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

YEAR 1855.

SIR,

Cholera, which prevailed epidemically in the previous year, was fatal to few persons in the year 1855; and diarrhoea which is intimately associated with that disease grew less fatal. The diseases of the respiratory organs proved, however, unusually destructive; and upon analyzing the facts, it is found that the excess in the mortality was evidently the result of the cold weather in the winter season.

The cessation of the epidemic of cholera, and the diseases induced by the cold winter, are the great facts of the year.

The observations at Greenwich indicate some peculiarities in the meteorology of the year. The air moved on an average at the rate of 100 miles a day—more than 4 miles an hour—in the six years 1849–54; and the range was from 85 miles daily (the lowest) in 1853 to 109 miles daily (the highest) in 1850. In 1855 the wind travelled at the rate of 91 miles a day. The fall of rain was 21 inches; and the atmosphere was at 53° of dryness, for the mean temperature of the air was 46·9°, and the dew-point was 41·6°. The atmosphere was colder and moister than it is usually. The winter and the spring were cold. The mean temperature of the first *three months* of the year was 34·1°; whereas the average of the six preceding winter quarters was 40·6°. The temperature of the spring quarter was 50·5°; which is 1·4° below the average of the six preceding spring quarters. The summer quarter was slightly above (0·3°), the winter quarter below (1·9°) the average. The price of food was high during the year; wheat was at 74s. 8d. a quarter; and in the London wholesale markets by the carcass beef was 5½d., mutton 5½d. a pound; potatoes were 10s. a ton. Trade was active during the year, although the nation was at war with Russia. All these elements which affect the means of subsistence, and the air in which the people live, exercise considerable influence on their fatal diseases.

I. CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of 5905 deaths were left unspecified; and of the causes of 4139 deaths no further information was obtained, than either that the deaths were sudden, or that they were inquired into at inquests, without arriving at any definite results.

I now proceed to notice briefly the *causes* of 415,659 deaths which were returned in the year.

(1.) *Zymotic diseases*:—*Zymotici*.

84,596 persons died of zymotic diseases. The number is less by 28,980 than the deaths from the same class in the previous year (1854). These diseases were the causes of 20 in every 100 deaths; or of 46 deaths out of 10,000 living in the year.

Small-pox killed 2525 persons. The deaths by this disease were 6903 in 1848, and 4644 in 1849; they rose to 7320 in 1852, and in the three following years fell to 3151, 2808, and 2525. The recent improvement is partly referrible to legislation, which by making vaccination gratuitous, and by other arrangements, has tended to diffuse this salutary antidote to a deadly poison. By still better arrangements small-pox may be almost exterminated, and its attacks may be rendered so mild and so infrequent, as to be very rarely a cause of death.*

Like small-pox, the following diseases are chiefly fatal to young children. Measles was fatal to 7354, scarlatina to 17,314, hooping-cough to 10,185

* See the official papers on vaccination and the able report of J. Simon, Esq., F.R.S., of the Board of Health.

Metria and erysipelas were more fatal than they were in the four previous years. Rheumatic fever terminated fatally in 1046 cases. Fourteen persons died of hydrophobia in England.

(2.) Constitutional Diseases: Cachectici.

The deaths by causes under this head amount to 87,787. The deaths are 21 per cent. of the total deaths, and these diseases destroyed in the year 47 out of every 10,000 of the population.

TABLE (2).—ENGLAND. CAUSES OF DEATH. TO 1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING, THE DEATHS FROM EACH CLASS OF CAUSES, AND FROM EACH CAUSE, IN THE YEARS 1853, 1854, AND 1855.

Table with columns: CAUSES OF DEATH, Deaths to 1,000,000 Persons living (1853, 1854, 1855). Rows include ALL CAUSES, ZYMOTIC DISEASES (Z.), CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES (C.), LOCAL DISEASES (L.), DISEASES OF GROWTH, NUTRITION, AND DECAY (D.), and VIOLENT CAUSES (V.) with sub-categories.

The Table may be read thus: In 1855 to every 1,000,000 Persons living there were 22,659 deaths from All Causes (nearly 23 in 1000); 136 deaths from small-pox; 397 from measles; 935 from scarlatina, and so on.

The diathetic diseases of uncertain or variable seat (de incertis sedibus) caused 20,267 deaths, including 9362 by dropsy (which is often the result of heart disease or nephria), 6016 by cancer, and 1282 by mortification. The diagnosis of internal cancer is now better understood than it was; and to this, probably, the increase of cases of cancer since 1848 must be partly referred.

TABLE (3).—ENGLAND. CAUSES OF DEATH. TO EVERY 1,000,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, THE PROPORTIONAL NUMBERS FROM EACH CLASS OF CAUSES, AND FROM EACH CAUSE, IN THE YEARS 1853, 1854, AND 1855.

Table with columns: CAUSES OF DEATH, Proportional Number to 1,000,000 Deaths (1853, 1854, 1855). Rows include ALL CAUSES, ZYMOTIC DISEASES (Z.), CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES (C.), LOCAL DISEASES (L.), DISEASES OF GROWTH, NUTRITION, AND DECAY (D.), and VIOLENT CAUSES (V.) with sub-categories.

The Table may be read thus:—To 1,000,000 deaths from All Causes in 1855 there were 6,015 deaths from small-pox; 17,518 from measles; 41,244 from scarlatina, and so on. By placing a decimal point before the three figures on the right hand, the proportion will be shown to 1,000 deaths; thus, there were 6.015 deaths from small-pox to every 1,000 deaths from All Causes.

The 67,520 deaths from tubercular diseases include 2985 from scrofula, 4762 from tabes mesenterica, 7483 from hydrocephalus, and 52,290 from phthisis.

(3.) *Local Diseases: Monorganici.*

164,812 persons died of the inflammations and other simple local affections of particular organs. As their primary seat is often in one organ of the body they have been designated monorganic diseases. They include 39 per cent. of the total deaths; and of them 89 in 10,000 people living died.

The diseases of the four great systems of organs are the principal causes of the deaths in the group.

Thus to the affections of the nervous system 52,901 (nearly 13 in 100) of the deaths are due, including 3466 from inflammations of the brain and its membranes (cephalitis), 8645 from *apoplexy*, and 8905 from *paralysis*, including the various degrees of *ramolissement* of the brain (necrencephalus), 2136 deaths from epilepsy, and 24,917 deaths from convulsions. The latter form of death is chiefly fatal in infancy, for of the 24,917 the children under one year are 20,457.

Apoplexy and paralysis infest persons of advanced ages. Hydrocephalus, in the class of scrofulous and tubercular diseases, was fatal in 7483 cases. Deaths of insane persons are generally registered under their other fatal diseases.

14,552 (or more than 3 in 100) deaths are referred to the class of diseases of the heart and large blood vessels; to which also many of the 9362 deaths by dropsy properly belong as their primary sources. The deaths by aneurism fluctuate little; 307 in 1848, they amounted to 312 in 1855. If the cases of dropsy and all heart diseases are taken together the mortality will be at the rate of 13 in 10,000 living.

63,742 deaths happened from diseases of the respiratory organs, or 15 in 100 of the total deaths; being a mortality at the rate of 34 in 10,000. The two great fatal diseases of the class are bronchitis 27,182, pneumonia 26,052; and it is probable that many of the latter cases belong properly to bronchitis, for pathologists have recently shown that what was once called lobular pneumonia is bronchitis with obstruction of some branches of the air-tubes, leading to contraction of the connected pulmonary vesicles. This doctrine is well established, but it has not yet penetrated the minds of all classes of practitioners, or, at least, it had not greatly influenced their diagnosis in 1855. If to avoid such errors we group together the deaths from bronchitis, pleurisy, and pneumonia, they will amount to 54,387 in the year 1855, against 44,540 in 1854 and 37,363 in 1848. The deaths from all the diseases of the class were 63,742 in 1855, 52,484 in 1854, and 44,795 in 1848; thus there was a great excess of deaths in 1855 from diseases of the respiratory organs.

The deaths from phthisis, which is in the tubercular class, remained nearly stationary during the eight years; 51,663 persons died from phthisis in 1848, and 52,290 in 1855.

The diseases of the digestive organs proved fatal in 23,091 cases; causing 5.5 in 100 deaths, and killing 12 in every 10,000 of the population.

Teething is one of the metamorphic changes of the organization; and is attended in many children with disorders of various kinds, which may be explained on Dr. Marshall Hall's theory of reflex nervous action. As teething may be held to be essentially a physiological act, it is contended by some that it cannot, therefore, be a cause of death. That act, however, in a certain number of cases, becomes pathological, and is accompanied by remote diseased action,—coming and going with the different stages of teething;—it may be simply inflammation of the gums, or it may be diarrhoea, effusion on the brain, convulsions. Sometimes these are idiopathic affections, supervening while this process is going on, and sometimes also they evidently owe their origin to the teething. The common notion that teething is

sometimes a cause of death is true in the same sense as it is true that childbirth, also essentially a physiological act, is sometimes a cause of death. The number of deaths returned under teething in the year 1855 was 4057, which is less than the average number. 810 deaths are referred to gastritis, 3225 to enteritis, and 1388 to peritonitis, or 5423 to the three inflammations. The inflammations of the air-passages and lungs (laryngitis, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia,) were ten times as fatal (deaths 55,542) as the corresponding inflammations of the intestinal canal. If diarrhoea and dysentery are added to the abdominal inflammations the deaths will amount to 19,630; which will still fall short of the pulmonary inflammations, amounting with influenza to 59,110.

Of ascites 836 persons died, of ulceration of the intestines 876, hernia 874, ileus 1188, intus-susception 243, and stricture of the intestinal canal 233. It will be observed that these diseases fluctuate little from year to year.

5 deaths are referred to disease of the pancreas; 6566 to hepatitis, jaundice, and disease of the liver; and 54 to disease of spleen.

4196 deaths by diseases of the urinary organs are recorded, including 244 by nephritis, 793 by nephria (Bright's disease), 448 by diabetes, 234 by stone, and 278 by cystitis. Stricture of the urethra was fatal in 218 cases, which must have been primarily cases of gonorrhoea, one of the zymotic diseases. The mortality from diseases of the urinary organs was 2 in 10,000 living, or they caused *one* in every 100 deaths.

3003 deaths are referred to childbirth and genetric diseases, 61 to paramenia, 208 to ovarian dropsy, 834 to various diseases of the uterus, &c., and 1900 to childbirth. If we add the 1079 deaths by metria (puerperal fever), which attacks women in childbirth, the total deaths in that state will amount to 2979. The number of children born alive was 635,043; so to every 10,000 children born alive 47 mothers died in childbirth. The mortality is much less than it was in previous years, and it is as low as it was in the year 1854; but by judicious sanitary arrangements the number of these deplorable deaths may be greatly diminished.

One mother dies to 213 children born alive, and *one* to 219 childbearings.*

2552 deaths are from diseases of the *organs of locomotion*, 80 from arthritis (inflammation of the joints), 1124 from rheumatism, and 1348 from diseases of the joints. Only 6 in 1000 deaths fall under this head; the mortality being somewhat more than 1 in 10,000 living.

775 deaths are from diseases of the integumentary system, 255 from carbuncle, 255 from phlegmon, and 265 from various diseases of the skin. Nearly 2 deaths in 1000 are thus caused; and the annual rate of mortality is less than 1 (it is 0.4) in 10,000 living.

What a contrast this presents with the mortality of the middle ages from leprosy and other cutaneous epidemics! And the difference is the consequence of better clothing, better food, and of increased cleanliness.

(4.) *Developmental Diseases: Metamorphici.*

It sometimes happens that important parts of the human fabric are imperfectly made; and although the children are born alive, they die in the first year of life in great numbers, while a few survive and die off even at advanced ages. The deaths from malformations in the year were 916; and of that number 300 were from cyanosis, 247 from spina-bifida, and 369 from other malformations.

Other children are born before the nine months of their evolution is complete, and although a few children of six, seven, and eight months are

* In a certain number of cases twins and triplets are born; and the deaths of mothers of stillborn children (not registered) are referred to metria or childbirth. In my last letter it was shown, that the *children born alive multiplied by 1.02531* = childbearings nearly.

reared, great numbers of them die, and are classed under *premature birth*. Other infants of full term are weakly, and their deaths are referred by the medical informants simply to debility. The same name is sometimes applied to the deaths of adults; but such deaths are in some instances referred to "atrophy" in the Tables. 17,818, or 4 in every 100 deaths, are ascribed to premature birth and debility, making nearly 10 such deaths annually to 10,000 persons living. Teething and childbirth properly belong to this group, but they have already been discussed. Of atrophy,—wasting away without any discovered disease,—14,724 persons died, making 3.5 in every 100 deaths, and 8 such deaths annually to 10,000 persons living.

29,714 persons died of old age, or 7 in every 100 of the total deaths. Thus only *one* in every *fourteen* had attained this termination of life. Of 10,000 living, 16 died of old age.

(5.) *Violent Deaths:—Thanatici.*

Death is often the result of external causes; and in a certain number of cases those causes are evident, as they kill by violence.

The deaths in this class amounted to 13,551 in the year 1848, and to 15,292 in 1855.

Persons die by intoxication, by the want of food, by the neglect, when they are young or old, of their natural guardians, and by exposure to cold. To the 286 deaths ascribed by the informants to intemperance, 536 deaths by delirium tremens should be added, making 822 by *alcoholism*, besides many other deaths by secondary diseases; 91 died for want of food; 850 infants for want of their natural nourishment, breast-milk; 36 from neglect. The severity of the cold is shown by the 195 deaths from that cause, which in the previous seven years was never fatal directly to more than 107 persons in one year. It has been shown that cold, by inducing bronchitis and other diseases, was the remote cause of a multitude of deaths in 1855.

The deaths by poison were 380; to which they have been reduced from 467 in the year 1848. Arsenic is not obtained so easily as it was formerly, but these dreadful deaths are still too common, and may be still further reduced by judicious legal enactments. Society can thus in many cases prevent murder, suicide, and accidental death.

Burns and scalds were more fatal than they were in any previous year. Of them 2590 persons died in 1853, 2755 in 1854, and 3177 in 1855. The cold led to an increase in the consumption of coal; people approached nearer to the fire than in ordinary years, and the cold was thus the indirect cause of probably more than four hundred deaths by burns.

The deaths by hanging and suffocation were 1314, the deaths by drowning 2472.

The forces employed in works, in mines, in manufactures, in travelling, increase every day faster than the means of protecting life against the injuries which they inflict. Hence the deaths by fractures and contusions were 4228 in the year 1848, and rose progressively to 5468 in the year 1855. This increase demands inquiry.

617 persons died of cuts, stabs, and wounds.

406 persons died of violence in forms not fully specified.

The deaths have thus been passed rapidly in review, and their causes have been pointed out in their several orders.

The causes of death are arranged in the order of their fatality in Table (4). It is there seen that consumption is by far the most fatal of all causes; and that, exclusive of old age, bronchitis and pneumonia stand next in order. 25 per cent. of the deaths, or one fourth part of the mortality, is referred in the returns to these *three* causes. Another 25 per cent. of the deaths are referred to old age, convulsions, premature birth and debility, scarlatina, and typhus. Thus the *half* of the mortality is

wrought by eight causes. 77 in every 100 deaths are classed under the first twenty heads in this Table. Hydrophobia and disease of the pancreas are the causes of the fewest deaths.

The liability to diseases at the various periods of life possesses great practical interest to the pathologist in the study of morbid changes, and to the physician who seeks to ward off their inroads.

The Tables (pp. 120—142) present a mass of information on this important subject, such as has never before been published in any country. After they have been subjected to various calculations, I hope to be able to bring under your notice some of their interesting results.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

WILLIAM FARR.

The Registrar General.

TABLE (4)—ENGLAND. CAUSES OF DEATH in the Year 1855, arranged in the order of Mortality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1855.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.*	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1855.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from All Causes.*
Phthisis (or Consumption) -	52,290	124,590	Syphilis - - - - -	947	2,256
Age - - - - -	29,714	70,782	Ulceration (of Intestines) -	876	2,087
Bronchitis - - - - -	27,182	64,750	Hernia - - - - -	874	2,082
Pneumonia - - - - -	26,052	62,058	Want of Breast Milk - - -	850	2,025
Convulsions - - - - -	24,917	59,355	Cholera - - - - -	837	1,994
Premature Birth and Debility	17,818	42,444	Ascites - - - - -	836	1,991
Scarlatina - - - - -	17,314	41,244	Disease of Uterus, &c. - - -	834	1,987
Typhus - - - - -	16,032	38,190	Gastritis - - - - -	810	1,979
Atrophy - - - - -	14,724	35,074	Nephria (or Bright's Disease)	793	1,889
Disease of Heart, &c. - - -	13,652	32,520	Wounds - - - - -	617	1,470
Diarrhoea - - - - -	12,770	30,419	Pericarditis - - - - -	588	1,401
Hooping-cough - - - - -	10,185	24,262	Remittent Fever - - - - -	575	1,370
Dropsy - - - - -	9,362	22,301	Delirium Tremens - - - - -	536	1,277
Paralysis - - - - -	8,905	21,215	Insanity - - - - -	494	1,177
Apoplexy - - - - -	8,045	19,592	Diabetes - - - - -	448	1,067
Hydrocephalus - - - - -	7,483	17,825	Infantile Fever - - - - -	438	1,043
Measles - - - - -	7,354	17,518	Violent Deaths, not classified	406	967
Cancer - - - - -	6,016	14,331	Poison - - - - -	380	905
Fractures and Contusions -	5,468	13,025	Quinsey - - - - -	374	891
Asthma - - - - -	5,454	12,992	Malformations, not otherwise } distinguished - - - - - }	369	879
Tabes Mesenterica - - - - -	4,762	11,344	Purpura - - - - -	324	772
Croup - - - - -	4,419	10,526	Aneurism - - - - -	312	743
Sudden Deaths - - - - -	4,139	9,860	Cyanosis - - - - -	300	715
Teething - - - - -	4,057	9,664	Gout - - - - -	287	684
Disease of Liver - - - - -	3,820	9,100	Intemperance - - - - -	283	681
Disease of Brain, &c. - - -	3,580	8,528	Ulcer - - - - -	278	662
Influenza - - - - -	3,568	8,499	Cystitis - - - - -	273	652
Cephalitis - - - - -	3,496	8,256	Disease of Skin, &c. - - -	265	631
Enteritis - - - - -	3,225	7,682	Carbuncle - - - - -	255	607
Burns and Scalds - - - - -	3,177	7,568	Phlegmon - - - - -	255	607
Serofula - - - - -	2,985	7,111	Spina Bifida - - - - -	247	588
Childbirth and Metria - - -	2,979	7,096	Nephritis - - - - -	244	581
Disease of Lungs, &c. - - -	2,746	6,541	Intussusception - - - - -	243	579
Small-pox - - - - -	2,525	6,015	Stone - - - - -	234	557
Drowning - - - - -	2,472	5,889	Stricture (of the Intestinal) Canal) - - - - - }	233	555
Disease of Stomach, &c. - - -	2,362	5,627	Stricture of the Urethra -	218	519
Erysipelas - - - - -	2,256	5,374	Ovarian Dropsy - - - - -	208	495
Epilepsy - - - - -	2,136	5,088	Cold - - - - -	195	465
Disease of Kidneys, &c. - - -	1,861	4,433	Noma (or Canker) - - - - -	178	424
Abscess - - - - -	1,525	3,633	Tetanus - - - - -	153	364
Hepatitis - - - - -	1,446	3,445	Ague - - - - -	149	355
Dysentery - - - - -	1,437	3,423	Ischuria - - - - -	120	288
Hæmorrhage - - - - -	1,431	3,409	Privation of Food - - - - -	91	217
Peritonitis - - - - -	1,388	3,306	Fistula - - - - -	86	205
Disease of Joints, &c. - - -	1,348	3,211	Arthritis - - - - -	80	191
Hanging and Suffocation -	1,314	3,130	Chorea - - - - -	69	164
Jaundice - - - - -	1,300	3,097	Paramenia - - - - -	61	145
Mortification - - - - -	1,282	3,054	Disease of Spleen - - - - -	54	129
Ileus - - - - -	1,188	2,830	Neglect - - - - -	36	86
Laryngitis - - - - -	1,155	2,751	Hydrophobia - - - - -	14	33
Pleurisy - - - - -	1,153	2,747	Disease of Pancreas - - -	5	12
Thrush - - - - -	1,149	2,737			
Rheumatism - - - - -	1,124	2,677			
Rheumatic Fever - - - - -	1,046	2,492			

* The causes of 5,905 deaths were not specified; in calculating the proportional numbers they have been distributed pro rata over all the causes in the Table.

FRANCE, 1853. TABLE A.—ESTIMATED POPULATION, DEATHS, and ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER CENT. at different Ages.

	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1853.			DEATHS, 1853.			ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER CENT, 1853.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Ages - -	36,225,000	18,014,687	18,210,313	795,607	396,917	398,690	2·196	2·203	2·189
0— - -	3,365,623	1,705,481	1,660,142	231,411	125,437	105,974	6·876	7·355	6·383
5— - -	3,338,674	1,698,695	1,639,979	28,424	13,966	14,458	·851	·822	·882
10— - -	3,187,918	1,623,756	1,564,162	18,259	8,406	9,853	·573	·518	·630
15— - -	6,205,900	3,088,757	3,117,143	53,881	27,451	26,430	·868	·889	·848
25— - -	5,645,863	2,824,967	2,820,896	50,885	24,694	26,191	·901	·874	·928
35— - -	4,993,400	2,512,010	2,481,390	49,729	24,738	24,991	·996	·985	1·007
45— - -	4,220,634	2,121,352	2,099,282	59,376	31,260	28,116	1·407	1·474	1·339
55— - -	2,919,867	1,346,902	1,572,965	81,942	38,970	42,972	2·806	2·893	2·732
65— - -	1,715,708	814,106	901,602	112,580	53,091	59,489	6·562	6·521	6·598
75— - -	558,536	247,509	311,027	87,476	39,654	47,822	15·662	16·022	15·376
85— - -	69,335	29,723	39,612	20,335	8,701	11,634	29·328	29·273	29·371
95 & upwards	3,542	1,429	2,113	1,309	549	760	36·955	38·422	35·966
0— - -	663,912	337,388	326,524	140,822	79,094	61,728	21·211	23·443	18·905
1— - -	647,419	330,858	316,561	43,490	22,405	21,085	6·717	6·772	6·661
2— - -	729,758	369,810	359,948	22,493	11,593	10,900	3·082	3·135	3·028
3— - -	673,682	340,509	333,173	14,215	7,138	7,077	2·110	2·096	2·124
4— - -	650,852	326,916	323,936	10,391	5,207	5,184	1·597	1·593	1·600

The Population at each age, as given in the "Statistique de la France, deuxième série, tome II. pp. 260-1," has here been corrected for *increase*, on the assumption that the increase has been uniform at every age, and that the same rate of increase has taken place *since* 1851 as was observed between 1846 and 1851. The Deaths are taken from the "Statistique de la France, deuxième série, tome III. (1^{re} partie), pp. 31-39." A correction has been made both in Population and Deaths for Ages not stated. Those numbers have been distributed over the numbers against the various ages. According to M. Legoyt, some of the young children under 5 years of age escaped enumeration.

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Aberayron, 596. | Beverley, 518. | Canterbury, 65. |
| Abergavenny, 578. | Bicester, 159. | Cardiff, 581. |
| Aberystwith, 597. | Bideford, 297. | Cardigan, 593. |
| Aberystwith, 123. | Biggleswade, 180. | Carlisle, 568. |
| Alcester, 405. | Billericay, 199. | Carmarthen, 589. |
| Alderbury, 263. | Billesdon, 410. | Carnarvon, 620. |
| Alnwick, 559. | Bingham, 443. | Castle Ward, 554. |
| Alresford, 113. | Birmingham, 394. | Catherington, 111. |
| Alston, 564. | Bishop Stortford, 139. | Caxton, 185. |
| Alton, 114. | Blaby, 411. | Chapel-en-le-Frith, 450. |
| Altrincham, 454. | Blackburn, 480. | Chard, 318. |
| Alverstone, 97. | Blandford, 270. | Cheadle, 373. |
| Amersham, 148. | Blean, 66. | Chelmsford, 200. |
| Amesbury, 262. | Blofield, 237. | Chelsea, 2. |
| Ampthill, 181. | Blything, 225. | Cheltenham, 344. |
| Andover, 118. | Bodmin, 304. | Chepstow, 576. |
| Anglesey, 623. | Bolton, 468. | Chertsey, 38. |
| Ashborne, 447. | Bootle, 572. | Chesterfield, 448. |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 414. | Bosmere, 220. | Chester-le-Street, 548. |
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* Thus, the number of Marriages in the Aberayron District may at once be ascertained by referring, in the "*Abstract of Marriages*," to the District numbered 596 (see page 24); and in like manner the number of Births and Deaths, of Deaths at different Ages, &c. will be found by referring to the same district number in the appropriate Tables.

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