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ANNUAL REPORT

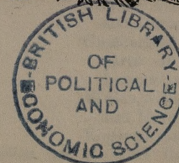
OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.



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LONDON:

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

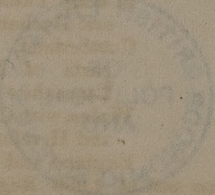
1839.

FIRST  
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ANNUAL REPORT

REGISTRAR GENERAL

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND



LONDON  
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## REPORT.

[TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL,  
HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

*General Register Office,  
May 18, 1839.*

MY LORD,

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.

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.

\* Appendix B.

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.

#### 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:—

Registrars, being Officers of a Poor Law Union.				Registrars, not being Officers of a Poor Law Union.					Total.
Medical Officers.	Relieving Officers.	Other Officers.	Total.	In the Medical Profession.	In other Professions.	In Trade.	Not included in the preceding Columns.	Total.	
416	500	105	1021	111	262	437	362	1172	2193

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

\* Appendix D.

#### 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.

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.



In the quarter ending { 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.

ENGLAND.	Before July 1837.	In the Quarter ending						Total in each County.
		Sept. 1837.	Dec. 1837.	March 1838.	June 1838.	Sept. 1838.	Dec. 1838.	
Bedford . . .	2	7	1	3	6	..	..	19
Berks . . .	1	5	3	1	..	..	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	..	..	..	..	5
Hertford . . .	..	4	5	1	..	..	4	14
Huntingdon . . .	..	4	1	..	..	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	2	1	2	16
Oxford . . .	1	7	1	1	1	1	..	12
Rutland . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Salop . . .	1	9	2	2	2	..	1	17
Somerset . . .	9	32	14	6	2	1	2	66
Southampton . . .	3	13	13	4	2	1	1	37
Stafford . . .	2	16	9	3	1	3	2	36
Suffolk . . .	1	9	8	2	4	4	3	31
Surrey . . .	6	16	4	1	3	1	1	32
Sussex . . .	2	13	7	2	1	1	1	27
Warwick . . .	3	12	6	3	1	..	1	26
Westmorland . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Wilts . . .	1	9	9	3	..	4	2	28
Worcester . . .	5	2	2	1	..	2	1	13
York . . .	3	31	41	15	17	6	10	123

WALES.	Before July 1837.	In the Quarter ending						Total in each County.
		Sept. 1837.	Dec. 1837.	March 1838.	June 1838.	Sept. 1838.	Dec. 1838.	
Anglesey . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon . . .	..	..	1	3	2	..	2	8
Cardigan . . .	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4
Carmarthen . . .	..	2	13	5	2	3	3	28
Carnarvon . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Denbigh . . .	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	6
Flint . . .	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
Glamorgan . . .	..	2	14	6	3	..	2	27
Merioneth . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Montgomery . . .	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	5
Pembroke . . .	..	5	8	1	..	..	2	16
Radnor . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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:—

Religious Denomination.	Number of Registered Buildings belonging to each
Independents . . .	547
Baptists . . .	264
Roman Catholics . . .	197
Methodists . . .	82
Unitarians . . .	73
Presbyterians . . .	36
United Secession Church . . .	13
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion . . .	11
Church of Scotland . . .	10
Swedenborgians . . .	5
Relief Church . . .	3
Independent Seceders . . .	2
Church of England Independents . . .	2
Arians . . .	1
Baptist Seceders . . .	1
Berean Universalists . . .	1
Bible Christians . . .	1
Cowardites . . .	1
Freethinking Christians . . .	1
German Lutherans . . .	1
Lady Huntingdon's Seceders . . .	1
Israelites . . .	1
New Jerusalem Church . . .	1
Moravians . . .	1
Swiss Protestants . . .	1
Total . . .	1,257

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 probably 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.

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

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

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 then 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

	By Dr. Price's Table, founded on the Registrar of Births and Burials at Northampton.	By the first Swedish Tables, as published by Dr. Price, for both sexes.	By Mr. De Parcious's Table, founded on the Mortality in the French Tonines, prior to 1745.	By Mr. Milne's Table, founded on Mortality observed at Carlisle.	By Mr. Griffith Davies's Table, founded on the experience of the Equitable Life Insurance Office*.	By Mr. Finlaison's Tables, founded on the experience of the Government Life Annuitants.	
						According to his first investigation, as mentioned in his evidence in 1825.	According to his second investigation, as mentioned in his evidence in 1827.
Of 100,000 persons, aged 25, there would be alive at the age of 65	34,286	43,137	51,033	51,335	49,330	53,470	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, interest 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, interest being at 4 per cent.	7.761	7.328	8.039	8.307	8.635	8.896	8.751
Value of a deferred Annuity commencing 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	0.98334

\* 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.

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 twenty-five 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 . . . . .	399,712
Deaths . . . . .	335,956
Marriages . . . . .	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 16·13 decennially; and from 1821 to 1831, being 16·01. 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 proportion 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 last-mentioned 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.	Registers of Burials.			Registers of Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Under 1 year	2,188	1,756	1,975	2,339	1,933	2,140
1 to 4	1,498	1,450	1,474	1,742	1,780	1,760
5 " 9	437	410	424	457	462	460
10 " 19	579	636	607	554	647	599
20 " 29	724	839	781	738	833	785
30 " 39	621	725	672	655	715	683
40 " 49	649	670	659	653	632	643
50 " 59	715	684	700	656	621	638
60 " 69	911	922	917	813	823	818
70 " 79	1,012	1,086	1,049	830	883	856
80 " 89	584	700	641	473	556	514
90 & upwards	75	116	95	94	115	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.



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 Bed-

fordshire, 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 above-mentioned 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 above-mentioned 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.

...and the mortality at that rate was the same in both... the proportion of deaths in Division 25... being greater than in Division 25... being considered that a consideration of these facts is essential... as a corrective to other notices which might otherwise be... drawn from the Abstract of Deaths I have caused the above... mentioned table which may be found among the preliminary... observations on the Population Abstracts of 1838, and the abili-... tion of the same for Wales collectively to be appended to the... Abstract of Deaths. It is possible that the proportion of... deaths may have varied greatly in the year of 1838; but... the results are produced for reference, not as affecting any... grounds for calculation, but as notices and corrections to the... erroneous calculations which might otherwise be made. If at... the next census a similar enumeration shall be made... and its results compared with the registered deaths of... an equal number of subsequent and succeeding years, will afford... to the public the most important and useful statistics for the... solution of all questions depending on the duration of human life... that have ever yet been possessed.

...again on comparing the proportion of deaths under 5 years... of age in Division 19 (comprising Lancaster, south of More-... caine Bay, with the exception of Manchester and Liverpool)... with the same in Division 25, comprising Herefordshire, Mon-... mouthshire, 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 1831, 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 1741... males, and 1552 females; while in Hereford the proportion was... only 1818 males, and 1820 females; in Monmouthshire, 1820... males, 1404 females; in Wales (collectively), 1511 males, 1392... females. It appears the proportion of the living at the above... mentioned age continued to be the same in the year ending June... 1838, and the mortality at that rate was the same in both... Divisions; the proportion of deaths in Division 19 was 10 per cent... and being greater than in Division 25.

...I have the honor to be... Your Lordship's obedient servant... J. H. LUSH.

FIRST ANNUAL ABSTRACTS

OF THE

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.

MARRIAGES.

	According to the Rites of the Established Church.						Not according to the Rites of the Established Church.					Total.
	Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated by which of the foregoing Forms.	Total.	In Registered Places of Worship.	In Superintendent Registrar's Office.	Between Quakers.	Between Jews.	Total.	
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1837	4	3,283	14,570	36	5,648	23,541	306	118	26	39	489	24,030
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1837	2	3,632	21,666	144	7,847	33,291	795	313	15	35	1,158	34,449
Quarter ending Mar. 31, 1838	1	2,997	14,110	142	4,766	22,016	822	312	14	37	1,185	23,201
Quarter ending June 30, 1838	2	3,765	18,064	171	6,351	28,353	1,053	350	21	24	1,448	29,801
Year ending June 30, 1838	9	13,677	68,410	493	24,612	107,201	2,976	1,093	76	135	4,280	111,481

Number of Persons Married not of full Age . . . { Males . . . 5,575  
Females . . . 16,563

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.

	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



























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—Llandoverly—Llanelli—Llanfyllin—Llanwrst—Machynlleth—Merthyr Tydfil—Monmouth—Montgomery—Narberth—Neath—Newcastle-in-Emlyn—Newport (Monm.)—Newtown and Llandiloos—Pembroke—Pontypool—Presteigne—Pwllheli—Rhayader—Ross—Ruthin—Swunsea—Tregaron—Weobley—and Wrexham.

Summary table for Wales with columns: Area in Acres, Population according to Census of 1831, and Families in 1831 (Employed chiefly in Agriculture, Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft, Other Families, Total).

Age-specific table for Wales with columns: Age, Males, Fem., Total, repeated for each age group from Under 1 to 37.

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

ABSTRACT 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.

Large table for England and Wales with columns: Area in Acres, Population according to Census of 1831, Families in 1831 (Employed chiefly in Agriculture, Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft, Other Families, Total), and a detailed age-specific breakdown (Age, Males, Fem., Total).

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







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

Ages.	DIVISION 25. Wales, with Mon- mouthshire, and Herefordshire.			DIVISIONS 1 to 25. Comprising the whole of England and Wales.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 Year.	193·55	161·65	178·2	234·66	193·72	214·54
1 and 2	122·89	125·14	123·97	127·17	128·85	128·
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	25·91
15 „ 19	36·45	37·66	37·03	30·96	37·48	34·16
20 „ 24	51·41	41·13	46·46	39·02	43·5	41·22
25 „ 29	41·02	38·62	39·86	35·	39·97	37·44
30 „ 34	33·13	35·34	34·2	33·05	37·42	35·2
35 „ 39	24·72	28·87	26·71	32·38	34·25	33·3
40 „ 44	25·31	28·19	26·71	32·91	32·69	32·8
45 „ 49	28·03	25·59	26·85	32·6	30·65	31·64
50 „ 54	25·34	25·3	25·32	32·12	30·8	31·47
55 „ 59	30·54	28·1	29·36	33·54	31·42	32·5
60 „ 64	38·51	37·66	38·1	40·51	40·64	40·57
65 „ 69	40·66	38·91	39·82	41·05	41·83	41·43
70 „ 74	43·08	43·55	43·3	42·95	44·95	43·93
75 „ 79	42·72	46·83	44·7	40·3	43·46	41·85
80 „ 84	39·05	47·21	42·98	30·48	34·89	32·63
85 „ 89	26·15	30·8	28·39	16·97	20·86	18·88
90 & upwards	12·54	21·53	16·86	6·26	9·51	7·86

## APPENDIX.

## 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

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 proportionally 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

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.

To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

APPENDIX (B).

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR, General Register Office, October 8th, 1836.

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 provided; and the care of the said Office, and the custody of the Registers 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,

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 Secretary of a Jewish Synagogue—and also from every Registrar 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 hours 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

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,

T. H. LISTER,  
Registrar-General.

To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

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APPENDIX (C.)

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,

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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APPENDIX (D).

WHEREAS in pursuance of 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*," 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

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,  
Registrar-General.

#### APPENDIX (F).

SIR,

General Register-Office, January 23rd, 1837.

IN the recent Act, intituled "*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

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 solemnization 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, wherever 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

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,

T. H. LISTER,

Registrar-General.

To the Superintendent-Registrar,

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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 Captain 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 Register 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."

The following are the Schedules containing 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 of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.*	Baptismal Name, if added after Registration of Birth.

\* 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*].

When Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.*

\* 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 Registering 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

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*."

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



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 analogous 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 ‘*Rank 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 recommended 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, notwithstanding 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 superintends 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 Superintendent-Registrar 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 that there has been no Birth, Death, or Marriage registered since the delivery of the last Certificate,*’ shall in every case, *be made up, and refer* respectively to the *last* days of March, June, September, and December 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,

“Deaths, and Marriages, that every Rector, Vicar, and Curate shall Register, 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 pay or cause to be paid to the said Rector, Vicar, or Curate the sum of 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 as aforesaid, in like manner as is provided for the payment of the Registrar, on production of his Accounts to the 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 Marriages, or either of them, as amended by this Act, is required to make and deliver to any Superintendent-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 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 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 thereafter provided; 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 rites 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

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.

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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. intituled “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 uncanceled.

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.

*Form of Certificate above referred to.*

WE, the undersigned, being severally Household-ers, 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.

Witness our hands this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 183 . . .

(Signed)

[Here shall follow the Signatures of Twenty Household-ers.]

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, intituled '*An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating 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 England 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 England,*" 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.

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

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

"*inmate* of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened." 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 institution, 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 shouldt 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 themselves 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.

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#### 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

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 Registrar-Office, must be retained carefully in your custody, and must be kept locked up in the Superintendent-Registrar's Office in the fire-proof 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-Registrar; 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

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

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

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

To the Superintendent Registrar.

APPENDIX (O).

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

Sir,  
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—

	Males.	Females.
But herein are omitted infants who do not live to the age of baptism . . . . .	1,996,195	1,942,301
Infants who attain that age, but were not Registered . . . . .	157,477	116,251
Males, between the ages of 18 and 48, who died at sea, or in the army, or otherwise abroad . . . . .	60,996	54,318
	133,153	..
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

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	1811	1821	1831
Males . . . . .	4,536,800	5,186,053	6,023,794	6,985,771
Females . . . . .	4,627,867	5,290,153	6,144,709	7,125,997
Total . . . . .	9,164,667	10,476,206	12,168,503	14,111,768
The excess at the end of each decade being of—		1811	1821	1831
Males . . . . .		649,253	837,741	961,977
Females . . . . .		662,286	854,556	981,288
The burials of females were in all . . . . .		968,560	998,581	1,211,802
Raising these to the ratio of 919,271, to 1,000,000, as above mentioned, the deaths are . . . . .		1,053,617	1,086,275	1,318,320
Then, adding the excess of population . . . . .		662,286	854,556	981,288
The female births must have been . . . . .		1,715,903	1,940,831	2,299,608
By the ratio at birth, the males were . . . . .		1,803,398	2,039,784	2,416,873
Deduct the excess of male population . . . . .		649,253	837,741	961,977
Then the deaths of males were . . . . .		1,154,145	1,202,043	1,454,896
But the registered burials of males were . . . . .		981,639	1,011,417	1,251,105
Then for 1,000,000 of deaths, there were of registered burials—		Males . . . . . 850,534	841,415	859,929
		Females . . . . . 919,271	919,271	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 professed 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

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		1821		1831	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
The baptisms in the Established Church were	1,468,677	1,410,229	1,664,557	1,590,510	1,917,444	1,836,049
Add young Infants 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 already 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	846,547		844,117		822,402	
And not baptized in the Established Church . . .	153,453		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 . . .	840,472	919,530	1,062,616
And the baptisms of both sexes were	2,878,906	3,255,067	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 which there resulted annually . . . . .	1,165,700	1,227,740	1,233,200
10,000 Marriages was	278,390	283,609	277,838
10,000 Births „	443,769	493,349	473,526
10,000 Deaths „	418,729	432,896	443,856
And the births which were coincident with			

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-born) will be . . . . .	2,762,905	2,628,873
Deaths „ . . . . .	1,765,024	1,610,960
The excess of population being . . . . .	997,881	1,017,913
And that in May 1841 the population will be . . . . .	7,983,652	8,143,910
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
10,000 Births „	279,797
10,000 Deaths „	446,863

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 30th June, 1838, the Marriages will be . . . . . 116,108  
Of which will escape registration . . . . . 1,161

Leaving the registered Marriages . . . . . 114,947

	Males.	Females.	Total.
That the births (excluding the still-born) will be . . . . .	281,880	268,205	550,085
And the deaths . . . . .	180,073	164,355	344,428
Of which will escape registration, deaths of males abroad between 12 and 48 . . . . .	8,460	..	8,460

Leaving the deaths at home. . . 171,613 164,355 355,968

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 pneumonia 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 the character 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

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.



## 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

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,

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 Nosologia Methodica*, t. 2, p. xv.

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, Linnaeus, 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 excrement 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

\* Illustrations of the Elementary Forms of Disease.

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.

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 whooping-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

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.

Synonymes, Provincial terms, &amp;c.

Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.	SMALL-POX . . . .	Variola.	} Swine pox, water pox, hives. (1)
	CHICKEN-POX . . . .	Varicella.	
	MEASLES . . . . .	Rubeola.	
	SCARLATINA . . . .	Rosalia. Scarlet fever.	
	Putrid sore throat .	Cynanche maligna.	}
		Ulcerated sore throat.	
	CROUP . . . . .	Cynanche Trachealis.	
	HOOPING-COUGH . . .	Pertussis. Chin-cough.	
	THRUSH . . . . .	Aphthæ. Flox, frox, frost, white mouth.	
	DIARRHŒA . . . . .	Looseness, purging, bowel complaint.	
	DYSENTERY . . . . .	Dysenteria. Flux, bloody flux.	
	CHOLERA . . . . .	Cholera biliosa. Cholera infantum.	}
	Asiatic cholera . . .	Cholera epidemica.	
	INFLUENZA . . . . .	Catarrhus epidemicus.	
	ERYSIPELAS . . . .	St. Anthony's fire.	
	Puerperal fever . . .	Under childbed.	
	Mumps . . . . .	Cynanche parotidea.	} Low fever, jail fever.
	TYPHUS* . . . . .	Febris typhoides.	
	SYNOCHUS . . . . .	Inflammatory fever.	
	Miliaria . . . . .	Miliary fever.	} Brain fever.
Gastric fever . . . .	Febris gastrica.		
Nervous fever . . . .	Febris nervosa.		
Bilious fever . . . .	Febris biliosa.		
Remittent fever . . .	Febris remittens.		
Yellow fever . . . .	Typhus icterodes.		
Plague . . . . .	Pestis.		
SYPHILIS . . . . .	Lues venerea.		
HYDROPHOBIA.			

\* 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.

	<p>CEPHALITIS . . . . Inflammation of the brain. Phrenitis.                  Meningitis . . . . Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.                  Tubercular meningitis. Idem with tubercle.                  Myelitis . . . . Inflammation of the spinal marrow.                  HYDROCEPHALUS . . . . Dropsy on the brain.                  CONVULSIONS . . . . Convulsio, spasmi. Fit. (2)                  APOPLEXY . . . . Apoplexia. Apoplectic fit.                  PARALYSIS . . . . Palsy. Paralytic fit. Hemiplegia, paraplegia.                  TETANUS . . . . Locked jaw. Trismus.                  CHOREA . . . . St. Vitus's dance.                  EPILEPSY . . . . Falling sickness. Epilepsia. Fit.                  Hysteria . . . . Hysterick fit. Cramp. Spasms.                  Catalepsy.</p>			
Of the Nervous System, and Senses.	<p>INSANITY . . . . Mania. } Madness.                  MONOMANIA . . . . Melancholy. }                  Dementia . . . . Demence. }                  Idiocy . . . . Idiotismus. }</p>			
	<p>DELIRIUM TREMENS . . . . Delirium with trembling.                  Ophthalmia . . . . Inflammation of the eye.                  Purulent ophthalmia . . . . Ophthalmia purulenta.                  Iritis . . . . Inflammation of the iris.                  Otitis . . . . Inflammation of the ear.                  Neuralgia . . . . Tic douloureux.</p>			
	<p>DISEASE (softening, abscess, tumor, atrophy, &amp;c.) of the brain, spinal marrow, nerves, eyes, or ears. Morbus cerebri, cerebelli, medullæ spinalis, nervorum, oculorum vel aurium.</p>			
	Sporadic Diseases.	<p>QUINSEY . . . . Cynanche tonsillar.                  LARYNGITIS . . . . Inflammation of the larynx.                  BRONCHITIS . . . . Inflammation of the air tubes. Catarrh.                  Coryza.</p>		
		<p>PNEUMONIA . . . . Inflammation of the lungs. (3)                  PLEURISY . . . . Pleuritis. Inflammation of the pleura.                  HYDROTHORAX . . . . Dropsy of the pleura.                  Pneumothorax . . . . Air between the pleura.                  ASTHMA . . . . Emphysema.                  Hæmoptysis . . . . Spitting of blood. (4)                  Phthisis . . . . CONSUMPTION. DECLINE. (5)</p>		
		<p>DISEASE (ulcer, abscess, &amp;c.) of the larynx, air tubes, lungs, or pleura. Morbus laryngis, bronchi, pulmonum.                  Nasal polypus . . . . Polypus narium.</p>		
		Of the Organs of Respiration.	<p>PERICARDITIS . . . . Inflammation of the pericardium.                  Endocarditis . . . . Inflammation of the internal membrane of the heart.</p>	
			<p>Carditis . . . . Inflammation of the heart's substance.                  ANEURISM . . . . Aneurismus.                  Ossification of the valves of the heart, or arteries                  Rupture of the heart, &amp;c. Laceratio.                  Syncope . . . . Fainting.</p>	
			<p>Heart, Arteries, Veins, Lymphatics.</p> <p>Angina pectoris.                  Phlebitis . . . . Inflammation of the veins.                  Atrophy of the heart, &amp;c.                  Hypertrophy of the left ventricle, &amp;c.                  Hydropericardium . . . . Dropsy of the pericardium.                  DISEASE of the heart, arteries, veins, or lymphatics.                  Morbus cordis, arteriarum, venarum.</p>	
			Of the Organs of Circulation.	<p>Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, Eyes, Ears.</p>
<p>Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, Eyes, Ears.</p>				
<p>Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, Eyes, Ears.</p>				
<p>Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, Eyes, Ears.</p>				
<p>Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, Eyes, Ears.</p>				
<p>Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, Eyes, Ears.</p>				
<p>Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, Eyes, Ears.</p>				
<p>Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, Eyes, Ears.</p>				
<p>Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, Eyes, Ears.</p>				
<p>Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, Eyes, Ears.</p>				

Synonymes, Provincial terms, &c.

	<p>TREETHING . . . . Dentitio.                  Salivation . . . . Under Disease.                  GASTRITIS . . . . Inflammation of the internal membranes of the stomach.                  ENTERITIS . . . . _____ the bowels.                  PERITONITIS . . . . Inflammation of the peritoneum. (6)                  Tubercular peritonitis . . . . _____, with tubercles.                  TABES MESENTERICA . . . . Mesenteric disease.                  ASCITES . . . . Dropsy of the peritoneum.                  CONSTIPATION . . . . Obstipatio.                  Intussusceptio . . . . Introversion of the bowels.                  Ileus . . . . Iliac passion.</p>				
Of the Digestive Organs.	<p>Stricture of the oesophagus, rectum, &amp;c.                  Colica pictonum . . . . Painter's colic. }                  COLIC . . . . Colica. }                  HERNIA . . . . Rupture.                  ULCERATION of the stomach, &amp;c. Ulcus.                  WORMS . . . . Vermes. } Worm fever, infantile remittent                  Tape-worm . . . . Taenia. } fever.                  DISEASE (softening, &amp;c.) of the stomach, and intestinal canal. }                  Morbus ventriculi, vel intestinorum. }                  Dyspepsia . . . . Indigestion. }                  Pyrosis . . . . Water brash. }                  Piles . . . . Hæmorrhoids. }                  Hematemesis . . . . Vomiting of blood. }</p>				
	<p>Mouth.                  Oesophagus.                  Stomach.                  Small Intestines.                  Colon.                  Rectum.</p>				
	Sporadic Diseases.	<p>Pancreas. DISEASE (inflammation, &amp;c.) of the pancreas. Morbus pancreaticus.                  Liver, Bladder, Gall. }                  HEPATITIS . . . . Inflammation of the liver.                  JAUNDICE . . . . Icterus.                  DISEASE (abscess, enlargement, &amp;c.) of the liver. Morbus hepaticus. }                  Cirrhosis . . . . Drunkard's liver. Nutmeg liver. }                  Gall stones . . . . Cholelithus. }</p>			
		<p>Spleen. }                  Splenitis . . . . Inflammation of the spleen.                  DISEASE (enlargement, &amp;c.) of the spleen. }</p>			
		Of the Urinary Organs.	<p>NEPHRITIS . . . . Inflammation of the kidneys.                  ISCHURIA . . . . Stoppage of the urine.                  DIABETES . . . . Diabetes melitus. Sugar in the urine.                  GRANULAR DISEASE . . . . Bright's disease.                  CYSTITIS . . . . Inflammation of the bladder.                  STONE . . . . Lithia. Calculus.                  STRICTURE of the Urethra. Ischuria urethralis. }                  Strangury . . . . Stranguria.                  DISEASE of the kidneys or bladder. Morbus renum, vesicae. }                  Hæmaturia . . . . Bloody urine. }                  Catarrh of the bladder. Catarrhus Vesicae. }</p>		
			<p>Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, Urethra.</p>		
			Of the Organs of Generation.	<p>CHILDBED . . . . Partus.                  Miscarriage . . . . Abortus.                  Difficult labor.                  Extra-uterine fetation.                  Rupture of the uterus, &amp;c.                  Flooding . . . . Hæmorrhagia.                  Puerperal convulsions.                  Puerperal fever . . . . Phlebitis (?)                  Phlegmasia dolens . . . . Crural phlebitis (?) }                  PARAMENIA . . . . Mismenstruation. Turn of life. }                  Chlorosis . . . . Green sickness. }                  OVARIAN DROPSY . . . . Hydrops ovarii. }</p>	
				<p>Of the Organs of Generation.</p>	

Synonymes, Provincial terms, &c.

Of the Organs of Generation.	DISEASE (in the male) of the testis, prostate gland, &c. Morbus testis, &c.	} Morbus
	Orchitis . . . . . Inflammation of the testis.	
	Paraphimosis.	
	DISEASE (in the female) of the uterus, ovaries, or vagina. Morbus uteri, &c.	
	Polypus uteri.	
	Inflammation of the breast.	
	ARTHRITIS . . . . . Inflammation of the joints.	
	Periostitis . . . . . Inflammation of the periosteum.	
	RHEUMATISM . . . . . Rheumatic fever.	
	Chronic rheumatism . . . . . Rheumatismus chronicus.	
Of the Organs of Locomotion.	DISEASE of the joints, bones, ligaments, tendons, or muscles. Morbus articularum, ossium, &c.	} Morbus
	Brittleness of the bones. Fragilitas ossium.	
	Softening of the bones. Mollities ossium.	
	Caries.	
	Necrosis.	
	Lumbar abscess . . . . . Abscessus psoae.	
	White swelling . . . . . Scrofulous inflammation of the joints.	
	CARBUNCLE . . . . . Carbunculus.	
	PHLEGMON . . . . . Inflammation of the cellular tissue.	
	Whitlow . . . . . Paronychia.	
Of the Integumentary System.	ULCER . . . . . Ulcus.	} Morbus
	FISTULA.	
	DISEASE of the skin . . . . . Morbus cutaneus.	
	Leprosy. . . . . Lepra.	
	Purpura. . . . . Purples.	
	Noli me tangere.	
	Pompholyx.	
	Impetigo.	
	Scald head.	
	Elephantiasis.	
Skin, Cellular Tissue.	Scorbutus . . . . . Scurvy (7)	} Morbus
	HAEMORRHAGE (from—) Bleeding. Haemorrhagia.	
	Epistaxis . . . . . Bleeding at the nose.	
	Edema . . . . . Dropsy of the extremities, &c.	
	DROPSY . . . . . General Dropsy. Hydrops.	
	ABSCESS of the brain, &c. liver. (Under DISEASE of brain, &c.	
	Mortification of the foot, &c. . . . . Gangraena.	
	Dry gangrene . . . . . Gangraena senilis.	
	Hospital gangrene . . . . . Gangraena nosocomialis.	
	Spontaneous combustion Catacausis.	
Of Uncertain Seat. (8)	CARCINOMA (of the breast, &c.)	} Morbus
	Scirrhus.	
	Fungus haematodes.	
	Melanoma.	
	TUMOR.	
	SCROFULA . . . . . King's evil.	
	Bronchocele . . . . . Wen.	
	Rickets . . . . . Rachitis.	
	Cachexia.	
	GOUT . . . . . Podagra.	
INTEMPERANCE . . . . .		
ATROPHY . . . . . Wasting, Atrophia, Marasmus.		
STARVATION.		
DEBILITY . . . . . Debilitas.		
MALFORMATION. . . . . Pseudomorphica.		
Cyanosis . . . . . Blue disease.		
Imperforate anus . . . . . Anus imperforatus.		
Spina bifida, &c.		
OLD AGE . . . . . Senectus.		

Sporadic Diseases.

(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."

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

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.

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 . . .	2.02	per cent.
or, 1 in 48 . . .	1 in 51 . . .	1 in 49	

## DISEASES OF MALES AND FEMALES.

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, diarrhoea 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.

DEATHS from Small-pox.

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	1,056

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 years. 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 . . . . .	0-2		3-5		6-8		9-11				
Bath . . . . .	5		7		12		9				
Liverpool . . . . .	17		34		42		50				
	22		41		54		59				
Years.											
Age . . . . .	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Above 10
Bath . . . . .	33	31	33	17	17	6	4	..	2	..	10
Liverpool . . . . .	143	127	77	64	24	19	11	4	2	3	25
	176	158	110	81	41	25	15	4	4	3	35

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 diarrhoea, 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, Diarrhoea, and Cholera, in Taunton.

Age . .	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	11	7	6	3	7	16	26	24	11	2

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 diarrhoea. 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—

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 œsophagus, 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 hæmatemesis 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 and miscarriages 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."

purpura hæmorrhagica; 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 fetus 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,

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 included under this head; the ages and sex of 44 were distinguished.

AGES OF 44 SUICIDES.

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

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 south-western division of England, and are bounded by the sea and a line running from Studland Bay to the Avon.

TABLE C. (See page 148.)

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 1,594,890, 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.

	Metropolis.	Five Counties.
Deaths, 1st July to 31st December 1837 . .	24,959	15,210
„ 1st January to 30th June 1838 . .	28,638	18,864
	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.

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.

	Cities.	Counties.
Population . . . . .	3,553,161	3,500,750
Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases . . . . .	12,766	6,045
<i>Sporadic Diseases.</i>		
Of the nervous system . . . . .	7,705	3,607
" respiratory organs . . . . .	12,619	7,847
" organs of circulation . . . . .	590	309
" digestive organs . . . . .	3,476	1,832
" urinary organs . . . . .	219	161
" organs of generation . . . . .	460	265
" organs of locomotion . . . . .	262	154
" integumentary system . . . . .	62	55
Of uncertain seat . . . . .	4,396	3,730
Age . . . . .	2,924	3,102
Violent deaths . . . . .	1,370	929
Not specified . . . . .	1,104	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 diarrhoea and diseases of the epidemic class in infants; it may exist,

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 1:2.37. 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.

	Counties.	Cities.	Increase per cent. in Cities.
Deaths by consumption . . . . .	5,857	8,125	39
" childbirth . . . . .	217	372	71
" typhus . . . . .	1,564	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 combustion 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-

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.	Annual Deaths per cent.
1. Whitechapel . . .	3·908	*11. St. Saviour . . .	2·790	21. Kensington . . .	2·190
2. Shoreditch . . .	3·164	St. Olave . . .		22. St. James . . .	2·154
3. St. Giles . . .	3·127	12. Clerkenwell . . .	2·756	23. St. Marylebone . . .	2·137
4. Bethnal Green . . .	3·054	13. St. George, Southwark . . .	2·700	24. Islington . . .	
5. Bermondsey . . .	3·046	14. Greenwich . . .	2·662	25. St. Pancras . . .	2·035
*6. East London West London . . .	3·014	15. Strand . . .	2·494	26. Lambeth . . .	1·994
7. St. George, East . . .	2·970	16. Poplar . . .	2·452	27. London (City)† . . .	1·980
8. St. Luke . . .	2·958	17. Westminster . . .	2·445	28. Camberwell . . .	1·814
9. Holborn . . .	2·880	18. Stepney . . .	2·428	29. Hackney . . .	1·814
10. Rotherhithe . . .	2·838	19. St. Martin-in-the-Fields . . .	2·271	30. St. George, Hanoversquare . . .	1·785*
20. Newington . . .		20. Newington . . .	2·264		
Mean . . .	3·096	Mean . . .	2·526	Mean . . .	2·003

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, *ceteris 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.

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.

Districts.	Square Yards to One Person.	Annual Rate of Mortality per 100.	Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. by Diseases of						
			The Epidemic Class.	Typhus.	The Nervous System.	The Respiratory System.	Phthisis.	The Digestive Organs.	Other Classes.
1 to 10, (mean)	57	3·321	·991	·324	·543	·822	·478	·208	·758
11 to 20, ,,	78	2·839	·701	·205	·467	·768	·451	·197	·706
21 to 30, ,,	217	2·163	·485	·107	·369	·588	·354	·155	·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, Strand (mean)	24	2·1
Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Bermondsey (mean)	60	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 unhealthy 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.

	Unions or Districts.	Population.		Square Yards to One Person.	Total Deaths.
		1821.	1831.		
1	Whitechapel (London Hos- pital) . . . . .	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
4	Bethnal Green . . . . .	45,676	62,018	49	1,162
5	Bermondsey . . . . .	25,235	29,741	93	480
6	East and West London (Bar- 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	..	361
17	Westminster (Westminster H.) . . . . .	39,222	47,992	75	740
18	Stepney . . . . .	52,289	72,442	..	1,148
19	St. Martin-in-the-Fields (Cha- 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	Hackney . . . . .	25,164	34,527	454	421
30	St. George, Hanover-square (St. George's Hospital) . . . . .	46,384	58,209	79	675

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 100.	Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. by Diseases of						
	The Epidemic Class.	Typhus.	The Nervous System.	The Respiratory System.	Phthisis.	The Digestive Organs.	All other Classes.
4.521	1.478	.773	.633	1.010	.668	.181	1.219
3.240	.931	.253	.705	.824	.402	.268	.512
3.244	.919	.386	.571	.975	.654	.159	.620
3.095	.890	.277	.549	.727	.405	.242	.688
2.913	1.020	.316	.516	.704	.346	.140	.534
3.784	.982	.381	.500	.938	.565	.238	1.126
3.165	.954	.416	.439	.664	.472	.224	.884
3.179	.967	.146	.616	.786	.415	.233	.576
3.138	1.066	.274	.469	.875	.538	.179	.548
2.936	.699	.016	.435	.715	.373	.217	.870
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
2.417	.532	.074	.415	.710	.395	.134	.576
2.718	.522	.217	.503	.812	.470	.250	.632
2.585	.682	.221	.414	.725	.392	.137	.626
2.674	.722	.273	.392	.664	.341	.187	.708
2.401	.496	.099	.500	.585	.380	.164	.656
2.370	.514	.095	.428	.648	.409	.136	.644
2.119	.428	.112	.322	.677	.413	.134	.558
2.512	.696	.108	.390	.679	.376	.194	.554
2.179	.421	.062	.444	.550	.304	.152	.612
2.547	.804	.255	.338	.675	.426	.174	.556
2.157	.525	.117	.453	.568	.378	.145	.466
1.843	.333	.084	.385	.529	.305	.161	.434
1.895	.335	.091	.357	.516	.314	.106	.580
2.001	.442	.057	.309	.509	.314	.109	.632
2.010	.349	.092	.268	.531	.301	.239	.632

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.

	Districts 1—10.	Districts 11—20.	Districts 21—30.
Epidemic diseases	1.00	1.45	2.04
Diseases of the respiratory organs	1.00	1.31	1.40
Typhus	1.00	1.92	3.03
Phthisis	1.00	1.27	1.35

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.

TABLE I.

Districts.	Population.			Total Deaths.	Area in Square Miles.	
	1821.	1831.				
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		
Leeds . . . .	94,638	66,555	69,026	135,581	1,582	64.8
Birmingham . .	85,416	54,593	56,321	110,914	1,459	4.2
Manchester and Salford . . . .	176,629	113,842	123,093	236,935	3,703	59.5
Liverpool and West Derby . . . .	151,331	101,015	117,218	218,233	4,913	59.5

TABLE K:

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

Annual Deaths to 100 (000) living.

	Leeds.	Birmingham.	Manchester, &c.	London, &c.	Liverpool, &c.	England and Wales.
Epidemic, &c. diseases	.369	.418	.565	.697	1.116	.459
Typhus . . . .	.115	.126	.180	.196	.339	.129
of the nervous system . . . .	.309	.250	.414	.400	.544	.284
of the respiratory organs . . . .	.515	.623	.722	.657	.860	.551
Phthisis . . . .	.401	.494	.510	.402	.670	.415
of the organs of circulation . . . .	.009	.054	.013	.033	.026	.019
of the digestive organs . . . .	.127	.214	.209	.177	.228	.133
of the urinary organs . . . .	.007	..	.003	.004	.001	.004
of the organs of generation . . . .	.058	.051	.058	.052	.058	.042
of the joints, &c. of the integumentary system . . . .	.016	.012	.019	.014	.007	.012
of uncertain seat . . . .	..	..	.004	.002	.010	.003
of uncertain seat . . . .	.166	.229	.161	.270	.214	.233
Old age . . . .	.138	.156	.128	.218	.163	.197
Violence . . . .	.035	.045	.042	.032	.046	.035
Unspecified diseases . . . .	.055	.048	.040	.034	.016	.035
All causes . . . .	1.804	2.101	2.378	2.590	3.289	1.972
Inhabitants to a square mile . . . .	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

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.

TABLE L.

LIVERPOOL (Division 3).					
	Area in Acres.	Population, October 1, 1837.	Deaths July 1 to Dec. 31, 1837.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Annual Rate of Mortality, per cent.
Liverpool . . . .	1,560	203,327	3,996	83,415	3·931
West Derby . . . .	36,500	72,571	917	3,107	2·527
Difference . . . .	..	..	..	..	1·404
MANCHESTER.					
Manchester . . . .	1,480	168,911	2,718	73,121	3·218
Blackley, &c. . . .	12,410	29,453	258	1,514	1·752
Difference . . . .	..	..	..	..	1·466

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 FARR.

To the Registrar-General.

## ABSTRACTS

OF THE

## CAUSES OF DEATH

REGISTERED IN

ENGLAND AND WALES,

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



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.

Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Families in 1831.																																																																								
		Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	Total.																																																																					
57,805	13,897,187	834,543	1,227,614	849,717	2,911,874																																																																					
<b>Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.</b>	Diseases.			<b>Sporadic Diseases.</b>	Diseases.																																																																					
		M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.																																																																			
	Cholera . . . . .	246	214		460	Nephritis . . . . .	37	23	60																																																																	
	Influenza . . . . .	220	264		484	Ischuria . . . . .	49	4	53																																																																	
	Small-pox . . . . .	3050	2761		5811	Diabetes (17) . . . . .	68	27	95																																																																	
	Measles . . . . .	2340	2392		4732	Granular Diseases . . . . .	2	1	3																																																																	
	Scarlatina . . . . .	1277	1282		2559	Cystitis . . . . .	61	9	70																																																																	
	Hooping Cough . . . . .	1277	1767		3044	Stone (18) . . . . .	161	19	180																																																																	
	Croup . . . . .	879	776		1655	Stricture . . . . .	43	3	46																																																																	
	Thrush (1) . . . . .	381	326		707	Disease . . . . .	262	47	309																																																																	
	Diarrhœa . . . . .	1451	1304		2755	Total . . . . .	683	133	816																																																																	
	Dysentery . . . . .	350	325		675	<b>Of the Urinary Organs.</b>	<b>Of the Organs of Generation.</b>	<b>Of the Organs of Locomotion.</b>	<b>Of the Integumentary System.</b>																																																																	
	Ague . . . . .	39	37		76					Childbed (19) . . . . .	..	1265	1265																																																													
	Typhus (2) . . . . .	4439	4608		9047					Paramenia . . . . .	..	49	49																																																													
	Erysipelas (3) . . . . .	237	245		482					Ovarian Dropsy . . . . .	..	21	21																																																													
	Syphilis . . . . .	30	43		73					Disease (20) . . . . .	13	150	163																																																													
	Hydrophobia . . . . .	13	3		16					Total . . . . .	13	1485	1498																																																													
	Total . . . . .	16190	16347		32537					<b>Of the Nervous System.</b>	<b>Of the Respiratory Organs.</b>	<b>Of the Organs of Circulation.</b>	<b>Of Uncertain Seat.</b>																																																													
	Cephalitis (4) . . . . .	567	454		1021									Laryngitis . . . . .	11	13	24																																																									
	Hydrocephalus . . . . .	1933	1637		3570									Quinsey . . . . .	141	148	289																																																									
	Apoplexy (5) . . . . .	1447	1264		2711									Bronchitis . . . . .	248	212	460																																																									
	Paralysis . . . . .	987	1052		2039									Pleurisy . . . . .	140	96	236																																																									
	Convulsions (6) . . . . .	5798	4931		10729									Pneumonia . . . . .	3187	2637	5824																																																									
	Tetanus . . . . .	45	11		56									Hydrothorax . . . . .	557	438	995																																																									
	Chorea (7) . . . . .	3	9		12									Asthma . . . . .	1020	744	1764																																																									
	Epilepsy (8) . . . . .	278	292		570									Consumption (11) . . . . .	9494	10753	20247																																																									
	Insanity (9) . . . . .	147	138		285									Decline . . . . .	3474	4033	7507																																																									
	Delirium Tremens . . . . .	86	9		95									Disease (12) . . . . .	653	523	1176																																																									
	Disease (10) . . . . .	438	326		764									Total . . . . .	18925	19597	38522																																																									
	Total . . . . .	11729	10123		21852									<b>Of the Digestive Organs.</b>	<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>	<b>Total</b>																																																									
	Laryngitis . . . . .	11	13		24													Teething . . . . .	998	905	1903																																																					
	Quinsey . . . . .	141	148		289													Gastro-Enteritis . . . . .	1710	1686	3396																																																					
	Bronchitis . . . . .	248	212		460													Peritonitis . . . . .	35	47	82																																																					
	Pleurisy . . . . .	140	96		236													Tabes Mesenterica . . . . .	228	209	437																																																					
	Pneumonia . . . . .	3187	2637		5824													Ascites . . . . .	28	23	51																																																					
	Hydrothorax . . . . .	557	438		995													Ulceration (14) . . . . .	96	74	170																																																					
	Asthma . . . . .	1020	744		1764													Hernia . . . . .	150	102	252																																																					
	Consumption (11) . . . . .	9494	10753		20247													Colic . . . . .	39	19	58																																																					
	Decline . . . . .	3474	4033		7507													Constipation (15) . . . . .	253	208	461																																																					
	Disease (12) . . . . .	653	523		1176													Worms . . . . .	119	145	264																																																					
Total . . . . .	18925	19597	38522	Disease (16) . . . . .	437													416	853																																																							
<b>Sporadic Diseases.</b>	<b>Of the Organs of Circulation.</b>	<b>Of Uncertain Seat.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Intestinal Canal.</b>	<b>Pancreas</b>													<b>Liver</b>	<b>Spleen</b>																																																							
																				Pericarditis . . . . .	31	31	62	<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>																																																	
																				Aneurism . . . . .	37	15	52			<b>Of the Digestive Organs.</b>	<b>Total</b>																																															
																				Disease (13) . . . . .	834	648	1482					Teething . . . . .	998	905	1903																																											
																				Total . . . . .	902	694	1596					Gastro-Enteritis . . . . .	1710	1686	3396																																											
																				<b>Sporadic Diseases.</b>	<b>Of the Digestive Organs.</b>	<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>					<b>Total</b>	<b>Intestinal Canal.</b>	<b>Pancreas</b>	<b>Liver</b>																																											
																																Old Age . . . . .	5674	7017	12691	<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>																																					
																																<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Intestinal Canal.</b>			<b>Pancreas</b>	<b>Liver</b>	<b>Spleen</b>																																		
																																									Violent Deaths (31) . . . . .	3605	1240	4845	<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>																												
																																									Causes not specified . . . . .	3718	3376	7094			<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>																										
						Total . . . . .	75159	73542	148701																																<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>																																
						Teething . . . . .	998	905	1903																																		<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>																														
						Gastro-Enteritis . . . . .	1710	1686	3396																																								<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>																								
						Peritonitis . . . . .	35	47	82																																										<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>																						
						Tabes Mesenterica . . . . .	228	209	437																																												<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>																				
						Ascites . . . . .	28	23	51																																														<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>																		
						Ulceration (14) . . . . .	96	74	170	<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>																																																															
						Hernia . . . . .	150	102	252			<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>																																																													
						Colic . . . . .	39	19	58																																																<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>																
						Constipation (15) . . . . .	253	208	461																																																		<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>														
						Worms . . . . .	119	145	264																																																				<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>												
						Disease (16) . . . . .	437	416	853																																																						<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>										
						Disease . . . . .	..	2	2																																																								<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>								
						Hepatitis . . . . .	91	92	183																																																										<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>						
						Jaundice (15*) . . . . .	211	194	405																																																												<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>				
						Disease (16*) . . . . .	716	605	1321																																																														<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>		
						Disease . . . . .	4	8	12																																																																<b>Violent Deaths (31)</b>	<b>Causes not specified</b>
						Total . . . . .	5115	4735	9850																																																																	

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; military 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, 2 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 œsophagus, 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 œsophagus, 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; ossification of the pharynx, 1 female, aged 80.

*Liver.*—Under (15\*) *Jaundice*, is included gall-duct obstructed, 1 male (the obstruction was occasioned by disease of the pancreas); under (16\*) *Disease*, hydratids in the abdomen and liver, originating in an injury, 1 male, aged 30; gall-stones passing through the liver, 1 female; tubercular disease of liver, 1 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 Seat.*—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.

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.

Table A. 1: Population and causes of death in Metropolis (1831-1837). Includes columns for Area in Acres, Population, Families in 1831, and various disease categories like Epidemic, Sporadic, and Old Age.

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.

Table A. 2: Population and causes of death in Manchester and Salford (1831-1837). Includes columns for Area in Acres, Population, Families in 1831, and various disease categories like Epidemic, Sporadic, and Old Age.

TABLE A. 3.—DIVISION III.—Part of the County of LANCASTER. LIVERPOOL and WEST DERBY. ABSTRACT of the CAUSES of DEATH registered from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, both inclusive.

Table with columns: Area in Acres, Population according to Census of 1837, Families in 1831 (Employed chiefly in Agriculture, Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft, Other Families, Total), Diseases (M, F, Tot) categorized by organ system (Urinary, Generation, Locomotion, Integumentary, Uncertain Seat, Respiratory, Circulation, Digestive).

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.

Table with columns: Area in Acres, Population according to Census of 1831, Families in 1831 (Employed chiefly in Agriculture, Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft, Other Families, Total), Diseases (M, F, Tot) categorized by organ system (Urinary, Generation, Locomotion, Integumentary, Uncertain Seat, Respiratory, Circulation, Digestive).



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.

Table with columns: Area in Acres, Population according to Census of 1831, Families in 1831 (Employed chiefly in Agriculture, Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft, Other Families, Total). Main body: Diseases (M, F, Tot.) categorized by system (Urinary, Generation, Locomotion, Integumentary, Uncertain Seat, Digestive). Total: 6685 M, 6469 F, 13154 Tot.

TABLE A. 8.—DIVISION VIII.

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

Table with columns: Area in Acres, Population according to Census of 1831, Families in 1831 (Employed chiefly in Agriculture, Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft, Other Families, Total). Main body: Diseases (M, F, Tot.) categorized by system (Urinary, Generation, Locomotion, Integumentary, Uncertain Seat, Digestive). Total: 1728 M, 1818 F, 3546 Tot.

TABLE A. 9.—DIVISION IX.

DEVONSHIRE.

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

Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Families in 1831.						
		Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	Total.			
1,691,572	503,118	36,150	33,880	33,247	103,277			
	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases	Cholera . . . . .	6	2	8	Nephritis . . . . .	1	2	3
	Influenza . . . . .	4	4	8	Ischuria . . . . .	..	..	..
	Small-pox . . . . .	234	242	476	Diabetes . . . . .	1	..	1
	Measles . . . . .	117	102	219	Granular Disease . . . . .	..	..	..
	Scarlatina . . . . .	43	42	85	Cystitis . . . . .	2	1	3
	Hooping Cough . . . . .	39	60	99	Stone . . . . .	3	..	3
	Croup . . . . .	32	34	66	Stricture . . . . .	..	..	..
	Thrush . . . . .	12	8	20	Disease . . . . .	16	2	18
	Diarrhœa . . . . .	22	35	57	Total . . . . .	23	5	28
	Dysentery . . . . .	8	5	13				
	Ague . . . . .	1	1	2				
	Typhus . . . . .	113	115	228	Of the Organs of Generation.			
	Erysipelas . . . . .	3	5	8				
	Syphilis . . . . .	2	2	4	Orchitis . . . . .	..	..	..
	Hydrophobia . . . . .	..	..	..	Childbed . . . . .	..	42	42
	Total . . . . .	636	657	1293	Paramenia . . . . .	..	1	1
						Ovarian Dropsy . . . . .	..	1
Total . . . . .						1	8	9
Of the Nervous System.								
Sporadic Diseases.					Of the Integumentary System.			
Of the Respiratory Organs.								
Of the Organs of Circulation.					Of Uncertain Seat.			
Of the Digestive Organs.					Intestinal Canal.			
Pancreas.					Liver.			
Spleen.					Disease.			
					Teething . . . . .			
					Gastro-Enteritis . . . . .			
					Peritonitis . . . . .			
					Tabes Mesenterica . . . . .			
					Ascites . . . . .			
					Ulceration . . . . .			
					Hernia . . . . .			
					Colic . . . . .			
					Constipation . . . . .			
					Worms . . . . .			
					Disease . . . . .			
					Total . . . . .			
					Inflammation . . . . .			
					Hæmorrhage . . . . .			
					Dropsy . . . . .			
					Abscess . . . . .			
					Mortification . . . . .			
					Scrofula . . . . .			
					Carcinoma . . . . .			
					Tumor . . . . .			
					Gout . . . . .			
					Intemperance . . . . .			
					Atrophy . . . . .			
					Debility . . . . .			
					Starvation . . . . .			
					Malformations . . . . .			
					Sudden Deaths . . . . .			
					Total . . . . .			
					Old Age . . . . .			
					Violent Deaths . . . . .			
					Causes not specified . . . . .			
					Total . . . . .			

TABLE A. 10.—DIVISION X.

CORNWALL.

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

Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Families in 1831.						
		Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	Total.			
866,474	304,785	18,546	13,532	28,374	60,452			
	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases	Cholera . . . . .	3	1	4	Nephritis . . . . .	..	..	..
	Influenza . . . . .	2	4	6	Ischuria . . . . .	..	1	1
	Small-pox . . . . .	49	74	123	Diabetes . . . . .	..	..	..
	Measles . . . . .	..	1	1	Granular Disease . . . . .	..	..	..
	Scarlatina . . . . .	30	25	55	Cystitis . . . . .	2	..	2
	Hooping Cough . . . . .	35	38	73	Stone . . . . .	1	1	2
	Croup . . . . .	22	16	38	Stricture . . . . .	..	..	..
	Thrush . . . . .	3	3	6	Disease . . . . .	3	..	3
	Diarrhœa . . . . .	12	11	23	Total . . . . .	6	2	8
	Dysentery . . . . .	2	..	2				
	Ague . . . . .	..	..	..				
	Typhus . . . . .	46	63	109	Of the Organs of Generation.			
	Erysipelas . . . . .	1	5	6				
	Syphilis . . . . .	..	..	..	Orchitis . . . . .	..	..	..
	Hydrophobia . . . . .	..	..	..	Childbed . . . . .	..	20	20
	Total . . . . .	205	241	446	Paramenia . . . . .	..	..	..
						Ovarian Dropsy . . . . .	..	1
Total . . . . .						..	21	21
Of the Nervous System.								
Sporadic Diseases.					Of the Integumentary System.			
Of the Respiratory Organs.								
Of the Organs of Circulation.					Of Uncertain Seat.			
Of the Digestive Organs.					Intestinal Canal.			
Pancreas.					Liver.			
Spleen.					Disease.			
					Teething . . . . .			
					Gastro-Enteritis . . . . .			
					Peritonitis . . . . .			
					Tabes Mesenterica . . . . .			
					Ascites . . . . .			
					Ulceration . . . . .			
					Hernia . . . . .			
					Colic . . . . .			
					Constipation . . . . .			
					Worms . . . . .			
					Disease . . . . .			
					Total . . . . .			
					Inflammation . . . . .			
					Hæmorrhage . . . . .			
					Dropsy . . . . .			
					Abscess . . . . .			
					Mortification . . . . .			
					Scrofula . . . . .			
					Carcinoma . . . . .			
					Tumor . . . . .			
					Gout . . . . .			
					Intemperance . . . . .			
					Atrophy . . . . .			
					Debility . . . . .			
					Starvation . . . . .			
					Malformations . . . . .			
					Sudden Deaths . . . . .			
					Total . . . . .			
					Old Age . . . . .			
					Violent Deaths . . . . .			
					Causes not specified . . . . .			
					Total . . . . .			







TABLE A. 15.—DIVISION XV.

LINCOLNSHIRE (Northern Parts of), RUTLANDSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, LEICESTERSHIRE, and NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

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

Table with columns for Area in Acres, Population according to Census of 1831, Families in 1831 (Employed chiefly in Agriculture, Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft, Other Families, Total), and a detailed breakdown of Diseases by system (Epidemic, Nervous, Respiratory, Circulation, Digestive, etc.) with M, F, and Tot. counts.

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.

Table with columns for Area in Acres, Population according to Census of 1831, Families in 1831 (Employed chiefly in Agriculture, Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft, Other Families, Total), and a detailed breakdown of Diseases by system (Epidemic, Nervous, Respiratory, Circulation, Digestive, etc.) with M, F, and Tot. counts.

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.

Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Families in 1831.							
		Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	Total.				
140,798	223,457	3,168	25,898	13,669	42,735				
Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.		
	Cholera . . . . .	9	..	9					
	Influenza . . . . .	1	6	7					
	Small-pox . . . . .	121	121	242					
Of the Nervous System.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.		
	Cephalitis . . . . .	9	7	16					
	Hydrocephalus . . . . .	14	8	22					
	Apoplexy . . . . .	11	21	32					
	Paralysis . . . . .	9	11	20					
	Convulsions . . . . .	85	80	165					
	Tetanus . . . . .	..	..	..					
	Chorea . . . . .	..	..	..					
	Epilepsy . . . . .	3	2	5					
	Insanity . . . . .	2	1	3					
	Delirium Tremens . . . . .	..	..	..					
	Disease . . . . .	5	4	9					
	Total . . . . .	138	134	272					
	Of the Respiratory Organs.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.	
		Laryngitis . . . . .	..	..	..				
		Quinsey . . . . .	3	3	6				
		Bronchitis . . . . .	4	..	4				
		Pleurisy . . . . .	5	..	5				
		Pneumonia . . . . .	58	62	120				
		Hydrothorax . . . . .	8	9	17				
Asthma . . . . .		21	18	39					
Consumption . . . . .		203	171	374					
Decline . . . . .		41	32	73					
Disease . . . . .	6	3	9						
Total . . . . .	349	298	647						
Of the Organs of Circulation.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.		
	Pericarditis . . . . .	2	..	2					
	Aneurism . . . . .	..	..	..					
	Disease . . . . .	11	8	19					
	Total . . . . .	13	8	21					
	Of the Digestive Organs.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.	
		Teething . . . . .	44	39	83				
		Gastro-Enteritis . . . . .	92	55	147				
		Peritonitis . . . . .	..	1	1				
		Tabes Mesenterica . . . . .	6	6	12				
Ascites . . . . .		..	..	..					
Ulceration . . . . .		1	..	1					
Hernia . . . . .		3	4	7					
Colic . . . . .		..	..	..					
Constipation . . . . .		1	2	3					
Of the Urinary Organs.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.		
	Nephritis . . . . .	1	..	1					
	Ischuria . . . . .	..	..	..					
	Diabetes . . . . .	1	2	3					
	Granular Disease . . . . .	..	..	..					
	Cystitis . . . . .	1	..	1					
	Stone . . . . .	7	..	7					
	Stricture . . . . .	..	..	..					
	Disease . . . . .	2	1	3					
	Total . . . . .	12	3	15					
Of the Organs of Generation.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.		
	Orchitis . . . . .	..	..	..					
	Childbed . . . . .	..	13	13					
	Paramenia . . . . .	..	1	1					
	Ovarian Dropsy . . . . .	..	..	..					
	Disease . . . . .	..	2	2					
	Total . . . . .	..	16	16					
	Of the Integumentary System.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.	
		Arthritis . . . . .	..	..	..				
		Rheumatism . . . . .	7	6	13				
Disease . . . . .		1	..	1					
Total . . . . .		8	6	14					
Of Uncertain Seat.		Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.	
		Carbuncle . . . . .	..	..	..				
		Phlegmon . . . . .	..	..	..				
		Ulcer . . . . .	1	3	4				
		Fistula . . . . .	..	1	1				
	Disease . . . . .	..	1	1					
	Total . . . . .	1	5	6					
	Old Age.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.	
		Inflammation . . . . .	5	6	11				
		Hæmorrhage . . . . .	5	1	6				
Dropsy . . . . .		34	60	94					
Abscess . . . . .		1	3	4					
Mortification . . . . .		4	2	6					
Scrofula . . . . .		3	4	7					
Carcinoma . . . . .		2	16	18					
Tumor . . . . .		..	3	3					
Gout . . . . .		..	..	..					
Intemperance . . . . .	..	1	1						
Atrophy . . . . .	1	2	3						
Debility . . . . .	27	8	35						
Starvation . . . . .	..	1	1						
Malformations . . . . .	1	..	1						
Sudden Deaths . . . . .	8	7	15						
Total . . . . .	91	114	205						
Violent Deaths . . . . .			153		32		185		
Causes not specified . . . . .			115		79		194		
Total . . . . .			1561		1368		2929		

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.

Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Families in 1831.							
		Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	Total.				
2,216,515	721,555	48,671	65,416	33,833	147,920				
Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.		
	Cholera . . . . .	10	6	16					
	Influenza . . . . .	10	7	17					
	Small-pox . . . . .	143	110	253					
Of the Nervous System.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.		
	Cephalitis . . . . .	26	11	37					
	Hydrocephalus . . . . .	70	82	152					
	Apoplexy . . . . .	64	60	124					
	Paralysis . . . . .	45	51	96					
	Convulsions . . . . .	353	287	640					
	Tetanus . . . . .	2	..	2					
	Chorea . . . . .	1	1	2					
	Epilepsy . . . . .	13	19	32					
	Insanity . . . . .	8	12	20					
	Delirium Tremens . . . . .	3	3	6					
	Disease . . . . .	14	14	28					
	Total . . . . .	599	540	1139					
	Of the Respiratory Organs.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.	
		Laryngitis . . . . .	1	..	1				
		Quinsey . . . . .	9	13	22				
		Bronchitis . . . . .	11	9	20				
		Pleurisy . . . . .	6	5	11				
		Pneumonia . . . . .	111	102	213				
		Hydrothorax . . . . .	33	30	63				
Asthma . . . . .		50	33	83					
Consumption . . . . .		656	796	1452					
Decline . . . . .		131	161	292					
Disease . . . . .	20	23	43						
Total . . . . .	1028	1172	2200						
Of the Organs of Circulation.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.		
	Pericarditis . . . . .	1	1	2					
	Aneurism . . . . .	1	..	1					
	Disease . . . . .	29	33	62					
	Total . . . . .	31	34	65					
	Of the Digestive Organs.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.	
		Teething . . . . .	24	41	65				
		Gastro-Enteritis . . . . .	53	59	112				
		Peritonitis . . . . .	3	1	4				
		Tabes Mesenterica . . . . .	5	11	16				
Ascites . . . . .		..	1	1					
Ulceration . . . . .		5	5	10					
Hernia . . . . .		13	6	19					
Colic . . . . .		..	..	..					
Constipation . . . . .		14	8	22					
Of the Urinary Organs.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.		
	Nephritis . . . . .	1	..	1					
	Ischuria . . . . .	5	..	5					
	Diabetes . . . . .	12	3	15					
	Granular Disease . . . . .	..	..	..					
	Cystitis . . . . .	2	..	2					
	Stone . . . . .	9	..	9					
	Stricture . . . . .	1	..	1					
	Disease . . . . .	14	3	17					
	Total . . . . .	44	6	50					
Of the Organs of Generation.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.		
	Orchitis . . . . .	..	..	..					
	Childbed . . . . .	..	79	79					
	Paramenia . . . . .	..	4	4					
	Ovarian Dropsy . . . . .	..	2	2					
	Disease . . . . .	..	3	3					
	Total . . . . .	..	88	88					
	Of the Integumentary System.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.	
		Arthritis . . . . .	..	..	..				
		Rheumatism . . . . .	9	5	14				
Disease . . . . .		20	11	31					
Total . . . . .		29	16	45					
Of Uncertain Seat.		Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.	
		Carbuncle . . . . .	1	1	2				
		Phlegmon . . . . .	1	1	2				
		Ulcer . . . . .	2	1	3				
		Fistula . . . . .	2	1	3				
	Disease . . . . .	6	2	8					
	Total . . . . .	12	6	18					
	Old Age.	Diseases.		M.		F.		Tot.	
		Inflammation . . . . .	52	48	100				
		Hæmorrhage . . . . .	15	9	24				
Dropsy . . . . .		139	167	306					
Abscess . . . . .		7	7	14					
Mortification . . . . .		17	12	29					
Scrofula . . . . .		12	8	20					
Carcinoma . . . . .		17	42	59					
Tumor . . . . .		4	..	4					
Gout . . . . .		..	..	..					
Intemperance . . . . .	6	3	9						
Atrophy . . . . .	20	13	33						
Debility . . . . .	74	67	141						
Starvation . . . . .	1	2	3						
Malformations . . . . .	2	3	5						
Sudden Deaths . . . . .	33	24	57						
Total . . . . .	399	405	804						
Violent Deaths . . . . .			214		81		295		
Causes not specified . . . . .			172		178		350		
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.

Table with columns: Area in Acres, Population according to Census of 1831, Families in 1831 (Employed chiefly in Agriculture, Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft, Other Families, Total), and a detailed breakdown of diseases by system (Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious; Of the Nervous System; Of the Respiratory Organs; Of the Organs of Circulation; Of the Digestive Organs; Sporadic Diseases; Of Uncertain Seat; Causes not specified; Total).

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.

Table with columns: Area in Acres, Population according to Census of 1831, Families in 1831 (Employed chiefly in Agriculture, Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft, Other Families, Total), and a detailed breakdown of diseases by system (Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious; Of the Nervous System; Of the Respiratory Organs; Of the Organs of Circulation; Of the Digestive Organs; Sporadic Diseases; Of Uncertain Seat; Causes not specified; Total).

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.

Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Families in 1831.																																																					
		Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	Total.																																																		
730,945	199,515	13,489	14,590	15,563	43,642																																																		
Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.																																																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Area in Acres.</th> <th rowspan="3">Population according to Census of 1831.</th> <th colspan="4">Families in 1831.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Employed chiefly in Agriculture.</th> <th>Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.</th> <th>Other Families.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>2,104,736</td> <td>319,042</td> <td>25,082</td> <td>21,730</td> <td>19,463</td> <td>66,275</td> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Diseases.</th> <th>M.</th> <th>F.</th> <th>Tot.</th> <th rowspan="2">Diseases.</th> <th>M.</th> <th>F.</th> <th>Tot.</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="8"> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Area in Acres.</th> <th rowspan="3">Population according to Census of 1831.</th> <th colspan="4">Families in 1831.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Employed chiefly in Agriculture.</th> <th>Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.</th> <th>Other Families.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>2,104,736</td> <td>319,042</td> <td>25,082</td> <td>21,730</td> <td>19,463</td> <td>66,275</td> </tr> </thead></table> </td> </tr> </thead></table>								Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Families in 1831.				Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	Total.	2,104,736	319,042	25,082	21,730	19,463	66,275	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Area in Acres.</th> <th rowspan="3">Population according to Census of 1831.</th> <th colspan="4">Families in 1831.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Employed chiefly in Agriculture.</th> <th>Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.</th> <th>Other Families.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>2,104,736</td> <td>319,042</td> <td>25,082</td> <td>21,730</td> <td>19,463</td> <td>66,275</td> </tr> </thead></table>								Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Families in 1831.				Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	Total.	2,104,736	319,042	25,082	21,730	19,463
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		Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	Total.																																																		
		2,104,736	319,042	25,082	21,730	19,463	66,275																																																

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.

Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Families in 1831.																					
		Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	Total.																		
2,104,736	319,042	25,082	21,730	19,463	66,275																		
Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.	Diseases.	M.	F.	Tot.																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Area in Acres.</th> <th rowspan="3">Population according to Census of 1831.</th> <th colspan="4">Families in 1831.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Employed chiefly in Agriculture.</th> <th>Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.</th> <th>Other Families.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>2,104,736</td> <td>319,042</td> <td>25,082</td> <td>21,730</td> <td>19,463</td> <td>66,275</td> </tr> </thead></table>								Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Families in 1831.				Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	Total.	2,104,736	319,042	25,082	21,730	19,463
Area in Acres.	Population according to Census of 1831.	Families in 1831.																					
		Employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	Other Families.	Total.																		
		2,104,736	319,042	25,082	21,730	19,463	66,275																

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.

Table with columns: Area in Acres, Population according to Census of 1831, Families in 1831 (Employed chiefly in Agriculture, Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft, Other Families, Total), Diseases (M, F, Tot), Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases, Of the Nervous System, Of the Respiratory Organs, Sporadic Diseases, Of the Organs of Circulation, Of the Digestive Organs, Old Age, Violent Deaths, Causes not specified, Total.

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.

Table with columns: Area in Acres, Population according to Census of 1831, Families in 1831 (Employed chiefly in Agriculture, Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft, Other Families, Total), Diseases (M, F, Tot), Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases, Of the Urinary Organs, Of the Organs of Generation, Of the Nervous System, Sporadic Diseases, Of the Respiratory Organs, Of the Integumentary System, Of the Organs of Circulation, Sporadic Diseases, Of the Digestive Organs, Old Age, Violent Deaths, Causes not specified, Total.

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.

Table with columns for Area in Acres, Population according to Census of 1831, Families in 1831 (Employed chiefly in Agriculture, Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft, Other Families, Total), and a large section for Diseases categorized by system (Urinary, Generation, Locomotion, Integumentary, Uncertain Seat, Respiratory, Nervous, Digestive) with sub-columns for Males (M.), Females (F.), and Totals (Tot.).

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

Table with columns for Diseases, M., F., Me. and a large section for Mortality categorized by system (Urinary, Generation, Locomotion, Integumentary, Uncertain Seat, Respiratory, Nervous, Digestive) with sub-columns for Males (M.), Females (F.), and Males (Me.).

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.

TABLE C.

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.

Table with columns: Area in Square Miles, Estimated Population 1st October 1837 (Both Sexes, Males, Females), Rate of Decennial Increase (Metro-polis, Counties), Population to a Square Mile (Metro-polis, Counties). It lists various diseases and their counts across different categories like Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases; Sporadic Diseases (Of the Nervous System, Of the Respiratory Organs, Of the Organs of Circulation).

TABLE C—continued.

Table with columns: Disease, Males (Metro-polis, Counties), Females (Metro-polis, Counties), Total (Metro-polis, Counties). It lists various diseases under categories like Of the Digestive Organs (Intestinal Canal, Pancreas, Liver, Spleen), Sporadic Diseases (Of the Urinary Organs, Of the Organs of Generation, Of the Organs of Locomotion, Of the Integumentary System, Of Uncertain Seat), Old Age, Violent Deaths, and Causes not specified.

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.

Population enumerated in 1831:—Cities 1,484,402; Counties 1,656,455.											
Area in Square Miles.		Estimated Population October 1st, 1837.						Rate of Decennial Increase.		Population to a Square Mile.	
		Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.					
Cities.	Counties.	Cities.	Counties.	Cities.	Counties.	Cities.	Counties.	Cities.	Counties.	Cities.	Counties.
677	9,312	1,762,710	1,776,980	838,830	879,543	923,880	897,437	31 per cent.	11 per cent.	2,603	190
Sporadic Diseases.	Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.	Diseases.		Males.		Females.		Total.			
				Cities.	Counties.	Cities.	Counties.	Cities.	Counties.		
		Cholera . . . . .		39	21	38	17	77	38		
		Influenza . . . . .		22	23	28	34	50	57		
		Small-pox . . . . .		910	112	890	86	1,800	198		
		Measles . . . . .		449	126	399	126	848	252		
		Scarlatina . . . . .		118	70	83	83	201	153		
		Hooping cough . . . . .		159	145	228	172	387	317		
		Croup . . . . .		126	74	118	61	244	135		
		Thrush . . . . .		53	69	38	63	91	132		
Diarrhoea . . . . .		384	92	373	72	757	164				
Dysentery . . . . .		52	30	54	13	106	43				
Ague . . . . .		5	3	10	3	15	6				
Typhus . . . . .		745	386	778	424	1,523	810				
Erysipelas . . . . .		48	20	38	14	86	34				
Syphilis . . . . .		6	1	12	7	18	8				
Hydrophobia . . . . .		1	3	..	..	1	3				
		Total . . . . .		3,117	1,175	3,087	1,175	6,204	2,350		
Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Nervous System.	Cephalitis . . . . .		66	55	69	43	135	98		
		Hydrocephalus . . . . .		351	137	267	135	618	272		
		Apoplexy . . . . .		174	173	132	158	306	331		
		Paralysis . . . . .		123	101	116	129	239	230		
		Convulsions . . . . .		1,084	388	322	307	2,006	695		
		Tetanus . . . . .		6	1	..	3	6	4		
		Chorea . . . . .		1	1	3	1	4	2		
		Epilepsy . . . . .		31	28	26	40	57	68		
		Insanity . . . . .		25	10	11	26	36	36		
		Delirium Tremens . . . . .		8	4	1	..	9	4		
		Total . . . . .		1,953	947	1,605	881	3,558	1,828		
Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Respiratory Organs.	Laryngitis . . . . .		2	..	..	2	2	2		
		Quinsey . . . . .		30	9	31	11	61	20		
		Bronchitis . . . . .		42	19	28	20	70	39		
		Pleurisy . . . . .		21	9	10	6	31	15		
		Pneumonia . . . . .		552	301	467	236	1,019	537		
		Hydrothorax . . . . .		61	66	38	44	99	110		
		Asthma . . . . .		198	47	148	47	346	94		
		Consumption . . . . .		1,544	956	1,496	1,250	3,040	2,206		
		Decline . . . . .		574	407	634	453	1,208	860		
		Disease . . . . .		106	67	78	54	184	121		
		Total . . . . .		3,130	1,881	2,930	2,123	6,060	4,004		
Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Organs of Circulation.	Pericarditis . . . . .		4	3	3	1	7	4		
		Aneurism . . . . .		6	3	1	2	7	5		
		Disease . . . . .		126	78	94	76	220	154		
		Total . . . . .		136	84	93	79	234	163		

TABLE D—continued.

Diseases.	Males.		Females.		Total.				
	Cities.	Counties.	Cities.	Counties.	Cities.	Counties.			
Of the Digestive Organs.	Intestinal Canal.								
	Teething . . . . .	264	42	260	33	524	75		
	Gastro-Enteritis . . . . .	373	151	317	166	690	317		
	Peritonitis . . . . .	7	5	5	8	12	13		
	Tabes Mesenterica . . . . .	25	26	18	36	43	62		
	Ascites . . . . .	1	6	1	3	2	9		
	Ulceration . . . . .	15	5	12	5	27	10		
	Hernia . . . . .	11	16	20	10	31	26		
	Colic . . . . .	3	1	..	..	3	1		
	Constipation . . . . .	24	40	20	27	44	67		
	Worms . . . . .	15	4	25	4	40	3		
	Disease . . . . .	64	56	88	41	152	97		
	Pancreas.								
Disease . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Liver . . . . .									
Hepatitis . . . . .	10	12	11	5	21	17			
Jaundice . . . . .	18	29	20	18	38	47			
Disease . . . . .	90	75	70	68	160	143			
Spleen . . . . .									
Disease . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Total . . . . .		920	468	867	424	1,787	892		
Of the Urinary Organs	Nephritis . . . . .	8	1	3	..	11	1		
	Ischuria . . . . .	7	10	..	..	7	10		
	Diabetes . . . . .	9	7	2	4	11	11		
	Granular disease . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..		
	Cystitis . . . . .	4	6	1	1	5	7		
	Stone . . . . .	31	13	3	2	34	15		
	Stricture . . . . .	3	2	1	..	4	2		
	Disease . . . . .	28	34	7	6	35	40		
	Total . . . . .		90	73	18	13	108	86	
Of the Organs of Generation.	Childbed . . . . .	..	..	177	103	177	103		
	Paramenia . . . . .	..	..	8	5	8	5		
	Ovarian dropsy . . . . .	..	..	3	1	3	1		
	Disease . . . . .	3	..	17	19	20	19		
Total . . . . .		3	..	205	128	208	128		
Of the Organs of Locomotion.	Arthritis . . . . .	1	..	2	..	3	..		
	Rheumatism . . . . .	24	12	22	16	46	28		
	Disease . . . . .	34	35	29	20	63	55		
	Total . . . . .		59	47	53	36	112	83	
Of the Integumentary System.	Carbuncle . . . . .	1	1	..	..	1	1		
	Phlegmon . . . . .	4	4	1	1	5	5		
	Ulcer . . . . .	5	5	9	3	14	8		
	Fistula . . . . .	8	3	2	1	10	4		
	Disease . . . . .	1	6	4	4	5	10		
Total . . . . .		19	19	16	9	35	28		
Of Uncertain Seat . . . . .	Inflammation . . . . .	124	158	113	139	237	297		
	Hæmorrhage . . . . .	55	42	34	26	89	68		
	Dropsy . . . . .	318	248	353	335	671	583		
	Abscess . . . . .	43	16	30	15	73	31		
	Mortification . . . . .	38	55	35	36	73	91		
	Scrofula . . . . .	41	39	25	48	66	87		
	Carcinoma . . . . .	29	53	123	110	152	163		
	Tumor . . . . .	5	4	13	12	18	16		
	Gout . . . . .	2	5	..	2	2	7		
	Intemperance . . . . .	11	3	2	..	13	3		
	Atrophy . . . . .	50	78	67	60	117	138		
	Debility . . . . .	151	127	111	110	262	237		
	Starvation . . . . .	4	3	10	2	14	5		
	Malformations . . . . .	7	6	2	3	9	9		
Sudden Deaths . . . . .	65	62	53	50	118	112			
Total . . . . .		943	899	971	948	1,914	1,847		
Old Age . . . . .	480		789		754		860	1,234	1,649
Violent Deaths . . . . .	609		301		181		104	790	405
Causes not specified . . . . .	415		561		335		449	750	1,010
Total . . . . .		11,874	7,244	11,120	7,229	22,994	14,473		



TABLE M: Of the PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS in

The Table shows the number of deaths from Deaths occurred in all the Unions from each of the diseases in the to have prevailed epidemically

Diseases.	Small-pox.		Measles.		Scarlatina.		Hooping Cough.		Croup.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
DIVISION 1.										
Kensington	..	..	51	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westminster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marylebone	19	71	79	37	..	..	47	36	..	..
St. Pancras (1)	38	50	36	34	..	..	42	43	..	..
St. Giles and St. George	..	..	36	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lambeth (2)	29	34	..	..	..	..	28	25	..	..
St. Saviour	..	..	11	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Olave (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bishopsgate	..	..	42	22	..	..	13	23	..	..
Holborn	..	..	41	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerkenwell	..	..	28	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Luke, Middlesex	6	29	68	25	..	..	23	36	..	..
Shoreditch	9	31	43	24	..	..	34	34	..	..
Bethnal Green	..	..	56	68	..	..	19	31	..	..
Whitechapel.	..	..	28	49	..	..	30	27	..	..
Stepney	4	39	27	19	..	..	19	27	..	..
St. George in the East	1	24	..	..	..	..	11	29	..	..
Bermondsey	..	..	29	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poplar	..	..	21	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenwich	47	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 2.										
Manchester	23	98	54	44	..	..	..	..	16	19
Salford	5	15	16	9	..	..	..	..	6	11
DIVISION 3.										
Liverpool	375	132	66	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Derby	83	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
DIVISION 4.										
Leeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	14	..	..
DIVISION 5.										
Birmingham	34	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 6.										
Brentford	7	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barnet	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bishop Stortford	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Albans	5	19	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	..
Watford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berkhamstead	14	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leighton Buzzard	..	..	..	..	16	8	..	..	..	..
Luton	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..
Bedford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newport Pagnell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

which EPIDEMICAL 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.	Diarrhoea.		Dysentery.		Cholera.		Influenza.		Typhus.		Child-bed.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
DIVISION 1.												
Kensington	35	13*	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	27	..	..
Westminster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	23	..	..
Marylebone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	43	..	..
St. Pancras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	87	..	..
St. Giles and St. George	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	55	..	..
Lambeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	53	..	..
St. Saviour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	29	..	..
St. Olave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	47	..	..
Bishopsgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	59	..	..
Holborn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	32	..	..
Clerkenwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	18	..	..
St. Luke, Middlesex	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	23	..	..
Shoreditch	73	15*	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	58	..	..
Bethnal Green	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	54	..	..
Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	153	..	..
Stepney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	59	..	..
St. George in the East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	50	..	..
Bermondsey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	40	..	..
Poplar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenwich	43	19*	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	52	..	..
DIVISION 2.												
Manchester	164	47*	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	142	..	..
Salford	26	15*	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	29	..	..
DIVISION 3.												
Liverpool	142	49*	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	266	..	..
West Derby	53	15*	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	19	..	..
DIVISION 4.												
Leeds	52	37*	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	48	..	..
DIVISION 5.												
Birmingham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	44	..	..
DIVISION 6.												
Brentford	21	8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barnet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bishop Stortford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	..	..
Royston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	..	..
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 Diarrhoea.

TABLE M: Of the Principal Districts in

Diseases.	Small-pox.		Measles.		Scarlatina.		Hooping Cough.		Croup.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Aylesbury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amersham . . . . .	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wycombe (4) . . . . .	22	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 7.										
Lewisham . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medway . . . . .	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milton . . . . .	..	..	7	10	8	14	..	..	..	..
Blean . . . . .	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isle of Thanet . . . . .	..	..	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maidstone . . . . .	..	..	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonbridge . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..
Sevenoaks . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worthing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westhampnett . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isle of Wight . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portsea Island . . . . .	..	..	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romsey and Mitchelmersh . . . . .	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cookham . . . . .	5	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newbury . . . . .	4	8	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abingdon . . . . .	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 8.										
Weymouth . . . . .	4	6	1	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salisbury . . . . .	3	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bradford . . . . .	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melksham . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devizes . . . . .	9	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marlborough . . . . .	2	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chippenham . . . . .	9	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 9.										
Stoke Damerel . . . . .	20	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plymouth . . . . .	10	15	..	..	..	..	12	15	..	..
Plympton St. Mary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	..	..
Kingsbridge . . . . .	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totness . . . . .	11	8	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newton Abbot . . . . .	15	34	7	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Thomas . . . . .	18	34	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exeter . . . . .	131	88	25	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
Torrington . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	21	..	..	..	..
Honiton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 10.										
Helston . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15	..	..
Falmouth . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	21	..	..
St. Austell . . . . .	18	5	..	..	11	8	..	..	..	..
Launceston . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..
Liskeard . . . . .	13	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 11.										
Bedminster . . . . .	27	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bath . . . . .	154	18	37	29	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

which Epidemical Diseases prevailed—continued.

Diseases.	Diarrhoea.		Dysentery.		Cholera.		Influenza.		Typhus.		Child-bed.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Aylesbury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	..	..
Amersham . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	..	..
Wycombe . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	..	..
DIVISION 7.												
Lewisham . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	..	..
Medway . . . . .	17	8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	..	..
Milton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	..	..
Blean . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isle of Thanet . . . . .	17	10*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maidstone . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	..	..
Tonbridge . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..
Sevenoaks . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14	..	..
Worthing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Westhampnett . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	..
Isle of Wight . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	..	..
Portsea Island . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	19	..	..
Romsey and Mitchelmersh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cookham . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newbury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abingdon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 8.												
Weymouth . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salisbury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bradford . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melksham . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	..	..
Devizes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marlborough . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chippenham . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	..
DIVISION 9.												
Stoke Damerel . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plymouth . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plympton St. Mary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kingsbridge . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totness . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newton Abbot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Thomas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exeter . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Torrington . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honiton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	..	..
DIVISION 10.												
Helston . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Falmouth . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Austell . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Launceston . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liskeard . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 11.												
Bedminster . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	..
Bath . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

the deaths by Measles were 51 in the first quarter, 29 in the second quarter, &c.

\* In these Unions Gastro-Enteritis is included with Diarrhoea.

TABLE M: Of the Principal Districts in

Diseases.	Small-pox.		Measles.		Scarlatina.		Hooping Cough.		Croup.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Keynsham	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frome (5)	6	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridgewater	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taunton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 12.										
Romford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 13.										
Sudbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cosford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hartismere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mitford and Launditch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walsingham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
King's Lynn	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
DIVISION 14.										
Peterborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ely	..	..	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	..	..	12	3	..	..	8	16	..	..
DIVISION 15.										
Louth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caistor	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gainsborough	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellingborough	2	17	..	..	..	..	11	7	..	..
Northampton	..	..	23	17	15	21	..	..	..	..
Hardingstone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daventry	..	..	..	..	20	32	..	..	..	..
Kettering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutterworth	..	..	..	..	1	22	..	..	..	..
Blaby	6	17	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	43	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basford	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	3	9
Nottingham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Peak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 16.										
Bristol	21	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clifton	16	32	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stroud	..	..	3	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipton-on-Stour (6)	..	..	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	14	8	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kidderminster	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bromsgrove	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stourbridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stratford-on-Avon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coventry	..	..	17	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(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.

which Epidemical Diseases prevailed—continued.

Diseases.	Diar-rhoea.		Dysen-tery.		Cholera.		Influ-enza.		Typhus.		Child-bed.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Keynsham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frome	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridgewater	..	..	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taunton	..	..	165	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington	..	..	10	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 12.												
Romford	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 13.												
Sudbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	30	..	..
Cosford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	..	..
Hartismere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	Thru	ush
Mitford and Launditch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7	10
Norwich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	6	8
Walsingham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	..
King's Lynn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 14.												
Peterborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14	..	..
Ely	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 15.												
Louth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	..	..
Caistor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gainsborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	..	..
Lincoln	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	16	..	..
Wellingborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15	..	..
Northampton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	..	..
Hardingstone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	20	..	..
Daventry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14	..	..
Kettering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutterworth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blaby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basford	11	9	7	1	..	..	..	..	14	19	..	..
Nottingham	43	4	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Peak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	..	..
Derby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	..	..
DIVISION 16.												
Bristol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clifton	23	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stroud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipton-on-Stour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	..	..
Gloucester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kidderminster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	..	..
Bromsgrove	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	..	..
Stourbridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	..	..
Stratford-on-Avon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
Warwick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	..	..
Coventry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	28	..	..
Aston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	..	..

TABLE M: Of the Principal Districts in which

Diseases.	Small-pox.		Measles.		Scarlatina.		Hooping Cough.		Croup.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Quarters.	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Thame . . . . .	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headington . . . . .	..	..	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford . . . . .	..	..	24	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Witney . . . . .	..	10	12	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chipping Norton . . . . .	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banbury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 17.										
Madeley . . . . .	..	..	..	15	7	11	..	..	..	..
Wolverhampton . . . . .	49	72	..	..	..	..	23	25	..	..
West Bromwich . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7
Walsall . . . . .	20	9	..	..	..	..	2	19	..	..
Dudley . . . . .	38	37	12	22	..	..	11	30	..	..
DIVISION 18.										
Tamworth . . . . .	10	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burton-on-Trent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttoxeter . . . . .	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newcastle . . . . .	9	6	10	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stoke-on-Trent (7) . . . . .	..	..	30	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stafford . . . . .	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridgnorth (8) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atcham . . . . .	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shrewsbury . . . . .	35	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macclesfield . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stockport . . . . .	..	..	28	28	..	..	..	..	5	6
Northwich . . . . .	..	16	..	..	6	25	..	..	5	6
Great Boughton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	2	11
DIVISION 19.										
Burnley . . . . .	..	..	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haslingden . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackburn . . . . .	19	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8
Preston . . . . .	..	..	43	18	..	..	..	..	3	24
Chorley . . . . .	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rochdale . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
Bolton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	18
Wigan . . . . .	35	99	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prescot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warrington . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chorlton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashton-under-Lyne . . . . .	..	..	55	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 20.										
Ecclesfield . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheffield . . . . .	14	14	4	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wakefield . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dewsbury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halifax . . . . .	..	..	6	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bradford . . . . .	46	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 21.										
Doncaster . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridlington . . . . .	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
York . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Epidemical Diseases prevailed—continued.

Diseases.	Diarrhoea.		Dysentery.		Cholera.		Influenza.		Typhus.		Child-bed.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Quarters.	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Thame . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..
Headington . . . . .	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford . . . . .	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	..	..
Witney . . . . .	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	..	..
Chipping Norton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
Banbury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	..	..
DIVISION 17.												
Madeley . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	..	..
Wolverhampton . . . . .	37	32*	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	24	..	..
West Bromwich . . . . .	20	18*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	16	..	..
Walsall . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	12	..	..
Dudley . . . . .	45	52*	..	..	6	..	..	..	27	27	..	..
DIVISION 18.												
Tamworth . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..
Burton-on-Trent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..
Uttoxeter . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newcastle . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	21	6	3
Stoke-on-Trent . . . . .	11	10*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	17	..	..
Stafford . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridgnorth . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	..	..
Atcham . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shrewsbury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macclesfield . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	5	9
Stockport . . . . .	28	23*	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	32	..	..
Northwich . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	4	1
Great Boughton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	21	..	..
DIVISION 19.												
Burnley . . . . .	14	12*	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	14	..	..
Haslingden . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	15	..	..
Blackburn . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	8	3
Preston . . . . .	21	20*	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	25	..	..
Chorley . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rochdale . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	17	..	..
Bury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18	..	..
Bolton . . . . .	40	27*	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	40	..	..
Wigan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	20	..	..
Prescot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	16	..	..
Warrington . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	17	..	..
Chorlton . . . . .	63	14*	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	21	..	..
Ashton-under-Lyne . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	24	..	..
DIVISION 20.												
Ecclesfield . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	15	..	..
Sheffield . . . . .	30	23*	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	36	..	..
Wakefield . . . . .	22	10*	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	16	..	..
Dewsbury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	..	..
Halifax . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	19	..	..
Bradford . . . . .	..	..	..	..	14	9	..	..	33	32	7	8
DIVISION 21.												
Doncaster . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..
Bridlington . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..

\* In these Unions Gastro-Enteritis is included with Diarrhoea.

TABLE M: Of the principal Districts in

Diseases.	Small-pox.		Measles.		Scarlatina.		Hooping Cough.		Croup.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
DIVISION 22.										
Skipton	..	..	9	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darlington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stockton and Sedgfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auckland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teesdale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 23.										
Houghton-le-Spring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunderland	10	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Shields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tynemouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newcastle-on-Tyne	16	17	5	38	5	27	7	24	8	12
DIVISION 24.										
Alnwick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carlisle	9	25	..	..	..	..	16	5	..	..
Cockermouth	..	..	18	4	..	..	10	48	..	..
Whitehaven	..	..	7	16	..	..	6	13	3	9
Penrith	..	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kendal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION 25.										
Hereford and Dore	8	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abergavenny	10	57	..	..	5	13	..	..	..	..
Newport	5	31	22	1	11	8	..	..	..	..
Pontypool	3	28	10	15	1	9	..	..	..	..
Merthyr Tydfil	9	54	..	..	13	79	..	..	..	..
Cardiff	1	14	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swansea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Llanely	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narberth	..	..	4	9	11	14	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haverfordwest	..	..	20	5	26	6	..	..	..	..
Aberayron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aberystwith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lampeter	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..
Newcastle Emlyn	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	..
Builth	17	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newtown and Llanidloes	4	15	..	..	23	21	..	..	..	..
Machynlleth	..	..	..	..	14	23	..	..	..	..
Bala	..	..	..	..	22	6	..	..	..	..
Festiniog	..	..	..	..	3	20	..	..	..	..
Pwllheli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caernarvon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ruthin	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrexham	13	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holywell	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglesey	..	..	..	..	11	34	..	..	..	..

which Epidemical Diseases prevailed—continued.

Diseases.	Diarrhoea.		Dysentery.		Cholera.		Influenza.		Typhus.		Child-bed	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
DIVISION 22.												
Skipton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Darlington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	..
Stockton and Sedgfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	..
Auckland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..
Durham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Teesdale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
DIVISION 23.												
Houghton-le-Spring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	..	..
Sunderland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	59	..	..
South Shields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	..	..
Tynemouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	1	6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	35	25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	28	..	..
DIVISION 24.												
Alnwick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	..	..
Carlisle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	21	..	..
Cockermouth	12	14*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	..	..
Whitehaven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penrith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kendal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
DIVISION 25.												
Hereford and Dore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	..	..
Abergavenny	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	43	..	..
Newport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pontypool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	..	..
Merthyr Tydfil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	17	..	..
Cardiff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	..	..
Swansea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	15	..	..
Llanely	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	17	..	..
Narberth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	..	..
Pembroke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	..
Haverfordwest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	..
Aberayron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	11	..	..
Aberystwith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	28	..	..
Lampeter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newcastle Emlyn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Builth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newtown and Llanidloes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machynlleth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	..	..
Bala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Festiniog	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pwllheli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	..	..
Caernarvon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	..	..
Ruthin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrexham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holywell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	..	..
Anglesey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	..	..

\* In these Unions Gastro-Enteritis is included with Diarrhoea.

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 . . . . .	1 Metropolis.		2 Manchester and Salford.		3 Liverpool and West Derby.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Endemic, Epidemic, and Contagious Diseases	26·062	27·280	24·188	24·178	34·171	34·107
<i>Small Pox</i> . . . . .	3·023	3·178	3·926	3·808	12·687	13·303
<i>Typhus</i> . . . . .	8·033	7·677	7·329	7·732	11·107	10·360
2   Of the Nervous System . . . . .	18·061	15·641	17·958	17·715	19·011	16·618
3    Respiratory Organs . . . . .	27·610	25·699	28·482	30·871	26·469	26·274
<i>Phthisis</i> . . . . .	15·783	15·730	18·377	21·812	19·092	20·472
4    Organs of Circulation . . . . .	1·589	1·304	1·257	·577	·851	·788
5    Digestive Organs . . . . .	6·818	6·912	7·801	8·944	6·648	6·962
6    Urinary Organs . . . . .	·730	·171	·995	·115	·284	·042
7    Organs of Generation . . . . .	·024	2·030	..	2·481	·041	1·782
8    Integumentary System . . . . .	·146	·073	·157	·173	·081	·290
9    Organs of Locomotion . . . . .	·665	·554	·576	·808	·405	·207
10 Of Uncertain Seat . . . . .	9·630	10·547	8·272	6·867	5·918	6·548
11 Old Age . . . . .	5·212	8·534	3·665	5·482	2·594	4·973
12 Deaths by Violence . . . . .	3·453	1·255	6·649	1·789	3·527	1·409
DIVISIONS . . . . .	4 Leeds.		5 Birmingham.		6 Middlesex (part of), Herts, Beds, and Bucks.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Endemic, Epidemic, and Contagious Diseases	16·159	21·108	15·127	20·381	24·819	23·243
<i>Small Pox</i> . . . . .	·795	1·187	5·890	6·598	6·157	4·937
<i>Typhus</i> . . . . .	2·781	6·596	4·418	6·158	6·689	6·343
2   Of the Nervous System . . . . .	22·251	17·678	14·056	12·170	13·873	11·888
3    Respiratory Organs . . . . .	29·801	29·419	36·546	30·351	22·843	27·079
<i>Phthisis</i> . . . . .	21·324	22·955	25·435	24·047	15·621	21·914
4    Organs of Circulation . . . . .	1·987	·528	1·874	2·639	1·140	·949
5    Digestive Organs . . . . .	6·358	7·256	13·253	10·410	7·222	6·685
6    Urinary Organs . . . . .	1·060	·396	1·205	..	·722	·228
7    Organs of Generation . . . . .	..	3·298	..	2·493	·076	1·975
8    Integumentary System . . . . .	·265	..	·263	..	·152	·304
9    Organs of Locomotion . . . . .	·927	·923	·402	·587	·342	·418
10 Of Uncertain Seat . . . . .	8·344	9·499	9·505	11·144	15·508	14·888
11 Old Age . . . . .	5·563	7·916	3·748	7·625	8·970	10·900
12 Deaths by Violence . . . . .	7·285	1·979	4·016	2·200	4·333	1·443

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.

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

DIVISIONS . . . . .	7 Kent, Surrey (part of), Sussex, Berks, and Hants.		8 Dorset and Wilts.		9 Devon.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Endemic, Epidemic, and Contagious Diseases	19·717	19·639	22·797	22·623	27·018	28·173
<i>Small Pox</i> . . . . .	2·601	1·856	7·702	6·357	9·940	10·377
<i>Typhus</i> . . . . .	5·108	5·390	5·915	6·071	4·800	4·931
2   Of the Nervous System . . . . .	16·212	14·733	13·370	10·939	13·976	10·720
3    Respiratory Organs . . . . .	25·759	29·223	25·632	29·267	24·087	25·815
<i>Phthisis</i> . . . . .	17·427	22·059	19·470	23·024	16·525	19·125
4    Organs of Circulation . . . . .	1·807	1·372	1·294	1·088	1·487	·686
5    Digestive Organs . . . . .	7·491	6·390	7·271	6·587	6·372	5·532
6    Urinary Organs . . . . .	1·293	·210	1·417	·172	·977	·215
7    Organs of Generation . . . . .	·016	1·791	·123	2·005	·042	2·230
8    Integumentary System . . . . .	·171	·145	·247	·401	·170	·215
9    Organs of Locomotion . . . . .	·794	·565	·616	·630	·595	·386
10 Of Uncertain Seat . . . . .	13·269	13·732	12·939	14·719	12·319	12·178
11 Old Age . . . . .	9·126	10·683	9·057	10·767	8·666	11·106
12 Deaths by Violence . . . . .	4·345	1·517	5·237	·802	4·291	2·744
DIVISIONS . . . . .	10 Cornwall.		11 Somerset.		12 Essex.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Endemic, Epidemic, and Contagious Diseases	17·888	21·537	27·286	28·719	19·237	18·677
<i>Small Pox</i> . . . . .	4·276	6·613	8·058	6·523	·840	·700
<i>Typhus</i> . . . . .	4·014	5·630	4·241	5·866	5·801	5·837
2   Of the Nervous System . . . . .	13·002	13·941	12·111	10·793	16·794	15·486
3    Respiratory Organs . . . . .	34·817	27·882	23·798	24·918	26·870	30·895
<i>Phthisis</i> . . . . .	25·742	21·894	15·316	17·503	18·702	24·358
4    Organs of Circulation . . . . .	·873	·715	·990	·751	·687	1·245
5    Digestive Organs . . . . .	5·672	4·826	7·116	7·414	5·038	5·214
6    Urinary Organs . . . . .	·523	·179	·565	·047	1·145	·078
7    Organs of Generation . . . . .	..	1·876	·047	1·173	..	1·868
8    Integumentary System . . . . .	·262	·179	·047	·047	·610	·078
9    Organs of Locomotion . . . . .	·523	·089	·471	·469	1·069	·545
10 Of Uncertain Seat . . . . .	9·686	12·779	14·656	12·999	14·046	13·308
11 Old Age . . . . .	10·035	13·852	7·823	10·277	11·935	11·595
12 Deaths by Violence . . . . .	6·719	2·145	5·090	2·393	2·519	1·011

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

DIVISIONS . . . . .		13		14		15	
		Norfolk and Suffolk.		Lincoln (part of), Huntingdon, and Cambridge.		Lincoln (part of), Rutland, Derby, Notts, Leicester, and Northampton.	
Classes of Diseases.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diseases.	1 Endemic, Epidemic, and Contagious Diseases . . . . .	19·040	18·189	20·224	18·848	18·545	18·704
	<i>Small Pox</i> . . . . .	1·428	·902	·700	1·122	3·069	2·132
	<i>Typhus</i> . . . . .	6·664	7·362	5·878	6·208	5·409	5·552
	2 { Of the Nervous System . . . . .	10·436	10·574	14·206	13·014	17·557	14·630
	3 { ,, Respiratory Organs . . . . .	29·733	33·129	26·312	30·067	25·950	28·436
	<i>Phthisis</i> . . . . .	21·311	26·128	18·614	16·380	18·609	18·852
	4 { ,, Organs of Circulation . . . . .	1·684	·902	·630	·524	1·288	·802
	5 { ,, Digestive Organs . . . . .	6·957	5·702	7·627	7·479	6·525	6·692
	6 { ,, Urinary Organs . . . . .	1·026	·289	·980	·150	1·331	·232
	7 { ,, Organs of Generation . . . . .	..	2·237	..	1·122	·043	2·153
	8 { ,, Integumentary System . . . . .	·293	·108	·280	·075	·279	·190
	9 { ,, Organs of Locomotion . . . . .	·586	·541	·700	·673	·687	·528
10 Of Uncertain Seat . . . . .	13·621	14·399	15·886	14·585	11·762	12·771	
11 Old Age . . . . .	11·681	12·270	7·907	11·369	11·097	12·730	
12 Deaths by Violence . . . . .	4·943	1·660	5·248	2·094	4·936	2·132	

DIVISIONS . . . . .		16		17		18	
		Oxon, Gloucester, Worcester, (part of), and Warwick (part of).		Mining parts of Stafford, Salop and Worcester.		Stafford, (part of), Salop (part of), and Cheshire.	
Classes of Diseases.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diseases.	1 Endemic, Epidemic, and Contagious Diseases . . . . .	20·123	21·084	29·046	32·894	21·428	21·062
	<i>Small Pox</i> . . . . .	3·371	3·532	8·368	9·387	3·899	2·982
	<i>Typhus</i> . . . . .	5·068	5·858	5·979	6·517	5·343	5·936
	2 { Of the Nervous System . . . . .	13·613	11·716	9·545	10·396	16·330	14·638
	3 { ,, Respiratory Organs . . . . .	26·569	28·741	24·134	23·119	28·026	31·770
	<i>Phthisis</i> . . . . .	18·257	19·680	16·874	15·749	21·456	25·942
	4 { ,, Organs of Circulation . . . . .	1·590	1·360	·899	·621	·845	·921
	5 { ,, Digestive Organs . . . . .	8·652	7·306	12·033	11·249	5·780	5·530
	6 { ,, Urinary Organs . . . . .	·933	·197	·830	·233	1·200	·163
	7 { ,, Organs of Generation . . . . .	..	1·667	..	1·241	..	2·385
	8 { ,, Integumentary System . . . . .	·318	·088	·069	·388	·327	·163
	9 { ,, Organs of Locomotion . . . . .	·848	·592	·553	·465	·791	·434
10 Of Uncertain Seat . . . . .	11·811	15·314	6·293	8·844	10·878	10·979	
11 Old Age . . . . .	9·860	10·246	6·017	8·068	8·561	9·759	
12 Deaths by Violence . . . . .	5·683	1·689	10·581	2·482	5·834	2·196	

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

DIVISIONS . . . . .		19		20		21	
		Lancashire (part of).		Yorkshire (part of).		Yorkshire (part of).	
Classes of Diseases.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diseases.	1 Endemic, Epidemic, and Contagious Diseases . . . . .	20·378	21·085	19·933	21·516	16·779	15·818
	<i>Small Pox</i> . . . . .	4·138	3·862	3·259	3·263	3·745	3·915
	<i>Typhus</i> . . . . .	5·353	4·943	5·474	5·732	5·992	5·795
	2 { Of the Nervous System . . . . .	19·118	16·762	20·393	18·827	24·869	21·065
	3 { ,, Respiratory Organs . . . . .	27·958	30·697	27·455	27·778	19·551	24·432
	<i>Phthisis</i> . . . . .	21·794	21·614	18·805	21·384	13·483	19·812
	4 { ,, Organs of Circulation . . . . .	·877	·713	·836	·970	2·322	1·018
	5 { ,, Digestive Organs . . . . .	8·569	7·312	7·731	7·931	6·217	7·048
	6 { ,, Urinary Organs . . . . .	·832	·230	1·086	·397	1·273	·078
	7 { ,, Organs of Generation . . . . .	..	2·989	..	2·425	..	1·566
	8 { ,, Integumentary System . . . . .	·225	·138	·167	·221	·225	·157
	9 { ,, Organs of Locomotion . . . . .	·787	1·012	·669	·926	1·124	1·018
10 Of Uncertain Seat . . . . .	10·145	10·646	9·946	10·141	11·536	12·138	
11 Old Age . . . . .	5·511	6·300	6·393	6·437	11·760	13·704	
12 Deaths by Violence . . . . .	5·600	2·110	5·391	2·331	4·344	1·958	

DIVISIONS . . . . .		22		23		24	
		Yorkshire (part of), and Durham (part of).		Durham (part of), and Northumberland (mining part of).		Lancashire (part of), Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland (part of).	
Classes of Diseases.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diseases.	1 Endemic, Epidemic, and Contagious Diseases . . . . .	14·865	16·382	19·577	20·501	24·961	28·802
	<i>Small Pox</i> . . . . .	1·158	·236	3·170	2·637	3·266	3·233
	<i>Typhus</i> . . . . .	5·019	5·127	5·842	7·581	5·054	6·980
	2 { Of the Nervous System . . . . .	20·914	16·264	19·018	16·941	13·064	10·434
	3 { ,, Respiratory Organs . . . . .	23·552	27·519	26·228	26·961	21·073	23·292
	<i>Phthisis</i> . . . . .	16·088	21·862	15·164	17·732	15·552	17·561
	4 { ,, Organs of Circulation . . . . .	1·158	·943	1·305	·791	·700	·441
	5 { ,, Digestive Organs . . . . .	7·014	6·718	7·582	8·372	6·765	6·319
	6 { ,, Urinary Organs . . . . .	1·480	·236	·808	·198	1·089	·220
	7 { ,, Organs of Generation . . . . .	..	3·889	..	2·505	..	2·204
	8 { ,, Integumentary System . . . . .	·450	·294	·373	·066	·544	..
	9 { ,, Organs of Locomotion . . . . .	1·416	·707	·684	·659	·855	·661
10 Of Uncertain Seat . . . . .	11·068	10·607	10·193	10·217	12·131	11·462	
11 Old Age . . . . .	13·385	14·791	7·023	11·075	10·575	14·328	
12 Deaths by Violence . . . . .	4·698	1·650	7·209	1·714	8·243	1·837	

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

DIVISIONS . . . . .	25		England and Wales.	
	Wales, with Monmouth and Hereford.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Endemic, Epidemic, and Contagious Diseases . . . . .			
	26·961	27·203	22·662	23·297
	<i>Small Pox</i> . . . . .			
	7·407	5·277	4·262	3·935
	<i>Typhus</i> . . . . .			
	7·453	7·989	6·213	6·567
2	3 { Of the Nervous System . . . . .			
	15·735	13·913	16·418	14·427
3	, , Respiratory Organs . . . . .			
	24·914	26·157	26·490	27·929
	<i>Phthisis</i> . . . . .			
	19·508	22·325	18·152	21·073
4	, , Organs of Circulation . . . . .			
	·414	·597	1·263	·989
5	, , Digestive Organs . . . . .			
	5·268	4·231	7·160	6·748
6	, , Urinary Organs . . . . .			
	·805	·149	·956	·190
7	, , Organs of Generation . . . . .			
	..	2·240	·018	2·117
8	, , Integumentary System . . . . .			
	·138	·174	·221	·153
9	, , Organs of Locomotion . . . . .			
	·759	·871	·707	·604
10	Of Uncertain Seat . . . . .			
	9·685	10·354	11·117	11·779
11	Old Age . . . . .			
	8·949	12·170	7·942	10·000
12	Deaths by Violence . . . . .			
	6·372	1·941	5·046	1·767

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 exceeding one in the 10,000.

ENGLAND.

Counties of England.	MALES.														
	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 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and upwards.		
Bedford . . . . .	1596	1336	1207	1054	1490	1008	902·2	657·5	468·8	226·6	51·51	3·71	..		
Berks . . . . .	1440	1385	1183	979	1429	1098	928·0	709·1	489·9	277·9	75·66	4·85	·16		
Bucks . . . . .	1505	1339	1229	1017	1393	1052	915·6	702·3	502·7	269·3	70·11	4·71	..		
Cambridge . . . . .	1568	1313	1137	1051	1550	1106	909·9	648·3	495·4	202·6	52·31	2·56	..		
Chester . . . . .	1638	1405	1224	1022	1465	1109	895·2	595·2	394·7	193·4	53·24	4·43	·08		
Cornwall . . . . .	1597	1352	1202	1047	1496	1073	856·4	651·6	437·3	229·7	54·69	3·73	·08		
Cumberland . . . . .	1535	1341	1197	991	1511	1150	905·3	607·3	446·5	240·6	66·87	7·74	·26		
Derby . . . . .	1540	1389	1223	1025	1446	1078	891·3	660·0	455·0	227·8	59·69	4·67	·10		
Devon . . . . .	1563	1362	1156	987	1403	1145	899·4	676·0	495·5	248·8	60·61	4·45	·10		
Dorset . . . . .	1503	1362	1221	969	1374	1041	930·5	705·2	536·6	230·5	68·96	8·81	..		
Durham . . . . .	1544	1368	1193	974	1332	1250	860·8	649·3	484·2	251·9	83·74	9·06	·77		
Essex . . . . .	1535	1402	1163	954	1464	1135	950·1	661·7	464·5	216·5	50·22	3·28	·15		
Gloucester . . . . .	1488	1323	1172	1004	1480	1102	960·7	686·8	473·2	241·1	63·52	4·04	..		
Hereford . . . . .	1317	1268	1191	1003	1420	1117	961·9	776·1	568·7	289·4	81·99	4·29	·39		
Hertford . . . . .	1520	1431	1225	991	1436	1108	915·2	645·2	442·4	226·0	57·11	2·74	..		
Huntingdon . . . . .	1523	1417	1185	1016	1439	1043	897·1	687·1	498·1	234·5	56·63	3·57	..		
Kent . . . . .	1587	1394	1195	912	1360	1146	955·1	703·2	458·9	231·1	52·84	3·35	·06		
Lancaster . . . . .	1711	1436	1262	1018	1437	1143	887·9	564·3	343·8	154·1	38·92	3·01	·14		
Leicester . . . . .	1475	1307	1128	1004	1538	1126	942·9	690·2	482·9	240·1	62·31	2·68	·12		
Lincoln . . . . .	1504	1315	1129	1022	1524	1109	936·0	697·7	456·2	236·0	65·90	4·96	..		
Middlesex . . . . .	1395	1112	962	874	1721	1524	1164·9	719·3	362·1	137·7	25·63	2·05	·21		
Monmouth . . . . .	1320	1247	1113	1008	1630	1247	990·7	673·1	469·3	221·9	72·63	7·29	..		
Norfolk . . . . .	1524	1332	1124	1003	1474	1078	923·4	684·4	498·5	232·0	70·11	5·86	·25		
Northampton . . . . .	1496	1311	1135	1014	1427	1065	937·0	715·2	547·6	290·5	56·68	3·01	..		
Northumberland . . . . .	1477	1356	1211	1013	1449	1088	882·2	669·7	484·5	276·8	82·00	10·74	·16		
Nottingham . . . . .	1499	1345	1183	1064	1461	1071	925·7	680·1	468·5	235·0	63·16	4·33	..		
Oxford . . . . .	1416	1287	1142	1110	1516	1100	920·2	676·9	494·0	263·0	69·65	4·57	..		
Rutland . . . . .	1432	1288	1151	1079	1401	1042	926·7	732·2	597·5	274·8	71·70	3·26	..		
Salop . . . . .	1404	1329	1238	1022	1426	1087	970·8	675·7	508·8	262·2	71·70	4·90	..		
Somerset . . . . .	1550	1322	1163	983	1494	1122	911·5	672·9	484·3	232·6	61·73	3·41	..		
Southampton . . . . .	1578	1430	1179	936	1325	1162	934·5	679·2	473·7	232·4	64·76	4·62	·07		
Stafford . . . . .	1592	1426	1234	1002	1435	1130	895·8	614·7	405·9	207·8	52·23	4·24	..		
Suffolk . . . . .	1555	1377	1185	1010	1414	1061	879·3	671·3	504·2	270·0	67·93	4·58	..		
Surrey . . . . .	1431	1284	1122	901	1493	1315	1105·2	718·4	409·7	178·6	38·25	3·08	·07		
Sussex . . . . .	1602	1431	1236	953	1416	1067	886·0	651·3	450·1	245·2	57·83	2·76	·19		
Warwick . . . . .	1485	1277	1133	1003	1481	1123	936·6	710·5	514·2	263·9	67·10	4·07	·36		
Westmorland . . . . .	1503	1306	1121	1012	1488	1093	933·9	670·7	504·2	239·1	76·39	2·74	..		
Wilts . . . . .	1518	1321	1188	1006	1445	1070	919·8	691·5	506·7	257·3	71·71	4·71	·10		
Worcester . . . . .	1464	1319	1147	974	1473	1148	987·4	679·1	484·0	249·9	68·28	4·32	·37		
York (East R.) . . . . .	1498	1339	1167	971	1405	1121	1032·9	709·8	451·9	235·0	64·76	3·88	·32		
"  (North R.) . . . . .	1416	1359	1195	1003	1384	1079	890·8	715·4	541·9	311·0	94·47	9·67	·28		
"  (West R.) . . . . .	1673	1403	1214	1033	1442	1124	855·3	612·1	403·8	190·7	45·12	3·50	·03		
England (col- lectively) . . . . .	1538	1343	1169	988	1470	1155	941·0	665·6	447·6	221·9	56·25	4·15	·12		
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.

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 exceeding one in the 10,000.

ENGLAND.

FEMALES.													
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 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and upwards.
Bedford . . .	1480	1254	1051	1053	1740	1136	904.3	648.3	462.9	213.3	53.56	3.00	.23
Berks . . .	1366	1292	1097	941	1580	1180	964.7	701.7	505.0	276.0	89.01	6.61	.32
Bucks . . .	1400	1286	1050	985	1645	1158	965.6	692.3	476.5	267.8	70.15	4.70	..
Cambridge . . .	1551	1313	1035	1032	1682	1100	926.4	644.8	442.7	217.6	51.72	2.15	..
Chester . . .	1549	1336	1115	1043	1681	1161	875.1	568.6	395.6	208.4	61.66	5.10	.07
Cornwall . . .	1448	1255	1055	1007	1636	1134	895.4	702.8	509.9	267.8	81.98	6.36	.24
Cumberland . . .	1301	1260	1069	987	1674	1201	915.1	691.4	529.6	271.3	88.86	10.68	.75
Derby . . .	1484	1340	1178	1051	1607	1147	859.9	618.1	433.0	217.5	59.66	4.81	..
Devon . . .	1376	1223	1001	968	1653	1230	926.0	714.1	539.4	276.8	83.62	7.65	.09
Dorset . . .	1355	1222	1055	965	1646	1188	970.6	711.5	534.2	264.7	77.29	9.91	..
Durham . . .	1408	1261	1065	1013	1609	1143	910.9	689.0	510.8	276.6	99.09	12.73	1.11
Essex . . .	1497	1351	1084	956	1642	1157	921.0	645.4	466.8	213.9	60.34	44.8	.07
Gloucester . . .	1395	1247	1065	999	1633	1166	960.5	680.8	495.8	272.1	79.24	6.51	.25
Hereford . . .	1326	1238	1073	972	1560	1151	963.8	727.6	572.7	294.2	109.42	11.66	.39
Hertford . . .	1445	1297	1132	1013	1646	1181	924.3	623.4	444.8	223.3	67.22	3.20	.32
Huntingdon . . .	1512	1361	1123	983	1582	1112	873.0	661.4	502.1	223.2	62.11	4.78	..
Kent . . .	1508	1349	1097	953	1662	1205	909.9	625.9	420.3	207.8	55.58	4.41	.28
Lancaster . . .	1582	1334	1157	1073	1678	1217	868.5	527.0	351.0	167.6	40.70	3.71	.17
Leicester . . .	1441	1289	1053	1005	1677	1188	921.1	645.3	479.7	234.8	60.40	4.55	.23
Lincoln . . .	1441	1308	1051	1026	1655	1136	929.8	667.9	470.6	237.2	71.13	6.15	.36
Middlesex . . .	1311	1002	830	947	2046	1529	1061.2	679.3	391.0	160.5	37.51	3.99	.33
Monmouth . . .	1404	1274	1048	995	1576	1195	944.6	648.2	544.2	269.0	91.23	10.17	.87
Norfolk . . .	1430	1271	1063	952	1644	1147	965.2	703.1	508.0	282.7	85.05	8.35	.23
Northampton . . .	1423	1265	1030	961	1618	1156	960.1	719.8	542.5	256.5	62.82	3.95	.13
Northumberland . . .	1330	1241	1075	1063	1676	1136	900.2	673.6	511.0	284.3	93.22	13.96	.93
Nottingham . . .	1430	1276	1092	1023	1710	1165	914.3	643.5	451.1	228.6	61.08	4.37	..
Oxford . . .	1412	1285	1071	991	1564	1154	972.3	711.5	505.5	249.3	76.54	6.09	.16
Rutland . . .	1351	1235	1015	997	1573	1056	984.4	771.3	606.9	323.4	76.81	9.74	..
Salop . . .	1366	1332	1142	1006	1534	1139	903.7	677.4	526.3	264.1	94.88	7.79	.32
Somerset . . .	1385	1204	1000	987	1684	1223	965.1	694.0	519.7	256.8	75.29	6.23	.06
Southampton . . .	1452	1324	1060	966	1655	1231	912.3	667.8	441.6	223.9	60.07	5.20	.14
Stafford . . .	1515	1406	1116	982	1653	1137	889.3	599.0	424.3	212.9	59.43	6.06	.37
Suffolk . . .	1467	1310	1064	963	1618	1129	917.8	671.3	500.1	267.2	84.26	6.87	.15
Surrey . . .	1353	1207	988	945	1760	1357	1027.2	682.3	427.6	197.3	48.52	6.32	.28
Sussex . . .	1601	1443	1163	954	1568	1111	842.4	603.6	431.1	224.1	54.85	4.11	..
Warwick . . .	1426	1234	1013	979	1701	1166	962.7	686.8	498.0	261.3	66.51	5.00	.12
Westmorland . . .	1399	1262	1079	929	1557	1143	925.8	739.1	547.0	309.5	100.98	7.35	.39
Wiltshire . . .	1401	1221	1036	970	1632	1173	981.8	725.9	525.5	260.6	68.79	5.26	..
Worcester . . .	1367	1275	1058	987	1691	1173	950.1	672.8	478.1	262.1	79.18	5.81	.24
York (East R.) . . .	1372	1234	1093	1006	1674	1185	974.5	683.4	462.1	239.4	70.94	4.72	.10
,, (North R.) . . .	1359	1284	1036	996	1530	1129	952.9	704.8	561.8	318.6	114.13	10.81	.55
,, (West R.) . . .	1608	1365	1156	1050	1586	1143	846.9	592.4	411.5	187.2	49.10	3.93	.06
England (col- lectively) . . .	1444	1268	1056	995	1684	1210	932.6	653.3	458.0	228.2	64.85	5.75	.22
WALES.													
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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