary inflammation was, in many cases, developed in the course of measles, influenza, and other diseases of the first class. The three following diseases, which principally affect adults between the ages of 15 and 65, show that unhealthy places augment the fatality of diseases in different degrees.

				745	Counties.		Cities.	Increase per cent. in Cities.
Deaths by	consumption			•	5,857 .		. 8,125	39
22 15	childbirth .				217 .		. 372	71
and a start of the	childbirth . typhus	•	•	1	1,564 .	1.4.	. `3,456	221

This gives the classification a peculiar property. Wherever the absolute mortality is low, the number of deaths in the epidemic class is less than the number in the pulmonary class; and, on the contrary, wherever the deaths in the first class exceed or equal those in the third, it may be affirmed that the absolute mortality is high.

The occupations in cities are not more laborious than agriculture, and the great mass of the town population have constant exercise and employment; their wages are higher, their dwellings as good, their clothing as warm, and their food certainly as substantial as that of the agricultural labourer. The Poor Law Inquiry, and successive Parliamentary Committees, have shown that the families of agricultural labourers subsist upon a minimum of animal food, and an inadequate supply of bread and potatoes. The source of the higher mortality in cities is, therefore, in the insalubrity of the atmosphere. Every human being expires about 666 cubic feet of gas daily, which, if collected in a receiver, would destroy other animals; and is constantly producing, in a variety of ways, the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, yielding poisonous emanations in houses, workshops, dirty streets, and bad sewers. The smoke of fires, and the products of cumbustion are also poisonous. All gases and effluvia, like odours, are diffusible; they have a certain force of diffusion, which Professor Graham has expressed numerically; and all the emanations from human habitations in the open country mingle, almost as soon as they escape, in the currents of the atmosphere. But locate, instead of one individual to a square mile of land (the supposed density of population in the uncultivated forests of America and the steppes of Asia), 200,000 individuals upon a square mile, as soldiers in a camp, and the poison will be concentrated 200,000 fold; intersect the space in every direction by 10,000 high walls, which overhang the narrow streets, shut out the sunlight, and intercept the movements of the atmosphere; let the rejected vegetables, the offal of slaughtered animals, the filth produced in every way decay in the houses and courts, or stagnate in the wet streets: bury the dead in the midst of the living; and the atmosphere will be an active poison, which will destroy, as it did in London formerly, and as it does in Constantinople now, 5-7 per cent. of the inhabitants annually, and generate, when the temperature is high, recurring plagues, in which a fourth part of the entire population will perish. But the health will be little more impaired by residence upon 1 than upon 100 square miles, if means can be devised for supplying the 200,000 in-

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dividuals with 200,000,000 cubic feet of pure air daily, and for removing the principal sources of poisonous exhalations. The latter object is partly accomplished by paved, even streets, by the scavenger, by an abundant supply of water, by large well-constructed, trapped sewers, and by domestic habits of cleanliness; but it is difficult to perceive how volatile impurities can be removed, and how a stream of uncontaminated air can be supplied where the sun cannot heat the earth and air, where there are no open squares, or the streets are narrow, or the houses are only separated by courts, or built in *cul de sac*.

TABLE F:

Of the RELATIVE MORTALITY in different Parts of the Metropolis; exhibiting the Mean Annual Mortality of Females in the Thirty-two Metropolitan Districts, 1st July to 31st December, 1837. (The Deaths in the Hospitals are excluded.)

Unions.	Annual Deaths per cent.	Unions.	Annual Deaths per cent.	Unions,	per cent.
 Whitechapel. Shoreditch St. Giles Bethnal Green Bermondsey. *6. East London West London West London 7. St. George, East 8. St. Luke 9. Holborn 10. Rotherhithe . 	3·164 3·127	 Clerkenwell . St. George, 1 Southwark . Greenwich . Strand Strand Poplar Westminster. Stepney 	2·790 2·756 2·700 2·662 2·494 2·452 2·445 2·428 2·428 2·271 2·264	21. Kensington . 2.1 22. St. James . 2.1 23. St. Maryle- bone 2.1 24. Islington 2.1 25. St. Pancras . 2.0 26. Lambeth 1.9 27. London 1.9 (City) + . 1.8 29. Hackney 1.8 30. St. George, Hanover- square	54 37 30 35 94 80 14 14
Mean	3.096	Mean	2.526	Mean 2.0	03

... The Table is read thus :-- Out of 100 females living, 3.908 die annually in Whitechapel; or, without decimals, 3,908 die annually out of a population of 100,000.

It will be found, *cæteris paribus*, that the mortality increases as the density of the population increases; and where the density and the affluence are the same, that the rate of mortality depends upon the efficiency of the ventilation, and of the means which are employed for the removal of impurities. The next step in the argument is to establish these two facts; which will be done by showing that in 32 Districts of one large city the mortality increases with the intensity, and

* The two unions are counted as one in Tables F., G., H.

[†] The mortality of the city of London has been augmented 10 per cent.; and as many families in the west end were out of town in the half-year (July to December), no correction has been made for the deaths (females 17) in St. George's Hospital. The total deaths in hospitals amounted to 1,399: males, 991; females, 398. The 991 males include 22 in Chelsea Hospital, 126 in Greenwich Hospital, and 82 in the Dreadnought.

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falls with the diminution of the causes, to which the excessive mortality has just been ascribed. (See Table F.)

The next table will exhibit the principal classes of diseases to which the mortality in the different districts was due. The population (1837) was deduced from the censuses of 1821 and 1831; no correction was made, either for the population unenumerated, the deaths in the hospitals, or any deficiency in the registers.

[Table G, see pp. 114, 115.]

Not to attach undue weight to the separate observations, the mean of the first, second, and third divisions has been taken.

TABLE H,

Exhibiting the MEAN MORTALITY, in Three Groups, of the Thirty-two Metropolitan Districts.

No. 10	Square	Annual		Rate		ality per	Cent		
Districts.	Yards to One Person.	Rate of Mortality per 100.	The Epidemic Class.	Typhus.	The Nervous System.	The Respira- tory System	Phthisis.	The Digestive Organs.	Other Classes
1 to 10, (mean) 11 to 20, ,, 21 to 30, ,,	57 78 217	3·321 2·839 2·163	•991 •701 •485	•324 •205 •107	•543 •467 •369	•822 •768 •588	•478 •451 •354		•758 •706 •567

The mortality then increases with the density, yet the densest districts are not invariably the most unhealthy.

Unions or Districts.	Area in square yards to one person.	Annual rate of Mortality per cent.
St. James, City of London (mean)	24	. 2.1
Shoreditch, Bethnal Gre mondsey (mean)		. 3.1

The necessary deduction from the double series of facts, then, is that the mortality has a tendency to increase as the density of the population increases, but that the unhealthful tendency can be counteracted by artificial agencies. In other terms, the mortality of cities in England and Wales is high, but it may be immeasurably reduced. A good, general system of sewers ; the intersection of the dense, crowded districts of the metropolis by a few spacious streets; and a park in the East end of London would probably diminish the annual deaths by several thousands, prevent many years of sickness, and add several years to the lives of the entire population. Similar improvements would have the same effects in the other cities of the empire. The poorer classes would be benefited by these measures, and the poor-rates would be reduced; but all classes of the community are directly interested in their adoption, for the epidemics, whether influenza, typhus, or cholera,-small-pox, scarlatina, or measles, which arise in the east end of the town, do not stay there; they travel to the west end, and prove fatal in wide streets and squares. The registers show this; they

TABLE G.

Of the MORTALITY of Thirty-two Metropolitan Districts by different Deaths, 1st July to 31st December, 1837; and the Density of Person.

(* 1900)	Unions or Districts.	Popu	lation.	Square Yards to One	Total Deaths.
	and the second second second	1821.	1831.	Person.	53
1	Whitechapel (London Hos-)	68,905	64,141	25	1,450
2	Shoreditch	52,966	68,564	37	1,305
3	St. Giles and St. George	51,793	52,907	23	858
45	Bethnal Green	45,676	62,018	49	1,162
5	Bermondsey	25,235	29,741	93	480
	tholomew's Hospital) }	71,899	70,833	17	1,340
7	St. George, East	32,528	38,505	26	677
8	St. Luke, Middlesex	40,876	46,642	23	805
9	Holborn.	36,523	37,927	22	595
10	Rotherhithe	12,523	12,875	259	189
11	St. Olave and St. Saviour (Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals)	49,537	51,732	30	1,056
12	Clerkenwell	39,105	47,634	29	776
13	St. George, Southwark	36,368	39,769	{See St.} {Olave.}	605
14	Greenwich (Greenwich Hos- pital and the Dreadnought)	58,538	63,564	330	1,106
15	Strand	41,973	42,479	21	330
16	Poplar	18,932	25,066	181. 18	.361
17	Westminster (Westminster H.)	39,222	47,992	75	740
19	Stepney	52,289	72,442	inarral P	1,148
15	ring Cross H.)	28,003	23,483	54	314
20	Newington	33,047	44,526	57	644
21	Kensington	63,065	85,352	406	1,222
22	St. James, Westminster	34,890	37,725	19	585
23	St. Marylebone	96,040	122,206	51	1,784
24	Islington	22,417	37,316	288	559
25	St. Pancras (North London Hospital, Fever Hospital, Small-pox Hospital)	71,838	103,548	97	1,657
26	Lambeth	57,638	87,856	154	1,233
27	City of London	57,421	57,080	31	526
28	Camberwell	17,876	28,231	589	356
29 30	Hackney	25,164	34,527	454	421
30	St. George, Hanover-square } (St. George's Hospital) }	46,384	58,209	79	675

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TABLE G:

Classes of Diseases; also the Population of 1821 and 1831; the total the Population expressed by the Number of Square Yards to One

			Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. by Diseases of								
	Annual Rate of Mortality per 100.	The Epidemic Class.	Typhus.	The Nervous System.	The Respira- tory System,	Phthisis.	The Digestive Organs.	All other Classes.			
		3.32		98° .		bb.	oditooda	1 010			
	4.521	1.478	•773	•633	1.010	•608	•181	1.219			
	3.240	•931	•253	•705	•824	•402	•268	•512 •620			
	3.244	•919	•386	• 571	•975 •727	•654 •405	•159 •242	•620			
	3.095	·890 1·020	·277 ·316	•549 •516	•704	• 346	•140	• • 534			
	2.913						•238	1:126			
	3.784	•982	•381	•500	• 938	•565	and the second se	11 12 11			
	3.165	•954	•416	•439	•664	•472	•224 •233	•884 •576			
	3.179	•967	•146 •274	•616 •469	•786 •875	•415 •538	• 179	•548			
	$3 \cdot 138 \\ 2 \cdot 936$	$1.066 \\ .699$	•274	•409	•715	•373	•217	•870			
	4 530						Turne -				
	4.083	1.032	•441	•611	1.082	•646	·209	1.148			
	2.880	•779	·152	•405	•783	•468	•204	•708			
	2.877	•680	•157	•471	•685	•433	•209	•832			
	3.305	•870	•263	•523	•956	•550	•254	•702			
	2.455	•647	•156	•432	•677	•439	•223	•476			
	2.435	•582	•074	•415	•710	•395	•134	•576			
	2.718	•522	•217	• 503	•812	•470	•250	•632			
	2.585	•682	•221	•414	•725	•392 •341	·137 •187	•626 •708			
	2.674	•722	·273 ·099	•392 •500	•664 •585	•341	•164	•656			
	2.401	•496	•099								
	2.370	•514	•095	• 428	•648	•409	•136	•644			
	2-119	•428	•112	•322	•677	•413	•134 •194	•558 •554			
	2.512	•696	•108	•390 •444	·679 •550	·376 ·304	•152	•612			
	2.179	•421	•062	444	100	1 AND	.001 m	asieididg.			
	2.547	•804	• 255	•338	•675	•426	•174	•556			
100	2.157	•525	•117	•453	•568	•378	•145	•466			
al and	1.843	•333	•084	• 385	• 529	• 305	•161	•434			
	1.895	•335	• 091	• 357	•516	-314 -314	•106 •109	•580 •632			
	2.001	•442	•057	•309	•509	1941年1月1日1月1月1月	A DE LEVEL	15			
	2.010	•349	•092	•268	•531	• 301	•239	•632			
A I		detrolo.	abelade	t off	e ellies	In the an	- men lo	1-12 MADON			

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trace diseases from unhealthy to healthy quarters, and follow them from the centres of cities to the surrounding villages and remote dwellings.

In the unhealthy districts of the metropolis, as in the tables C. D. and E., the mortality from the epidemic class of diseases is higher than the mortality from diseases of the respiratory system; in the healthy districts, on the contrary, the mortality by the former is lower than the mortality by the latter class of diseases.

Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent.

Districts.	From the Epidemic class of Diseases.	From Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	Absolute Mortality from all causes.
1-10 (unhealthy)). •99 .	82	. 3.32
11-20	70 .	77	. 2.84
21-30 (healthy)	. •48 .	•59	. 2.16

The reason of this is obvious: diseases of the epidemic class increase more rapidly than diseases of the respiratory system in unhealthy localities. The relative increase will be understood at a glance, when the mortality in the first 10 districts is taken as unity.

Epidemic diseases . Diseases of the resp	. 1.00 .	Districts 11-20. . 1.45 .	
tory organs		. 1.31 .	. 1.40
Typhus Phthisis		$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 92 \\ \cdot 1 \cdot 27 \\ \end{array} $	

The fatality of typhus increases 303 per cent. in the districts 21-30; phthisis (consumption) 35 per cent.; and it may be laid down as a general principle that wherever the proportion of deaths from phthisis, compared with the total deaths, is high, the absolute mortality is low, and that the absolute mortality from phthisis itself is low. Attention to this fact will obviate several practical errors, such, for instance, as sending consumptive patients to the West Indies. The deaths out of the living express the real tendency to phthisis.

Districts 1-10. Districts 11-20. Districts 21-30.

Proportion of deaths by				
phthisis in 100 deaths.	14.4		. 15.8 .	. 16.4
Annual deaths by phthisis				
out of 100 living	•478	•	451 .	354

These observations will facilitate the interpretation of Table N.; they will, at least, prevent the facts which it exhibits from being misunderstood. But before proceeding to the rest of the Tables, I subjoin another illustration of the principles above stated in a comparative view of the mortality of females in five cities. The population, October 1, 1837, was deduced from the annual rate of increase 1821—31, and the proportion of females was assumed to be the same as in 1831.

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TA	- D I	6
TU	D 1	1.

District	riga 84	Total	Area in			
Districts.	1821.	2424 16 Y	Deaths.	Square Miles.		
Leeds Birmingham Manchester and Salford} Liverpool and West Derby .}	94,638 85,416 176,629 151,331	Males. 66,555 54,593 113,842 101,015	Females. 69,026 56,321 123,093 117,218	Both Sexes. 135,581 110,914 236,935 218,233	1,582 1,459 3,703 4,913	64.8 4.2 59.5 59.5

TABLE K:

Of the Relative MORTALITY of FEMALES in Leeds, Birmingham, Manchester, London, Liverpool; and in England and Wales.

Annual	Death	s to	100 ((000)	living.
--------	-------	------	-------	-------	---------

		Leeds.	Birming- ham.	Manches- ter, &c.	London, &c.	Liver- pool, &c.	England and Wales.
-							
EI	pidemic, &c.diseases	•369	•418	•565	•697	1.116	•459
	Typhus	•115	•126	•180	•196	•339	•129
	of the nervous sys-	000	1	and the second		Contra Contra Contra	and the second
110	tem	•309	•250	•414	•400	•544	•284
11.5	of the respiratory	00000 00	and . Phys	14.6 1 38.6	2 2 2 2 3 4		CL2 LL
E state	organs	•515	•623	•722	•657	•860	•551
es	Phthisis	•401	•494	• 510	•402	•670	•415
Diseases	of the organs of		1	A STREET	138		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
Ise	circulation .	•009	•054	•013	•033	•026	•019
	of the digestive				1 - 2 to es		BICKS.
2)	organs	•127	•214	•209	•177	•228	•133
Sporadic	of the urinary		for any the state	AN THE	- General In		The second second
OOL	organs	•007		•003	•004	•001	•004
SI	of the organs of		CARCEPTED .	10 130110	0.711 0.10/01		MAGGRED.
all all	generation .	•058	• 051	•058	• 052	·058	•042
14	of the joints, &c.	•016	•012	•019	•014	•007	• 012
	of the integumen-		his and a not	and the second	and and the		and the second
-	tary system .		to see to	•004	.002	•010	• 003
19	of uncertain seat	•166	•229	•161	·270	•214	•233
01	dage	•138	•156	·128	•218	•163	•197
	olence	•035	• 045	•042	•032	•046	035
U	nspecified diseases	·055	•048	•040	•034	•016	Vide p.7
	"ARREAGE STORIDE	APPLIE PLAT	man a Cu			010	viue p./
	All causes	1.804	2.101	2.378	2.590	3.289	1.972
and the second second	habitants to a}	2,624	31,487	4,799	25,578	4,617	265

In all these divisions, as well as in the metropolis, the great mass of the population is concentrated upon a few square miles. Thus the population of Manchester, 168,911, was located upon 1,480 acres (2.31 square miles); while the population of Blackley and the rest of

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the District, amounting, October 1, 1837, to 29,453, was distributed over 12,410 acres (19.39 square miles). And in Liverpool, 203,327 inhabitants resided upon 1,560 acres (2.43 square miles); in West Derby, 72,571 upon 36,500 square acres. The rate of mortality and the diseases vary with the density of the population in Liverpool and Manchester.

STATEMENT NUMBER	Learst Aladi	LIVERPO	ol (Division	3).	1907	. support
CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OWNE	10,000 00,000	Area in Acres.	Population, October 1, 1837.	Deaths July 1 to Dec. 31, 1837.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Annual Rate of Mortality, per cent.
Statement of the local division of the local	Liverpool West Derby Difference	1,560 36,500	203,327 72,571 	3,996 917 	83,415 3,107	3.931 2.527 1.404
	the second s	M	ANCHESTER.	.C. Spira	a.A.	
and the second se	Manchester Blackley, &c Difference	1,480 12,410	168,911 29,453	2,718 258 	73,121 1,514 	3·218 1·752 1×466

TABLE L.

The Tables A. 1, A. 2, &c. present the deaths from different diseases in the 25 great divisions into which you have distributed England and Wales; and Table N. has been deduced from the Tables A., A. 1, &c. Both the tabular views are highly interesting, and deserve a careful examination in connexion with the facts which have been taken from the Tables of Ages, and placed at the head of the Tables A., A. 1, &c.

I have not been able to examine the influence of age, occupation, seasons of the year, and other circumstances, upon the fatality of diseases; and there are other omissions which you, Sir, will not fail to notice, and, I venture to hope, excuse, in a first essay. The publication of the deaths from each disease in the different Divisions will enable statistical writers to supply the many deficiencies of this letter; and, with adequate assistance, ensuing Abstracts may be rendered more complete and satisfactory.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, Your very obedient and humble servant, WILLIAM FARE.

To the Registrar-General.

for all three divisions, as well as in the metropoles, the great mass of the population is contentrated upon a few square miles. Thus the population of Manuchenter, 168,911, was toosted upon 1,480 acres (3.31 aqueen colles); while the normalatica of Mackies and the rest of

ABSTRACTS

OF THE

CAUSES OF DEATH

REGISTERED IN

ENGLAND AND WALES,

FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1837, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

App. P.]

TABLE A.-ENGLAND AND WALES.

ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered in England and Wales, from 1st July to 31st December 1837, both inclusive.

		Population					Familie	es in 1831.						
A	rea in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1831.			chiefly ilture.	Tr	Chiefly in ade, Manufactur and Handicraft		•	Tota	1.			
	57,805	13,897,187		834,5	543		1,227,614	849,717	10 1200 A	2,911	,874			
	in pair inter	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.	-	-	Diseases.	M.	F	Total.			
En	Epidemic, demic, and ontagious Diseases.	Cholera Influenza Small-pox Measles Scarlatina Hooping Cough. Croup Thrush (1) Diarrhœa Dysentery Ague Typhus (2)	220 3050 2340 1238 1277 879 381 1451 350	264 2761 2392 1282 1767 776 326 1304 325 37	484 5811 4732 2520 3044 1655 707 2755 675 76		Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes (17) Granular Diseases Cystitis Stone (18) Stricture Disease Total	68	27 1 9 19 3	53 95 3 70 180 46 309			
	a and area	Erysipelas (3) Syphilis Hydrophobia	237 30 13	245 43 3	482 73 16	T	Of the Organs of Generation.	Childbed (19) • • Paramenia • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 13	$1265 \\ 49 \\ 21 \\ 150$	49 21			
	ſ	Total Cephalitis (4)	16190 567	16347	1021	30	1	Total	13	1485	1498			
	Of the	Hydrocephalus Apoplexy(5) Paralysis Convulsions (6) .	1933 1447 987 5798	1637 1264 1052 4931	3570 2711 2039 10729		Of the Or- gans of Lo- comotion.	Arthritis Rheumatism (21). Disease (22)	7 221 277	8 216 200				
	System.		iseases.	Of the Inte-	Total Carbuncle Phlegmon (23)	505 14 29	424 5 17	19						
		Total				Sporadic Diseases.	gumentary System.	Ulcer	29 37 39 39	45 12 27	82 51 66			
jiseases.	Of the Respiratory Organs.	Laryngitis Quinsey Bronchitis Pleurisy Pneumonia Hydrothorax Asthma { Consumption(11) Decline Disease (12)	$\begin{array}{r} 141 \\ 248 \\ 140 \\ 3187 \\ 557 \\ 1020 \\ 9494 \\ 3474 \\ 653 \end{array}$	$148 \\ 212 \\ 96 \\ 2637 \\ 438 \\ 744 \\ 10753 \\ 4033 \\ 523 \\$	289 460 236 5824 995 1764 20247 7507 1176	Spi	Of Uncertain 3	Total Inflammation Hæmorrhage (25) Dropsy Abscess Mortification (26) Scrofula (27) Carcinoma (28)	$158 \\ 1201 \\ 369 \\ 2445 \\ 247 \\ 305 \\ 286 \\ 355 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 158 $	106 1136 213 3139 217 276 255 873 81	264 2337 582 5584 464 581 541 1228 1228			
Sporadic Di	Of the Organs of Circulation.	Total Pericarditis Aneurism Disease(13) Total	31 37 834 902	31 15 648 694	62 52					Seat.	Tumor Gout	$ \begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 67 \\ 70 \\ 478 \\ 1328 \\ 34 \\ 75 \\ 634 \end{array} $	81 12 15 481 1078 29 41 419	129 79 85 959 2406 63 116 1053
	.: [Intes-	Teething Gastro-Enteritis . Peritonitis Tabes Mesenterica Ascites	998 1710 35 228 28	905 1686 47 209 23	1903 3396 82 437 51			Sudden Deaths Total	7942	8265	16207			
のためのない	ot tinal Canal. O evi Description Canal. O evi Description Canal.	Ulceration (14) . Hernia Colic Constipation (15). Worms Disease (16) Disease	96 150 39 253 119 437	23 74 102 19 208 145 416 2	170 252 58 461 264 853 2		Old Age	•••••••••••	5674 3605 	1	12691 4845			
*	Univer . {	Hepatitis Jaundice (15*) Disease (16*) Disease Total	91 211 716 4 5115	194 605 8	92 183 94 405 C 05 1321		ses not specified	Total	3718 75159	3376 73542	7094 			

Abstracts of the Causes of Death.

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Notes to TABLE A.

Epidemics.—Under (1) Thrush, are included canker, 1 female, age 2 weeks; red canker, 1 female: under (2) Typhus, several cases of remittent fever; yellow fever, 5 males, 1 female; mumps, 4 males, 7 females; miliary fever, 1 male; inflammation of the veins, 2 males, aged 25 and 49: under (3) Erysipelas, erysipelas of the brain and abortion, 1 female, age 18.

Nervous System.—Under (4) Cephalitis, parotitis and cephalitis, 1 male; inflammation of spinal marrow, 9 males, 2 females: under (5) Apoplexy, apoplexy and jaundice, 1 male; spinal apoplexy, 1 male; apoplexy and inflammation of liver, a female, aged 23: under (6) Convulsions, laryngismus stridulus, 1 male, and 1 female, aged 100: under (7) Chorea, a female, aged 75: under (8) Epilepsy, hysteric fits, 1 male, aged 67, 2 females, aged 7 and 14 days; hysteria with coma, 1 female: under (9) Insanity, polypus in the womb which caused insanity, a female, aged 48: under (10) Disease are included catalepsy, 1 male; ophthalmia, 3 males, 4 females; disease of ear, 1 male; broken heart, 2 females; fright, 1 male, 5 females; a woman, aged 41, died on 14th November, from shock occasioned by the sudden death of her brother, aged 49, who expired on the 19th October; a female, aged, 63, died 7th November, from trouble for the death of her son, who died 30th October; tic dou loureux, 2 males, 5 females; softening of brain and disease of kidneys, 1 female; tumour in brain, 1 male; softening of brain, 1 male, 2 females; tumour of eye, 1 male; ulcer in the ear and sudden death, 1 male; ulceration and mortification of brain, 1 male, aged 37.

Respiratory Organs.—Under (11) Consumption, grinders' rot, or asthma, several males; consumption and epilepsy, 1 male: under (12) Disease are included pulmonary apoplexy, 1 male; polypus of the palate, 1 male; ulceration of larynx, 1 male; gangrene of the lungs, 1 male.

Organs of Circulation.—Under (13) Disease are included angina pectoris, 6 males, 7 females; rupture of heart, 3 males; dropsy of pericardium, 3 males, 5 females; fainting, or syncope, 1 male, 3 females; spasm of the heart and stomach, female, aged 22; fat about the heart, a female, aged 52.

Digestive Organs—Intestinal Canal.—Under (14) Ulceration, ulceration of mouth, 1 female; ulceration of the cosophagus, 1 male: under Enteritis, inflammation of bowels and left kidney, 1 male; under Worms, tape-worm, a female, aged 25; under (15) Constipation, intussusception, 11 males, 10 females; stricture of cosophagus, 8 males, 22 females; ileus, 3 males, 3 females; stricture of rectum, bowels and pylorus, 7 males, 6 females: under (16) Disease are included cramp and spasm at stomach, 5 males, 6 females; death hastened by the imprudent administration of purgatives, 1 female; indigestion, 2 males; hæmatemesis, 18 males, 12 females; piles, 6 males, 2 females; water on stomach, 1 female; cossification of the pharynx, 1 female, aged 80.

Liver.—Under (15*) Jaundice, is included gall-duct-obstructed, I male (the obstruction was occasioned by disease of the pancreas); under (16*) Disease, hydatids in the abdomen and liver, originating in an injury, I male, aged 30; gall-stones passing through the liver, I female; tubercular disease of liver, I female.

Urinary Organs.-Under (17) Diabetes, died suddenly from an attack of diabetes, a female, aged 2 years : under (18) Stone are included tubercle in lungs, enlarged kidney and stone, 1 female ; after lithotomy, 1 male, aged 70.

Organs of Generation, Females.—Under (19) Childbed, are included extra uterine conception, 1; inflammation of breasts, 4; rupture of Fallopian tube causing hæmorrhage, 1; childbed, with measles, 1; apoplexy during childbed, 1; puerperal mania, 2; puerperal mania, with inflammation of brain and spinal cord, 1, aged 20; childbed and syphilis, 1, aged 20; childbed and rheumatic fever, 1, aged 30; childbed followed by epilepsy, 1, aged 28; under (20) Disease, disease of breasts, 1; vesico-vaginal fistula, 1, aged 43; inflammation of womb, 1, aged 61.

Organs of Locomotion.-Under (21) Rheumatism, rheumatic fever and inflammation of the throat, 1 male, aged 65: under (22) Disease, are included necrosis, 1 male; elephantiasis, or Barbadoes leg, at Hereford, 1 male, aged 73.

Integumentary System.—Under (23) Phlegmon, felon, 1 male, 1 female: under (24) Disease, are included leprosy, 3 males, 4 females; purpura, 10 males, 13 females; scurvy, 8 males, 5 females; nettle-rash, 1 male; scorbutus with purpura hæmorrhagica, 1 male, aged 12; from having inoculated his arm in making a post-mortem examination, 1 male; noli me tangere, 1 male; pompholyx, a female, aged 6 months.

Uncertain Seut.—Under (25) Hæmorrhage, epistaxis, 4 males, 2 females; hæmorrhage from bowels, 1 male, 1 female: under (26) Mortification, rheumatic fever settled in one leg, and turned to mortification, 1 female, aged 30; mortification of testes, 1 male; mortification of stomach, 1 female, aged 12; in one registrar's district 3 cases of mortification which began in the great toe, ages, 1 male, 75, 2 females, 72 and 88: under (27) Scrofula, are included rickets, 2 males, 7 females, (3, aged 24, 1, 1 year); cachexia, 3 males; bronchocele, or wen, 2 males, 6 females: under (28) Carcinoma, melena, 4 males, 1 female : under (29) Intemperance, opium-eating, 1 female; under (30) Malformation, cyanosis, 3 males, 1 female : imperforate anus, 4 males, 1 lived 10 days, another 5 days, 1 female, 3 weeks.

Deaths by Violence.—Under (31) Violent Deaths, are included choked, 4 males, 2 females; eating blackberries, 1 female, aged 6; eating cucumbers, 1 female; breathing carbonic acid, 1 male, 1 female; foul air in a well, 3 males; fumes of lead, 1 female, aged 34; drinking boiling water, 4 males, 2 females, young children; drinking cold water, 1 male, 1 female (in one case produced inflammation and water on the chest); swallowing poison by mistake, 2 females; over-dose of antimonial wine, 1 female; overdose of medicine, 1 female; taking Morrison's pills, 2 males; taking Godfrey's cordial, 2 males; salivation, 1 female; bite of a donkey, 1 male; killed by a lion, 1 male; killed by a bull, 1 male; loss of blood from the bite of a ferret, a male, aged 4 months; struck by lightning, 11 males, 4 females (all in the first quarter); 15 burnt and 7 died of injuries received at a fire at Southampton; 12 persons killed by an explosion in a pit in Lamesley district, Chester-le-street; 12 other persons killed in a pit in the Springwell county, Chester-le-street; inflammation from prick of a thorn, 1 male; died by fighting, 2 males; cold caught by falling into lake Pembroke, a female, aged 90; emphysema from a fall, 1 male; bursting of gall-bladder, 1 male; bursting of the bladder, 2 males : rupture of intestines, 1 male.

Abstracts of the Causes of Death.

TABLE A. 1.-DIVISION I.-Parts of the Counties of MIDDLESEX, SURREY, and KENT.

METROPOLIS.

ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

			, staan			incl	usi	Families in	1831.	12.3.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1		-
Are	ea in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Emplo in A				D	tiefly in Trade, Janufactures, Id Handicraft,	Other Families.		'otal.	
	44,810	1,594,890	121-121	4,48	37	n se basa Sector	2012	205,090	163,632	37	3,209	
adas	ace days and a	Diseases.	- N	M. 1	F .	Tot.		in nationa out of	Diseases.	M.	F .	Tot.
d	demic, En- emic, and ontagious Diseases.	Cholera Influenza Small-pox Measles Scarlatina . Hooping-coug Croup Thrush Diarrhœa . Dysentery		46 205 35 79 80	213	58 26 763 1354 418 1066 150 151 394 64		Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Disease Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total	6 7 3 6 13 22 33 90	$2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 21$	8 8 6 16 23 43 111
The second se	anterne Strage Supe States Supe Superson Superson Superson Superson	Ague Typhus Erysipelas Syphilis Hydrophobia Total .		10 991 86 8 5 215 3	5 942 64 5 2	15 1933 150 13 7 6562 294	A DE LA DE L	Of the Organs of Generation.	Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy . Disease Total	 3	195 5 13 36 249	 195 5 13 39 252
the second se	Of the Ner- vous System.	1 I COULTUD	IS 5	521 259 161	401 230 176 818 1 1 43	922 489 337 1717 7 1 107	to all and all all all all all all all all all al	Of the Organs of Locomotion,	Arthritis Rheumatism Disease Total	2 42 38 82	2 46 20 68	4 88 58 150
in and in a second s	enterine () vanitaria (vanitaria (vanitaria) vingo vi (vingo vi (vi (vi (vi (vi (vi (vi (vi (Linsanity Delirium Trep Disease Total . Laryngitis.	mens	38 30 91 228 1 6	2		Sporadic Diseases	Of the Inte- gumentary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease	2 4 9 3	 1 5 1 2	2 1 9 10 5
lses.	Of the Respiratory Organs.	Asthma . { Consumptio } Decline . Disease .	n 1	578 142	59 183 1297 633 108	146 37 1630 120 446 2666 1211 250			Total Inflammation Hæmorrhage Dropsy Abscess Mortification Scrofula	18 255 61 351 47 51 23	9 241 39 455 53 73 18	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 124 \\ 41 \end{array} $
Sporadic Diseas	Of the Organs of Circulation.	A Pericarditis Aneurism . Disease Total		11 7 178 196	9 4 147 160	20 11 325 356		Of Uncertain , Seat,	Carcinoma Tumor Gout Intemperance . Atrophy Debility Starvation Malformation	45 8 19 12 52 111 7 14 132	4 5 53	21 23 17 105 209 13 20
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	är Intes-	Teething	itis . terica	287 5	250 275 13 32 4	562 20 76 13	in the	Tala and a second a	Sudden Deaths Total	1188	1294	2482
「日本」	eso tinal Canal.		44 9 24 25 4 37 49	19 20 1 41 3 38	45	1.152	\ Old Age . Violent Deaths	ted a serifical gat au gene L tied a gi anti da sedarara a se la red could sena ance 12 ted could sena ance 21	426			
1	Pancree Liver	Laundice . Disease		49 11 30 82	1 14 29 105	1 25 0 59 5 187	C	auses not specifi	ed	192	-	354
	Spleen	Disease Total		841	3 848	8 1689		Total .	• • • • • •	12528	12431	24959

App. P.] Abstracts of the Causes of Death.

[1st Rep.

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TABLE A. 2.—DIVISION II.—Part of the County of LANCASTER. MANCHESTER and SALFORD.

ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive

	Andrew Constraints			bot	h ind	elusi	ve.	and the second second		-	-
Г	and a state of the	Population	softward 1				Families in	n 1831.			
Are	a in Acres.	according to Census of 1831.	Employ in Agr			Ma	efly in Trade, anufactures, l Handicraft.	Other Families.	an the second	Total.	A
20	37,797	236,935	1	,381			37,522	10,489		49,392	
1	X M	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.	oT	A.M.	Disease.	M	. F .	Tot.
den	pidemic, En- iic, and Con ous Diseases.	Cholera Influenza Small-pox Measles Scarlatina Hooping Coug Croup Thrush Diarrhœa . Dysentery . Ague	h . 31	1 5 66 5 58 6 58 7 12 20 5 5 95 9 9	123 17 18 52 11 186 24 4		Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Diseas Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total		5 1	4 7 1 3 21
1.000		Typhus Erysipelas Syphilis Hydrophobia Tetal	14		12 	No. 1 K	Of the Organs of Generation,	Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease			5
	Of the	Cephalitis Hydrocephalu Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions .	1s . 5 . 2 . 2	5 6 3 17	101 31 40		Of the	Total			43
	Nervous System.	Tetanus Chorea Epilepsy Insanity Delirium Trei Disease		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2	iseases.	Organs of Locomotion.	Rheumatism . Disease Total			
		Total . Laryngitis . Quinsey	34	3 307 7 ··	650	Sporadic D	Of the Integumen- tary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease	:: .	$ \begin{array}{c c} & \\ &$	3 4
ieases.	Of the Respiratory Organs.	Asthma (Consumption Decline Disease		50 17:	5 8 7 174 3 16 4 93 3 404 5 325 3 33			Total Inflammation Hæmorrhage Dropsy Abscess Mortification	• •	$ \begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 10 \\ 57 \\ 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3 & 13 \\ 1 & 98 \end{array} $
Sporadic Diseases	Of the Organs of Circulation			-	··· 0 33		Of Uncer- tain Seat.	Scrofula Carcinoma Gout Intemperance Atrophy			$ \begin{array}{c} 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 15 \\ $
	-	Teething . Gastro-Enter Peritonitis . Tabes Mesen	itis . iterica	33 3	1		100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Debility Starvation Malformations Sudden Deaths Total .		2	6 8 9 28
-	Canal, Ca	Ulceration . Hernia Colica Constipation		1 4 1 9	2 1 8 1 5 1	3	Old Age .		1.0		5 165
	Pancre	[Hepatitis .		9 1	1 2	oli	iolent Deaths		••••	127 3	1 158
	ett Liver O Spleen	Disease Disease		14 1 · · ·	0 2	4 C	ases not specif	al	•••	30 3 940 176	30 60 3 3708
Pro P	States .	Total	••••	49 15	30	1	100				

Abstracts of the Causes of Death.

TABLE A. 3.—DIVISION III.—Part of the County of LANCASTER. LIVERPOOL and WEST DERBY.

[1st Rep.

ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

-	and the second second	LISEC LA	e altre e			Fami	lies in 183	1.			1
Aı	ea in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1837.	Emplo iu A	oyed ch gricult	tiefly ure.	Chiefly in Tra Manufacture and Handier	es, Oth	er Families,	T	otal.	4
	38,060	218,233		1,446		20,456	1	21,124	43	3,026	1
		Diseases.	M	. F .	Tot.	T. A. Mer	a terre to	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.
der	Epidemic, En- nic, and Con ious Diseases	Cholera Influenza Small-pox Measles Scarlatina Hooping Coug Croup Thrush Diarrhœa . Dysentery . Ague Typhus Erysipelas . Syphilis Hydrophobia	, 3 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 7 , 7 , 7 , 7 , 7 , 7 , 7 , 7 , 7	1	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\ 634\\ 120\\ 32\\ 61\\ 52\\ 4\\ 171\\ 20\\ 4\\ 524\\ 29\end{array}$	Of the Urinan Organ Of the Organs Generat	e of or over the second	phritis huria abetes anular Disease stitis icture sease Total chitis ramenia arian Dropsy . sease	$ \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \end{array} $	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· 5 ··1 8 ··· 41
	Of the Nervous System.	Cephalitis Hydrocephalu Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions . Tetanus Chorea Epilepsy . Insanity Delirium Tren Disease	s	6 7 8 1	137 51 35 605 13 9 	Of the Organs Locomot	of { Rh	Total thritis eumatism sease Total	 6 4	43 2 3 5	
38.1	Of the Respiratory- Organs,	Total . Quinsey . Bronchitis . Pleurisy . Pneumonia . Hydrothorax Asthma . Consumption Decline . Discusso	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 20 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 211 \\ 4 \\ 60 \\ 572 \\ 393 \end{array} $	of the Integum tarySyste	en- em- em. Fis Dis	ter tuncle legmon er tula ease Total lammation emorrhage	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 1\\ \\ \\ 2\\ \\ 34\\ \\ 8 \end{array} $	 1 2 1 3 7 7 29 4	9 63 12
Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Organs of Circulation.	Pericarditis . Aneurism Disease Total . Gastro-Enterit Peritonitis	· · · ·	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	40 136 119 1	Of Unce tain Sea	er- { Tu ct. Go State for tr for tr f	opsy scess rtification ofula cinoma mor mor aut ophy ophy bility rvation lformations iden Deaths	57 1 5 9 6 1 7 15	55 1 9 3 20 3 1 7 15 11	2
	Spleen	Tabes Mesente Ascites Ulceration Hernia Colic Constipation Worms Disease	erica	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2$	1 1 2 4 7	l Old Age Violent Deat Causes not sp		Total	-	1158 120 34 12	304 184
A.C.	C opicen .	Total .	-	64 168		41 141	Total.	•••••••	2488	2425	4913

App. P.] Abstracts of the Causes of Death.

TABLE A. 4.—DIVISION IV.—Part of the County of YORK.

LEEDS.

ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

-					nclusive.	N.	in a second s	Second States of La
		Population		and the second s	Families in	n 1831.		
Ar	ea in Acres.	according to Census of 1831.	Employ in Ag	yed chiefly riculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	То	tal.
	41,520	135,581	1	,327	18,810	8,542	28	,679
		Diseases.	M .	F. Tot.		Diseases.	M .	F. Tot.
de	pidemic, En- mic, and Con- ious Diseases	Diarrhœa Dysentery Ague Typhus Erysipelas		3 6 9 15 8 15 4 19 23 33 16 21 5 18 26 56	Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Disease. Cystitis Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total Orchitis Paramenia	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \\ 8 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} \ddots & 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ 2 \\ \cdot \\ 2 \\ \cdot \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 11 \\ \cdot \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$
1		Total .	-		Generation.	Ovarian Dropsy . Disease	•••	2 2
1 12 8		Cephalitis Hydrocephalus Apoplexy Paralysis	45	3 5 80 10 23		Total		25 25
and the second s	Of the Nervous System.	Convulsions . Tetanus . Chorea . Epilepsy . Insanity . Delirium Trem		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Of the Organs of Locomotion, {	Arthritis Rheumatism Disease Total	1 4 2 	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 \\ \hline 7 & 14 \end{array} $
liseases.	Of the Respiratory Organs.	Disease Total . Laryngitis Quinsey Bronchitis . Pleurisy	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot & 168 \\ \cdot & 168 \\ \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & 22 \\ \cdot & 22 \\ \cdot & 35 \\ \cdot & 44 \\ \cdot & 12 \\ \cdot & 105 \\ \cdot & 56 \\ \cdot &$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Of the Inte- gumentary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease Total Inflammation Hæmorrhage . Dropsy Abscess Mortification	$ \frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{11} \frac{11}{26} \frac{26}{1} \frac{1}{2} $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Sporadic Dise	Of the Organs of Circulation.	Pericarditis . Aneurism .	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \cdot & 2\\ \cdot & 1\\ \cdot & 12\\ \cdot & 12\\ \cdot & 15\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} & 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 16 \\ \hline 4 \\ 19 \end{array}$	Of Uncertain Seat.	Scrofula Carcinoma Tumor Gout Intemperance . Atrophy Debility Starvation	1 17	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
and the second s	Sin Intes- tinal Canal.	Gastro-Enteriti Peritonitis Tabes Mesenter Ascites Ulceration. Hernia Colic	s 13 rica 2	20 33		Malformations Sudden Deaths	1 1 63	$\begin{array}{c} \ddots \\ 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 72 \\ \hline 135 \\ \hline \end{array}$
A Date of the Date of the second	tinal tinal Canal. Digestive Canal. Pancrea: Liver . Spleen	Constipation . Worms Disease Disease Hepatitis	· · 2 · · 12	$\begin{array}{cccc} & & & & & & \\ & & & 2 & & 4 \\ & & 7 & 19 \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & & $	Violent Deaths .		42 55 45	60 102 15 70 24 69
A LA CAL	(Spleen	Disease	48			tal	800	782 1582

TABLE A. 5.-DIVISION V.-Part of the County of WARWICK. BIRMINGHAM. ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

A STREET OF LOCAL STREET OF	A REAL PROPERTY AND	-94 -54	1. 			datas site	Families	1831.			
Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Emp	ploye Agrie	d chi cultu	iefly re.	Ma	fly in Trade, nufactures, Handicraft.	Other Families.	Т	otal.	1974 - 1 2 A.
2,660	110,914		30)1			20,763	2,870	23	,934	
MI F. M.	Diseases.		M.	F .	Tot.	200	r q u	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.
Epidemic, En- demic, and Con- tagious Diseases	Diarrhœa Dysentery . Ague	h .	3 2 44 4 2 5 1 12 2	3 5 45 8 2 4 10 1 13 2 1	12 2 6 15 2 25 4 1		Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Disease Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total	. 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··2 1 ·· 1 1 4 9
	Total .	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	33 4 1 113	-			Of the Organs of Generation.	Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease		·: 11 ·· 3	 11 3
Of the Nervous System.	Cephalitis . Hydrocephalu Apoplexy . Paralysis . Convulsions . Tetanus . Chorea . Epilepsy . Insanity . Delirium Tren Disease .	•••••••	5 18 14 8 45 45 5	3 17 11 13 27 2 5 5	35 25 21 72 6 10 1		Of the Organs of Locomotion,	Total Arthritis Rheumatism . Disease Total	· ··· · ··· · ··· · ··· · ··· · ··· · ··· · ···	17 2 2 4	17 3 4 7
Of the Respiratory Organs.	Total . Quinsey . Bronchitis . Pleurisy .	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	105 10 10 43 1	83 83 1 25 3	188 4 11 68 4	Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Inte- gumentary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease Total		1	$ \frac{1}{2} $
of the Organs of Circulation	Asthma	· · · · Bern	•••1	163 1 3 207	348 6 12 480 1 1	and the second s	of	Inflammation . Hæmorrhage . Dropsy Abscess Mortification . Scrofula Carcinoma Tumor		26 11 5 7 11	2 54 16 10 13 14
	Total . Gastro-Euteri Peritonitis . Tabes Mesent	tis . erica	13 14 15 55 1 3	18 5 45 1 2	32 20 100 2 5		Uncertain Seat.	Gont Intemperance . Atrophy Debility Starvation Malformations . Sudden Deaths Total	· 9 · 1 · · ·	•• 3	14 1 •• 2
intes- tinal Canal, entropy its its Pancre Liver Spleen	Ulceration Hernia Colic Constipation Worms Disease as Disease Henatitis		6 1 6 2	··· ·· 1 1 2 ·· 2	 2 1 8		Old Age		. 28	52 15	80 45
E spleen	Disease		10 99			Ca	uses not specifi To	ied	. 14	-	30 1459

App. P.]

Abstracts of the Causes of Death.

TABLE A. 6.-DIVISION VI.

MIDDLESEX (part of), HERTFORDSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, and BEDFORD-SHIRE. ABSTRACT of the CAUSES OF DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837,

(interest	and the second second	a and the second second second second	Paylor Sector Sector	bo	th in	iclu	sive,	₽ to December 5	- inclusion	North March	
F		Donulation	696 6 6 6 7 7 P24	A Maria			Families i	in 1831.			
A	rea in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Employ in Agi			Ma	iefly in Trade, nufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	J	l'otal.	•
194	1,323,888	515,893	48	,368		1	29,960	26,675	1	05,00)3
100	A Miles	Diseases.	M.	F .	Tot.		T. H. State	Diseases.	M.	F .	Tot.
d	Epidemic, En- emic, and Con- agiousDiseases	Cholera Influenza , . Small-pox Measles Scarlatina Hooping Coug Croup Diarrhœa . Dysentery . Ague	16 5 5 3 3 3 3 6	9 64 5 61 2 33 5 29 5 29 5 29 6 62	15 292 133 116 65 64 64 122		Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Disease Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total		··2 ·· ·· ·· ··	···3 ··· 1 3 ··· 14
		Typhus Erysipelas Syphilis Hydrophobia Total .		9 9 2	343	State 1 2 2	Of the Organs of Generation.	Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian dropsy. Disease	: ::	 42 2 8	2
	Of the Nervous System,	Cephalitis . Hydrocephalu Apoplexy . Paralysis . Convulsions . Tetanus . Chorea . Epilepsy . Insanity . Delirium Tren Disease .	s 69 60 28 160 	45 61 27 119 2 19 4 1	107 121 55 279 4	23 38 14 00	Of the Organs of Locomotion. {	Total Arthritis Rheumatism Disease Total	· 1 · 5 · 3	 4 7	1 9 10
	Of the [Respiratory -	Total . Laryngitis Quinsey Bronchitis . Pleurisy Pneumonia .	· · · 365	313 1 1 2 71	1 6 12 7 157	Sporadic Diseases.	Of the In- tegumentary System.	Carbuncle [•] Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease Total	: 2 : 1 : 1	···2	513
Sporadic Diseases.	Organs.	Hydrothorax Asthma Consumption Decline Disease Total . Pericarditis .	· · 14 · · 304 · · 107 · · 40	24 13 429 148 24 713	52 27 733 255 64	the second		Inflammation • Hæmorrhage • Dropsy • • • Abscess • • Mortification • Scrofula • • • Carcinoma • •	. 16	8 127 13 13 13	222 22
Sporadi	Organs of Circulation.	Aneurism Disease Total . Gastro-Enteriti	32	24 25 20	2 52 55 55	No. of the second	Of Uncertain Seat.	Tumor Gout Intemperance Atrophy Debility Starvation Malformations	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 3 \\ $	7 17 63 1	10 3 2 48 145 3
ALL STREET	Supervisional Antiparticular Supervision S	Peritonitis Tabes Mesente Ascites Ulceration Hernia Colic	rica 18	 14 1 1 4	138 1 32 2 2 9	Stand at	and and a second	Sudden deaths . Total	42	392	T
and	Jo Vancreas Liver Spleen .	Constipation . Worms Disease Hepatitis Jaundice	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 1 \\ $	3 12 3 11	17 4 24 ·· 9 19		Old Age lent Deaths	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	236	38	152
1	Spleen .	Disease Disease Total .	· · 30 · · 190	27	57 366	Cat	ises not specified - T	otal	132 2763	137 	

TABLE A. 7.—DIVISION VII. KENT, SURREY (part of), SUSSEX, HAMPSHIRE, and BERKSHIRE. ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

	and a second	Population	Summer .	a lange			Fami	lies in 1831	. I want in the second second	and a	- A.H	
Are	a in Acres.	according to Census of 1831.	Emp in A	loyed Agricu	l chie ultur	efly e.	Chiefly in Tr Manufactures, Handicraf	and Othe	er Families.	Tot	al.	
3	,861,100	1,351,236		107,0)28		88,519		79,222	274,	769	
		Diseases	.	M.	F.	Tot.			Diseases,	. M.	F .	Tot.
dem	pidemic, En ic, and Con ous Diseases	- Thrush	igh .	$ \begin{array}{c} 10\\ 22\\ 167\\ 232\\ 79\\ 114\\ 77\\ 25\\ 146\\ 36\\ 5 \end{array} $	11 26 115 215 98 173 57 32 97 33 57	21 48 282 447 177 287 134 57 243 69 10	Of th Urina Organ	e Is. ry Gu Is. St	ephritis churia iabetes anular Disease. ystitis one ricture isease Total	1 7 5 2 5 17 6 40 83	 3 1 3 1 5 13	1 7 8 2 6 20 7 45 96
A CONTRACTOR		Typhus Erysipelas . Syphilis Hydrophobia Total	• • •	328 18 5 2	334 14 7 	662 32 12 2	Of th Organ: Generat	tion.	rchitie hildbed aramenia varian Dropsy . isease	···1	 91 1 	 91 1 20
	Of the Nervous System.	Hydrocephal Apoplexy - Paralysis - Convulsions Tetanus - Chorea - Epilepsy - Insanity - Delirium Tru Disease -	us 	55 160 188 95 419 5 30 16 9 66	164 168 107 353 2 1 32 14 35	324 356 202 772 7 1 62 30 9	The second second	s of { R	Total rthritis heumatism isease Total	25 26	111 1 18 16 35	112 1 43 42 86
	Of the Respirator	Total Laryngitis. Quinsey. Bronchitis Pleurisy. Pueumonia	· · · · · · ·		913 4 10 25 8 228	1954 4 20 54 16 511	ipprod System System	In- ntary U m. Fi	arbuncle hlegmon lcer istula isease Total	$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\\2\end{array}$	1	
Sporadic Diseases.	Organs,	Asthma Consumption Decline . Disease Total Pericarditis.	 n 	52 899 220 87 1654 3	45 1054 313 72 1811	97 1953 533 159 3465	OfUnc	ertain H	aflammation l'æmorrhage Propsy bocess Iortification arcinoma	47 248	19 28 28 94	71 569 52 57 69
Spora	Organs of Circulation	Disease Total Gastro-Ente Peritonitis . Tabes Meser	ritis .		78 85 45 140 2 31	187 201 113 289 289 60			tout	$ \begin{array}{c} 12\\ 4\\ 58\\ 152\\ 4\\ 17\\ 43\\$	5 65 109 1 5 39	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 4 \\ 123 \\ 261 \\ 5 \\ 22 \\ 82 \\ \hline \end{array} $
1000 100 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	Pancree Liver.	Ulceration. Hernia . Colic Constipation Worms . Disease . Bisease . Hepatitis . Jaundice .		14		3 1 3 14 3 14 3 29 2 70 4 1 3 22 4 1 3 22 5 3	5 (Old Ag 6 Violent Der 7	·		. 586	662 94	1703 1248 373 536
1	5 Spleen	219 0 2 2 2 12 10.		48]	1 2 49	and the second second	2		al	-		13154

TABLE A. 8.—DIVISION VIII.

DORSETSHIRE AND WILTSHIRE.

ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

		JUM at		E S			and the second	Families in	1831.			T
Are	a in Acres.	Population ac- cording to Census of 1831.	En	iploy Agr	ed cl icult	niefly ure.	Manu	fly in Trade, factures, and landicraft.	Other Families.	120.9	l'otal.	
	1,407,913	373,797	0	37	,243			24,005	18,949	8	0,197	
T.	TT.M	Diseases.		M.	F.	Tot.		the sector of the	Diseases.	M .	F.	Tot.
En C	pidemic, demic, and ontagious Diseases.	Cholera Influenza Small-pox Measles Scarlatina . Hooping Cougl Croup Diarrhœa . Dysentery . Ague	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 125 27 20 30 16 12 28 6 2	···9 111 44 19 44 11 7 33 3 3	 15 236 71 39 74 27 19 61 9 2		Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Disease Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total	4 1 2	··· 1 ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	$25 \\ 22 \\ \\ 12 \\ \\ 14 \\ 26 \\ \\ 26 \\ \\ 26 \\$
		Typhus Erysipelas	• •	96 1 1 370	106 6 2 395 6			Of the Organs of Generation.	Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy . Disease	··· ··· 2	··· 33 ··· 2	 33 4
	Of the Nervous System.	Hydrocephalus Apoplexy . Paralysis . Convulsions . Cholera . Epilepsy . Insanity . Delirium Trem Disease .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10 34 33 42 75 4 9 3 2 5	0 32 37 44 53 1 12 3 3	66 70 86 128 5 21 6 2		Of the Organs of Locomotion {	Total	2 	 4 7	37 8 13 21
iseases. (Of the Respiratory Organs.	Total . Quinsey Bronchitis . Pleurisy Pneumonia . Hydrothorax Asthma Consumption Decline Disease	• • •	217 1 4 2 49 11 22 222 94 11	191 1 6 2 52 19 15 274 128 14	4 101 30 37 496 222		Df the Inte- gumentary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Vilcer Fistula Disease Total .	4	1 3 1 2 7	3 2 11
Sporadic Dise	Of the Organs of Circulation.	Total . Pericarditis . Aneurism . Disease Total . Gastro-Enterit Peritonitis . Tabes Mesente Ascites Ulceration . Hernia Colic Constipation Worms Disease	· · ·	416 21 21 10 33 3 8 5 18	5111 31 15 19 10 388 22 66 22 11 22 11 13	927 3 1 36 40 200 711 22 18 2 4 5 19 5 31		The state is a	Inflammation . Hæmorrhage . Dropsy Abscess Mortification . Scrofula Carcinoma . Tumor Gout Intemperatice . Atrophy Debility Starvation . Malformations . Sudden Deaths Total .	$ \begin{array}{c} 12\\ 98\\ 6\\ 6\\ 9\\ 8\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 17\\ 32\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1$	4 144 6 7 18 18 18 12 1 1 5 25 7 1 8 257	242 12 13 27 26 3 2 5 32 57 2 18 467
and the second	Image: Spleen	{ Hepatitis Jaundice Disease		1 8 17 118	5 4 20 1 115	37 1	5 155	Old Age ent Deaths ses not specifie Total	· cede cenel · · ·	85	14 72	99

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Abstracts of the Causes of Death.

TABLE A. 9.-DIVISION IX.

DEVONSHIRE.

ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

	Population ac-	error 193				Families in	1831.			T
Area in Acres.	cording to Census of 1831.	Employe in Agr	ed chie iculture	fly	Man	iefly in Trade. Infactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	n dece T	lotal.	disciplication and
1,691,572	503,118	36	,150		8	33,880	33,247	10	3,277	-
117 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 -	Diseases.	M.	F. To	t.		the state of	Diseases.	M.	F. T	'ot.
Epidemic, En- demic, and Con- tagious Diseases		$\begin{array}{c} \cdot & 117 \\ \cdot & 43 \\ \cdot & 39 \\ \cdot & 32 \\ \cdot & 12 \\ \cdot & 22 \\ \cdot & 8 \\ \cdot & 1 \end{array}$	102 2 42 60 34 8 35 5 1	8 8 76 19 35 59 99 56 20 57 13 2 28		Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Diseas Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total	. 1 . 1 e . 2 . 3 . 16 . 23		3 1 3 3 18 28
	Erysipelas Syphilis Hydrophobia . Total .	· 3 · 2	5 2 	8 4 	Contraction of the second	Of the Organs of Generation.	Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\frac{42}{1}$	
Of the Nervous System.	Cephalitis Hydrocephalus Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions . Tetanus Chorea	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot & 58 \\ \cdot & 61 \\ \cdot & 39 \\ \cdot & 115 \\ \cdot & 2 \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{array}$	39 64 32 82 19	32 97 25 71 97 2	and a state of the	Of the Organs of	Total Arthritis Rheumatism	. 1		53 14
	Epilepsy Insanity Delirium Tremer Disease Total	. 14	2	20 5 4 26 79	Diseases.	Locomotion	Disease Total	. 14		9 23
Of the Respiratory Organs.	Laryngitis Quinsey Bronchitis Pleurisy Pneumonia Hydrothorax . Asthma Consumption . Decline	· 29 · 26 · 279	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ 101 \\ 20 \\ 11 \\ 4 \\ 17 \\ 306 \\ 58 \\ 58 \\ 58 \\ 58 \\ 58 \\ 58 \\ 58 \\ 58$	6 15 5 01 40 43 35 50	Sporadic Dise	Of the Inte- gumentary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease Total			2 4 2 1 9
of the Organs of Circulation.	Disease Total . Pericarditis . Aneurism Disease	· 11 · 567 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13 9 602 110 2	24	a contract a provide the		Dropsy Abscess Mortification . Scrofula Carcinoma	. 38 . 13 . 92 . 17 . 7 . 6 . 18		73 21 229 23 12 10 40
si Intesti- nal Ca- nal,	Hernia	· 12 · 52 · 2 ca 7 · 4 · 5	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 48 \\ 10 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 1 \end{array} $	51 22 20 2 2 4 4 1 6 7 2 9	the set of a set when any the set	Of Uncer- tain Seat.	Tumor Gout Intemperance . Atrophy Debility Starvation Malformations . Sudden Deaths Total	$\frac{1}{3}$		6 5 4 24 86 1 5 35 574
Pancrea Liver O Splcen	Constipation . Worms Disease S. Disease Hepatitis Jaundice Disease	$\begin{array}{c} & 11 \\ & 7 \\ & 19 \\ & & \\ & 2 \\ & 4 \\ & 25 \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ \end{array}$	8 1 14 3 1 1 10 1 14 3	15 33 1 3 4 39 1 -		Old Age lent Deaths uses not specifie Total		204 101 57 2411	64 1	65

TABLE A. 10.-DIVISION X.

CORNWALL.

ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH, registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

				00	th in	clusi	ve.				
	Population	- enclar					Families in	1831.			
Area in Acres.	according to Census of 1831.	Emp in .	oloye Agric	d ch cultu	iefly tre.	Ma	efly in Trade, anufactures, Handicraft.	Other Families.	T	otal.	S. Constanting
866,474	304,785		118,	546			13,532	.,28,374	60	,452	
I A ME	Diseases.	1	м.	F .	Tot.	and the second	14 .12 A	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.
Epidemic, En- emic, and Con- igious Diseases	Thrush Diarrhœa Dysentery .	 	3 2 49 30 35 22 3 12 2	$1 \\ 4 \\ 74 \\ 1 \\ 25 \\ 38 \\ 16 \\ 3 \\ 11 \\ \cdots$	4 6 123 1 55 73 38 6 23 2	and the second s	Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Diseas Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total .		Change 1	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···
	Ague Typhus Erysipelas . Syphilis . Hydrophobia Total		46 1 205	63 5 241	109 6 446		Of the Organs of Generation.	Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· 20 ··· 1	 20 1
Of the Nervous System.	Cephalitis . Hydrocephalu Apoplexy . Paralysis . Convulsions . Tetanus . Chorea . Epilepsy . Insanity . Delirium Tren Disease .	•••	8 25 25 18 65 2 1 1 4	5 22 30 30 57 1 6 1 4	13 47 55 48 122 3 7 2 8	es.	Of the Organs of Locomotion	Total . Arthritis Rheumatism . Disease Total .	:		21 1 7
Of the Respiratory Organs.	Total Laryngitis . Quinsey . Bronchitis . Pleurisy . Pneumonia . Hydrothorax	10	149 3 3 5 65 7	156 1 3 1 42 2	305 4 6 6 107 9	Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Inte- gumentary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease Total .		··· 1 1 ·· 2	··· 22 2 1 5
Of the Organs of Circulation.	Asthma { Consumption { Decline Disease Total { Pericarditis . A neurism	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14 170 125 7	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 140 \\ 105 \\ 7 \\ 312 \\ 1 \\ \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 25\\310\\230\\14\\\hline711\\2\\1\\15\\\hline18\end{array} $		Of Uncertain Seat.	Inflammation Hæmorrhage Dropsy Abscess Mortification Scrofula Carcinoma Tumor Gout Intemperance Atrophy	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 6 \\ 41 \\ 42 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 26 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 1$	4 75 2 2 13 1 	10 116 9 4 6 19 1 3 3
stinal Canal. O of the Disso o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	Teething Gastro-Enterith Peritonitis TabesMesente Ascites Ascites Ulceration Hernia Colic Constipation Worms Disease Hepatitis Jaundice Disease	is . rica	3 31 1 2 1 1 1 5	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\1\\22\\1\\.\\.\\.\\2\\1\\8\\.\\.\\7\\.\\1\\4\\7\\.\\\end{array} $			Old Age Ment Deaths , uses not specifi	Debility Starvation Malformations. Sudden Deaths Total .			33 2 17 254 270
Sectors .	Total		65	54	119		Tot	al	. 1237	1203	2440

K 2

TABLE A. 11.-DIVISION XI.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Abstract of the CAUSES of DEATH, registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

	.1881.	Executor o 1981.					Families in 1831.						
Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.		mployed chiefly in Agriculture.			Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.		Other Families.		Total.		and the second second second	
987,087 415,252		30,253				28,931		27,461		86,645			
Diseases.		.	M.	F.	Tot.	kon .	N. N.	Diseases.	N	1.	F. 7	ot.	
Epidemic, En- demic, and Con- tagious Diseases	Diarrhœa . Dysentery . Ague Typhus . Erysipelas Syphilis . Hydrophobia	gh	11 7 171 59 17 26 21 10 42 122 90 3 	125 7 	10		Of the Urinary Organs, Of the Organs of	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Diseas Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total . Orchitis Childbed Paramenia . Ovarian Drops	se	3 1	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	2 3 1 7 13 	
Of the Nervous System. Of the Respiratory Organs.	Cephalitis . Hydrocephal Apoplexy . Paralysis . Convulsions Tetanus . Chorea . Epilepsy . Insanity . Delirium Tr Disease . Tot Laryngitis Quinsey . Bronchitis Pleurisy . Pneumonia Hydrothora Asthma . Sconsumpti Decline . Disease .	us . 	17 257 257 2 4 1 99 23 20 24 24 78 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	$\begin{array}{c} 14\\ 42\\ 29\\ 99\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$	711 49 205 22 48 48 10 14 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 5 54 48 554 515	Sporadic Diseases.	Generation. Of the Organs of Locomotion, Of the Inte- gumentary System.	Disease Total Arthritis Rheumatism Disease Total Carbuncle Phlegmon		$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{1} \\ \frac{3}{7} \\ \frac{3}{7} \\ \frac{10}{10} \\ \frac{1}{10} \\ \frac{1}{1} \\ \frac{1}{1} \\ \frac{1}{1} \\ \frac{8}{9} \\ 9 \end{array} $	6 25 6 4 10 1 1 8 8 103 4	11	
Of the Organs of Circulation	{ Pericarditis Aneurism . Disease . Disease . To (Gastro-Entre Peritonitis . Tabes Meser Ascites . Ulceration Ulceration Hernia . Colic . Constipatic Worms . Disease . Disease . Disease . . Audice Disease . Disease . . Disease .	tal		$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	1 5 3 6 3 3 7 6 12 2 1 2 1 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 2 8 18 18 18	2332 77 12244 2331 36 6 19 12 229 7 16 35	Of Uncertain Seat. Old Age Violent Death Causes not sp	Scrofula Carcinoma . Tumor Intemperance Atrophy Debility Starvation . Malformations Sudden Death Total		13 10 1 4 1 33 67 2 1 23 3111 1666 108 999	14 31 5 1 37 42 2 2 3 15 277 219 51	277 411 6 4 4 2 700 109 4 4 38 588 588 382 159 189	

TABLE A. 12.—DIVISION XII. ESSEX.

ABSTRACT of the GAUSES of DEATH, registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both

		ONUSAS UN	aller and	and the second		inclu	isive					
	1	and the second states		ANETE E				Families in 1	.831.		-	
Area in Acres.	res. Population according to Census of 1831.		Employed chiefly in Agriculture.			iefly re.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.		Other Families.	r T	Total.	
928,589	304,315		32,828			and a second	17,632		11,943	62,403		-
Martin Street	and second	Diseases.		M.	F.	Tot.	1	1.3	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.		Cholera Influenza . Small-pox . Measles Scarlatina . Hooping Cou Croup Thrush Diarrhœa . Dysentery.	gh .	11 1 11 27 14 29 21 10 33 11	4 9 9 35 14 42 15 7 23 2	15 10 20 62 28 71 36 17 56 13	「「「「「「「「」」」」」	Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Disease Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total		Carries .	· i · · i · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		Ague Typhus Erysipelas . Syphilis Hydrophobia Total .		· 1 76 5 ··· 2 252	75 ±4 1 240	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 151 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \overline{492} \end{array} $	N HORES	Of the Organs of Generation.	Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·i7 17 6	1
Of the Nervous		Cephalitis. Hydrocephal Apoplexy. Paralysis. Convulsions. Tetanus.	us .	12 44 32 18 96	9 32 35 17 84 	21 76 67 35 180 	通信に言葉の1~	Of the Organs of Locomotion.	Total Arthritis Rheumatism Disease	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
System	2230/ ····	Chorea Epilepsy Insanity	orea <td>;; 19 6 2 13</td> <td>ic Diseases.</td> <td>Of the Inte-</td> <td>Total Carbuncle Phlegmon</td> <td>. 14</td> <td>7</td> <td>21 1 1</td>	;; 19 6 2 13	ic Diseases.	Of the Inte-	Total Carbuncle Phlegmon	. 14	7	21 1 1		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Total . Laryngitis . Quinsey Bronchitis .		220 4 4	199 1 3 3	419 1 7 7 5	Sporadic	gumentary System.	Ulcer Fistula Disease Total	2 1 3 	··· 1 1	1 2 1 4 9
Of the Respirato Organs. Of the Organs of Circulatio	ry	Pleurisy Pneumonia Hydrothorax. Asthma Consumption Decline Disease Total . Pericarditis . Aneurism .		352 1	397	112 26 16 365 193 17 749 1	and the second second	Of Uncertain Seat.	Inflammation . Hæmorrhage Dropsy Abscess Mortification Scrofula Carcinoma Gout Intemperance .	$ \begin{array}{c} 36\\ 9\\ 56\\ 4\\ 6\\ 10\\ 10\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\\\ 18 \end{array} $	5 53 7 5 13 15 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 109 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 23 \\ 25 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{array} $
Circulatio	on. (Disease Total . Teething .	•••	8 9 12	16 16 4	24 25 16	1	25 200 . 	Atrophy Debility Starvation Malformations . Sudden Deaths	18	12 1	••3
j ∫ Intes		Gastro-Enteri Peritonitis. Tabes Mesent Ascites Ulceration.	erica	22 2 1 2 	23 3 5 3 3 2	45 3 7 4 5 2	an Par ca tai sa	Old Age	Total	184 . 157	Tie	355 306
sin Intes nal Cana onitise Pance inter Pance Liver Splee	1.	Hernia Colic Constipation Worms Disease Disease		··· 2 1 8 ···	4 8 	6 \$1 16	Viol	ent Deaths		33	13	46
e Ut Splee	r .{	Hepatitis . Jaundice . Disease		1 4 11	··· 5 7 ··	·: 9 13 	Ca	ses not specified	entities and the second	102	93	195
[8[· · ·	Total	inst	66	67	133	1248	Total .		1412	1378	2790

App. P.] Abstracts of the Causes of Death.

TABLE A. 13.-DIVISION XIII.

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK. ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH, registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

and a lot of the second se		tauchen and an	a conserva-		energia 1 T	er contras	o openingen og som en som e	Families in	1831.			7
Area in A	cres.	Population according to the Census of 1831.		Employed chiefly in Agriculture.			Ma	efly in Trade, inufactures, Handicraft.	Other Families. To		'otal.	
2,188,8	67	682,788	68,502				46,735		29,377	144,614		
F. Tab	.14	Diseases.		M.	F.	Tot-		- M F.	Diseases.	M.	F. 7	ot.
Epiden Endemic Contag Diseas	, and ious	Cholera Iufluenza . Small-pox . Measles . Scarlatina . Hooping Cou Croup . Thrush . Diarrhœa . Dysentery . Ague . Typhus . Erysipelas, Syphilis .	gh .	8 11 39 48 23 71 27 61 30 10 1 182 8 	6 14 25 36 31 72 24 48 26 8 3 204 4 3	$14 \\ 25 \\ 64 \\ 84 \\ 54 \\ 143 \\ 51 \\ 109 \\ 56 \\ 18 \\ 4 \\ 386 \\ 12 \\ 3$	「「「「「「「「」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」	Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis		$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ \vdots\\3\\ \vdots\\1\\ \vdots\\8\\ \hline \\ \\ 48\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 17 \\ 36 \\ $
		Hydrophobia Total.	• •	1 520	••• 504	1 1024		Organs of Generation.	Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease		4 1 9	4 1 9
CONTRACTOR AND A CANADA	f the	Cephalitis . Hydrocephalu Apoplexy . Paralysis . Convulsions Tetanus .		21 28 58 39 105 2	15 35 59 63 83	36 63 117 102 188	ないないのなん	Of the Organs of { Locomotion }	Total Arthritis Rheumatism Disease			62
The second of the second of the	stem.	Chorea Epilepsy . Insanity . Delirium Tre Disease		1 .11 7	 9 15 	2 1 20 22 2 25	ises.		Total	-	15	31
		Total.		285	293 3	578 6	Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Integument- ary System. \	Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease			1 2 2 2 4
Res	of the piratory rgans.	Bronchitis . Pleurisy.		$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 1 \\ 130 \\ 23 \\ 25 \\ 419 \\ 163 \\ 36 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 2 \\ 102 \\ 15 \\ 25 \\ 573 \\ 151 \\ 35 \\ \end{array} $	24 3 232 38 50 992 314 71		A A A B H A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Total Inflammation . Hæmorrhage Dropsy Abseess Mortification Scrofula		62 12 128 5 2 18	11 133 26 205 7 47 31
E Or	of the gans of culation			1 2 43	918 1 1 23 25	1730 2 3 66 71	14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1	Of Uncertain Seat.	Carcinoma, Tumor Gout Intemperance . Atrophy Debility Starvation		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 2 77 113
and the second second	Intest	Gastro-Enter Peritonitis. Tabes Mesen Ascites	itis terica	18 57 3 19 3	16 56 6 18	34 113 9 37 3	Kamer All All All All All All All All All All		Malformations . Sudden Deaths. Total	27	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{399}$	2 4 45 771
Digestive Organs.	nal Canal	{ Ulceration .		2 5 2 11	1 4 9 14	3 9 2 20 	T:	olent Deaths		. 319	340 	659 181
Of the Dige	Pancro Liver Splee	eas Disease Hepatitis . Jaundice Disease	-10-12	3		22	Ca	uses not speci	fied	. 293	3 222	515
ANE OF T	eleni	Total.			_	-	-	Tota	1	. 3024	2093	6017

TABLE A. 14.-DIVISION XIV.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, HUNTINGDONSHIRE, and the Southern Parts of LINCOLN-SHIRE.

ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

Familias in 1921											
And the second s	Population -	14,3311141	8 %		Families in						
Area in Acres.	according to Census of 1831.	Employ in Agr			Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.					
1,295,379	311,714	35	,105		18,813	13,433	67,351				
M. F. Test	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.	31. P. Ton.	Diseases.	M.	F. Tot.			
Epidemic, En- demic, and Con- tagious Diseases.	Cholera	5 10 48 17 49 16 19 24 5 2 84 2		15 7 25 86 27 101 31 30 34 7 5 167 5 1	Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Disease Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total . Orchitis Childbed		$\begin{array}{c} \ddots & \ddots \\ 2 \\ \ddots & 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{array}$			
	Hydrophobia Total		••• 252	••• 541	Of the Organs of Generation.	Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease					
Of the Nervous System.	Cephalitis Hydrocephalus Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions Tetanus Chorea Epilepsy Insanity Delirium Treme Disease Total	. 24 . 22 . 113 	$22 \\ 13 \\ 103 \\ \\ 9 \\ \\ \\ 7 \\$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 13 \\ $	Of the Organs of Locomotion	Total . Arthritis Rheumatism Disease Total] . Carbuncle	· ···	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
Of the Respiratory Organs.	Laryngitis Quinsey Bronchitis Pleurisy Pneumonia Hydrothorax Asthma Sconsuption Decline Disease Total	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 64 \\ 11 \\ 14 \\ 185 \\ 81 \\ 15 \\ \end{array} $	1 6 1 41 12 10 238 81 11	2 3 6 4 105 23 24 423 162 26	of the Inte- gumentary System.	Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease Total Inflammation Hæmorrhage Dropsy Abscess Mortification Scrofula	$ \begin{array}{c} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 2 \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 4 \\ \cdot & 4 \\ \cdot & 38 \\ \cdot & 47 \\ \cdot & 47 \\ \cdot & 10 \\ \cdot & 10 \\ \cdot & 16 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
of the Organs of Circulation.	Total Teething Gastro-Enteriti	· · 14 is · 30	7 14 34	28 64	Annual Annual Internation	Careinoma Tumor Gout Intemperance Atrophy Debility Starvation Malformations	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 24 \\ 46 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
is finites- tinal Canal. O extitation o exti	Peritonitis TabesMesenter Ascites Ulceration Hernia Colic Constipation Worms Disease Hepatitis Jaundice Disease	rica 9 	1 7 1 1 1 1 1 19 	1 16 1 2 6 1 3 2 28 13	Old Age Violent Deaths .	Sudden Deaths Total	. 17 . 227 . 113 . 75 . 157	9 26 195 422 152 265 28 103			
a terest and .	Total	109		209	Total .		. 1586	1462 3048			

LINCOLNSHIRE (Northern Parts of), RUTLANDSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, NOTTING-HAMSHIRE, LEICESTERSHIRE, and NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

Families in 1831. Population Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft. Area in Acres. according to Employed chiefly in Agriculture. Other Families. Total. Census of 1831. 221,774 94,509 46,142 3,936,980 1,045,133 81,123 M. F. Tot. M. F. Tot. Diseases. Diseases. 31 61 244 17 38 101 Nephritis . . . Ischuria . . . 14 23 143 105 82 51 58 15 86 20 2 252 10 3 Cholera . . . Influenza . . . Diabetes . . . Granular Disease Small-pox Of the Measles . . . Urinary 6 18 1 29 Scarlatina Hooping Cough Cystitis 7 20 2 32 121 Organs. Stone Epidemic, En-demic, and Con-tagious Diseases. Croup Thrush Stricture . . Disease . . . Diarrhœa . . . 73 62 11 Dysentery Total . . Ague . . . Typhus. Erysipelas Syphilis Hydrophobia Orchitis Childbed 87 6 87 Of the Organs of Paramenia Generation. **Ovarian** Dropsy 864 886 1750 ·i1 Total Disease 2 27 45 73 174 72 168 78 143 385 858 Cephalitis . . Hydrocephalus Apoplexy . . . Paralysis . . . Convulsions . . Tetanus 18 101 96 65 473 2 Total . 2 102 104 Arthritis Of the Of the ... 13 12 .. 10 22 23 34 3 3 41 12 5 59 Nervous System. 1 3 21 7 ... 26 Tetanus . . . Organs of Chorea 20 5 5 Disease. . . Locomotion Epilepsy Insanity Delirium Tremens 32 25 57 Total 33 Disease . . . Dise Carbuncle . . 13243 818 693 1511 Total Phlegmon . . . Of the Intedic Ulcer . . . 6 1 2 gumentary System. Laryngitis . . . Fistula Quinsey . . Bronchitis . . . Spor Disease Of the Pleurisy . . 13 22 9 Total . Respiratory Organs. Pneumonia . Hydrothorax Asthma Consumption . . Inflammation . 88 13 86 35 151 17 23 19 21 4 174 48 380 40 40 28 91 12 Decline Hæmorrhage . . 229 23 17 9 70 8 1 1 33 79 2 2 30 Disease . . Dropsy Abscess . . . Mortification . . Scrofula 1209 1347 2556 Total Dis Sporadic Of the Pericarditis . 1 2 35 Of Carcinoma . . 26 Organs of Circulation. Aneurism . . Disease . . . Uncertain Tumor 55 90 Seat. 1 79 166 79 6 46 87 5 7 41 Atrophy . . . Debility . . . 60 38 98 Total . . . 91 209 48 43 101 108 Teething Gastro-Enteritis . Starvation . . Malformations Peritonitis . . . TabesMesenterica 16 2 6 9 Sudden Deaths 71 4 33 2 11 17 4 548 605 1153 Intes Total Ascites Organs. tinal Canal. Ulceration . . Hernia 15 6 28 12 4 33 27 10 61 517 603 1120 Old Age tive Worms . . . Disease . . Dige Disease . . Hepatitis . 101 331 Pancreas ... 23 55 10 41 105 Violent Deaths 230 ... 4 18 50 Of the Liver Jaundice 244 231 475 Disease . . Causes not specified Spleen Disease . •• 4903 4968 9871 Total . . 304 317 621 Total

[1st Rep.

Abstracts of the Causes of Death.

TABLE A. 16.—DIVISION XVI.

OXFORDSHIRE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE (except Dudley), and WARWICKSHIRE (except Birmingham).

ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

	and the second second	both inc	ciusive.		
Section and a sector	Population	Obrefly in	Families ir	1831.	anante un mante.
Area in Acre	s. according to Census of 1831.	Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	Total.
2,355,462	977,108	68,385	84,320	56,722	209,427
I. L.	Diseases.	M. F. Tot.		Diseases.	M. F. Tot.
Epidemic, En demic, and Co tagious Diseas	m-{ Thrush	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Disease Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total	$\begin{array}{c} & 7 & \cdots & 7 \\ 10 & 1 & 11 \\ 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 17 & 3 & 20 \end{array}$
	Typhus Erysipelas Syphilis Hydrophobia Total	$\begin{array}{c} 9 & 6 & 15 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \end{array}$	Of the Organs of Generation.	Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Of the Nervous	Cephalitis Hydrocephalus. Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions Tetanus	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Of the Organs of Locomotion.	Total Arthritis Rheumatism Disease	· · · 76 76 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
System.	Chorea Epilepsy	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Of the Inte- gumentary System.	Total Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula	$\begin{array}{c} & -\frac{1}{40} & \frac{1}{27} & \frac{1}{67} \\ & & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ & & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{4}{4} \\ & & -\frac{3}{1} & \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$
Of the Respirato Organs.		$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 229 & 178 & 407 \\ 229 & 178 & 407 \\ 300 & 500 \\ 500 & 500 \\$		Disease Total Hamorhage Dropsy Abscess Mortification .	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot & 4 & 1 & 5 \\ \cdot & 15 & 4 & 19 \\ \cdot & 96 & 102 & 198 \\ \cdot & 30 & 13 & 43 \\ \cdot & 185 & 258 & 443 \\ \cdot & 20 & 16 & 36 \\ \cdot & 27 & 28 & 55 \end{array}$
easid of the Organs of Circulatio	Total of { Pericarditis Aneurism Disease Total Gastro-Enteritis	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Of Uncer- tain Seat.	Scrofula Carcinoma Tumor Gout Intemperance . Atrophy Debility Starvation Malformations . Sudden Deaths. Total	$\begin{array}{c} & 22 & 25 & 47 \\ & 27 & 85 & 112 \\ & 2 & 10 & 12 \\ & 4 & & 4 \\ & & 4 \\ & & 4 \\ & & 4 \\ & & 4 \\ & & 4 \\ & & 4 \\ & & 28 & 44 & 72 \\ & .82 & 81 & 163 \\ & .1 & 2 & 32 \\ & & 29 & 32 & 61 \end{array}$
Of the Digestive Organs. Digestive Organs. Digestive Organs. Digestive Organs.	1 Ulceration Hernia Colic Constipation Worms Disease	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Old Age Violent Deaths .	Guerration Larma Coast inuclas	. <u>465</u> <u>467</u> <u>932</u> . <u>268</u> 77 <u>345</u>
bin applied bin bin applied bin bin bin bin bin bin bin bin bin bin	reas Disease Hepatitis Jaundice Disease	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Causes not specifie	d'	. 366 277 643 . 5082 4835 9917

Abstracts of the Causes of Death.

[1st Rep.

TABLE A. 17.—DIVISION XVII. Mining parts of STAFFORDSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, and WORCESTERSHIRE. ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

	- And the second second second		17	ALSO C	Families i	n 1831.			
Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Emplo in Ag			Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft,	Other Families.	T	otal.	and a
140,798	223,457	Aqua:	3,168	1	25,898	13,669	42	,735	
100.000	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.	and the second s	Diseases.	M.	F.]	Tot.
Epidemic, En- demic, and Con- tagious Diseases.	Cholera Influenza Small-pox Measles Scarlatina Hooping Cough Croup Thrush Diarrhœa	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 121\\ 30\\ 18\\ 57\\ 25\\ 10\\ 56\end{array}$	4 51	$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ 42 \\ 132 \\ 44 \\ 14 \\ 107 \end{array}$	Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis schuria Diabetes Granular Disease Systitis Stone Stricture Disease Total	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & 7 \\ \cdot & 2 \\ - & 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} $	1 3 1 7 3 15
	Dysentery Ague Typhus Erysipelas Syphilis Hydrophobia Total	. 92 . 1 . 420	3 424	4 844	Of the Organs of Generation.	Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease Total	· ·· · ·· · ·· · ··	······································	··· 13 1 ·· 2
Of the Nervous System.	Cephalitis Hydrocephalus. Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions Tetanus Chorea Epilepsy Insanity	· 99 · 14 · 11 · 99 · 85 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		32 20 165 5	Organs of Locomotion.	Arthritis Rheumatism Disease Total	: 		 13 1
400 	Delirium Tremen Disease Total Laryngitis Quinsey Bronchitis			9 272	Of the Inte- gumentary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease Total	· ··· · ·· · ··	1	1
Of the Respiratory < Organs.	Pleurisy Pneumonia Hydrothorax Asthma Consumption . Decline Disease	· 58 · 58 · 21 · 203 · 41		$ \begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 39 \\ 374 \\ 73 \\ 9 \\ 9 \end{array} $		Inflammation . Hæmorrage . Dropsy Abscess Mortification . Scrofula Carcinoma	· 34 · 1 · 4		6 94 4 6 7
of the Organs of Circulation.	Disease Total	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 1	2 3 19 3 21	tain Seat.	Tumor Gout	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 1 2 8 1	3 1 3 35
Sing Intes- tinal - Canal.	Gastro-Enteritis Peritonitis Tabes Mesenteri Ascites Ulceration	- 99		$ \begin{array}{c} 147 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 12 \\ $	Old Age	Total		114	
Canal.	Worms Disease Disease			$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ 2 & & & 3 \\ 0 & & 16 \\ 0 & & 19 \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \end{array}$	Violent Deaths .	Elisenstanos (. 153	3 32	185
Liver . Spleen	Disease		2	3 6 7 9 8 15 5 319	Causes not specifie		a and		194 2929

App. P.]

Abstracts of the Causes of Death.

TABLE A. 18.—DIVISION XVIII.

CHESHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, and STAFFORDSHIRE (except Mining Districts). Abstract of the Causes of Death registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

Families in 1831. Population Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Area in Acres. according to Employed chiefly in Agriculture. Other Families. Census of 1831. Total. Handicraft. 2,216,515 721,555 48,671 65,416 33,833 147,920 Diseases. M. F. Tot. M. F. Tot Diseases. Nephritis . . . Ischuria. . . . 10 $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 16 \\ 7 & 17 \\ 110 & 253 \\ 165 & 329 \\ 84 & 173 \\ 45 & 67 \\ 57 & 113 \\ 7 & 12 \\ 54 & 124 \\ 7 & 15 \\ \ddots & 1 \\ 219 & 415 \\ 13 & 23 \\ 3 & 5 \\ \end{smallmatrix}$ Cholera Influenza . . . 10 143 164 89 22 56 5 70 8 1 196 10 2 •••3 5 12 Small-pox . . . Measles Diabetes Granular Disease. 15 Of the Urinary Scarlatina . . . Hooping Cough Cystitis . . . 29 .. Organs. Epidemic, Endemic, Stone. Croup Thrush . . . Stricture.3 and Disease 14 17 Contagious Diarrhœa . . Diseases. 44 Dysentery . . 6 50 Total Ague Typhus Erysipelas . . . Syphilis . . . Hydrophobia, . 219 Orchitis Childbed Of the .. Organs of Paramenia. Generation. **Ovarian Dropsy** 786 Total. . 777 1563 Disease Cephalitis . . . Hydrocephalus. $\begin{array}{c}
 11 \\
 82 \\
 60 \\
 51 \\
 287
 \end{array}$ $37 \\ 152 \\ 124 \\ 96 \\ 640$ 88 88 26 70 64 45 353 2 1 13 8 3 14 Total . .. Apoplexy ... Paralysis ... Arthritis. . . . Of the ··-5 11 ··· 14 31 Of the Convulsions . . Organs of Rheumatism . . 2 2 32 20 6 28 Locomotion. 20 Nervous Tetanus ... Disease System. Chorea 19 12 3 14 Epilepsy ... Insanity ... 16 Total . . 29 45 Insanity Delirium Tremens Disease Carbuncle . . . Dis Of the Phlegmon . . . 1226 Integu-599 540 1139 Total. . mentary System. 112 $\begin{array}{c}
 1 \\
 9 \\
 11 \\
 6
 \end{array}$ Laryngitis . . 13 9 5 Disease 1 22 20 11 Spor Quinsey Bronchitis . . . 12 6 18 Total. . Pleurisy . . . Pneumonia . . Of the 111 Respiratory Organs. 48 9 167 7 12 8 42 33 50 656 Inflammation . Hydrothorax. . 10 52 15 139 7 17 12 17 24 Hæmorrhage. Dropsy Abscess Mortification. Disease 131 20 14 29 20 59 Scrofula 1028 1172 2200 Total . Carcinoma ... Of Uncer-Tumor. tain Seat. Dis Of the Pericarditis . . 2 122 ·· 3 13 67 2 3 24 Organs of Aneurism . . . $\overline{1}$ 62 33 9 33 141 29 Atrophy Debility Circulation. Disease 34 31 65 Starvation . . . Total. Malformations . 24 53 3 5 Teething . . . Gastro-Enteritis 41 59 1 11 65 Sudden Deaths. 57 112 399 405 804 4 16 1 10 19 Total. . Peritonitis. . . Tabes Mesenterica Ascites Ulceration . . . Intes-156 .. 5 13 stive Organs. tinal Old Age 314 360 674 Canal, Hernia Colic 22 11 29 14 4 15 Constipation . . 8 7 14 Worms Violent Deaths 214 81 295 Disease Dige Pancreas Disease . . 10 7 33 .. 18 15 93 1 Hepatitis 8 8 60 Of the Liver 172 178 350 Jaundice Causes not specified Disease . . Spleen. Disease 416 212 204 Total. Total 3840 3867 7707

TABLE A. 19.—DIVISION XIX. LANCASHIRE (except Liverpool and Manchester), south of Morecambe Bay. ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

		1802.		diana	7			Families in	1831.			
Area	in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.		i Agr		uiefly ure.	Ma	iefly in Trade, nufactures, and Handicraft.		ann i C	l'otal.	852.A.
1,	,131,270	905,501		21	,498			119,690	30,375	17	1,56	3
te T	11. 1. 1.	Diseases.		M.	F.	Tot.	.307		Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.
End	pidemic, emic, and ntagious iseases.	Cholera Influenza Small-pox Measles Scarlatina . Hooping Cougl Croup Thrush Diarrhœa Dysentery .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	28 15 184 103 39 16 107 7 144 12	21 18 168 141 35 34 99 4 107 11	244 74 50 206 11 251 23		Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Disease Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total .	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 12 \\ . \\ . \\ . \\ 11 \\ . \\ . \\ 8 \\ - \\ 8 \\ - \\ . \\ 8 \\ - \\ . \\ . \\ . \\ . \\ . \\ . \\ . \\ . \\ . \\ .$	 2 2 1	2 9
		Ague Typhus Erysipelas Syphilis Hydrophobia Total	• • • • • • •	2 238 11 906	12 4 917	. 23 4 1823		Of the Organs of Generation.	Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease		ii3 13 4	13
	Of the Nervous System.	Cephalitis Hydrocephalu Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions . Tetanus Chorea Epilepsy	s 	36 150 69 58 501 1 15	115 44 50 472 	265 113 108 973 1	Sara a sa	Of the Organs of Locomotion.	Total . Arthritis Rheumatism Disease Total .	 . 22 . 14 . 19 . 35	17	3 40 36
S and and		Insanity Delirium Tren Disease Total. Laryngitis Quinsey	nens	9 1 10 850 13	6 6 729	15 1 16 1579 28	Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Integu- mentary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease	 	 1 2 3	
eases.	Of the Respiratory Organs,	Bronchitis . Pleurisy Pneumonia . Hydrothorax . Asthma { Consumption Decline Disease Total	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6 15 131 21 75 694 275 13 1243	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 89 \\ 18 \\ 65 \\ 770 \\ 346 \\ 15 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 28\\ 220\\ 39\\ 140\\ 1464\\ 621 \end{array}$		Of Uncer-	Total . Inflammation . Hæmorrhage . Dropsy Abscess Mortification . Scrofula Carcinoma Tumor	. 79 15 118 10 . 11 . 11 . 7 . 18	88 14 155 6 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 167 \\ 29 \\ 273 \\ 16 \\ 19 \\ 12 \\ 40 \end{array} $
Sporadic Dis	Of the Organs of Circulation.	[Disease Total [Teething Gastro-Enterit	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 36 39 140 81	31 31 108 97	70 248 178	1 to	tain Seat.	Gout Intemperance . Atrophy Debility Starvation . Malformations . Sudden Deaths.		$1 \\ 28 \\ 114 \\ \\ 2$	3 6 43 236 2 7 59
100 A	Sin Intes- tinal Canal.	Peritonitis Tabes Mesenta Ascites Ulceration Hernia Colic Constipation .	erica	6 14 14 10		$ \begin{array}{c} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 12 \\ 7 & 21 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 6 & 16 \\ \end{array} $	N-01. 'S	Old Age	Distanta	. 245	274	519
1 12	Antipal Canal. Antipal Canal.	{ Hepatitis Jaundice Disease				$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 000	dent Deaths.	iliteette	· 249		341 455
101	The stat	Total					314	Total .		. 4666	4584	9250

Abstracts of the Causes of Death.

TABLE A. 20.—DIVISION XX.

WEST RIDING of YORKSHIRE (except the Northern part thereof and Leeds). ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

			ilan.	64	,			Families in	1331.		and the state	- i
Are	a in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Em in	ploy Agr	ed ch icult	niefly ure.	Trad al	Chiefly in le, Manufactures ad Handicraft.	, Other Families.	61573) 	Fotal.	1. A. I.
1	,250,530	773,254		26	,788			92,166	37,749	1	56,703	3
te F	13 10 1	Diseases.		M.	F.	Tot.		1 + 30	Diseases.	M	. F.	Tot.
En Co	Epidemic, demic, and ontagious Diseases.			$21 \\ 5 \\ 78 \\ 70 \\ 40 \\ 11 \\ 40 \\ 14 \\ 54 \\ 10 \\ \\ 131 \\ 1 \\ 2$	27 9 74 88 38 15 27 6 63 3 1 130 5 2	$\begin{array}{c} 48\\14\\152\\158\\78\\26\\67\\20\\117\\13\\1\\261\\6\\4\end{array}$	The second se	Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Disease Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total Orchitis Childbed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	48	26
		Hydrophobia Total	• •	477	488	965		Organs of Generation.	Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease			6
	Of the Nervous	Cephalitis Hydrocephalus, Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions Tetanus		26 87 40 33 262 2	27 88 42 21 226 	53 175 82 54 488 2	100-13	Of the Or- gans of Lo- comotion.	Total Arthritis Rheumatism Disease		5 10 1 10	115
	System.	Chorea Epilepsy Insanity		·i2 4	 9 4		s.		Total		6 21	37
		Delirium Treme Disease Total Laryngitis	•••	4 18 488	10 427	915	Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Inte- gumentary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease		1 2	
ses.	Of the Respiratory { Organs.	Quinsey Bronchitis Pleurisy Hydrothorax. Asthma Consumption Decline Disease	· · ·	8 3 5 91 19 60 312 138 21	4 77 12 25	10 9 168 31 85 645 290	Lots Color 4		Total Inflammation . Hæmorrhage Dropsy Abscess Mortification		$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 24 \\ 7 \\ 03 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 10 \\ 3 \end{array}$	54 17 189 11 13
Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Organs of Circulation.	Total. Pericarditis . Aneurism . Disease .		657 1 19	•••	1287 1 41		Of Uncertain Seat.	Serofula Carcinoma Tumor Gout Intemperance . Atrophy	•		•••
Spo		Total.	•••	20	-			18 18 1	Debility Starvation Malformations .	2010	14 30 3	
11-1-1-	81	Gastro-Enteritis Peritonitis. Tabes Mesenter	rica	60 46 1 2	65 1 5	111	12	a line in the	Sudden deaths .	-	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 21 \\ - \\ - \\ 38 \\ 230 $	
134	Pancreas	Ascites Ulceration Hernia Colic	•••	1 3 4 	5 3 1	871		Old Age		. 1	53 146	299
3	gestiv	Worms Disease		13 13 17		21	Vi	olent deaths .	• • • • • • • • •	. 19	29 54	183
1-	Pancreas Pancreas Liver .	Disease Hepatitis Jaundice Disease		··7 4 26		6		auses not specifie	ed	. 10	36 138	304
10	[ö [Spleen .							Total	••••••••	. 25	59 2406	4965

TABLE A. 21.—DIVISION XXI. CITY and AINSTY of the CITY, and the EAST RIDING of the County of YORK. ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

-	and the second second second	JEEL Still Still	in and the				Families i	n 1831.			
Ar	rea in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Emplo in Ag	yed c gricul	hiefly ture.	Traca	Chiefly in de, Manufacture nd Handicraft.	os, Other Families.	T	otal.	and the second s
*	730,945	199,515	801.1	3,489			14,590	15,563	4	3,642	-
	1.11	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.	port.		Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.
Er	Epidemic, idemic, and	Cholera Influenza Small-pox Measles Scarlatina Hooping Cough Croup Thrush	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		$ \begin{array}{c c} 12 \\ 10 \\ 77 \\ 10 \\ 36 \\ 48 \\ 8 \end{array} $	of the state of th	Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Disease Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease	:	··· ·· ·· ··	2 1 6 3
	Contagious Discases.	Diarrhœa Dysentery Ague Typhus Erysipelas Syphilis Hydrophobia Total	· 28	2 4 74 74 7 	42 6 154 11 1	11 12 1	Of the Organs of Generation.	Total Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease		1 19 1	18
	Of the Nervous System.	Cephalitis Hydrocephalus. Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions Tetanus Chorea Epilepsy		37 28 13 170 	62 23 400 3		Of the Organs of Locomotion	Total Arthritis Rheumatism Disease Total	: 1 : 6 : 8	20 1 1 11 13	20 2 7 19 28
		Insanity Delirium Tremen Disease Total Laryngitis Quinsey	. 332	269	2 2 8 601 5	Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Inte- [gumentary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease		··· 1 1 ···	
seases.	Of the Respiratory Organs.	Bronchitis Pleurisy Pneumonia . Hydrothorax . Asthma Consumption . Decline Disease	$\begin{array}{c} 24\\ 16\\ 17\\ 121\\ 59\\ 13\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 16 \\ 175 \\ 78 \\ 5 \end{array} $	6 5 46 27 33 296 137 18	1 HANDAR		Total Inflammation . Hæmorrhage Dropsy Abscess Mortification Scrofula	. 16 . 10 . 39 . 8 . 3 . 3	2 17 60 4 6	5 33 17 99 12 95
Sporadic Di	Of the Organs of Circulation.	Total Pericarditis Aneurism Disease Total	: 29 . 31	1 12 13	2 1 41 	e	Of Uncertain Seat.	Carcinoma Tumor Gout Intemperance Atrophy Debility Starvation Malformations.	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ $	18 1 1 14 18 1 	32 2 29 39 1 1
	si Intes- tinal { Canal.	Teething Gastro-Enteritis Peritonitis Tabes Mesenteric Ascites Ascites Ulceration Hernia Colic	. 19 a 4 	31 4 	24 50 8 6 5	A set of the set of th	Old Age	Sudden Deaths. Total		8 155 175	
***	intes- tinal Canal. O o Atts= Canal.	ConstipationWormsDiseaseDisease	· 6 1 9	39	14 4 18 		olent Deaths .		. 58	100 m	
	Liver . {	Hepatitis Jaundice Disease Disease	: 2 4 . 15	1 5 17	3 9 32 ••	Ca	uses not specifie Total		. 59 . 1394	Bar for	134 2746
	· 1 /	Total	. 83	90	173		al pett an				-

Abstracts of the Causes of Death.

TABLE A. 22.-DIVISION XXII.

DURHAM and the NORTH RIDING of YORKSHIRE, with such part of the WEST RIDING as is not included in Division XX. (except the Mining part.) ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

Families in 1831. Population Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft. according to Census of 1831 Area in Acres. Employed chiefly in Agriculture. Other Total. Families. 2,104,736 319,042 25,082 21,730 19,463 66,275 M. F. Tot Diseases. М. F. Tot. Diseases. Nephritis . . . Cholera . . . $14 \\ 25 \\ 22 \\ 58 \\ 50 \\ 57 \\ 38 \\ 4 \\ 29 \\ 2$ 68 $\begin{array}{r}
 8 \\
 17 \\
 4 \\
 31 \\
 27 \\
 37 \\
 22 \\
 1 \\
 13 \\
 1
 \end{array}$ Influenza . . . Ischuria 2 2 Small-pox Measles Scarlatina . . . Hooping-Cough . Diabetes. Granular Disease. 18 27 23 20 16 Of the .. Urinary Cystitis Organs. Stone Epidemic, Endemic, and ... Croup Thrush Diarrhœa Stricture. Disease 3 16 8 ... Contagious Diseases. Dysentery . . . Total . . 23 27 . 4 Ague Typhus Erysipelas . . . Syphilis Hydrophobia 78 14 87 30 165 44 1 63 63 Of the •• Organs of Paramenia. •• .. Generation. Ovarian Dropsy . .. 2 231 278 509 Total Disease Cephalitis Hydrocephalus. . 20 73 77 54 338 Total . . 66 66 .. Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions . . . Of the .. 10 12 ··- 5 7 Arthritis 15 19 Of the Organs of Rheumatism . . . Tetanus 2 Locomotion. Disease Nervous 1 1 System. Chorea 11 3 4 19 Epilepsy. Insanity. Delirium Tremens 42 Total . . 22 12 34 49 10 Disease Carbuncle . . . Dise Of the 133 .. Phlegmon . . . Integu-Total . . 325 276 601 Sporadic Ulcer mentary Fistula ••2 System. . 2 24 Laryngitis . . . Disease Quinsey Bronchitis Pleurisy Pneumonia . . . $2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 68 \\ 14 \\ 19 \\ 204 \\ 46 \\ 4$ $2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 46 \\ 14 \\ 16 \\ 301 \\ 70 \\ 5$ 1010 114 28 35 12 7 Total . 5 Of the Respiratory -Organs. Hydrothorax . . . Inflammation . 34 10 47 7 1 8 13 1 30 64 14 Hæmorrhage. . . 4 63 505 116 110 3 8 8 26 $\begin{array}{r}
 10 \\
 9 \\
 16 \\
 39 \\
 1 \\
 1
 \end{array}$ Disease Mortification. . 9 Scrofula Total ... 366 467 833 Of Carcinoma. . . . Uncertain Tumor Of the Pericarditis . Seat. Gout 1 ... Organs of Attophy. . . . Debility Malformations . . Aneurism 15 $13 \\ 50 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 20$ Circulation. Disease 17 32 6 23 18 16 Total . 34 . . 26 75 5 9 Teething Gastro-Enteritis . 17 39 Sudden Deaths. 9 36 5 5 1 1 2 1 8 9 15 Peritonitis Tabes Mesenterica 172 180 352 Total .. Organs. Intes- $\begin{array}{c}
 1 \\
 1 \\
 4 \\
 1 \\
 12 \\
 14 \\
 27
 \end{array}$...21 208 251 459 tinal Old Age Canal. Hernia Colic 4 5 12 Constipation . . . Worms Violent Deaths 73 28 101 Disease Pancreas Disease3 ••• 4 9 -1 5 16 Hepatitis . . . Of the Jaundice Liver Causes not specified 110 101 211 18 Disease 34 1 Spleen Disease Total 109 114 223

TABLE A. 23. - DIVISION XXIII. The Mining parts of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM. ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

-			in and the second	-		C. Markowski (* 1997) 1997 - Markowski (* 1997) 1997 - Markowski (* 1997)		Families in	1831.			market 3
Area in	Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.		nployo n Agri			Ch Ma	nefly in Trade, nufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	T	otal.	A.
688,	,708	318,941	• •	7.	,298		rigen en	22,937	39,297	69	,532	1
-	and the second second	Diseases.		M.	F.	Tot.	-		Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.
Epide Endem Conta Dise	ic, and gious	Cholera Influenza Small-pox Measles Scarlatina Hooping Coug Croup Thrush Diarrhœa	h .	13 2 51 31 35 33 20 30	5 40 24 39 33 15 1 14	28 7 91 55 74 66 35 1 44		Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis : Ischuria Diabetes Granular Disease Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease	· 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11 10	3 1 9 3
Dise	ases,	Dysentery. Ague Typhus Erysipelas . Syphilis Hydrophobia Total		2 1 94 2 1 315	4 3 115 2 1 311 12	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 4 \\ 209 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ \cdots \\ 626 \\ \hline 32 \end{array} $		Of the Organs of Generation.	Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease	:	3 36 2 38	36 2
N	Of the ervous ystem.	Cephalitis . Hydrocephalu Apoplexy . Paralysis . Convalsions . Tetanus . Chorea . Epilepsy . Insanity .		$ \begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 72 \\ 40 \\ 57 \\ 103 \\ 3 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \end{array} $	$71 \\ 30 \\ 34 \\ 102 \\ . \\ . \\ 1 \\ 2$	$ \begin{array}{r} 143 \\ 70 \\ 91 \\ 205 \\ 3 \\ \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{array} $	ses.	Of the Organs of Locomotion.	Arthritis Rheumatism Disease	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 3 7	 8 13
		Delirium Tren Disease Total Laryngitis Quinsey Bronchitis		10 306 8 12	13	563 1	Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Integu- mentary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease		<u>"</u> 1	 1 3 2 1 7
Res 0	Of the spiratory < Organs. Of the rgans of < culation.	Pleurisy Pneumonia . Hydrothorax. Asthma { Consumption Decline Disease Total Pericarditis . Aneurism Disease	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ 98 \\ 19 \\ 35 \\ 224 \\ 20 \\ 6 \\ 422 \\ \hline \\ 422 \\ \hline \\ 1 \\ 20 \\ \hline \\ 1 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 84 \\ 11 \\ 26 \\ 255 \\ 14 \\ 8 \\ 409 \\ 1 \\ \\ 11 \\ \\ 11 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 182\\ 30\\ 61\\ 479\\ 34\\ 14\\ 831\\ 1\\ 1\\ 31\\\\ \end{array} $		Of Uncertain Seat.	Inflammation . Hæmorrhage . Dropsy Abscess Mortification . Scrofula Carcinoma Tumor Gout Intemperance . Atrophy Debility	. 22 . 9 . 49 . 11 . 4 . 3 . 5 	30 3 67 5 2 3 19 3 18	52 12 116 16 6 24 1 9 68
Of the Digestive Organs.	Intes- tinal Canal.	Total Teething Gastro-Enterit Peritonitis Tabes Mesent Ascites Ulceration Hernia Colic Constipation Disease Disease Hepatitis	is . erica	18 63 1 5 2 6 5 7 	67 1 6 1 1 5 7 11	32 130 2 11 3 1 11 12 18 4	100 14	Old Age , .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22 22 164 . 113 . 116	155 168 26	1 4 319 281 142
Of the	Liver . < Spleen		· · ·	12	and the state	2 23 	Cat	ases not specified Total	disactive socialities concerning concerning	· 132	0	277

App. P.] Abstracts of registered Causes of Death.

TABLE A. 24.—DIVISION XXIV.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORELAND, and such parts of the Counties of LANCASTER and NORTHUMBERLAND as are not included respectively in Divisions XIX. and XXIII. ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

-				000		clusive.		and the second		
		Population	AND GRAD			Families i	n 1831.			
Ar	ea in Acres.	according to	Emplo in Agi			Chiefly in Trade, Manufacture and Handicraft.	s, Other . Families.	т	otal.	
]	,590,448	338,273	24	4,597		22,257	22,724	69	,578	
10 [*]	36.7 8.	Diseases.	<u>M.</u>	F.	Tot.		Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.
dem	demic, En- ic, and Con-≺ ous Diseases.	Cholera Influenza Small-pox Measles Scarlatina Hooping Cough Croup Thrush Diarrhœa Dysentery Ague Typhus	5 16 42 38 37 58 21 4 27 3 . 65	1	74 140 49 8 63 5 1	Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Disease Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{\cdot} \\ $	··1 ··1 ··1 ··1 ··1 ··1	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$
		Erysipelas Syphilis Hydrophobia Total	. 4 1 	3 392		Of the Organs of Generation.	Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·27 ··· 3	··· 3
	Of the Nervous System.	Cephalitis Hydrocephalus. Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions . Tetanus Chorea Epilepsy	$ \begin{array}{c} 13\\ 39\\ 21\\ 33\\ 50\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	26 22	47 55 83	Of the Organs of Locomotion.	Total Arthritis Rheumatism Disease Total	. 6 . 5	30 	 11 9
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Insanity, Delirium Tremen Disease Total Laryngitis Quinsey	ns		15 310 ••8	of the Inte- gumentary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease	$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \end{array}$		$\frac{1}{3}$
seases.	Of the Respiratory < Organs,	Bronchitis Pleurisy Pneumonia Hydrothorax . Asthma Consumption . Decline Disease	$ \begin{array}{c} $	21 23 16 216 23 5	45 34 36 395 44 16	S	Total Inflammation . Hæmorrhage Dropsy Abscess Mortification . Scrofula	. 29 . 3 . 55 . 2 . 4 . 3	6 52 1 5	9 107 3 9
Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Organs of < Circulation.	Total	· · · · 2 · · · 7 · · 9	··· 6 6	 2 13 15	Of Uncer- tain Seat.	Carcinoma. Tumor Gout Intemperance Atrophy Debility, Starvation Malformations	: 12 30 	··· 1 5	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ $
	s (Intes- tinal < Canal.	Teething Gastro-Enteritis Peritonitis Tabes-Mesenteric Ascites Ulceration Hernia Colic	. 33 ca 3 	27 2 3 	60 2	Old Age	Sudden Deaths. Total.	. 8	156	16 312
	Canal. Canal. Canal. O Pancreas Liver Spleen	Constipation Worms Disease Hepatitis Jaundice. Disease	· 3 · 2 · 9	7 6 2 6 18	5 9 15 4 10	Violent Deaths Causes not specif		. 106		131 296
- Juni	in man safe	Total:				Total .		. 1432	1511	2943

L

TABLE A. 25.—DIVISION XXV. WALES, MONMOUTHSHIRE, and HEREFORDSHIRE. Abstract of the Causes of Death registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

1 miles		Population				a Sin Span	Families i	n 1831.	steach go	e anna ann	
Ar	ea in Acres.	according to Census of 1831.	Emplo in Ag	yed c gricul	hiefly ture.	Trad	Chiefly in le, Manufacture nd Handicraft.	s, Other Families.	Т	otal.	
	e#(30)	1,016,219	9	1,567	7	3	59,325	58,853	20	9,74	5. 2
The second	a .u .u.).	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.		1.4 30 1	Diseases.	M.	F .	Tot.
den	oidemic, En- nic, and Con- ious Diseases.	Cholera Influenza Small-pox Measles Scarlatina Hooping Cough Croup Thrush Diarrhœa Dysentery Ague Typhus	$\begin{array}{c} & 29\\ & 322\\ & 93\\ & 282\\ & 24\\ & 53\\ & 77\\ & 21\\ & 3\\ & 4\\ & 324\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26\\ 242\\ 102\\ 274\\ 29\\ 54\\ 7\\ 22\\ 3\\ 321\\ \end{array}$	55 564 195 556 53 107 14 43 6 7 645	いうの ない ないてい あい	Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis	2 1 4 17 9	··· ··· 2 1 ··· 2	18 11
•		Erysipelas Syphilis Hydrophobia . Total	$\frac{1}{1172}$	2 1093	3 1 2265		Of the Organs of Generation.	Orchitis Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease			1 •• 5
	Of the Nervous System.	Cephalitis Hydrocephalus. Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions Tetanus Chorea	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 7 \\ & 31 \\ & 60 \\ & 73 \\ & 476 \\ & 1 \\ & & \\ \end{array} $	39 72 394 	58 99 145 870 1	Nation of	Of the Organs of Locomotion.	Total, Arthritis Rheumatism Disease	··· 17 16	90 25 10	
		Epilepsy Insanity Delirium Tremer Disease Total	. 6	1 1 3	29 7 4 17 1243	Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Inte- gumentary System,	Total Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula	-	35 1 3 2	
	Of the Respiratory Organs.	Laryngitis Quinsey Bronchitis Pleurisy Pneumonia Hydrothorax Asthma { Consumption .	$\begin{array}{c c} & 22 \\ 103 \\ 21 \\ 51 \\ 567 \end{array}$	5 9 64 18 28 589	16 31 167 39 79 1156	Spora		Disease Total Inflammation Hæmorrhage Dropsy	3 6 22	1 7 14 9 194	4 13 36 26 334
Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Organs of Circulation.	Decline Disease Total Pericarditis Aneurism Disease	$\begin{array}{c} 281\\ 22\\ 1083\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 16 \end{array}$	20 1051 3	42	14	Of Uncer- tain Seat.	Abscess Mortification Scrofula Carcinoma Tumor Gout Intemperance Atrophy	7 18 31 29 1 5 1 21 77	·i8	66 72 4 5
3	[Jut	Total Teething Gastro-Enteritis Peritonitis Tabes Mesenteric		1 6	42 14 117 2 11			Debility Starvation Malformations Sudden Deaths . Total	1 3 48 421	62 1 2 17 416	39 139 2 5 65 837
	Jo Pancreas	Ascites Ulceration Hernia Colic Constipation Worms Disease	. 4 . 10 . 26 . 18 . 17	1 3 12 10 24 23	6 7 13 38 28 41 42	Vic	Old Age	•••••	389 277	•	878 355
	Pancreas if Pancreas Liver . { Spleen .	Disease Hepatitis Jaundice Disease Disease		23 1 7 22 1	42 ·· 3 21 55 1	Ca	uses not specific	ed	386	379	765
hus.		Total	1-1	170	399		Total .		4733	1397 9	130

* The Area in Acres is not given in the Population Returns for Wales.

147 App. P.] Fatality of Diseases in England and Wales.

TABLE B, deduced from TABLE A:

Showing out of a Mean Population of 1,000,000 of each Sex, the annual Mortality by each of 91 Causes of Death.

1014 A.	Diseases.	M .	F.	Me.	alana M	I Death.	Diseases.	м.	F .	Me.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagions Diseases.	Cholera Influenza Small-pox Measles Scarlatina Hooping Cough . Croup , Thrush Diarrhœa Dysentery Ague	72 64 887 680 360 371 256 111 422 102 11	60 74 776 672 362 496 218 92 366 91 10	237 102 394 96 10		Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis Ischuria Diabetes Granular Disease Cystitis Stone Stricture Disease Total	11 14 20 1 18 47 12 76 199	6 1 8 3 10 2 5 1 13 37	9 8 14 4 10 26 6 45 118
	Typhus Erysipelas Syphilis Hydrophobia Total	1291 69 9 4 $ 4709 $	69 12 1			Of the Organs of Generation.	Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy . Disease	 4	$355 \\ 14 \\ 6 \\ 42 \\$	178 7 3 23
Of the Nervous System.	Cephalitis Hydrocephalus Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions Tetanus Chorea Epilepsy Insanity , .	$ \begin{array}{r} 165 \\ 562 \\ 421 \\ 287 \\ 1686 \\ 13 \\ 1 \\ 81 \\ 43 \\ \end{array} $	$460 \\ 355 \\ 295 \\ 1386 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 84$	511 388 291 1536 8 1 82		Of the Organs of Locomotion	Total Arthritis Rheumatism Disease Total	2	417 2 61 56 119	211 2 63 68 133
100 - 100 -	Delirium Tremens Disease Total [Laryngitis	25 127 3411 3	2 92 2845 4	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 109 \\ \overline{3128} \\ \overline{3} \end{array} $	lic Diseases.	Of the Inte- gumentary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease		1 5 13 3 8	7 10
Of the Respiratory Organs.	Quinsey Bronchitis Pleurisy Pneumonia Hydrothorax Asthma Phthisis Disease	41 927 162 297 3771	$ \begin{array}{c c} 60 \\ 27 \\ 741 \\ 123 \\ 209 \end{array} $	66 34 834 142 253 3963	Sporadic		Total Inflammation Hæmorrhage Dropsy Abscess Mortification	711 72	30 319 60 882 61 78 72	38 334 83 797 66 84 77
Of the Organs of Circulation.	Total Pericarditis Aneurism Disease Total	9 11 242	9 4 182	212 212		Of Uncertain { Seat.	Carcinoma Tumor Gout Intemperance Atrophy Debility Starvation	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	245 23 3 4 135 303 8	345 9
i Intes-	Teething Gastro-Enteritis Peritonitis Tabes Mesenterica Ascites Ascites Ulceration		474 13 59 6 21	25	1 4 1	Old Age	Malformations Sudden Deaths Total	22 184 2310 1650	118 2322	151 2316
tinal Canal.				5 8 8 66 1 38 7 122	v	iolent Deaths.		1048	348	698
U U U U U U U U U Liver.	Hepatitis	61 208 1		1 57		i anti-	Total	20778	19 71 7	20247

The Table is read thus: 72 die of cholera out of a mean number of a million males living in England and Wales; 60 out of a million females; 66 out of a million comprising 500,000 individuals of each sex.

* The numbers in the "Totals" have been deduced from the Totals in Table A; and, for obvious reasons, do not always *exactly* coincide with the sum of the numbers in the section. The mean in such cases as chorea, where there are 1 male and 2 females, is expressed by 1 or 2. It will be recollected that these are millionths of a unit of life; and to carry the attempt at exactness further would be useless. L 2

ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATHS registered from 1st July to 31st December 1837, both inclusive, in the Thirty-two Metropolitan Unions, and in the Unions of the Counties of Cornwall, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire.

	Po	pulation er	numera	ted in	n 1831:	-Metropo	lis 1,594,	890; the	Five Co	unties 1,5	99,024.	
	a in	E	stimate	ed Po	opulation	1st Octo	ber 1837.		R	ate of		pulation
Square	Miles.	Both	Sexes.		Mal	les.	Fema	ales.	Decenn	ial Increa		to a are Mile
Metro- polis.	Coun- ties.	Metro- polis.	Count	ies.	Metro- polis.	Coun- ties.	Metro- polis.	'Coun- ties.	Metro- polis.	Coun	ties. Metr	
70	7,933	1,790,451	1,723,	770	830,421	830,584	960,030	893,186	20 per cent.	12 p cen		78 222
					Diseas	es.	Ma	les.	Fem	ales.	Т	otal.
The second	1				and a second		Metro- polis.	Coun- ties.	Metro- polis.	Coun- ties.	Metro- polis.	Coun- ties.
Ep and (idemic, Contagio	Endemic, nis Disease	es,	Inf Sm Me Sca Ho Cro Th Dia Dy Ag Ty Ery Sy	olera duenza . all pox . asles . orlatina . ooping Co oup rush . urthœa . sentery . ve phus . ysipelas. philis . drophobi	ough	36 15 373 646 205 435 79 80 205 41 10 991 86 8 5	20 19 579 203 110 130 91 37 104 138 345 8 345 8 	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 11\\ 390\\ 708\\ 213\\ 631\\ 71\\ 71\\ 189\\ 23\\ 5\\ 942\\ 64\\ 5\\ 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13\\ 22\\ 566\\ 201\\ 107\\ 172\\ 76\\ 29\\ 123\\ 159\\ 1\\ 409\\ 23\\ 4\\ \cdots \end{array}$	58 26 763 1,354 418 1,066 150 151 394 64 15 1,933 150 13 7	33 41 1,145 404 217 302 167 66 227 297 4 754 31 7
		he Nérvou System.	s	Hy Ap Par Cor Tet Ch Ep	Tot phalitis. drocepha oplexy • ralysis • nvulsions tanus • orea • ilepsy • sanity. •	lus	3,215 159 521 259 161 899 6 64 38	1.790 56 152 161 121 361 10 30 12	3,347 135 401 230 176 818 1 1 43 39	1,905 36 135 160 133 291 2 32 	6,562 294 922 489 337 1,717 7 1 107	3,695 92 287 321 254 652 12 62
101			l	Del	lirium Tr sease	emens .	30 91	9 40	39 4 71	8 	$\begin{array}{r} 77\\ 34\\ 162 \end{array}$	20 9 70
ses.						al	2,228	952	1,919	827	4,147	1,779
Sporadic Disea		Respirato Organs.	ory	Qu Bro Ple Pno Hy Ast {Co Do	ryngitis . insey onchitis . eurisy . eumonia drothora thma . onsumpti ecline . eease		$\begin{array}{c} 6\\ 24\\ 76\\ 19\\ 868\\ 61\\ 263\\ 1,369\\ 578\\ 142\\ \end{array}$	** 8 17 12 313 70 88 918 407 54	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 21\\ 70\\ 18\\ 762\\ 59\\ 183\\ 1,297\\ 633\\ 108\\ \end{array}$	12 24 4 279 49 61 1,015 451 61	$\begin{array}{r} 8\\ 45\\ 146\\ 37\\ 1,630\\ 120\\ 446\\ 2,666\\ 1,211\\ 250\\ \end{array}$	20 41 16 592 119 149 1,933 858 115
1			(Par		al	3,406	1,887	3,153	1,956	6,559	3,843
l	Of th Cir	e Organs of coulation.	of {	And	eurism . sease	· · · · ·	11 7 178	3 3 81	9 4 147	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\ 2\\ 51 \end{array}$	20 11 325	9 5 132
-		- Par			Tot	al	196	87	160	59	356	146

compared with the same in Counties.

TABLE C-continued.

24.100	and the second second second	the set of the desired	a good provide	12. T. J. P.	1.710 252	and to the	1.1.1.100	and a fait of the second
		Disease.	Mal	les.	Fem	ales.	Tot	al.
		And the second second	Metro- polis.	Coun- ties.	Metro- polis.	Coun- ties.	Metro- polis.	Coun- ties.
	Of the Di- gestive Organs. Pancreas. Liver Spleen	Teething Gastro-Enteritis Peritonitis Tabes Mesenterica. Ascites Ulceration Hernia Colica Pictonum . Constipation Worms Disease Disease Jaundice Disease Disease	2297 287 7 44 9 25 4 37 4 9 25 4 37 4 9 11 30 82 1	$\begin{array}{c} 40\\ 174\\ 2\\ 32\\ 9\\ 10\\ 14\\ 1\\ 36\\ 19\\ 60\\\\ 10\\ 24\\ 60\\\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 250\\ 275\\ 13\\ 32\\ 4\\ 19\\ 20\\ 1\\ 41\\ 3\\ 38\\ 1\\ 14\\ 29\\ 105\\ 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38\\174\\5\\24\\4\\4\\7\\3\\34\\15\\51\\1\\9\\26\\59\\2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 477\\ 562\\ 20\\ 76\\ 13\\ 43\\ 45\\ 5\\ 78\\ 7\\ 87\\ 7\\ 87\\ 1\\ 25\\ 59\\ 187\\ 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 78\\ 348\\ 348\\ 7\\ 56\\ 6\\ 14\\ 21\\ 4\\ 70\\ 34\\ 111\\ 19\\ 50\\ 119\\ 2\end{array}$
	and a second of the second	Total	841	484	848	456	1,689	940
142-21	Of the Urinary Organs.	NephritisIschuriaDiabetesCystitisStoneStrictureDisease	6 7 3 6 13 22 33	5 7 2 5 7 38	2 1 3 1 3 1 10	2 2 1 1 1 4	8 8 6 7 16 23 43	7. 9. 3 6 8 42
1		Total	90	64	21	11	111	75
ieases.	Of the Organs of Generation.	Childbed Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Disease	··· ·· 3	 4	$ \begin{array}{r} 195 \\ 5 \\ 13 \\ 36 \end{array} $	114 1 1 17	195 5 13 39	114 1 1 21
Dis		Total	3	4	249	133	252	137
Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Organs of Locomotion.	Arthritis Rheumatism Disease	$\begin{array}{r}2\\42\\38\end{array}$	20 20	2 46 20	 17 14	4 88 58	 37 34
C. T.	B - THE I AL	Total	82	40	68	31	150	71
	Of the Integumentary System.	Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease	2 4 9 3	$2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 3$	 1 5 1 2	24522 22	2 1 9 10 5	4 5 6 7 5
1 in		Total	18	12	9	15	27	27
	Of Uncertain Seat.	Inflammation Hæmorrhage Dropsy Abscess Mortification Scrofula Carcinoma Tumor Gout Intemperance Atrophy Debility Starvation Malformations	$\begin{array}{c} 255\\ 61\\ 351\\ 47\\ 51\\ 23\\ 45\\ 8\\ 19\\ 12\\ 52\\ 111\\ 17\\ 14\\ 132\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 66\\ 40\\ 353\\ 34\\ 25\\ 32\\ 42\\ 6\\ 13\\ 9\\ 63\\ 165\\ 3\\ 7\\ 64\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 241\\ 39\\ 455\\ 53\\ 73\\ 18\\ 140\\ 13\\ 4\\ 5\\ 53\\ 98\\ 6\\ 6\\ 90\\ 90\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 66\\ 24\\ 459\\ 21\\ 18\\ 38\\ 84\\ 10\\ 1\\ 2\\ 66\\ 120\\ 2\\ 6\\ 44\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 496\\ 100\\ 806\\ 100\\ 124\\ 41\\ 185\\ 21\\ 23\\ 17\\ 105\\ 209\\ 13\\ 20\\ 222\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 132\\ 64\\ 812\\ 55\\ 43\\ 70\\ 126\\ 16\\ 14\\ 11\\ 129\\ 285\\ 5\\ 13\\ 108\\ \end{array}$
Convers 1	17412	Total	1,188	922	1,294	961	2,482	1,883
the second	Old Age		643	632	1,047	821	1,690	1,453
	Violent Deaths		426	371	154	153	580	524
- Internet	Causes not specified		192	352	162	295	354	647
		Fotal	12,528	7,597	12,431	7,623	24,959	15,220

TABLE D.

ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive, in the Counties of Essex, Gloucester, (except Bristol and Clifton,) Hereford, Norfolk, (except Norwich,) Suffolk, Sussex, and Westmoreland; and in the Districts of Aston, Bath, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Carlisle, Clifton, Derby, Dudley, Exeter, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Maidstone, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northampton, Nottingham, Salford, Sheffield, Stoke-on-Trent, Sunderland, Wolverhampton, and West Derby Derby.

		Popul	ation er	nume	erated in	1831 :—C	ities 1,48	4,402; 0	Counties 1	,656,455.		
Are	a in	F	Estimate	ed Po	opulation	October	lst, 1837.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	R	ate of	Poj	oulation
	Miles.	Both	Sexes.		Ma	les,	Fem	ales.	Decenn	ial Increa	squ	to a are Mile
Cities.	Coun- ties.	Cities.	Counti	es.	Cities.	Coun- ties.	Cities.	Coun- ties.	Cities.	Count	ties. Citie	es. Counties.
677	9,312	1,762,710	1,776,	980	838,830	879,543	923,880	897,437	31 per cer	nt. 11 per o	cent. 2,6	03 190
(* 1		18			Disease	es.	Ma	les.	Fem	ales.	То	tal.
						h -	Cities.	Coun- ties.	Cities.	Coun- ties.	Cities.	Coun- ties.
		r, Endemic, ious Diseas		Inf Sm Me Sca Ho Cro Thi Dia Dy: Agu Tyj Eryy Syj	olera luenza all-pox asles rlatina oping con up 		$\begin{array}{c} 39\\ 22\\ 910\\ 449\\ 118\\ 159\\ 126\\ 53\\ 384\\ 52\\ 5\\ 745\\ 48\\ 6\\ 1\\ \end{array}$	21 23 112 126 70 145 74 69 92 30 92 30 386 20 1 3	38 28 890 399 83 228 118 38 373 54 10 778 38 12 	17 34 86 126 83 172 61 63 72 13 3 424 14 7 	77 50 1,800 848 201 387 244 91 757 106 15 1,523 86 18 1	3 5 19 255 31 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13
nana min					Tota	1	3,117	1,175	3,087	1,175	6,204	2,35
		ne Nervous System.		Hy Apo Par Cor Tet Cho Epi Ins Del	halitis drocepha oplexy. alysis. auvulsions anus. orea lepsy. anity. tirium Tr ease.		$\begin{array}{c} 66\\ 351\\ 174\\ 123\\ 1,084\\ 6\\ 1\\ 31\\ 25\\ 8\\ 8\\ 84\\ \end{array}$	55 137 173 101 388 1 1 28 10 4 4 9	69 267 132 116 922 3 26 11 1 58	43 135 158 129 307 3 1 40 26 39	135 618 306 239 2,006 6 4 57 36 9 142	99 27: 333 230 69 69 68 30 4 88
ASes.			191		Tota	1	1,953	947	1,605	881	3,558	1,828
Sporadic Diseas		e Respirato Organs.	ry {	Qui Bro Ple Pne Hyd Ast { Co De	yngitis nsey . nchitis urisy . eumonia drothoraz hma . onsumptio celine . ease .	x	$\begin{array}{r} 2\\ 30\\ 42\\ 21\\ 552\\ 61\\ 198\\ 1,544\\ 574\\ 106\end{array}$	 9 9 301 66 47 956 407 67	$\begin{array}{c} \ddots \\ 31 \\ 28 \\ 10 \\ 467 \\ 38 \\ 148 \\ 1,496 \\ 634 \\ 78 \end{array}$	2 11 20 6 236 44 47 1,250 453 54	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 61\\ 70\\ 31\\ 1,019\\ 99\\ 346\\ 3,040\\ 1,208\\ 184 \end{array}$	2 20 39 15 537 110 94 2,206 860 121
			11		Tota	1	3,130	1,881	2,930	2,123	6,060	4,004
		e Organs or rculation.	of {	Ane	icarditis eurism. ease		4 6 126	3 3 78	3 1 94	$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\76\end{array}$	7 7 220	4 154
1			1		Tota	1	136	84	98	79	234	163

with the same in Rural Districts.

		TABLE I	D-conti	nued.				
	Justans, 12 miliana	Diseases.	Ma	les.	Fema	ales.	Tot	al.
	and a second production of the second se	the of	Cities.	Coun- ties.	Cities.	Coun- ties.	Cities.	Coun- ties.
	Of the Di- gestive Organs . Pancreas Liver Spleen	Teething Gastro-Enteritis Peritonitis	264 373 7 25 1 15 11 3 24 15 64 10 18 90 920	$\begin{array}{r} 42\\ 151\\ 5\\ 26\\ 6\\ 5\\ 16\\ 1\\ 40\\ 4\\ 56\\\\ 12\\ 29\\ 75\\\\ 468\end{array}$	260 317 5 18 1 12 20 20 25 88 11 20 70 867	$ \begin{array}{r} 33 \\ 166 \\ 8 \\ 36 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ \cdot 27 \\ 4 \\ 41 \\ \cdot 5 \\ \cdot 18 \\ 68 \\ \cdot \\ 424 \\ \end{array} $	524 690 12 43 2 27 31 3 44 40 152 21 38 160 1,787	75 317 13 62 9 10 26 1 67 97 17 47 143 892
	Of the Urinary Organs	TotalNephritisIschuriaDiabetesGranular diseaseCystitisStoneStrictureDisease	8 7 9 4 31 3 28	1 10 7 6 13 2 34	3 1 1 3 1 7	 	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 7 \\ 11 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 34 \\ 4 \\ 35 \\ 108 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1\\10\\11\\\\7\\-15\\2\\40\\-86\end{array}$
Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Organs of Generation.	Total Childbed Paramenia Ovarian dropsy Disease	90 3 3	73	18 177 8 3 17 205	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 103 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 19 \\ \hline 128 \end{array} $	108 177 8 3 20 208	103 5 1 19 128
Sporadi	Of the Organs of Locomotion.	Total Arthritis Rheumatism Disease	1 24 34	 12 35 47	200 22 29 53	120 16 20 36	3 46 63 112	28 55 83
	Of the Integumentary System.	Total Carbuncle Phlegmon Ulcer Fistula Disease	59 1 4 5 8 1	4/ 1 4 5 3 6		 1 3 1 4	112 1 5 14 10 5	1 5 8 4 10
	10. 1 H 00	Total	19	19	16	9	35	28
	Of Uncertain Seat	Inflammation Hæmorrhage Dropsy Abscess Mortification Scrofula Carcinoma Tumor Tumor Intemperance . Atrophy Debility Malformations Sudden Deaths	$ \begin{array}{c} 318\\ 43\\ 38\\ 41\\ 29\\ 5\\ 2\\ 11\\ 50\\ 151\\ 4\\ 7\\ 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 34\\ 353\\ 30\\ 35\\ 25\\ 123\\ 13\\\\ 2\\ 67\\ 111\\ 10\\ 2 \end{bmatrix} $	12 2 60 110 2 3	$\begin{array}{c} 237\\ 89\\ 671\\ 73\\ 73\\ 66\\ 152\\ 18\\ 9\\ 13\\ 117\\ 262\\ 14\\ 9\\ 118\\ \end{array}$	297 68 583 31 91 87 163 163 163 163 163 138 237 5 9 112
-		Total		899	971	948	1,914	1,847
	Old Age		480	789	754	860	1,234	1,649
V	violent Deaths		609	301	-			405
0	Causes not specified		415	_	-			
		Total	11,874	7,244	11,120	7,229	22,994	14,473

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Of the Principal Districts in

TABLE M: Of the PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS in

The Table shows the number of deaths from

[1st Rep.

Deaths occurred in all the Unions from each of the diseases in the

10	nave	prev	aneu	epic	lemi	can

Diseases.	Small- pox.	Measles.	Scar- latina.	Hooping Cough.	Croup.	
Quarters.	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
Drvision 1. Kensington	19 71 38 50 </td <td></td> <td>··· ·· ·· ··· ·· ·· ··· ·· ·· ··· ·· ·· ··· ··</td> <td> 47 36 42 43 28 25 13 23 23 36 34 34 19 31 30 27 19 27 11 29 </td> <td>··· ··· ··· ···</td> <td></td>		··· ·· ·· ··· ·· ·· ··· ·· ·· ··· ·· ·· ··· ··	47 36 42 43 28 25 13 23 23 36 34 34 19 31 30 27 19 27 11 29	··· ··· ··· ···	
Poplar	47 28					
Manchester	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c} 54 & 44 \\ 16 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c c}16&19\\6&11\end{array}$	
Liverpool	$ \begin{array}{c} 375 \\ 83 \\ \hline 44 \\ \hline $	66 49 •• ••			5 10	
Leeds			•• ••	19 14		
Birmingham	34 55		•• ••	•• ••	1	
Brentford	7 30 8 14 5 19 14 15	··· ·· i ii ··· ·· ··· ··	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	
Leighton Buzzard Luton Bedford	··· ·· ··· ··	··· ·· ·· ··	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	··· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ··	a series of the

Includes the Small-pox and Fever Hospitals.
 The cases of Fever principally in Lambeth Workhouse,
 St. Thomas's Hospital is in this Union.

App. P.] which Epidemical Diseases prevailed.

which EPIBEMICAL DISEASES prevailed.

each epidemic in the first and second quarter.

Table, but the numbers were only entered when a disease appeared in one of the two quarters.

Diseases.		ar- ea.	Dys ter	sen-	Cho	lera.	Inf	lu- a.	тур	hus.		nild- ed.
Quarters.	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Division 1.								S. Analy	etuth			
Kensington	35	13*		• • •	• .		•••	••	22	27	13.7 (P)	
Westminster			••		••				- 36	23	••	
Marylebone	••	••	••	• • •	••	••	••	••	32	43		
St. Pancras	•••	••	••		••	••	••		78	87		
St. Giles and St. George .	•••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	47	55		10 -
Lambeth	••	•••	••		••	•••	•••	••	14 12	$53 \\ 29$	N. S. CO	
St. Olave	••	••	••	••	••	••		••	26	47	••	
Bishopsgate	•••			•••		•••	•••		62	59		1
Holborn			1		•••				20	32	••••	11.1
Clerkenwell									29	18	36	::
St. Luke, Middlesex									12	23	4.5/782	
Shoreditch	73	15*					. 661		44	58	CON LO	
Bethnal Green		••							50	54		
Whitechapel									94	153		
Stepney			••						39	59	and the	
St. George in the East .	••	••	••	••	••			• •	39	50	••	• • •
Bermondsey		••	••	••	••	••	••	••	12	40		
Poplar				••	••	••			••	••	••	• •
Poplar	43	19*	••	••	••	••	••	••	36	52	••	
and the second designed and the second s											7.000	10
DIVISION 2. Manchester	164	47*	* P3	1 12					89	140	10810	11
Salford	26	15*	••	••	••	••	•••	••	14	$142 \\ 29$	NY 1812 1972 16	1. 1.
Salloid	20	10.	••	•••	••	••	••	••	14	29		••
DIVISION 3.	No.	- A CARACTER	- Andrews	and a second	12		and the second					
Liverpool	142	49*					••		223	266		
West Derby	53	15*	1.						16	19		
les son from the and the							-				Carlo I	
DIVISION 4.		1						1 10		1980 A.X.	a state of	
Leeds	52	37*	••	••		••	•••	••	23	48	••	
and and the second s							*****			1.1		
Division 5.			2.1						91	4.4	La Part	12.3
Birmingham	••	••	••	••	•••	•.•	•••	••	31	44	•••	
DIVISION 6.		1	1	1	1	-	N	-		ugi	100023	TI
Brentford	21	8*									intie:	31.9
Barnet.												
Bishop Stortford								1. 246	4	ii		
Royston	1.00								6	12	a che S	
St. Albans	•••											
Watford	17	2*			•••							
Berkhamstead	••				•••				20	5	••	
Leighton Buzzard		••	••							.:		
Luton	••	••		••		••	••		9	9		
Bedford			••	• • •	••		••		10	10	••	
Newport Pagnell				••					- 8-	16		

* In these Unions Gastro-Enteritis is included with Diarrhœa.

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Of the Principal Districts in

[1st Rep.

TABLE M: Of the Principal Districts in

Diseases. Small Mesure Statim Hoping $C \rightarrow V_{1}$ Quarters. 1 2 1			IAL	-	TIT .	~	the s	-	P			
Aylesbury .	Diseases.	1100	Sma po:	all- x.	Meas	les.			Hoop Cou	oing gh.	Cro	oup.
Amersham	Quarters.		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Lewisham	Amersham	1000	5	9	••		••	••	••	••	••	
Lewisham	DIVISION 7.						and Constants		1	-ale logh		
Maissone 1<	Medway . <td>•</td> <td>17</td> <td>••</td> <td>•• 7 1 5</td> <td> 10 14 12</td> <td> 8 </td> <td>14 ••</td> <td>••</td> <td>••</td> <td>••</td> <td>••</td>	•	17	••	•• 7 1 5	 10 14 12	 8 	14 ••	••	••	••	••
Sevenoaks		•	COLUMN STATE		A COLORIDAN	and the second	4		1000 CARL			A CARLENDER STORE
Worthing		•	201 1 1		a starting		Sand Contractor				100000000000000000000000000000000000000	NAME OF ALL
Westhampnett		:	10.000		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1.	1 CONTRACTOR		AND ALL STREET
Isle of Wight					1 30 9672		Contraction of		Rest Contraction of the	10000		••
Romsey and Mitchelmersh 10	Isle of Wight						1 4	••	A.C. 15 246-5	10.000		States and
Cookham 5 19 <t< td=""><td></td><td>•</td><td></td><td>A LEAST AND</td><td>1 1 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>10000000000</td><td>128-120-14</td><td>Contraction of the</td><td></td></t<>		•		A LEAST AND	1 1 1				10000000000	128-120-14	Contraction of the	
Newbury 4 8 14 2 <		•			A CONTRACT		S. Colores		and the second		1 2012 1 1 1 1	Martin and
Abingdon 40 <		:		and the second			A State Barris		A. (7) T. (2) 194	AN ALTHOUGH STORY	Sector Sectors	
Weymouth . . 4 6 1 26 .						40				•••		
Weymouth . . 4 6 1 26 .			-		-			-	1. 1946.5	1999		
Salisbury			1	6	1	26				aguah	R. T. A.	
Bradford. 18		1. 19-19		110 201 1021	1.1.	1 80 Parts	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		A MICHAR	1000	15. 4. 19. 16. 16. 1	
Melksham		100	18		10 6 10 10	10. 30 B. 3	2 2 Cal	State of the second	and the second	1. T. 844	a the second second	
Marlborough. 2 36	Melksham	•				a state of the	Section Section	VIII PROVID	N. 26 2. 19.1	Contraction in		a the france of the
Influence of the second se		•		ALL STREET, ST	1 - C C.	1 . B. Mot	States and	and the second	A COLOR	1 Contraction	A CONTRACTOR	CONTRACTOR OF THE
Division 9. 20 13		•		100 B 100	A State of	1 1 20 3		N. C.	16 20	10 - 10 Bar	100000000	Sillis and
Stoke Damerel .	Chippennam • • • • •	1										
Plymouth . . 10 15 12 15 Plympton St. Mary 2 13 Kingsbridge 14 11 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>- Acess</td> <td>1 1 24</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>ALC: Y</td> <td>1.3</td>					- Acess	1 1 24					ALC: Y	1.3
Plymoth				A COLOR STORY	10.10.201	1	and the second second	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			A Part Contract	and the second second
Kingsbridge	Plymouth	•	and have been been	And States Ball	a survey and the survey of	The second	a construction of the second	ASS MONTH		Contraction of the	A STATE OF THE STATE	A CONTRACTOR OF
Totness .<	Kingsbridge					Sugar State	and the second	and the second second		A State State	1 2 A. A. T. T.	
St. Thomas 18 34 13	Totness			And the second	1	2 3 1 1 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1	A Barris	C 370 C 1	P. Santa			••
Exeter . . 131 88 25 57		•		ALC: NOT THE REAL OF	and and		1 . BB. /	and the second	To be alter	A Carlo Martin	A STORE STORE	A TO A DE ANGLES
Drivision 10. 4 21 Division 10.		•	Charles of the second	1 2 50		ALL THE PARTY	1 1 4	1 1 4 1	State of the second	A CARLESCON	1.121.7 10.7	CARLES OF THE
Honiton <	a second s			「「「「「」」	- the state of the	and the second			and the second	TO CHARLE	and the second	Contraction Call Contract
DIVISION 10. 7 15 Falmouth 7 21 St. Austell 18 5 11 8 Launceston 10 3 Liskeard .			1 800 CO	10000								
Helston 7 15 Falmouth 7 21 St. Austell 18 5 .11 8			1	-	-	-	1		and the	-	T. T. VI	
Falmouth			1 -						7	15	1 spant	13.1
St. Austell 18 5 11 8 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>And the state</td><td>14 19 Jak</td><td></td><td>1 . 5 . 50</td><td>1.1.2</td><td>4</td><td>and the second second</td><td>- 10 million 30 / /</td><td>ALCONT?</td><td>States and and and and and and and and and and</td></td<>			And the state	14 19 Jak		1 . 5 . 50	1.1.2	4	and the second second	- 10 million 30 / /	ALCONT?	States and
Launceston \dots <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Carlos Carlo</td> <td>1000</td> <td>11</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>a state and the</td> <td>1035 B. B.</td>					Carlos Carlo	1000	11	8			a state and the	1035 B. B.
Division 11. 27 22 <th< td=""><td>Launceston</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>and the main</td><td>a contract of the</td><td>A REAL PROPERTY</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>A BALLAND</td><td>and the second</td></th<>	Launceston				and the main	a contract of the	A REAL PROPERTY		1	1	A BALLAND	and the second
Bedminster	Liskeard	•.	13	19	••			••	1.00	No. Brit	1000	••
Bedminster	DIVISION 11.		1	1			1.	1	1	1	The shall	
												••
		•	154	18	37	29			••] ••	1	••

The Table is read thus: In Kensington, Measles, Diarrhœa, and Typus were epidemic; (4) Small-pox was almost exclusively in the Registrar's district of Great Barlow.

App. P.] which Epidemical Diseases prevailed.

which Epidemical Diseases prevailed-continued.

Diseases.	ALC: NOT THE REAL	ar- œa.	Dys		Cho	lera.	Inf		Typ	hus.		ild- ed.
Quarters.	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Aylesbury	••	••	••	••	••		• •		4 12	13 8	••	4
Amersham Wycombe	•••	••		••	••		••	*• •	12	9	•••	••
DIVISION 7.			1.					-		10	en her	
Lewisham	i7	 8*	••	••	••	••	••		8 12	13 10	•••	••
Medway	17	••		••	••				5	13		
Blean							••	••			••	••
Isle of Thanet	17	10*	••	••	••	••	••		::	••	••	••
Maidstone	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	••	••	••		11	14 5	**	••
Tonbridge	••.	•••	•••	• • •	••	••	••	**	5	14		
Worthing										12		••
Westhampnett	•••	••	.,		••		••		6	8	••	••
Isle of Wight	••:	••	• • .	•••	••		. • •		9 15	14 19	••	••
Portsea Island Romsey and Mitchelmersh	• • •	•••	••.	**.	••	**	••	••	15	19	••	
Cookham	••	••	••						00			
Newbury	••	••	••.	.,			••					
Abingdon	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••		••	••	
D	-			1		*	14			2.20		
DIVISION 8. Weymouth												
Salisbury			••	••			••					
Bradford	••	••		••		••	••	••	::	::		
Melksham	••	• • •		•••	••	••	••		15	11	••	
Devizes	••	••	••	••	••	•••	••	**		••	••	
Marlborough	••								4	10		
outplanent					+			-		11122		-
DIVISION 9.	-			1. 4.4	A. p. 1		· · ·			T	Timer	13.1
Stoke Damerel Plymouth	••0	••	••		•••	::			•••	••	••	
Plympton St. Mary	•••		::	•••								1
Kingsbridge			••	••			• • • •					
Totness	•••	•••		••	••	••	0	••		•.•		1.
Newton Abbot • • •	••	••	· · · .	••	•••	••	•••	••	•••		**	
St. Thomas			••	••	••	::						
Exeter												
Honiton		••			••	••			7	11	••	
The state of the	-			1. 1.	1. 14	-		-	-		- the state	1
DIVISION 10. Helston	1 State		1. 22	19 00	3.4					1	243.9	1
Falmouth												
St. Austell			••				•••			••		
Launceston			••		••			•••			(>	
Liskeard	••	•••	••	••	••	:•		•		••		
DIVISION 11.	1.00	1.000	19. 10		1.2	2		1	1	Lauraly	and the second	100
DI									6	12		1.
Bath									1			

the deaths by Measles were 51 in the first quarter, 29 in the second quarter, &c. * In these Unions Gastro-Enteritis is included with Diarrhœa. 1

. Of a

Of the Principal Districts in

TABLE M: Of the Principal Districts in

[1st Rep.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	IAL	DLE	1111:	UI	the .	стн	cipai	DIS	tricts	6 III
Diseases.	Sma po	STATUS PARA	Meas	les.	Sca latin		Hoor Cou	gh.	Cro	up.
Quarters.	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Keynsham	10	11			4.1				Lintre	Key
Frome (5) • • • • • •	6	33			••	•••	••	••		1.02.1
Bridgewater		••	••	••		••	••	••	14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	are T
Taunton	•••	••		•••		••	••		ary at	1911
and some the plant some as you for										
DIVISION 12. Romford	1					-			tand?	Rom
					1.1				1 Same	
DIVISION 13.	1	1				-	and a lite	TO FRE	ALL AVAILA	1 Sull
Sudbury			10.00	••		••	••	•••	a desta	120 311
Hartismere				6.14					(SIII)8	Hart
Mitford and Launditch		••						1.34	o irie	ALMAN
Norwich				••		••	••	••	a construction of the second s	10.02
Walsingham	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1			•••	••	••	••	13	a loss	at A
and not so that has not so that	•••			••			*•	10		••
DIVISION 14.	1	1 4 4	1 1 1					1.1.1	Pali,	Pete
Peterborough		••	5	••	•••	•••	••	••	0.00	1.13
Cambridge	••	•••	12	15 3	••	•••	8	16	glund	ana)
and and a second the second	-	-	-				12 10-11	258.0	-	
DIVISION 15.			1	1 3 4	1		1000	100000	PARL	BO.I
Louth	4	15		•••		•••		· · · ·	10 70	1 6 19382
Gainsborough				19				. WEE	annas	Gam
Lincoln	2	12				•••		• • • *	. anti-	MERCE
Wellingborough	2	17			::		11	7	Deleg (B)	· · /
Northampton		•••	23	17	15	21	•••	••		Hard
Daventry			•••	•••	20	32	**		1.10	Dave
Kettering								0.0	N. CAR	Rest
Lutterworth				••	1	22			120.412	1.1.1.1
Blaby	6 43	. 17	10	9	••		•.•		**************************************	New T
Leicester	40	5			1		14	3	••	9
Nottingham			1				14		anga a	26.1
High Peak									1999	1911
Derby	3	16		••		•••				••
DIVISION 16.								12.68	Parts !!	
Bristol	21	74								Brist
Clifton	16	32		46						14110
Stroud			3	21			•••	••		DETER .
Shipton-on-Stour (6)	14	8	12	6 10	••	•••		••	La segur	Gion
Kidderminster	14		1	10					11002	bbi M
Worcester	3	15							Tabel	pril II
Bromsgrove			••							Bron
Stourbridge										ALL CHE
Stratford-on-Avon	1	1		••	•••	••			- State	win U
Coventry		1	iż	24	1				wit	0.00
Aston.		1		1				14	1	1. usels

(5) Nearly all the cases of Small-pox occurred in the Registrar's district of Frome.
(6) The cases of Typhus occurred in the Registrar's district of Shipton.

App. P.] which Epidemical Diseases prevailed.

which Epidemical Diseases prevailed-continued.

Diseases.	-1-2-6y +11-2-0	Dia rho		Dys tei	sen-	Chol	lera.	Intena	flu- za.	Тур	hus.		ild- ed.
Quarters.	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Keynsham		••			•••			••		••			
Frome			••	••	•••	••		••		••			
	• • •		••	10 165	6 41			••		••		••••	
Taunton Wellington	• •	••	••	105	15			••		••			
Tronington	•		••										-
DIVISION 12.	and a second second	Second and	a superior bas	and they	and the second						K.L.		
Romford	• •	17	3	••	••	••		••	• •		••		••
Des 10	di						-	1	-	-	*	2000	
DIVISION 13. Sudbury			10 10	• × 1						14	30		
	• • • •	••••		••	•••		•••	••	•••	2	17		
		•••		••	•••		•••			11	12	Thr	
Mitford and Laundit		••		•••						7	7	7	10
	• •	•••								16	11	6	8
Walsingham										1	14		
							••			••			
A Charles and the second states of the			-	-					-	*	- P - 1	THE REAL	-
DIVISION 14.	Same 12	an E			and the			-	1. 1 1			(line)	
Peterborough		••	••	••		••	••	••		5	14	••	••
Ely.		••		••		••	••	••	••	••	• •	•.•	••
Cambridge	• •	••	••	••	•••			••		••	••		••
DIVISION 15.			-			-	-				1		
Louth			* *							14	5		
Caistor	: :	•••	••	••									
Gainsborough .													
										5	12		
Wellingborough .				••				••		7	16		
Northampton				••	••		••			7	15		
Hardingstone			••	••	••			••		4	21		
Daventry			••	••	••			••		6	20	••	••]
	• •	••	••	••	••	••	••	• •	• • /	5	14		
	• •	••	••			••	••	•.•		•.•		••	••
	•		••	••		••		••	•••	••		••	••
Leicester Basford	• •	ii	9	•••7	i		••	••		14	19		
Basford Nottingham		43	4	25	2						••		
High Peak										6	16		
Derby										11	10		
		-							-				
DIVISION 16.			1. P	1 A 3	in a later	1. A 1.			н. 113 _{са}		123	32.2	1063
Bristol		23			•••			••		••			
Clifton	• •	23	8	••		••		••	••	•.•	0. · ·		•••
Stroud	• •		••	••		••	••	••	• •	••	16	••	••
Shipton-on-Stour	• * * *		•••					••		3	16		•••
Gloucester	• • •	••		••		••		•.•	··· ·	••	••	••	
Kidderminster . Worcester	• •	••	•••					••		7	ii		
Bromsgrove	•	••	••							15	10		
Stourbridge		••								12	11	1	
Stratford-on-Avon									0 · · · ·	11	11		
	2.0 1									5	11		
Warwick .													
Warwick Coventry	: :									8	28 13		

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Of the Principal Districts in

[1st Rep.

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TABLE M: Of the Principal Districts in which

Diseases.	Small- pox.	Measles.	Scar- latina.	Hooping Cough.	Croup.
Quarters.	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
Thame	11 6 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· ·· ···
DIVISION 17. Madeley	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 11	$ \begin{array}{c}\\ 23\\\\ 2\\ 19\\ 11\\ 30\\ \end{array} $	··· ·· 3 7 ··· ··
Division 18. Tamworth	10 18 	1 15 10 26 30 95			··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···
Northwich	16 19 19 52 17 6 35	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			6 18
Ecclesfield		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	L		

(7) Measles principally in the Registrar's district of Lane-end.(8) In the Registrar's district of Chelton.

App. P.] which Epidemical Diseases prevailed.

Epidemical Diseases prevailed—continued.

Diseases.	5 -12-2 5.000		iar- œa.		ry.	Cho	olera.	A LONG TO BE AND A LONG	flu- za.	Tyj	ohus.		uild- ed.
Quarters.		1 1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Oxford	· · ·	11 14 7 	6 2 4	••• •• •• ••	•••	•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· ··· 4	··· ·· ·· 2	1 •• 4 11 •• 18	10 16 10 8	•••	; : : : : :
DIVISION 17. Madeley Wolverhampton . West Bromwich . Walsall Dudley	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	37 20 45	 32* 18* 52*	•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ·· 6		•••	•••	6 21 8 16 27	16 24 16 12 27	••	•••
Division 18. Tamworth Burton-on-Trent . Uttoxeter Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent . Stafford		 ii	··· ·· 10*	· · · · · · ·	··· ··· ···	••			· · · · · · ·	8 7 10 11	1 10 21 17	··· 6	··· ·· 3 ··
Bridgnorth Atcham Shrewsbury Macclesfield Stockport Northwich Great Boughton .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· 28	··· ··· 23*		•••	•••	··· ··· ···		•••	18 17 31 12 16	2. 16 32 13 21	 5 4	··· 9 ··· 1
DIVISION 19. Burnley Haslingden . Blackburn Preston Chorley		14 21	12* •• 20*		•••		··· ··· ··			19 6 9 15	14 15 14 25		••• ••••
Rochdale Bury Bolton Wigan Prescot Warrington Chorlton	• •	 40 63	27* 	•••	•••		•••		••• •• •• ••	9 11 35 23 9 15 20	17 18 40 20 16 17 21	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Ashton-under-Lyne DIVISION 20. Ecclesfield Sheffield Wakefield Dewsbury Halifax	•	 30 22 	 23* 10*	•••			· · · · · · ·	•••	•••	15 6 32 14 17 14	24 15 36 16 4 19	•••	··· ··· ··
Bradford	• •	•••	••	••		14 	9	··· ··· ···		33 20 		7	·* ·*

* In these Unions Gastro-Enteritis is included with Diarrhœa.

Of the Principal Districts in

[1st Rep.

TABLE M: Of the principal Districts in

				-			Contraction of the	1		No.	COMPANY NO.
Diseases.		mall pox.		Meas	les.	Sc. lati		Hoop Cou		Cro	oup.
Quarters.	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1,	2	01	2
DIVISION 22.	-+					•• .		1		a (Tell	and 1
Skipton	• • •		••	9	19	••		••		• • • •	
Richmond	• • •	1.200 1.20	••		•••	••		•••		12.000	
Stockton and Sedgefield		STREET, STREET, ST							in the		
Auckland	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	10.000 00.00									long the
Durham	• •	•	••	••	••	••	••	••	•••	••	10.1.
Teesdale	• •	•	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	1.0.001	crok
DIVISION 23.			-	1.1	1. Tak 100	1	1		Canton	west to	1.11
						••					
Sunderland	. 1	0	15					• •			asevent !!
South Shields	1000	10.00	••	•••	••	••	. • • •	•.•			11+8+65
			17		38	5	27	7	24	8	12
Newcastle-on-Tyne	-							1000		-	
DIVISION 24.	-								REVER	23640	1. inter
Alnwick			••			- ••		1.0	5		11.00.000
Carlisle	•	100 M	25	18	4			16 10	48	•••	(1.0.0) 1 (1.0.0)
Cockermouth	1000			7	16			6	13	3	9
Penrith	121 200			20	.1						See.
Kendal		••	••					••		••	presed 1
D			-	8 A	Contraction I.	C.C.F.	-	-	1	and a	
DIVISION 25. Hereford and Dore		8	15								1
Hay	10.00										1.0.0
Abergavenny	•	10	57		•:	5	13	•.•			ne.
Newport	•	53	31 28	22	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\ 15 \end{vmatrix}$		89		•••		
Pontypool	•	9	20 54	10	10	13	79	•••			2.0.0
Cardiff		i	14	13	13						bee O
Neath			••					•.•			a 3.50 0 /3
Swansea	•	••	••		••			•.•			21.0.3
Llanelly	•		•••	4	9	lii	14	•.•			ad
Pembroke									2		Time S
Haverfordwest			••	20	5	26	6				Hereit
Aberayron	•	••	••					1100000000			anorth 1
Aberystwith	:	•••				1	8	• • •			1
Lampeter						14					2. 2. 7
Builth		17	15								Bei-Iuiz
Newtown and Llanidloes	•	4	15			23	21		• •	and the second	012002
Machynileth	•	••	••			$\begin{array}{ c } 14\\22\end{array}$	23			and the second second	Bere D
Bala			::			3	20			and the second second	and the second second
Pwllheli								AL CONTROL		CON LEY MA	and the state of the
Caernarvon	•	••						the second			
Ruthin	•	8 13	13 69					1000		and the second	
Wrexham	:	13 6	09					Carl Contraction		1000	ti tot 14
Anglesey	:					11	34		137 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ALCENT THE REAL PROPERTY OF	The second of
Breed				1.0	1.	1.		1	1		A Martin

which Epidemical Diseases prevailed. 161 App. P.]

which Epidemical Diseases prevailed-continued

Diseases,		iar- œa.		ry.	Cho	lera,	Inf	flu- za.	Тур	hus.	Cł be	nild- ed
Quarters.	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	101	2
DIVISION 22.		-813.61	0.191	an alle an	- A	1.1		Cherry (Stor in the		-	
Skipton										5		
Richmond	p				·				••		4	5
Darlington				••	••		·		2	11		
Stockton and Sedgefield .		· · · ·		••	••	••	12000 2.1.	••	9	11	••	
Auckland	••	••	••	••	. trin			and in	7	10	•;	.: :
Teesdale	1		1000		•••	••	•••	0	d'an	2010	1	53
reesuare		1.00		••		•••			••	•••	- 0	0
DIVISION 23.		13.7	Cl.D		•	14 -	- 333					
Houghton-le-Spring					•••		••	•••	3	11		
Sunderland			••-	••	••				13	59		
South Shields	••		••		•••	••	••	••	5	12	2	
Tynemouth			••		••	••	••	•••	12	8	1	6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	35	25*	••	••	••	•••	••	•••	16	28	••	••
DIVISION 24.		1.1	182.91		- up	12:51	230 20	and a	al and		1	
Alnwick									11	7		
Carlisle				••			•••		11	21	••	
Cockermouth	12	14*		••	•••	•••	•••	••	5	13	••	• •
Whitehaven			••	•••	•••		•••	° • • "				
Penrith		••	••	••	• • •	9		•••	• •	•••	••	• •
Kendal	• • •	•••	••	•••	•••	P 9	•••		8	8	••	••
DIVISION 25.			La Color			No.		1.2.	1. 1. 2. 8			
Hereford and Dore						a	-		mint	inin.		
Hay		•••					42.5		10	6		1.1.1
Abergavenny									10	43	100	
Newport	2	al.		••						•••		
Pontypool				••					6	13		
Merthyr Tydfil	••		••	••					7	17		
Cardiff	••		••	••		••			••	••		••
Neath	••	••	••	•••		••	••	••	11	13	••	
Swansea			•••	••	••				21	15	••	••
Llanelly			••	••			•••	••	6	17	••	
Narberth	••		••	••	••		••	••	.5	9	••	••
Pembroke	••	••	••	••	••	••	••		10	9	••	• •
Haverfordwest	••	••	••	••	•••	••	••		$\begin{array}{c} 6\\ 22 \end{array}$	8	••	••
Aberayron	••	••		S	••	••	. • •	••	22	11 28	••	••
Aberystwith		••	••	••	•••	1	•••		ALC: NO. OF THE OWNER	and the second	••	••
Lampeter	•••	••	••	••				••	••		••	
D :141		••	••		•••	••		••	• -	••	**	•
Newtown and Llanidloes			••		••	•••			••	**	**	••
Machynlleth				0.1	an ti			111				••
Bala			•••		••				••		1:	
Festiniog			in the					1	1	6. 4		1
Pwllheli									16	\$ 7		
Caernaryon	-	50					1	2.6	4	13		
Ruthin	200	The second						6 0				
Wresham	2.440		1			9.00		9				
Holywell								··· ·	8	9		
Anglesey	and the second	-		-	de la mai	Sugar	and and		7	9	and and	

* In these Unions Gastro-Enteritis is included with Diarrhœa.

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162 Proportion of Deaths from each of 12 Classes of Causes [1st Rep.

TABLE N:-Showing in 100(000) Deaths—the Number of Deaths from each of 12 Classes of Causes in 25 Divisions—and in all England and Wales.

DIVISIONS	l Metropolis.	2 Manchester and Salford.	3 Liverpool and West Derby,
Classes of Diseases. Classes of Diseases.	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c } \hline M. & F. \\ \hline $26\cdot062&27\cdot280\\ $3\cdot023&$3\cdot178\\ $8\cdot033&$7\cdot677\\ $18\cdot061&15\cdot641\\ $27\cdot610&25\cdot699\\ $15\cdot783&15\cdot730\\ $1\cdot589&1\cdot304\\ $6\cdot818&6\cdot912\\ $\cdot730&$171\\ $\cdot024&$2\cdot030\\ $\cdot146&$073\\ $\cdot665&$554\\ $9\cdot630&10\cdot547\\ $5\cdot212&8\cdot534\\ $3\cdot453&1\cdot255\\ \end{tabular}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7\cdot 329 \\ 7\cdot 732 \\ 17\cdot 958 \\ 17\cdot 958 \\ 17\cdot 715 \\ 28\cdot 482 \\ 30\cdot 871 \\ 18\cdot 377 \\ 21\cdot 812 \\ 1\cdot 257 \\ 5\cdot 77 \\ 7\cdot 801 \\ 8\cdot 944 \\ \cdot 995 \\ \cdot 115 \\ \cdot 2\cdot 481 \\ \cdot 157 \\ \cdot 173 \\ \cdot 576 \\ \cdot 808 \\ 8\cdot 272 \\ 6\cdot 867 \\ 3\cdot 665 \\ 5\cdot 482 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12\cdot 687 \\ 13\cdot 303 \\ 11\cdot 107 \\ 10\cdot 360 \\ 19\cdot 011 \\ 16\cdot 618 \\ 26\cdot 469 \\ 26\cdot 274 \\ 19\cdot 092 \\ 20\cdot 472 \\ \cdot 851 \\ \cdot 788 \\ 6\cdot 648 \\ 6\cdot 962 \\ \cdot 284 \\ \cdot 041 \\ 1\cdot 782 \\ \cdot 081 \\ \cdot 290 \\ \cdot 405 \\ \cdot 207 \\ 5\cdot 918 \\ 6\cdot 548 \\ 2\cdot 594 \\ 4\cdot 973 \end{array}$
Divisions	4 Leeds,	5 Birmingham.	6 Middlesex (part of), Herts, Beds, and Bucks.
Classes of Diseases.1Endemic, Epidemic, and Contagious Diseases1Endemic, Epidemic, and Contagious Diseases2Small Pox2Of the Nervous System3, Respiratory Organs425.6.7.7.9.9.11Of Uncertain Seat.12Deaths by Violence	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 5\cdot 890 \\ 6 \\ 4\cdot 418 \\ 6\cdot 158 \\ 8 \\ 14\cdot 056 \\ 12\cdot 174 \\ 9 \\ 36\cdot 546 \\ 30\cdot 35 \\ 52\cdot 435 \\ 24\cdot 041 \\ 8 \\ 1\cdot 874 \\ 2\cdot 638 \\ 6 \\ 13\cdot 253 \\ 10\cdot 416 \\ 6 \\ 1\cdot 205 \\ 8 \\ \cdot \\ 2\cdot 498 \\ \cdot \\ 2\cdot 498 \\ \cdot \\ 3\cdot 402 \\ \cdot \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 9\cdot 505 \\ 11\cdot 14 \\ 6 \\ 3\cdot 748 \\ 7\cdot 62 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 8 \\ 6 \cdot 689 \\ 13 \cdot 873 \\ 11 \cdot 888 \\ 12 \cdot 843 \\ 27 \cdot 079 \\ 7 \\ 15 \cdot 621 \\ 21 \cdot 914 \\ 9 \\ 1 \cdot 140 \\ 9 \cdot 949 \\ 7 \cdot 222 \\ 6 \cdot 685 \\ \cdot 722 \\ \cdot 228 \\ 3 \\ \cdot 076 \\ 1 \cdot 975 \\ \cdot 152 \\ \cdot 304 \\ 7 \\ \cdot 342 \\ \cdot 418 \\ 4 \\ 15 \cdot 508 \\ 14 \cdot 888 \\ 8 \cdot 970 \\ 10 \cdot 900 \end{array}$

The Table is read thus: Of 100 deaths of males in the first division, 27.610 were ascribed to diseases of the lungs. The Table may be read without decimals, and, in that case, the basis will be 100,000 instead of 100. The proportions of deaths from Small Pox and Typhus are included in the Epidemic Class immediately above them; Phthisis in the class of diseases of the Respiratory Organs. App. P.] in each of 25 Divisions, and in all England and Wales. 163

 TABLE N:-Showing in 100(000) Deaths-the Number of Deaths,

 &c.-continued.

-					and the second		
DIVISIONS		7 Kei Suri (part Suss Berks, Har	nt, rey of), ex, and	a	8 orset nd ïlts.	De	9 won.
Classes of Di	seases.	м.	F.	м.	F.	M.	F.
4 2 ,, Organs of 6 5 2 , Digestive 0 6 2 ,, Urinary Or 7 ,, Organs of 6 8 ,, Integument	19 Pox 2 System 16 Organs 25 Ubisis 17 Circulation 1 Organs 7 gans 1 Generation 1 Locomotion 13 . . .	•601 •108 •212 1 •759 2 •427 2 •427 2 •807 •491 •293 •016 •171 •794 •269 1 •126 1	$1 \cdot 856$ $5 \cdot 390$ $14 \cdot 733$ $29 \cdot 223$ $22 \cdot 059$ $1 \cdot 372$ $6 \cdot 390$ $\cdot 210$ $1 \cdot 791$ $\cdot 145$ $\cdot 565$	$7 \cdot 702$ $5 \cdot 915$ $13 \cdot 370$ $25 \cdot 632$ $19 \cdot 470$ $1 \cdot 294$ $7 \cdot 271$ $1 \cdot 417$ $\cdot 123$ $\cdot 247$ $\cdot 616$ $12 \cdot 939$	6.071 10.939 29.267 23.024 1.088 6.587 .172 2.005 .401	9 • 940 4 • 800 13 • 976 24 • 087 16 • 525 1 • 487 6 • 372 • 977 • 042 • 170 • 595 12 • 319	10.3774.93110.72025.81519.125.6865.532.2152.230.215.386
DIVISIONS		10		1	1		2
Solog garrier and Woreenter, Combrid.	anac Carneres Parte ship	Corny	wall.	Some	erset.	Es	sex.
Classes of Dis	seases.	м.	F.	м.	F.	м.	F.
5 5 7, Digestive C 6 7 7 7 , Urinary Or 7 8 , Integument	• • 17 Pox • 4 • • 4 • • 4 • • 4 • • 4 • • 4 • • 4 • • 4 • • 34 organs • 34 organs • 25 Circulation • 5 gans • • · · • 5 cary System · · 9 · • 10	• 276 • 014 • 002 1 • 817 2 • 742 2 • 873 • 672 • 523 • 672 • 523 • 686 1 • 035 1	6.613 5.630 13.941 27.882 21.894 .715 4.826 .179 1.876 .179 .089	$8 \cdot 058$ $4 \cdot 241$ $12 \cdot 111$ $23 \cdot 798$ $15 \cdot 316$ $\cdot 990$ $7 \cdot 116$ $\cdot 565$ $\cdot 047$ $\cdot 047$ $\cdot 047$ $\cdot 471$ $14 \cdot 656$	$5 \cdot 866$ $10 \cdot 793$ $24 \cdot 918$ $17 \cdot 503$ $\cdot 751$ $7 \cdot 414$ $\cdot 047$ $1 \cdot 173$ $\cdot 047$ $\cdot 469$ $12 \cdot 999$	*840 5*801 16*794 26*870 18*702 *687 5*038 1*145 *610 1*069 14*046 11*985	-700 $5 \cdot 837$ $15 \cdot 486$ $30 \cdot 895$ $24 \cdot 358$ $1 \cdot 245$ $5 \cdot 214$ $\cdot 078$ $1 \cdot 868$ $\cdot 078$ $\cdot 545$ $13 \cdot 308$

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164 Proportion of Deaths from each of 12 Classes of Causes [1st Rep.

 TABLE N:-Showing in 100(000) Deaths-the Number of Deaths,

 &c.-continued.

			a male sound from	and the second second	in a second	and the second second	
- Sun	Divisions	l: Norf an Suff	colk d	14 Lince (part Huntin an Cambr	oln of), gdon, d	15 Linc (part Rutla Derby, Leice an Northa	oln of), ind, Notts, ster, d
and	Classes of Diseases.	M.	F.	M.	• F) M.	F.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Endemic, Epidemic, and Conta- gious Diseases Small Pox Typhus Of the Nervous System , Respiratory Organs . , Organs of Circulation . , Digestive Organs , Urinary Organs , Organs of Generation . , Organs of Generation . , Integumentary System . , Organs of Locomotion . Of Uncertain Seat Old Age	$1 \cdot 428 \\ 6 \cdot 664 \\ 10 \cdot 436 \\ 29 \cdot 733 \\ 21 \cdot 311 \\ 1 \cdot 684 \\ 6 \cdot 957 \\ 1 \cdot 026 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot 902 \\ 7 \cdot 362 \\ 10 \cdot 574 \\ 33 \cdot 129 \\ 26 \cdot 128 \\ \cdot 902 \\ 5 \cdot 702 \\ \cdot 289 \\ 2 \cdot 237 \\ \cdot 108 \\ \cdot 541 \\ 14 \cdot 399 \\ 12 \cdot 276 \end{array}$	14·206 26·312 18·614 ·630 7·627 ·980 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{c} 1\cdot 122\\ 6\cdot 208\\ 13\cdot 014\\ 30\cdot 067\\ 16\cdot 380\\ \cdot 524\\ 7\cdot 479\\ \cdot 150\\ 1\cdot 122\\ \cdot 075\\ \cdot 673\\ 14\cdot 585\\ 11\cdot 369\end{array}$	3.069 5.409 17.557 25.950 18.609 1.288 6.525 1.331 .043 .279 .687 11.762 11.097	$2 \cdot 132$ $5 \cdot 552$ $14 \cdot 630$ $28 \cdot 436$ $18 \cdot 852$ $\cdot 802$ $6 \cdot 692$ $\cdot 232$ $2 \cdot 153$ $\cdot 190$ $\cdot 528$ $12 \cdot 771$ $12 \cdot 730$
	DIVISIONS	O Glou Wor (pa Wa	16 xon, cester, rt of), and trwick rt of).	Mi par Sta Sa	17 ning ts of fford, dop nd cester.	Sta (pa Sa (pa a	8 fford, rt of), alop rt of), and eshire.
	Classes of Diseases.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122	gious Diseases <i>Small Pox</i> <i>Typhus</i> (Of the Nervous System . , Respiratory Organs <i>Phthisis</i> . , Organs of Circulation , Digestive Organs . , Urinary Organs . , Organs of Generation , Integumentary System , Organs of Locomotion Of Uncertain Seat	$\begin{array}{c} 20 \cdot 12 \\ 3 \cdot 37 \\ 5 \cdot 06 \\ 13 \cdot 61 \\ 26 \cdot 56 \\ 18 \cdot 25 \\ 1 \cdot 59 \\ 8 \cdot 64 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 3 \cdot 53 \\ 8 & 5 \cdot 85 \\ 3 & 11 \cdot 71 \\ 9 & 28 \cdot 74 \\ 7 & 19 \cdot 68 \\ 00 & 1 \cdot 36 \\ 52 & 7 \cdot 30 \\ 33 & 19 \\ 1 \cdot 66 \\ 18 & \cdot 08 \\ 48 & \cdot 59 \\ 11 & 15 \cdot 3 \\ 60 & 10 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 8 & 9 \cdot 38 \\ 9 & 6 \cdot 51 \\ 5 & 10 \cdot 39 \\ 4 & 23 \cdot 11 \\ 4 & 15 \cdot 74 \\ 9 & 62 \\ 3 & 11 \cdot 24 \\ 0 & 23 \\ 1 \cdot 24 \\ 9 & 38 \\ 3 & 46 \\ 3 & 8 \cdot 84 \\ 7 & 8 \cdot 06 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 5.936 0 14.638 6 31.770 6 25 942 5 921 0 5.530 0 165 2.385 7 165 1 434 8 10.975 1 9.755

App. P.] in each of 25 Divisions, and in all England and Wales. 165

TABLE N:-Showing in 100(000) Deaths-the Number of Deaths, &c.-continued.

	19	20	21		
DIVISIONS	Lancashire (part of).	Yorkshire (part of).	Yorkshire (part of).		
Classes of Diseases.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
1 Endemic, Epidemic, and Contagious Diseases gious Diseases Small Pox 2 Of the Nervous System 3 4 5 6 7 9 9 10 Of Uncertain Seat 11 Old Age 12 Deaths by Violence	4.138 3.862 5.353 4.943	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 5\cdot474 & 5\cdot732 \\ 20\cdot393 & 18\cdot827 \\ 27\cdot455 & 27\cdot778 \\ 18\cdot805 & 21\cdot384 \\ \cdot 836 & 970 \\ 7\cdot731 & 7\cdot981 \\ 1\cdot086 & \cdot397 \\ \cdot & 2\cdot425 \\ \cdot 167 & \cdot221 \\ \cdot 669 & 926 \\ 9\cdot946 & 10\cdot141 \\ 6\cdot393 & 6\cdot437 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 779 \\ 15 \cdot 818 \\ 3 \cdot 745 \\ 3 \cdot 992 \\ 5 \cdot 992 \\ 5 \cdot 795 \\ 24 \cdot 869 \\ 21 \cdot 065 \\ 19 \cdot 551 \\ 24 \cdot 432 \\ 13 \cdot 483 \\ 19 \cdot 812 \\ 2 \cdot 322 \\ 1 \cdot 018 \\ 6 \cdot 217 \\ 7 \cdot 048 \\ 1 \cdot 273 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 526 \\ 225 \\ 157 \\ 1 \cdot 124 \\ 1 \cdot 018 \\ 11 \cdot 536 \\ 12 \cdot 138 \\ 11 \cdot 536 \\ 12 \cdot 138 \\ 11 \cdot 760 \\ 13 \cdot 704 \\ 4 \cdot 344 \\ 1 \cdot 958 \end{array}$		
Divisions	22 Yorkshire (part of), and Durham (part of).	23 Durham (part of), and Northum- berlaud (muing part of).	24 Lancashire (part of), Westmore- land, Cum- berland, and Northumber- land (part of)		
Classes of Diseases.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
1 Endemic, Epidemic, and Contagious Diseases gious Diseases Small Pox 2 Of the Nervous System 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Of Uncertain Seat 11 Old Age	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 158 \cdot 236 \\ 5 \cdot 019 5 \cdot 122 \\ 20 \cdot 914 15 \cdot 26 \\ 23 \cdot 552 27 \cdot 519 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		

166 Proportion of Deaths from each of 12 Classes of Causes. [1st Rep.

TABLE N:-Showing in 100(000) Deaths-the Number of Deaths, &c.—continued.

	Divisions	Wa wi Monn ar		ar	land nd iles.	
200	Classes of Diseases.	·M.	F	M.	F.	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Endemic, Epidemic. and Conta- gious Diseases <i>Small Pox</i> <i>Typhus</i> Of the Nervous System , Respiratory Organs . , Organs of Circulation . , Digestive Organs , Urinary Organs , Organs of Generation . , Organs of Locomotion . , Organs of Locomotion . Of Uncertain Seat Old Age	7 · 407 7 · 453 15 · 735 24 · 914 19 · 508 • 414 5 · 268 • 805 • 138 • 759 9 • 685	$\begin{array}{c} 5\cdot 277\\ 7\cdot 989\\ 13\cdot 913\\ 26\cdot 157\\ 22\cdot 325\\ \cdot 597\\ 4\cdot 231\\ \cdot 149\\ 2\cdot 240\\ \cdot 174\\ \cdot 871\\ 10\cdot 354\\ 12\cdot 170\end{array}$	6 • 213 16 • 418 26 • 490 18 • 152 1 • 263 7 • 160 • 956 • 018 • 221 • 707 11 • 117	$3 \cdot 935$ $6 \cdot 567$ $14 \cdot 427$ $27 \cdot 929$ $21 \cdot 073$ $\cdot 989$ $6 \cdot 748$ $\cdot 190$ $2 \cdot 117$ $\cdot 153$ $\cdot 604$ $11 \cdot 779$ $10 \cdot 000$	
E crank trangi cran di chapit chapit	22 23 24 Demaan Demaan Demaan (part of h and Demaan (part of h hat han tan aff		• •		17 . 41 M	
	A M A M					
		The J but - 1				
		Verse J bea - 1		Inner States Sta		

Comparative Numbers at different Ages. . 167 App. Q.]

APPENDIX (Q).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Ages of Persons in the several Counties of England, on the 28th day of May, 1821, as deduced from the Returns made under the Population Act, showing what would be the Number of Persons of the several specified Ages, supposing (for the sake of comparison) the Number of Males whose Ages were returned from each County to have been 10,000, and the Number of Females to have been 10,000 respectively.

N. B. The Decimal Parts having been omitted, for the sake of brevity, in the Number of Persons under 40 Years of Age, the Totals become liable to apparent error, not exceed-ing one in the 10,000.

ENGLAND.

	-				MA	LES.	+						
Counties of England.	Under 5 Years.	5 <u></u> to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and up- wards.
Bedford Berks Bucks Cambridge . Chester Cornwall Cumberland . Derby Devon Dorset Durham Hereford Huntingdon . Kent Laicester Laicester Laicester Lincoln Middlesex Monmouth Northampton . Northumberland Nottingham . Somerset Somerset Surrey Susrey Susrey Sussex Warwick Westmorland Wilts York (East R.) (West R.)	1499 1416 1432 1404 1550 1578 1592 1555 1431 1602 1485 1503 1518 1464 1498	1336 1385 1385 1385 1352 1352 1352 1362 1362 1362 1362 1362 1362 1362 136	1207 1183 1224 1202 1137 1224 1202 1137 1223 1156 1221 1193 1156 1221 1193 1163 1172 1195 1195 1262 1125 1195 1262 1129 962 1133 1124 1135 1124 1135 1124 1135 1124 1135 1124 1125 1126 1	1054 979 1017 1051 1022 1047 991 1025 987 969 974 1004 1025 987 969 974 1004 1022 874 1003 1013 1064 1003 1013 1064 1003 1013 1061 9936 1002 936 1002 936 1001 953 1003 1003 901 971 1003 1033 988	$\begin{array}{c} 1490\\ 1429\\ 1393\\ 1550\\ 1465\\ 1496\\ 1511\\ 1446\\ 1403\\ 1374\\ 1332\\ 1464\\ 1480\\ 1420\\ 1436\\ 1439\\ 1360\\ 1437\\ 1538\\ 1524\\ 1721\\ 1630\\ 1474\\ 1427\\ 1449\\ 1461\\ 1494\\ 1325\\ 1435\\ 1414\\ 1493\\ 1416\\ 1481\\ 1481\\ 1481\\ 1481\\ 1481\\ 1445\\ 1473\\ 1405\\ 1384\\ 1442\\ 14470\\ \hline \end{array}$	1008 1098 1052 1106 1109 1073 1150 1078 1145 102 1135 1102 1135 1102 1117 1108 1146 1143 1146 1143 1146 1109 1524 1247 1078 1065 1088 1071 1078 1071 100 1042 1065 1071 100 1042 1065 1071 100 1042 1065 1067 1122 1162 1166 1001 1070 1148 1121 1067 1123 1067 1123 1067 1123 1070 1148 1129 1070 1070 1078 102 1078 102 102 102 102 1028 1028 1028 1028 10	$\begin{array}{c} 928 \cdot 0 \\ 915 \cdot 6 \\ 909 \cdot 9 \\ 909 \cdot 9 \\ 895 \cdot 2 \\ 856 \cdot 4 \\ 905 \cdot 3 \\ 899 \cdot 4 \\ 905 \cdot 3 \\ 899 \cdot 4 \\ 930 \cdot 5 \\ 801 \cdot 3 \\ 899 \cdot 4 \\ 930 \cdot 5 \\ 897 \cdot 1 \\ 960 \cdot 7 \\ 961 \cdot 9 \\ 915 \cdot 2 \\ 897 \cdot 1 \\ 955 \cdot 1 \\ 955 \cdot 1 \\ 960 \cdot 7 \\ 9915 \cdot 2 \\ 897 \cdot 1 \\ 955 \cdot 1 \\ 956 \cdot 2 \\ 990 \cdot 7 \\ 9915 \cdot 5 \\ 915 \cdot 2 \\ 992 \cdot 7 \\ 990 \cdot 7 \\ 992 \cdot 7$	$\begin{array}{c} 702\cdot 3\\ 648\cdot 3\\ 595\cdot 2\\ 661\cdot 6\\ 607\cdot 3\\ 660\cdot 0\\ 676\cdot 0\\ 676\cdot 0\\ 686\cdot 8\\ 776\cdot 1\\ 645\cdot 2\\ 687\cdot 1\\ 703\cdot 2\\ 564\cdot 3\\ 697\cdot 7\\ 703\cdot 2\\ 564\cdot 3\\ 697\cdot 7\\ 715\cdot 2\\ 673\cdot 1\\ 687\cdot 1\\ 715\cdot 2\\ 673\cdot 1\\ 687\cdot 1\\ 715\cdot 2\\ 673\cdot 1\\ 676\cdot 9\\ 773\cdot 2\\ 673\cdot 1\\ 676\cdot 9\\ 773\cdot 2\\ 677\cdot 7\\ 672\cdot 2\\ 9\\ 677\cdot 7\\ 672\cdot 2\\ 9\\ 677\cdot 7\\ 672\cdot 2\\ 9\\ 679\cdot 2\\ 710\cdot 5\\ 670\cdot 7\\ 679\cdot 1\\ 3\\ 710\cdot 5\\ 670\cdot 7\\ 679\cdot 1\\ 91\cdot 5\\ 670\cdot 7\\ 679\cdot 1\\ 91\cdot 5\\ 679\cdot 1\\ 91\cdot 5\\ 679\cdot 5$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	226.6 277.9 269.3 202.6 193.4 229.7 240.6 193.4 229.7 240.6 193.4 227.8 248.8 240.5 247.8 248.9 240.1 289.4 225.9 216.5 241.1 239.4 226.0 234.5 231.1 154.1 236.0 234.5 231.1 236.0 234.5 240.5 245.2 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.2 245.0 245.0 245.2 245.0	$\begin{array}{c} 51\cdot 51\\ 75\cdot 66\\ 70\cdot 11\\ 55\cdot 32\\ 55\cdot 32\\ 55\cdot 32\\ 55\cdot 32\\ 55\cdot 66\\ 70\cdot 11\\ 55\cdot 32\\ 55\cdot 32\\ 55\cdot 32\\ 63\cdot 52\\ 81\cdot 99\\ 60\cdot 61\\ 68\cdot 96\\ 55\cdot 22\\ 63\cdot 52\\ 81\cdot 99\\ 57\cdot 11\\ 56\cdot 63\\ 52\cdot 84\\ 38\cdot 92\\ 62\cdot 31\\ 65\cdot 90\\ 25\cdot 63\\ 72\cdot 63\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 3\cdot71\\ 4\cdot85\\ 4\cdot71\\ 2\cdot56\\ 4\cdot43\\ 3\cdot73\\ 7\cdot74\\ 4\cdot67\\ 4\cdot45\\ 8\cdot91\\ 9\cdot06\\ 3\cdot28\\ 4\cdot04\\ 4\cdot29\\ 3\cdot57\\ 3\cdot35\\ 3\cdot01\\ 2\cdot68\\ 4\cdot96\\ 3\cdot28\\ 4\cdot96\\ 3\cdot28\\ 4\cdot96\\ 3\cdot28\\ 4\cdot96\\ 3\cdot28\\ 4\cdot96\\ 3\cdot28\\ 4\cdot96\\ 3\cdot28\\ 4\cdot96\\ 3\cdot67\\ 7\cdot28\\ 4\cdot96\\ 3\cdot67\\ 3\cdot50\\ 4\cdot24\\ 4\cdot57\\ 3\cdot26\\ 4\cdot96\\ 3\cdot01\\ 4\cdot24\\ 4\cdot57\\ 3\cdot26\\ 4\cdot96\\ 3\cdot01\\ 4\cdot24\\ 4\cdot57\\ 3\cdot26\\ 4\cdot07\\ 2\cdot74\\ 4\cdot32\\ 3\cdot88\\ 7\cdot5\\ 3\cdot50\\ 4\cdot15\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \vdots & \vdots $
WALES. Wales (collec- tively) }	1514	1407	1210	1009	1433	1109	871.4	646•3	474.8	243•6	74.09	7.54	•09

APPENDIX (Q)—continued.

COMFARATIVE STATEMENT of the Ages of Persons in the several Counties of England, on the 28th day of May, 1821, as deduced from the Returns made under the Population Act, showing what would be the Number of Persons of the several specified Ages, supposing (for the sake of comparison) the Number of Males whose Ages were returned from each County to have been 10,000, and the Number of Females to have been 10,000 respectively.

N.B. The Decimal Parts having been omitted, for the sake of brevity, in the Number of Persons under 40 Years of Age, the Totals become liable to apparent error, not exceeding one in the 10,000.

ENGLAND.

					FEM	1ALES	•				1		
Counties of England.	Under 5 Years.	5 to 10,	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 10 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and up- wards.
Bedford Berks Bucks Cambridge Chester Cornwall Cumberland . Derby Dorset Dorset Dutham Essex Gloucester Hereford Hertford Hertford Hantingdon . Kent Laicester Leicester Lincoln Middlesex Monmouth Northampton . Northampton . Northampton .	1430 1412	1254 1292 1286 1313 1336 1255 1260 1223 1222 1261 1351 1247 1238 1297 1361 1349 1334 1297 1361 1349 1334 1289 1308 1002 1274 1275 1241 1265	1051 1097 1050 1035 1115 1055 1069 1178 1001 1055 1065 1065 1073 1132 1123 1097 1157 1053 1051 830 0048 1003 1030 1075 1092 1071 1015	1053 941 985 1032 1043 1007 987 1051 968 965 1013 956 999 972 1013 983 953 1073 983 953 1073 1005 1026 947 995 9952 961 1063 1023 997	$\begin{array}{c} 1740\\ 1580\\ 1645\\ 1682\\ 1681\\ 1636\\ 1674\\ 1607\\ 1653\\ 1646\\ 1609\\ 1642\\ 1633\\ 1560\\ 1646\\ 1582\\ 1667\\ 1655\\ 2046\\ 1576\\ 1677\\ 1655\\ 2046\\ 1576\\ 1644\\ 1618\\ 1676\\ 1710\\ 1564\\ 1573\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1136\\ 1190\\ 1158\\ 1100\\ 1161\\ 1134\\ 1201\\ 1147\\ 1230\\ 1188\\ 1143\\ 1157\\ 1166\\ 1151\\ 1181\\ 1112\\ 1205\\ 1217\\ 1188\\ 1136\\ 1529\\ 1195\\ 1147\\ 1156\\ 1136\\ 1165\\ 1154\\ 1056\\ \end{array}$	904:3 964:7 965:6 926:4 875:1 895:4 915:1 859:9 926:0 970:6 910:9 921:0 960:5 963:8 924:3 873:0 909:9 868:5 921:1 929:8 1061:2 929:8 1061:2 954:6 965:2 960:1 900:2 914:3 972:3 984:4	$\begin{array}{c} 701\cdot 7\\ 692\cdot 3\\ 644\cdot 8\\ 568\cdot 6\\ 91\cdot 4\\ 691\cdot 4\\ 712\cdot 5\\ 689\cdot 0\\ 645\cdot 4\\ 680\cdot 8\\ 623\cdot 4\\ 661\cdot 4\\ 625\cdot 9\\ 527\cdot 0\\ 645\cdot 3\\ 667\cdot 9\\ 679\cdot 3\\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 505 \cdot 0 \\ 476 \cdot 5 \\ 442 \cdot 7 \\ 395 \cdot 6 \\ 509 \cdot 9 \\ 529 \cdot 6 \\ 433 \cdot 0 \\ 539 \cdot 4 \\ 534 \cdot 2 \\ 510 \cdot 8 \\ 466 \cdot 8 \\ 495 \cdot 8 \\ 572 \cdot 7 \\ 444 \cdot 8 \\ 502 \cdot 1 \\ 420 \cdot 3 \\ 351 \cdot 0 \\ 479 \cdot 7 \\ 470 \cdot 6 \\ 391 \cdot 0 \\ 542 \cdot 5 \\ 511 \cdot 0 \\ 542 \cdot 5 \\ 511 \cdot 0 \\ 451 \cdot 1 \\ 505 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 267 \cdot 8\\ 271 \cdot 3\\ 217 \cdot 5\\ 276 \cdot 8\\ 264 \cdot 7\\ 276 \cdot 6\\ 213 \cdot 9\\ 272 \cdot 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 89 \cdot 01 \\ 70 \cdot 15 \\ 51 \cdot 72 \\ 61 \cdot 66 \\ 81 \cdot 98 \\ 88 \cdot 86 \\ 59 \cdot 66 \\ 83 \cdot 62 \\ 77 \cdot 29 \\ 99 \cdot 09 \\ 60 \cdot 34 \\ 79 \cdot 24 \\ 10 \cdot 42 \\ 67 \cdot 22 \\ 62 \cdot 11 \\ 55 \cdot 58 \\ 40 \cdot 70 \\ 60 \cdot 40 \\ 71 \cdot 13 \\ 37 \cdot 51 \\ 91 \cdot 23 \\ 85 \cdot 05 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\cdot 61\\ 4\cdot 70\\ 2\cdot 15\\ 5\cdot 10\\ 6\cdot 36\\ 10\cdot 68\\ 4\cdot 81\\ 7\cdot 65\\ 9\cdot 91\\ 12\cdot 73\\ 44\cdot 8\\ 6\cdot 56\\ 11\cdot 66\\ 3\cdot 20\\ 4\cdot 78\\ 4\cdot 4\cdot 11\\ 4\cdot 55\\ 6\cdot 15\\ 9\cdot 91\\ 13\cdot 96\\ 13\cdot 95\\ 13\cdot 95\\ 13\cdot 95\\ 4\cdot 37\\ 6\cdot 09\end{array}$	·233 ·322 ·· ·07 ·244 ·755 ·· ·09 ·: 1·111 ·07 ·255 ·329 ·322 ·· ·288 ·17 ·233 ·366 ·333 ·877 ·233 ·366 ·333 ·133 ·933 ··
Rutland Salop Somerset Southampton . Stafford Suffolk Susrey Sussex Warwick Westmorland . Wilts York (East R.) , (North R.) , (West R.)	1351 1366 1385 1452 1515 1467 1353 1601 1426 1399 1401 1367 1372 1359 1608	$\begin{array}{c} 1235\\ 1332\\ 1204\\ 1324\\ 1406\\ 1310\\ 1207\\ 1443\\ 1234\\ 1234\\ 1221\\ 1275\\ 1234\\ 1284\\ 1365\\ \end{array}$	1015 1142 1000 1060 1116 1064 988 1163 1013 1079 1036 1058 1093 1036 1156	997 1006 987 966 982 963 945 954 979 929 970 987 1006 996 1050	1573 1534 1684 1655 1653 1618 1760 1568 1701 1557 1632 1691 1674 1530 1586	$\begin{array}{c} 1059 \\ 1139 \\ 1223 \\ 1231 \\ 1137 \\ 1129 \\ 1357 \\ 1111 \\ 1166 \\ 1143 \\ 1173 \\ 1173 \\ 1185 \\ 1129 \\ 1143 \end{array}$	984*4 908*7 965*1 912*3 889*3 917*8 1027*2 842*4 962*7 925*8 981*8 950*1 974*5 952*9 9846*9	$\begin{array}{c} 771\cdot 3\\ 677\cdot 4\\ 694\cdot 0\\ 667\cdot 8\\ 599\cdot 0\\ 671\cdot 3\\ 682\cdot 3\\ 603\cdot 6\\ 686\cdot 8\\ 739\cdot 1\\ 725\cdot 9\\ 672\cdot 8\\ 683\cdot 4\\ 704\cdot 8\\ 592\cdot 4\end{array}$	519.7441.6424.3500.1427.6431.1498.0	$\begin{array}{c} 264 \cdot 1 \\ 256 \cdot 8 \\ 223 \cdot 9 \\ 212 \cdot 9 \\ 267 \cdot 2 \\ 197 \cdot 3 \\ 224 \cdot 1 \\ 261 \cdot 3 \\ 309 \cdot 5 \\ 260 \cdot 6 \\ 262 \cdot 1 \\ 239 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	94.88 75.29 60.07 59.43 84.26 48.52 54.85 66.51 100.98 68.79 79.18 70.94 114.13	$\begin{array}{c} 9\cdot74\\ 7\cdot79\\ 6\cdot23\\ 5\cdot20\\ 6\cdot06\\ 6\cdot87\\ 4\cdot11\\ 5\cdot00\\ 7\cdot35\\ 5\cdot26\\ 5\cdot81\\ 4\cdot72\\ 10\cdot81\\ 3\cdot93 \end{array}$	··· ·32 ·06 ·14 ·37 ·15 ·28 ·· ·12 ·39 ·· ·24 ·10 ·55 ·06
England (col-) lectively) . }	1444	1268	1056	995	1634	1210	932•6	653•3	458.0	228•2 	64.85	5.75	•22
Wales (collec-) tively) }	1382	1281	1093	1003	1560	1163	911.6	672.6	535•5	281.4	104.76	10.95	•50

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