

Regulations for the duties of registrars of births and deaths and of deputy and interim registrars : made and approved in pursuance of the Births and Deaths Registrations Acts, 1836-1874 with appendix.

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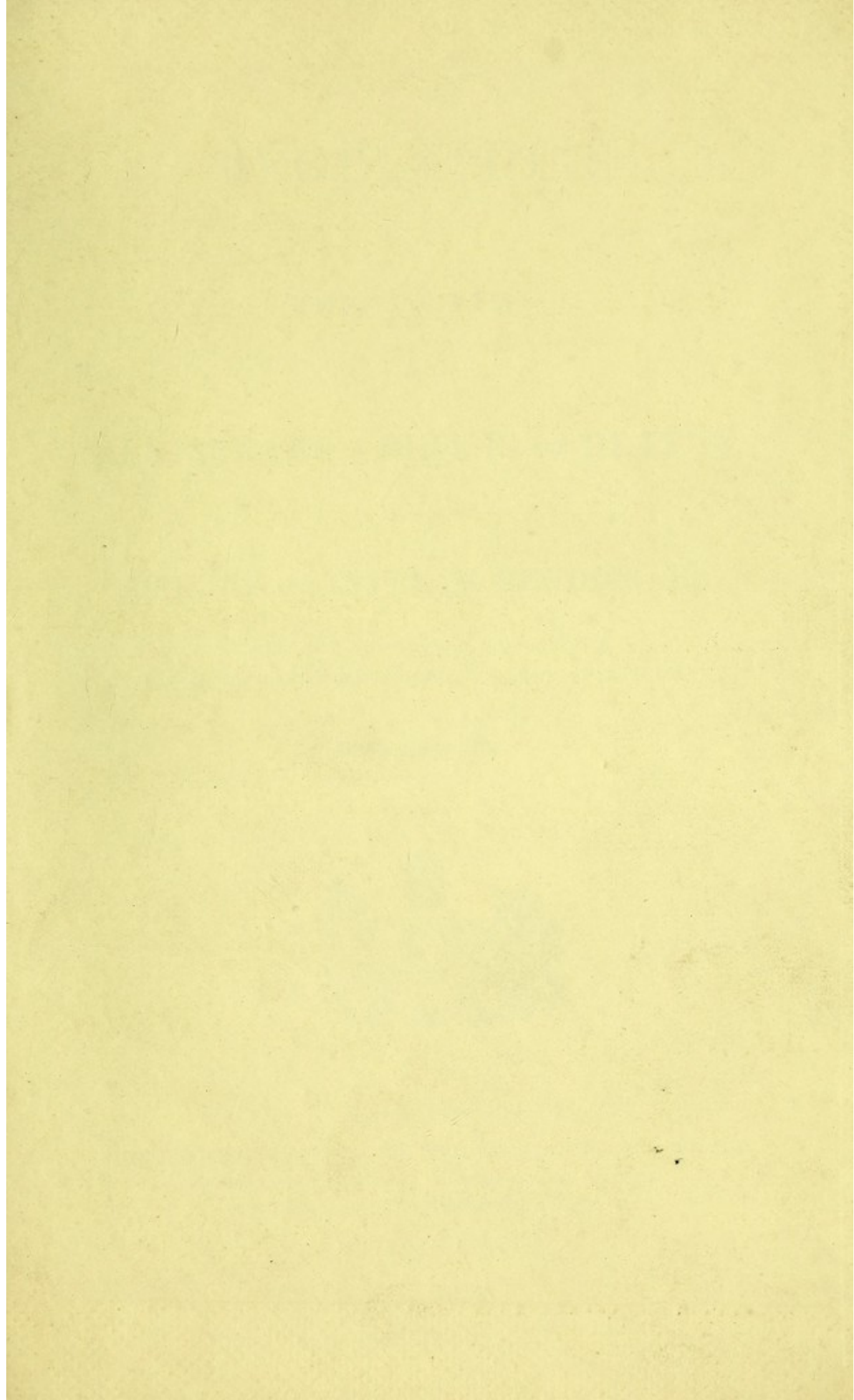
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FOR
REGISTRARS
OF
BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

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REGULATIONS

FOR

THE DUTIES

OF

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS,

AND OF

DEPUTY AND INTERIM REGISTRARS;

*Made and Approved in pursuance of
The Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1874.*

With Appendix.



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N O T I C E
O F
N E W R E G U L A T I O N S

FOR THE DUTIES OF REGISTRARS, DEPUTY REGISTRARS, AND
INTERIM REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

WHEREAS under the provisions of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter 86, intituled *An Act for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England*, certain Regulations for the Duties of the Registrars, and Deputy Registrars, in the said Act mentioned were made by the Registrar-General, with the approbation of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and such Regulations so made and approved were on the 20th day of January, 1838, declared by the Registrar-General to be thenceforward, and until the same should be altered or revoked binding on all Registrars, Deputy Registrars, and Superintendent Registrars ;

AND WHEREAS the Regulations as aforesaid have from time to time undergone modification, in conformity with changes which have taken place in the law and practice of the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages ;

AND WHEREAS by section 44 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, power is given to the Registrar-General, with the consent of the Local Government Board, from time to time to make Regulations for prescribing any matters authorised by that Act to be prescribed, and to revoke and alter such Regulations ;

NOW, THEREFORE, in virtue of the last-recited provision and of the general powers given to the Registrar-General and the Local Government Board by the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1874, and the Local Government Board Act of 1871, all existing Regulations for the Duties of

Registrars and Deputy Registrars of Births and Deaths are hereby revoked and shall be no longer binding on the said Registrars and Deputy Registrars; and in place thereof the following Regulations for the Duties of Registrars, Deputy Registrars, and Interim Registrars of Births and Deaths having been made by the Registrar-General, with the approval of the Local Government Board, shall, from this time forward (until the same or any part thereof be altered or revoked) be binding on all Registrars, Deputy Registrars, and Interim Registrars of Births and Deaths, and must be strictly observed by each and all of them.

(Signed)

GEORGE GRAHAM,

General Register Office,
Somerset House,

Registrar-General.

1st January 1875.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE DUTIES OF

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

AND OF DEPUTY AND INTERIM REGISTRARS.

MADE AND APPROVED IN PURSUANCE OF
THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACTS, 1836-74.

Preliminary Regulations.

1.—*Obtaining possession of necessary Articles, Books, and Documents.*

A newly appointed Registrar, on learning that his appointment has been confirmed, or that he has been appointed, by the Registrar-General, must forthwith apply to his predecessor in office, to the representatives of such predecessor, or to the Interim Registrar who has acted during the vacancy of the Registrarship, for the Iron Box, Register Books, Forms, and Documents relating to Registration which he ought to possess; and must obtain possession of the same. The list accompanying the letter authorising him to enter upon his duties will enable him to ascertain whether he has thus received all that he ought to have; and on his returning the list to the General Register Office, marked according to the directions thereon given, any deficiency will be supplied.

6 & 7 W. 4.
c. 86. s. 15.

In the case of a newly created Sub-district, the Registrar will be furnished from the General Register Office direct, with all the articles, books, and documents that he requires.

2.—*Registrar to study the Regulations and Forms.*

On receiving the present book of Regulations, the Registrar must at once carefully read the same, and acquaint himself with every particular as to his duties therein set forth, such Regulations being in every respect binding on him. He must also study the Appendix hereto, giving particular attention to the various Examples; and must further make himself acquainted with the various Forms and the uses to which they are to be applied.

6 & 7 W. 4.
c. 86. s. 5. &
37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 44.

3.—*Registrar to learn the exact Boundaries of his Sub-district.*

A newly appointed Registrar must take pains to ascertain and thoroughly acquaint himself with the boundaries of the Sub-district to which he is appointed. His duty being to register all the Births and Deaths which occur in his Sub-district, a strict attention to its boundaries is at all times necessary to be observed.

4.—*Registrar's Name, and Hours of Attendance for Registration to be exhibited.*

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 26.

The Registrar must at his own expense cause to be placed in some conspicuous position on or near the outer door of his Dwelling-house or Office, his name, with the addition of "Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-district of _____," and the hours of his attendance at such House or Office, as approved by the Registrar-General.

On changing his Residence or Office, the Registrar must cause the inscription of his name, &c. to be removed from the door of the house or office which he has left. He must also give timely notice of his removal, and of his new address, to the Superintendent Registrar and the Registrar-General.

5.—*Deputy Registrar.*

Ibid. s. 24.

Every Registrar who on the 1st January 1875 has no Deputy, and every newly appointed Registrar, must, by writing under his hand, appoint, with the approval of the Registrar-General, a fit person to act as his Deputy in case of his illness or unavoidable absence, or in any other case authorised by these Regulations.

The Deputy should possess the same qualifications as the Registrar. He must not be engaged in any business or occupation incompatible with such an office, or with the proper discharge of its duties; and any other ground of disqualification applicable to the Registrar will apply also to the Deputy. If the Registrar be also Registrar of Marriages, the same person must be appointed Deputy in respect of both offices.

The Registrar will receive from the General Register Office the necessary Forms for the Appointment of his

Deputy. The Appointment must be made out in triplicate, and when the Forms are filled up and signed the Registrar must deliver them to the Superintendent Registrar, who will transmit them to the General Register Office with a statement of his opinion as to the fitness of the person proposed. Thereupon the Registrar-General, if he see no reason to the contrary, will notify upon the Forms his approval of the Appointment, and will return two of them to the Registrar, who must then deliver one to the person appointed his Deputy, and the other to the Superintendent Registrar.

The Registrar, when he intends to call upon his Deputy to act in his stead for any period longer than three days, must give notice in writing to the Superintendent Registrar of the time at which the Deputy Registrar will begin so to act. He should also inform the Superintendent Registrar when the Deputy Registrar has ceased to act. When special circumstances arise which render it desirable for the public convenience that both the Registrar and his Deputy should register on the same day, they are authorised to do so at the Registrar's discretion; but as a general rule they must not so act together. In reference to the attestation of the signatures of persons desirous of giving Notice of Marriage, the Deputy Registrar may at any time act concurrently with his principal.

19 & 20 Vict.
c. 119. s. 2.

The Deputy Registrar, while acting, will have all the powers, and must fulfil all the duties, and be subject to all the obligations of the Registrar whose Deputy he is; and the Registrar is civilly responsible for the acts or omissions of his Deputy.

The Deputy Registrar holds his office during the pleasure of the Registrar by whom he is appointed, but is removable therefrom by the Registrar General.

If the Registrar dies, resigns, or otherwise ceases to hold his office, his Deputy will become Interim Registrar; and he must perform all the duties of a Registrar until another is duly appointed.*

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 25.

6.—*Registrar to inform himself of Births and Deaths.*

The Registrar must inform himself carefully of every Birth and Death which happens within his Sub-district;

Ibid. ss. 4, 14.

* See the particular Regulations relating to Deputy and Interim Registrars, p. 47.

to register promptly the Birth of every child born alive, and every Death, taking place within that Sub-district, being his most important duty. It is left to his discretion to employ such means of informing himself as may appear to him best; but he must employ *some* means, and must not neglect inquiry, in the hope that without exertion on his part information will be voluntarily tendered. He should apply to persons who from their occupations are most likely to have immediate knowledge of any Birth or Death within his Sub-district, such as Medical Practitioners, Midwives, Nurses, and Undertakers; and having learnt that a Birth or Death has occurred he should make a note or memorandum thereof, and should take such steps as may be expedient for effecting the registration, without waiting until it may become necessary to send a Requisition to Informants to attend personally at his Office or other stated place in order that registration may be effected. The Registrar should also systematically consult the announcements of Births and Deaths in local newspapers. He should further communicate with the Chief Resident Officer of every Public or Charitable Institution within his Sub-district, with the object of concerting means by which the registration of Births and Deaths occurring in those Institutions may most easily and promptly be effected.

7.—*Registrar or Deputy to attend at House or Office, and at Stations.*

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 26.

The Registrar or his Deputy must attend at his Dwelling-house or Office, and at each of his appointed Stations on the days and at the hours approved by the Registrar-General, for the purpose of registering Births and Deaths.

Any proposed alteration with respect to the Registrar's hours of attendance at his House or Office must be submitted by him for the Registrar-General's approval before it is adopted or announced; and any change which may be made in the arrangements for registering must be notified to the Superintendent Registrar.

8.—*Registration to be gratuitous, except in certain Cases.*

Ibid. ss. 4,
14, 27. & 2nd
sched.

Every Birth, within three months of its occurrence and every Death within 12 months of its occurrence

must be registered without fee or reward from the Informant, upon his personally tendering information thereof to the Registrar. But if, in pursuance of a written requisition, the Registrar attends and registers at the residence of the person making such requisition, or at the house in which the Birth or Death took place, he will be entitled to receive a fee of *One Shilling* from the Informant, unless the Birth or Death took place in a Public Institution.

The term "Public Institution" means a prison, lock-up, 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. s. 48. workhouse, lunatic asylum, hospital, or any public or charitable institution, which by special instructions from the Registrar-General is to be deemed a Public Institution; and when the Registrar attends and registers any Birth or Death in such an Institution, whether in pursuance of a requisition or otherwise, he will not be entitled to receive a fee from the Informant.

9.—*General Penalties.*

The Registrar must observe that by refusing, or with- Ibid. s. 35. out reasonable cause omitting, to register any Birth or Death concerning which information has been tendered to him by an Informant, and which he ought to register, he renders himself liable to a Penalty that may be of any amount not exceeding *Fifty Pounds*.

He is moreover hereby required, on such occasions as may seem at his discretion desirable, to acquaint Informants and others with the penal provisions by which Ibid. s. 39. in the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, the discharge of the duties required of them is enforced.

10.—*Directions respecting Care of Register Books.*

The Registrar must use great care to prevent the loss Ibid. s. 35. of, or any injury to, the Register Books in his custody. Every person having the custody of any Register Book of Births and Deaths who carelessly loses or injures, or allows the injury of the same, is liable to a penalty not exceeding *Fifty Pounds*.

The Iron Box which every Registrar receives is 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 86. s. 14. furnished for the safe custody of his Register Books, and also for that of the Forms for Certified Copies, and of the other documents relating to his official duties. The Registrar must place the Box in some dry and secure

part of his dwelling-house or office, and the Register Books, except only such as may be actually in use and during the time of such use, must always be kept in the Box. The Box must always be left locked, and the key thereof must be carefully kept by the Registrar, or by the Deputy or Interim Registrar during the time he is acting; and the Box must not be unlocked by any other person unless it be by the Superintendent Registrar, or by an Inspector of Registration. In case the key shall be lost or injured, so that the Registrar cannot unlock the Box, he must not break it open, but must apply to the Superintendent Registrar, who will immediately furnish him with the duplicate key in his possession.

The Registrar, whenever he takes with him the Register Books from his house or office, must preserve them from wet, carrying them always in the waterproof-cover supplied to him for that purpose; and he must be careful that the Books be not blotted or smeared.

6 & 7 W. 4.
c. 86. s. 32.

He must keep safely each of the Register Books in his possession until it be filled, and must then deliver it personally to the Superintendent Registrar, upon delivering to him the quarterly Certified Copies which include a copy of the last Entry therein.

11.—*Entries in the Register Books.*

Before beginning any Entry in a Register Book the Registrar must fill up the blanks in the first line at the top of the page upon which the Entry is to be made. After the words "Births [or Deaths] in the Sub-district of" he must write the name of the Sub-district of which he is Registrar, and after that the name of the County or Counties in which such Sub-district lies.

The Registrar must enter every Birth or Death in the Register Book of Births or Deaths *in strict consecutive order according to the date on which it is registered*, inserting it in the space next following that in which the last entry was made.

Each Entry must be begun and finished *at one time*, and in the presence of the Informant.

The Registrar must be careful to make the Entries in the Register Books neatly and correctly, in a bold and distinct hand without flourishes, and especially to write Names and Surnames in such a manner that they may not

be mistaken for any other similar names. He must avoid the necessity for obliterations, and to this end it is recommended that the particulars required to be registered be written down on a piece of paper, and shown to the Informant before they are inserted in the Register Book. All the particulars entered must be written in full, *except signatures*, which may be written in the ordinary manner of the person signing. Everything that is written in making the Entry, except the signature of the Informant, and his "description" and "residence," which the Informant may himself insert, must be in the handwriting of the Registrar; and the Columns preceding that for the Informant's signature must be completely filled up, and must be examined by the Informant or read over to him, before he signs the Entry.

When the Informant has signed, and the remaining particulars, excepting the Registrar's signature, have been inserted, what has been written must be carefully examined by the Registrar himself, in order that if any alteration or addition be requisite, it may be made then and there *before the Entry is completed*. If any word or figure has been inserted erroneously, the Registrar must draw a line through it, and make the correct insertion over or below it; but he must in no case make any erasure, that is to say, the *entire removal of what may have been written*, by scraping the paper with a sharp instrument, or by other means; and if there be an error in the signature of the Informant, the Informant and not the Registrar must correct it. All corrections made by the Registrar or the Informant *before the completion of an Entry* must then and there be numbered by the Registrar. He must write over each such correction a number in figures, and insert the same number in the outer margin of the Entry in words, adding his initials. The numbers of these corrections must follow each other in consecutive order, from the first in the Register Book, which must be numbered "*one*." No obliteration, alteration, or addition may be made after the Entry has been signed by the Registrar, when it is deemed to be complete.

12.—*Registration Ink.*

The Registrar must procure, through the Superintendent Registrar or by his direction, such supplies of Ink

of the description approved by Her Majesty's Stationery Office,* as may be necessary for his official use. With this Ink, and with no other kind, the Registrar must write all Entries in his Register Books, and all Certified Copies of such Entries.

Registration of Births.

13.—*Information for the Registration of a Birth.*

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 1.

The persons required to give information for the registration of a Birth are as follow:—

1. The Father and Mother of the child; and in default of these,
2. The Occupier of the house in which the child is born;
3. Each Person present at the Birth; and
4. The Person having charge of the child.

The Informants are to be preferred in the order in which they are here placed. The Registrar should endeavour always to obtain information from an Informant of the first class, when practicable; and this rule will hold good as well in the case of Births in Public Institutions as in other cases.

Ibid. s. 48.

A Public Institution as defined in Regulation No. 8 is to be deemed "a house," and the term "Occupier" includes the governor, keeper, master, matron, superintendent, or other Chief Resident Officer of such Public Institution. Where families live in lodgings or apartments the ordinary Informants are the parents, the occupier of the lodgings, and the other persons above described; but in addition to these, where a house is let in separate apartments or lodgings, any person residing in such house under whom the lodgings or separate apartments are immediately held, or his agent, is also a qualified Informant, being included in the term "Occupier."

Ibid. s. 1.

One of the persons above described as qualified Informants of Births in ordinary cases, is required, *within forty-two days* after a Birth, to give to the Registrar information of the particulars required to be registered concerning such Birth, and in the Registrar's presence to sign the Register.

* The Ink so approved is now manufactured by Messrs. Hyde & Co. and Messrs. Morrell & Co.

The Parent of any child who fails to give information of its Birth within forty-two days, is liable to a Penalty not exceeding *Forty Shillings*.

Foundlings.—In the case of a *living new-born child found exposed*, the persons required to give information for the registration of the Birth are as follow :—

1. Any person finding such child ; and
2. Any person in whose charge such child may be placed.

An Informant as above mentioned is required *within seven days* after the finding of such child, to give to the Registrar such information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the Birth as the Informant possesses, and in the Registrar's presence to sign the Register.

Illegitimate Births.—In the case of an *illegitimate child*, no person is required, as father of the child, to give information concerning its Birth.

14.—*Still-born Children not to be registered.*

The Registrar must not register Still-born children, either in his Birth or Death Book ; but if a child is born alive, and dies soon after birth, both the Birth and Death must be registered separately in the proper form. This applies to Entries on Coroner's Certificate as well as to other Entries.

15.—*Registrar's Requisition for Information of a Birth.*

When, from the default of the persons required to give information, a Birth has not been duly registered, the Registrar should, *after forty-two days*, and *within three months* of the Birth, by notice in writing, require any such person to attend personally at his Office, or at a Station or other suitable place appointed by him in his Sub-district, within a time to be stated in the Requisition, to give information of the Birth and to sign the Register.

The time appointed for the attendance of the Informant must be not less than seven days after the sending of the Requisition, nor more than three months from the date of the Birth.

In sending the Requisition the Registrar must as far as possible exercise the same preference with respect to Informants, that he was instructed to exercise in Regulation No. 13 ; that is to say, he must not require the

Occupier to give the information if either of the Parents is accessible, and so on.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 41.

The Requisition must be made out upon one of the Forms supplied to the Registrar for the purpose by the Registrar General, and it may be sent by post in a prepaid letter. The date at which the letter would be delivered to the person to whom it is sent in the ordinary course of post must be deemed to be the date at which it is received; and in proving such sending it will be sufficient to prove that the letter was prepaid, properly addressed, and put into the post.

Ibid. s. 39.

Every qualified Informant who wilfully refuses to answer any question put to him by the Registrar relating to the particulars required to be registered, or fails to comply with the Registrar's Requisition duly sent to him, is liable to a Penalty of *Forty Shillings*.

16.—*Registration of a Birth within Three Months.**

Ibid. s. 4.

On receiving personally from an Informant at any time within three months from the date of the Birth of any child the requisite information, the Registrar must forthwith register the Birth (if not previously registered) in the form and manner herein described.

6 & 7 W.4.
c. 86. Sched.
A.

He must inquire, and enter in the proper Columns of the Register Book—

1 Vict. c. 22.
s. 8.

Column 1. The Date and Place of Birth. The day of the month must be written in words; the year *in figures*. After the date, the name of the Parish or Place, and of the Street, Road, &c., with the number or name (if any) of the House in which the child was born, must be inserted; and if the child was born in a Public Institution, the correct name of that Institution must be given. In the case of a living new-born child found exposed, the time and place of birth being unknown, the Registrar must insert when and where the child was found.

Column 2. The Name (commonly known as the *Christian name*), if any, which shall have been given to the child in baptism, or otherwise. The Surname must not be inserted in this Column.

Column 3. The Sex, whether "boy" or "girl."

* For Examples of Entries of Births registered within Three Months, see Appendix (B.)

Column 4. The Christian name and Surname of the Father. The Registrar must not enter the name of any person as Father of an *illegitimate* child, unless at the joint request of the Mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the Father, who must in such case sign the Register together with the Mother; otherwise Columns 4 and 6 of the Entry must be left blank.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88, s. 7.

Column 5. The Christian name and *married* Surname of the Mother; then her *maiden* Surname preceded by the word "formerly;" and if she has been previously married, her previous married surname, and lastly her maiden surname.

Column 6. The Rank, Profession, Trade, or calling of the Father. Special instructions as to entering the Occupations of persons will be found in Appendix (D.)

Column 7. The Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant. The person giving information must sign his or her name, or if unable to write, must sign by making his or her mark, immediately opposite which the Registrar must write "The mark of" [adding the name and surname of the person]. The "description" of the Informant means the character in which the person informs, whether as "Father," "Mother," "Occupier," "In charge of the child," or otherwise. The "residence" inserted must be the usual residence of the Informant.

Column 8. The Date when Registered. The Registrar must insert the day of the month *in words*, and the year *in figures*.

Column 9. The Registrar must sign his name, adding the word "Registrar" below it. The signature of the Registrar completes the entry, and before signing he is strictly enjoined to examine what has been written and to observe the directions given in Regulation No. 11.

Twins.—In the case of Twins, the Registrar must not include them in the same entry, but must make a separate Entry for each child, taking care that the Entries shall follow consecutively without any other intervening, and inserting first the particulars relating to the *elder* child; and in such case the Registrar should always, when it is practicable, ascertain from the Informant, and insert *the hour* of the birth of each child, as well as the day.

17.—*Information and Registration of a Birth after Three Months.*

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 5.

After the expiration of three months from the Birth of any child, the registration of its Birth may be effected either after the sending of a Requisition by the Registrar to a qualified Informant, or upon the *voluntary* application of an Informant desiring to give the necessary information.

In case the Birth has not been registered within three months, the Registrar may, after that time and within twelve months of the Birth, by notice in writing require any person whose duty it is to give information of the Birth to attend personally at the District Register Office within a time to be stated in the Requisition, and make before the Superintendent Registrar a Solemn Declaration according to the best of the Declarant's knowledge and belief, of the particulars required to be registered concerning the Birth, and sign the Register in the presence of the Registrar and Superintendent Registrar. The time appointed by the Registrar for the attendance of the Informant must not be less than seven days after the sending of the Requisition, and not more than twelve months after the date of the Birth.

The directions as to the preference to be exercised in respect of Informants, and generally as to the Registrar's Requisition in Regulation No. 15., are applicable to the Requisition here mentioned.

Upon any of the persons required to give information of a Birth attending at the District Register Office, whether in pursuance of a Requisition or not, and making a Declaration before the Registrar and Superintendent Registrar on one of the authorised Forms for the purpose, and giving information of the Birth, the Registrar must then and there register the Birth; and the Superintendent Registrar before whom the Declaration is made, must, as well as the Registrar and the Declarant, sign the Entry of the Birth.*

Ibid. ss. 5, 27,
and 2nd
Sched.

On thus registering a Birth in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar when the child is more than three and less than twelve months old, the Registrar will be entitled to a fee of *Two Shillings and Sixpence*, to be paid to him by the Informant or Declarant, unless

* See Appendix (B.)

it is proved that the registration was not effected within the three months in consequence of some default or neglect of duty on the part of the Registrar, in which case he forfeits his fee.

The Superintendent Registrar will retain the Declaration, and keep it among the other records of his office.

Every person who registers or causes to be registered the Birth of any child in contravention of the provisions here set forth, renders himself liable to a Penalty not exceeding *Ten Pounds*.

18.—*Registration of a Birth after Twelve Months.*

After the expiration of twelve months next after the Birth of any child, the Registrar must not register that Birth except with the written authority of the Registrar-General, and in accordance with the following rules:—

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 5.

Upon learning that the Birth of any child has not been registered within twelve months, the Registrar must ascertain and report to the Registrar-General in writing the circumstances of the case, setting forth all that he knows of the causes of the omission, the position in life of the Parents, and whether a Requisition was sent to a qualified Informant. If the Registrar-General see fit he will give his written authority for the registration of the Birth; and the Registrar must forthwith proceed in every respect as in the case of a Birth to be registered after three and within twelve months; issuing his Requisition, if necessary, for the attendance of an Informant at the District Register Office, and registering the Birth upon the Declaration of the Informant in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar;* and the Superintendent Registrar before whom the Declaration is made must, as well as the Registrar and the Declarant, sign the entry of the Birth. The fact of the Registrar-General's authority having been given must also be entered in the Register, in Column 8 ("When registered"), otherwise the Entry will not be receivable in evidence.†

Upon so registering a Birth with the authority of the Registrar-General, the Registrar will be entitled to a fee of *Five Shillings*, to be paid to him by the Informant or Declarant, unless it is proved that the registration was not effected within twelve months after

Ibid. ss. 5,
27, and 2nd
Sched.

* The form of Declaration to be used in this case is the same as that to be used under Regulation No. 17.

† See Appendix (B.)

the Birth in consequence of the Registrar's default or neglect of duty, in which case he forfeits his fee.

The Declaration will be retained by the Superintendent Registrar and kept with the records of his office.

Every person who registers or causes to be registered the Birth of any child in contravention of the provisions here set forth, renders himself liable to a Penalty not exceeding *Ten Pounds*.

19.—*Registration of a Birth when Informant has removed from Sub-district.*

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 6.

Any person required to give information concerning a Birth who removes out of the Sub-district in which the Birth took place, before such Birth is registered, may at any time within three months after the Birth effect its registration in the following manner:—

Ibid. ss. 6,
27, and 2nd
Sched.

The Informant may go to the Registrar of the Sub-district in which he resides and make, upon one of the Forms furnished by the Registrar-General to the Registrar for the purpose, a Declaration of the particulars to be registered, which must be signed by the Informant in the presence of the Registrar. The Registrar, on payment to him by the Informant of a fee of *Two Shillings*, must receive and attest such Declaration, and must send it to the Registrar of the Sub-district in which the Birth took place. The Declaration may be sent by post.

The Registrar who receives any such Declaration duly signed and attested from the Registrar of another Sub-district, must forthwith enter the particulars contained therein in his Register Book of Births, unless the Birth has already been registered by him upon the personal information of an Informant. To the particulars which he will copy therefrom into Column 9 (headed "Signature, description, and residence of Informant)," the Registrar must subjoin the words, "as per Declaration dated _____," adding the date upon which the Declaration was signed and made.*

The Registrar must carefully preserve the Declaration, and deliver it to the Superintendent Registrar, together with the quarterly Certified Copies which include the copy of the Entry made therefrom.

Information of a Birth given in the manner above described is to be deemed a compliance with the require-

* See Appendix (B.)

ments of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, in respect of that Birth.

20.—*Certificate of Registry of Birth.*

The Registrar must, upon demand made by the Informant at the time of registering any Birth, and upon payment of a fee not exceeding *Threepence*, give to such Informant a Certificate of the Registry of the Birth, on one of the Forms furnished for the purpose by the Registrar-General.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88, s. 30.

21.—*Insertion of Child's Christian Name after Registration of Birth.*

When the Birth of any child has been registered, and the Name (commonly called the *Christian* name), if any, by which it was registered is altered, or if it was registered without any Name being then entered, and subsequently receives one, the Registrar is required to insert the child's Name in the Register of the Birth, under the following conditions:—

Ibid. ss. 8,
43, and
Sched. 1.

On receiving, within twelve months next after the registration of a Birth, a Certificate of Baptism or of Naming, according to the authorised Form, and on payment of a fee of *One Shilling* by the person procuring the Name to be entered, the Registrar must, without any erasure of the original Entry, forthwith enter in Col. 10. of the Register Book the Name mentioned in the Certificate as having been given to the child. The Certificate must be signed by the Minister or person who shall have performed the rite of Baptism, or if the child is not baptized, by the Father, Mother, or Guardian of the child or other person procuring the Name of the child to be given or altered.

If the child is not baptized, the Registrar, after having inserted in the last Column of the Entry the Name mentioned in the Certificate, must write below it the words, "On Certificate of Naming."

The Name entered on the authority of a Certificate in either of the Forms above mentioned, will *supersede* the Name (if any) previously inserted in Column 2 of the Entry. When, therefore, two or more Names appear in the Certificate, they must all be inserted in Column 10 of the Register notwithstanding that one or more of them may already have been entered in Column 2.*

* See Appendix (B.)

The Registrar having filled up the Form at the foot of the Certificate as to the fact of the child's Name having been inserted, must forthwith send the Certificate to the General Register Office. He must also send therewith a Certified Copy of the Register of the Birth as it stands in the Register Book with the Name inserted in Column 10; but if the quarterly Certified Copies containing the Entry have not yet been made and delivered to the Superintendent Registrar,—in which case the Name as inserted in Column 10 will appear in such Copies,—a separate Copy will be unnecessary.

If the Register Book containing the registry of the Birth of the child mentioned in the Certificate shall at the time at which the Registrar receives the Certificate, have been filled and transferred from his custody to that of the Superintendent Registrar, the person presenting such Certificate must be instructed to apply to the Superintendent Registrar.

Every Minister or person who performs the rite of Baptism is bound to deliver a Certificate of Baptismal Name on demand, and on payment to him of a fee not exceeding *One Shilling*.

Forms of Certificate of the two kinds above referred to will from time to time be furnished to the Registrar on his application to the General Register Office; and the Registrar must place Forms of the proper kind in the hands of persons wishing to avail themselves of the provisions here set forth.

22.—*Certificate of Birth for purposes of School Boards, &c.*

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 29

On receiving from any School Board, or any Managers appointed by a School Board, or any persons managing a Public Elementary School, or any of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, or any authorised person who may require for the purposes of the Agricultural Children Act, 1873, (36 & 37 Vict. c. 67.) proof of the age of a child, a written Requisition, on one of the Forms* approved by the Registrar-General for the purpose, for particulars as to a child whose age is required

* A specimen of this Form will be supplied to the Registrar from the General Register Office, in order that when a Requisition is presented to him he may know whether it is in the authorised form or not. The Forms themselves will be furnished through the Education Department to the persons authorised to issue them.

to be ascertained, the Registrar must, if the Register Book containing such particulars be in his custody, and on payment to him of a fee of *One Shilling*, endorse on the Requisition a Certified Copy of the Entry of the Birth of the child named in the Requisition.

The Registrar will render himself liable to a Penalty of *Forty Shillings* if he refuses or fails, without reasonable excuse, to give the Certified Copy required by any such Requisition as above described.

23.—*Certificate of Birth under the Factory Acts.*

On receiving from any Inspector or Sub-inspector of Factories a Requisition on one of the Forms* approved by the Registrar-General, for a Certified Copy of the Entry of the Birth of the person mentioned in such Requisition, and setting forth the names of such person and of his or her parents, with the place and date of the Birth, the Registrar must, if the Register Book containing the Entry of such Birth be in his custody, and on payment to him of *One Shilling*, endorse on the Requisition a Certified Copy of such Entry, and affix his signature thereto.

7 Vict. c. 15.
s. 15. and
8 & 9 Vict.
c. 29. s. 14.

Any Registrar who shall refuse to give such Certified Copy renders himself liable to a Penalty of not less than *Two Pounds*, and not more than *Five Pounds*.

Registration of Deaths.

24.—*Certificate of Cause of Death.*

Throughout these Regulations the words "Medical Certificate of the Cause of Death" mean the Certificate of a *Registered Medical Practitioner*. No Certificate given by a Medical Man, whatever his qualifications otherwise may be, is to be recognized, *unless his name is on the Medical Register*. The Registrar will of course ordinarily accept the statement of a Medical Practitioner that he is duly *registered*, but in any case of doubt the circumstances must be reported for the instructions of the Registrar-General thereupon.

The Registrar-General will from time to time, on the Registrar's application, furnish to him printed Forms of Certificates of Cause of Death, and every Registrar must

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 20.

* This Form is already in use, and is furnished through the Inspectors of Factories.

furnish such Forms gratis to any *registered* Medical Practitioner residing in his Sub-district.

In case of the Death of any person who has been attended during his last illness by a Registered Medical Practitioner, it is the duty of that Practitioner to sign and give to some person required to give information concerning the Death, a Certificate stating to the best of his knowledge and belief the Cause of Death. Before registering a Death in respect of which no Inquest has been held, the Registrar must therefore inquire whether the deceased was so attended, and if he finds that such was the case he must require the Informant to deliver to him the Certificate of the Medical Practitioner, or if such Certificate is not produced, the Informant must be directed to obtain it.

In the case of a Death that has occurred in a Public Institution at which a record is regularly kept of the fatal diseases of the inmates by a Registered Medical Practitioner, the Registrar may on registering the Death accept the Cause of the Death inserted in such record as equivalent to the Certificate of such Medical Practitioner. On receiving *written notice* of a Death at a Public Institution, he must not issue his Certificate of *Notification* of Death for the purposes of Burial, unless a Medical Certificate of the Cause of Death *in the usual form* accompany such notice; but if he receives from the Chief Resident Officer of a Public Institution *a written requisition to attend there* to register the Death, his Certificate of *Notification* may be issued.

If any person to whom a Certificate of the Cause of Death is given by a Registered Medical Practitioner in pursuance of the provisions of the Act, fails to deliver that Certificate to the Registrar, he is liable to a Penalty not exceeding *Forty Shillings*. These Certificates must therefore not be used as evidence of the Death of any member of a Friendly Society, or for any other similar purpose.

The Registrar must carefully preserve as official documents all Medical Certificates of Causes of Death received by him, and must keep them arranged in such a manner as to admit of their being readily referred to for comparison with the Registers of Deaths.

In any case in which it appears to the Registrar that a Death has been caused by Violence,* or has been attended by suspicious circumstances, and no Inquest has been held, he must not immediately register the Death, but must take such means as may be necessary, either through the police or otherwise, to bring the case under the notice of the Coroner having jurisdiction in the place in which the Death occurred, and before registering such Death must ascertain that an Inquest is considered by the Coroner to be unnecessary.

Whenever it appears that there was no Medical Attendant on the deceased, and further that the Cause of Death is said to be *unknown*, the Registrar must make particular inquiries of the Informant as to the duration of the illness and other circumstances attending the Death, with a view to ascertain whether the case is one which, in pursuance of the foregoing Instructions, it is his duty to bring under the notice of the Coroner.

25.—*Persons required to give Information for the Registration of a Death where no Inquest has been held.*

The persons required to give information for the registration of a Death in respect of which no Inquest has been held are as follow :

In the ordinary case of a death in a house :—

1. The nearest Relatives of the deceased present at the Death, or in attendance during the last illness ; and in default of these,
2. Every other Relative of the deceased dwelling or being in the same Sub-district as the deceased ; and in default of any Relatives,
3. (a.) Each Person present at the Death, and
(b.) The Occupier of the house in which the Death occurred ; and in default of all the above mentioned,
4. (a.) Each Inmate of the house in which the Death occurred, and
(b.) The Person causing the Body to be Buried.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 10.

* Under the head of Violent Deaths are included deaths by Poison, Drowning, Burns, Suffocation, &c., as well as deaths by Fractures, Contusions, Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, and other injuries. Notwithstanding a Medical Certificate of the Cause of Death may be delivered to him, the Registrar should in the case of a Death by Violence or attended by suspicious circumstances, bring the matter under the Coroner's notice, in accordance with the directions given above.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 11.

In the case of a Death occurring *not* in a house, or of Dead Body *found exposed* :—

1. Every Relative of the deceased having knowledge of any of the particulars required to be registered concerning the Death; and in default of such Relative,
2. (a.) Every Person present at the Death, and
(b.) Any Person finding the Body, and
(c.) Any Person taking charge of the Body, and
(d.) The Person causing the Body to be Buried.

The Informants are to be preferred in the order in which they are here placed. The Registrar should endeavour always to obtain information from an Informant of the first class when practicable; and this rule will hold good as well in the case of Deaths in Public Institutions as in other cases.

The Registrar must bear in mind the definition of the term "Occupier" as given in Regulation No. 13.; and he must understand the term "Relative" to include a relative by marriage.

Ibid. ss. 10,
11.

One of the persons above described as qualified Informants of Deaths in ordinary cases is required, *within five days* next following the day of a Death, to give to the Registrar information of the particulars required to be registered respecting it and to sign the Register.

In the case of a Death *not* in a house, or of the finding of a Dead Body elsewhere than in a house, where no Inquest has been held, an Informant is required to give to the Registrar within *five days* such information of the particulars to be registered as the Informant possesses, and in like manner to sign the Register.

Ibid. s. 12.

If, however, a written notice of the occurrence of a Death, accompanied by a Medical Certificate of the Cause of Death be sent to the Registrar by an Informant, the registration of the Death need not be effected within the five days, but must, notwithstanding such notice, be effected *within fourteen days* next after the day of the Death, by the person giving such notice, or by some other person required to give the information.

Ibid. s. 39.

The nearest Relatives of any deceased person present at the Death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased are liable, if the information required for the registration of the Death is not given within fourteen days, to a Penalty not exceeding *Forty Shillings*.

26.—*Registrar's Requisition for Information of a Death.*

When, from the default of the persons required to give information of a Death in respect of which no Inquest has been held, the Death has not been registered, the Registrar should, at some time *after fourteen days*, and within twelve months from such Death, by notice in writing, require any such person to attend personally at his Office or at a Station or other suitable place appointed by him within his Sub-district, within a time to be stated in the Requisition, to give information of the Death, and to sign the Register. The time appointed for the attendance of the Informant must not be less than seven days after the sending of the Requisition, nor more than twelve months after the Death or finding of the Dead Body.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 13.

On receiving from any person who has buried or performed any funeral or religious service for the Burial of any Dead Body, a notice in writing of the fact that such Burial took place without the delivery to such person of a Registrar's Certificate of Registry or *Notification of Death* or a Coroner's Order for Burial, it will be the duty of the Registrar, if the Death occurred in his Sub-district, unless it is registered before the expiration of fourteen days from its occurrence, after that time to issue his Requisition to one of the persons required to give information of the Death. The person who buries or performs any funeral or religious service for the Burial of any Dead Body as to which no Order or Certificate as above mentioned is delivered to him, is required to give the notice to the Registrar within Seven Days after the Burial, and by failing to do so incurs a penalty not exceeding *Ten Pounds*. The Registrar, upon ascertaining that any default has occurred in respect of this provision must draw the attention of the defaulter to the Penalty which he has incurred, and if it come to the knowledge of the Registrar that such defaulter has been guilty of a second neglect, the Registrar must forthwith report the case to the Registrar-General.

Ibid. s. 17.

In sending the Requisition the Registrar must as far as possible exercise the same preference with respect to Informants as he was instructed to do in Regulation No. 25 ; that is to say, he should not require any

other Relative to give the information if a Relative who was present at the death or in attendance during the last illness is accessible, and so on.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88, s. 41.

The instructions as to the Form and sending of the Requisition given in Regulation No. 15 are applicable to the case of the Requisition here mentioned.

Every person required to give information concerning any Death or any Dead Body who wilfully refuses to answer any question put to him by the Registrar relating to the particulars required to be registered concerning such Death, or fails to comply with the Requisition of the Registrar made in pursuance of the provisions herein set forth, is liable to a penalty of *Forty Shillings*.

27.—*Registration of a Death within Twelve Months.**

Ibid. s. 14.

On receiving personally from an Informant at any time within twelve months after the date of any Death, or of the finding of any Dead Body, in a case where no Inquest has been held, information of the particulars required to be registered, the Registrar must forthwith register the Death (if not previously registered) in the form and manner here described:—

6 & 7 Wm. 4.
c. 86., Sched.
B.

He must inquire and enter in the proper columns of the Register Book—

1 Vict. c. 22.
s. 8.

Column 1. The Date and Place of Death. The day of the month must be written in *words*, the year in *figures*. After the date, the name of the Parish or Place, and of the Street, Road, &c., with the number or name (if any) of the house in which the death occurred must be inserted; and if the Death occurred in a Public Institution, the correct name of such Institution should be given.

Column 2. The Christian Name and Surname of the deceased.

Column 3. The Sex of the deceased; writing "male" or "female."

Column 4. The Age, in figures; writing under the number the words "*years*," "*months*," "*weeks*," "*days*," or "*hours*," as the case may be. Before making the Entry it is desirable that particular inquiry should be made as to whether the precise age of the deceased has been ascertained by the Informant.

* For Examples of Entries of Deaths registered within Twelve Months, see Appendix (C.)

Column 5. The Rank, Profession, Trade, or calling. Detailed instructions for entering the Occupations of persons will be found in Appendix (D.).

Column 6. The Cause of Death. If the Certificate of a Registered Medical Practitioner is produced, the Cause of Death, must be entered as stated in such Certificate, and the Name of the Certifying Medical Practitioner must be added below, the words "Certified by" being inserted next before such name.*

Column 7. The Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant. The person giving information must sign his or her name; or, if unable to write, must sign by making his or her mark, immediately opposite which the Registrar must write "The mark of" [adding the name and surname of the person]. The "description" of the Informant means the character in which the person gives the information, namely, whether as "Father," "Mother," "Son," "Daughter," "Widow of deceased," or other near Relative present at the death, "Occupier," "Resident Medical Officer," or otherwise. The "residence" inserted must be the *usual* residence of the Informant.

Column 8. "When registered." The Registrar must insert the day of month *in words*, and the year *in figures*.

Column 9. The Registrar must sign his name, adding the word "Registrar" below it. The signature of the Registrar completes the Entry, and before signing he is strictly enjoined to examine what has been written, and to observe the directions contained in Regulation No. 11.

28.—*Certificate of Registry or Notification of Death.*

The Registrar, on registering any Death in respect of which no Inquest has been held, must forthwith, or so soon after as he is required, give without fee or reward to the Informant, or to the Undertaker or other person having charge of the Funeral of the deceased, a Certificate of Registry of the Death, upon one of the Forms furnished by the Registrar-General for the purpose.

On receiving a *written requisition* to attend at a house to register a Death, or a *written notice* of the occurrence of a Death accompanied by a Medical Certificate of the

* See Appendix (E.) for List of the Diseases and Causes of Death which are likely to be of common occurrence in Medical Certificates.

Cause of Death, the Registrar must forthwith, or as soon after as he is required, give, or send, without fee or reward, to the person sending the requisition or notice, or to the Undertaker or other person having charge of the Funeral of the deceased, a Certificate of *Notification* of the Death, upon one of the Forms furnished by the Registrar-General for the purpose.

Any person to whom either of such Certificates is given by the Registrar, who fails to deliver it or to cause it to be delivered to the person who buries or performs any funeral or religious service for the Burial of the body of the deceased, is liable to a Penalty not exceeding *Forty Shillings*.

29.—*Registration of a Death with respect to which an Inquest has been held.*

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 16.

On receiving from a Coroner a Certificate giving information of the Finding of a Jury with respect to the particulars to be registered concerning a Death and the Cause of Death, and specifying the time and place at which the Inquest was held, the Registrar must, if the Death occurred in his Sub-district—or, in cases where the place of Death is not precisely known,* *if the Inquest was held in his Sub-district*—forthwith register the Death upon the authority of the Coroner's Certificate.

The Registrar must copy the particulars contained in the Coroner's Certificate into the Register Book without any addition or alteration, but he need not reproduce *obliterations* made by the Coroner. Column 7 of the Entry must in every case of an Inquest be filled up according to the Example given in Appendix (C).

Should there be any obvious error or deficiency in the Certificate, the Registrar must endeavour, before commencing the Entry, to obtain from the Coroner a rectification thereof, or another and a correct Certificate.

* By the Statute 6 Vict. c. 12., it is provided that the Coroner within whose jurisdiction a dead Body is found, shall hold the Inquest notwithstanding the cause of Death may have arisen out of such Coroner's jurisdiction; and in the case of a Body found dead in the sea, or in any creek, river, or navigable canal within the flowing of the sea, where there is no Deputy Coroner for the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, the Inquest is to be held by the Coroner having jurisdiction in the place where the Body is first brought to land.

Immediately after having registered any Death on a Coroner's Certificate the Registrar must invariably insert in the space near the right-hand upper corner of the Coroner's Certificate the number of the Entry in the Register Book in which the Death is registered; and whenever the Coroner omits to insert in the Certificate the name of the Sub-district, the Registrar must supply that omission.

If the Death has been previously registered upon the information of an ordinary Informant, the Registrar must nevertheless enter the particulars without any alteration of the original Entry. He must then insert a note in the margin of *each Entry*. That against *the first* must be worded thus:—"The Death recorded at Entry No. — is re-registered on Coroner's Certificate at No. —"; and that against *the second*, thus:—"The Entry No. — relates to the same Death as No. —." To both notes the Registrar's initials must be affixed. The Registrar may include both such Entries in his quarterly Account.

According to the rule given in Regulation No. 14, no Still-born child is to be registered; and this rule will hold good although a Still-born child may have been the subject of an Inquest, and a Certificate relating to it may have been received from a Coroner; nor must an Entry be made from a Coroner's Certificate in any case where, according to the Finding of the Jury, there was insufficient evidence to prove that the child was born alive.

The Registrar must carefully preserve all Coroners' Certificates, and must deliver them at the end of each quarter to the Superintendent Registrar with his Certified Copies. This is so important a matter that Superintendent Registrars are instructed not to allow payment for any Entry which has been made from a Coroner's Certificate, unless the Certificate be delivered to the Superintendent Registrar when the Certified Copies are examined.

In case the Coroner should by mistake send to the Registrar a Certificate which he ought to have addressed to some other Registrar, the Registrar, instead of returning it to the Coroner, must forthwith transmit it by post to the Registrar of the Sub-district wherein the Death occurred, or wherein it should be registered, as the case may be.*

* See Note on p. 24.

The Registrar must not refuse to receive a Coroner's Certificate sent through the post because of the non-payment of the postage thereof. Whenever any unpaid Certificate is tendered to him he must receive it and pay the postage, charging the same in his quarterly Account of Expenses.

The Coroner is required by the 16th section of the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874 to send his Certificate of the Finding of the Jury to the Registrar within *five days* after the Inquest. When, therefore, the Registrar has knowledge that an Inquest has been held with respect to any Death which he ought to register, and has not, within five days after the finding of the jury is given, received from the Coroner a Certificate of such finding, he must forthwith apply to the Coroner for such Certificate; and if he do not receive it within seven days then next following, he must report the case to the Registrar-General.

Where an Inquest is held on any Dead Body no person with respect to such Dead Body or Death is liable to attend upon the Requisition of a Registrar, or is subject to any Penalty for failing to give information.

30. — *Registration of a Death after Twelve Months.*

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 15.

After the expiration of twelve months from any Death, or after the finding of any Dead Body elsewhere than in a house, in a case where no Inquest has been held, the Registrar must not register that Death except with the written authority of the Registrar General, and in accordance with the rules prescribed as follows:—

In case a Death has not been registered within twelve months therefrom, the Registrar must ascertain and report to the Registrar-General in writing, the circumstances of the case, setting forth the cause of the omission, and stating whether a Requisition was sent by the Registrar to some person required to give information of the Death. If the Registrar-General see fit he will thereupon send to the Registrar a written authority for the registration of the Death; and the Registrar must forthwith proceed as in the case of a Birth to be registered after twelve months therefrom (*see* Regulation No. 18.), issuing his Requisition (if necessary) for the attendance of an Informant at the District Register Office, and regis-

tering the Death upon the Declaration of such Informant in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar.*

The fact of the Registrar General's authority having been given must be entered in the Register in the Column headed "When registered" in conformity with the Example in Appendix (C.)

Upon so registering a Death with the authority of the Registrar-General, the Registrar will be entitled to a fee of *Five Shillings*, to be paid to him by the Informant or Declarant, unless it is proved that the registration was not effected within twelve months after the Death in consequence of the Registrar's default or neglect of duty, in which case he forfeits his fee.

The Declaration will be retained by the Superintendent Registrar and kept with the records of his office.

Every person who registers or causes to be registered any Death in contravention of the provisions here set forth, renders himself liable to a Penalty not exceeding *Ten Pounds*.

31.—*Return of Deaths to Sanitary Authority.*

The Registrar, when and as required by a Sanitary Authority as defined by the Public Health Act, 1872, must transmit by post or otherwise a Return, certified under his hand to be a true return, of such of the particulars registered by him concerning the Deaths in his Sub-district as may be specified in the requisition of the Sanitary Authority. If the Sanitary Authority supply a Form of Return relating to such Deaths, which has been approved by the Local Government Board or the Registrar General, the Registrar must make the Return in such form.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 38. s. 28.

For making such Return (even though for any given period it may be a *nil* Return) the Registrar will be entitled to receive a Fee of *Twopence*, and a further fee of *Twopence for every Death* entered in the Return, which fee must be paid by the Sanitary Authority requiring the Return. He must not include in the quarterly Account of Expenses which he sends to the Registrar-General any charge for the postage or delivery of these Returns to the Sanitary Authority, and must look exclu-

* The form of Declaration will be sent to the Registrar, together with the Registrar General's Authority.

sively to that body for payment of his fees and expenses in connection with the Returns.

32.—*Certificate of Death of Medical Practitioner.*

21 & 22 Vict.
c. 90. s. 45.

The Registrar, upon registering the death of any Medical Practitioner, must forthwith make out two Certified Copies of the Entry of such Death, and transmit one of such Copies by post to the Registrar of the General Medical Council, No. 315, Oxford Street, London, W. He must forward the other Certificate to the Registrar-General; and at the expiration of the quarter in which the registration of the Death has taken place must charge in his Account of Expenses, as the cost of the first-mentioned Certificate, the statutory fee of *Two Shillings and Sixpence*. The copy to be sent to the Registrar-General is required as a voucher in support of the Registrar's claim for this amount, due to him for the copy sent to the Registrar of the General Medical Council. Stamps need not be affixed to these Copies.

6 & 7 W. 4.
c. 86. s. 35.

33.—*Certificate of Death of Pharmaceutical Chemist, or Chemist and Druggist.*

31 & 32 Vict.
c. 121. s. 11.

The Registrar, upon registering the death of any Pharmaceutical Chemist, or Chemist and Druggist, must forthwith transmit by post to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society (whose address is No. 17, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.) an unstamped Certified Copy of the Entry of such Death. The Registrar must not in this case transmit a second Copy to the Registrar General. He must apply for the cost of the Certificate and its transmission to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society. If the Registrar is in doubt as to whether the deceased was registered under the Pharmacy Act, he should make inquiry on the subject of the Registrar of the Society before transmitting to him the Certified Copy of the Entry.

Miscellaneous Regulations.

34.—*Defaulting Informants to be reported to the Superintendent Registrar.*

Every case of failure on the part of an Informant to comply with any Requisition of the Registrar for information concerning a Birth or Death may forthwith be

reported by such Registrar to the Superintendent Registrar, who, subject to the prescribed rules, is empowered to prosecute any person guilty of any offence under the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, committed within the District of such Superintendent Registrar. The Registrar may, however, if he see fit, before making the report, issue a second Requisition to the person to whom the first Requisition was sent; but if such second Requisition be not acted upon by such person within the time therein specified, the Registrar must then make his report to the Superintendent Registrar without any further delay. The attendant circumstances of each case of default reported, so far as they are known to the Registrar, must be communicated by him to the Superintendent Registrar.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88, s. 23.

35.—*Correction of Errors in completed Entries.*

The Registrar must make no alteration in any completed Entry of a Birth or Death except in accordance with the provisions here set forth.

Ibid. s. 36.

Clerical Errors.*—All accidental Errors and omissions made through want of care in entering the particulars or signing the Entries, or through misunderstanding on the part of the Informant or the Registrar, are to be deemed *Clerical Errors*. A list of Errors of this nature is given in the Appendix (F.), and they are arranged in two classes; namely, (1) those Clerical Errors which may be corrected in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar or an Inspector of Registration, without reference to an Informant; and (2) those which may be corrected in the presence of a qualified Informant.

On delivering his Register Books with the quarterly Certified Copies to the Superintendent Registrar for examination, the Registrar must point out any Clerical Errors of the 1st class which he may have discovered in the Entries to which such Copies relate; and those Errors, with any others of the same description which may afterwards be discovered, may be corrected by the Registrar in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar by striking through the erroneous words, letters, or figures, and by writing what is correct over

* For Examples of the mode of correcting Clerical Errors, see Appendix (F.)

the obliteration, or by supplying what is deficient when an Error consists in an omission. The Registrar having so made the correction, must note the Clerical Error in the broader margin of the Entry in which it occurs by writing therein the words, "Clerical Error in Col. ____ . Corrected on the _____ 18 __, by me, [A.B.,] Registrar, in the presence of [C.D.] Superintendent Registrar," inserting in the proper places the date of the correction, and his signature, and leaving a blank space, wherein the Superintendent Registrar will insert his signature. When the Superintendent Registrar has signed, the Registrar must copy the correction and note into the quarterly Certified Copies. Clerical Errors of this description may also be corrected in like manner in the presence of an Inspector of Registration.

In the case of Clerical Errors of the 2nd class which cannot properly be corrected without referring to the Informant for accurate information, the Registrar must at the earliest opportunity apply to the person on whose information the erroneous Entry was made, and must in his or her presence and according to his or her information correct the Error, noting it in the margin in the manner above described, but obtaining the signature of the Informant to the correction in the place of that of the Superintendent Registrar, and adding to the signature the description of the Informant. In case the Informant who signed the original Entry cannot be met with, the Registrar must apply to one of the other persons who would have been qualified to give information, and request such person to attest the correction. If no qualified Informant can be found, the Registrar must report the circumstances of the case to the Registrar General.

The Superintendent Registrar is instructed not to delay the despatch of the Certified Copies on account of the discovery of Clerical Errors belonging to the second class in Entries to which such copies relate; and if, when *any* correction is made, the Copy of the corrected Entry has been despatched to the General Register Office, the Registrar must make out a new Copy of the corrected Entry on one of the authorized *Forms for Occasional Copies*, and such Copy having been certified by the Registrar and Superintendent Registrar, must forthwith be sent by the Registrar to the General Register Office.

Clerical Errors discovered subsequently to the examination of the Certified Copies, may in like manner be corrected in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar or that of an Informant, as the nature of the Error may require. Any Clerical Error may also be corrected on the receipt of instructions to that effect from the Registrar General, in which case the presence of the Superintendent Registrar or an Informant will be unnecessary.

When an Error is corrected on the authority of the Registrar General, the correction must be noted thus:—“Clerical Error in Col. _____. Corrected on “the _____ 18___, by me, [A.B.,] Registrar, by “authority of the Registrar General.”

Errors of Fact or Substance.*—All Errors other than those above referred to must be regarded as Errors of Fact or Substance.

The Registrar may correct an Error of Fact or Substance in a Register Book of which he has the custody, by entry in the margin without any alteration of the original Entry, upon payment to him by the person requiring the Error to be corrected of a fee of *Two Shillings and Sixpence*, and upon production to him by such person of a Statutory Declaration† setting forth the nature of the Error and the true facts of the case. The Declaration must be made according to the provisions of the Act of 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 62., before a Justice of the Peace or other person empowered to receive the same, by *two persons* required to give information concerning the Birth or Death with reference to which the Error has been made, or in default of such persons then by two credible persons having knowledge of the truth of the case.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 36.

5 & 6 W. 4.
c. 62. s. 18.

Upon being applied to to make a correction in the case of an Error of Fact or Substance in an Entry contained in any Register Book in his custody, the Registrar must acquaint the applicant with the conditions as above stated under which such correction can be made, and upon the production to him of the Statutory Declaration duly made and signed by the proper persons, he must, unless there are reasonable grounds for his declin-

* For Examples of the mode of correcting Errors of Fact or Substance, see Appendix (F.)

† For Form of Statutory Declaration, see Appendix (F.)

ing to do so, make the correction in the broader margin of the Register Book opposite to the erroneous Entry. If the Error be one by which erroneous words or figures have been inserted, the Registrar must indicate such words or figures in the body of the Entry by drawing lines in ink under them.

In making the quarterly Certified Copies, any marginal entries thus made must also be inserted in the margin of the Copies ; but if the Certified Copy shall already have been made and delivered, then the Registrar must, on one of the authorised Forms for *Occasional Certified Copies* make out a new copy of the corrected Entry, and, having certified such copy, must produce it, with the Statutory Declaration, to the Superintendent Registrar, that he may also certify the same ; and this having been done the Registrar must forthwith send the Certified Copy and the Declaration to the Registrar-General.

Errors in Entries made on Coroner's Certificate.*— If any of the particulars furnished in a Coroner's Certificate are omitted in the Register of the Death, or if there is any discrepancy between any of the particulars as stated in the Coroner's Certificate and as recorded in the Register of the Death, the Error in the Register should be deemed a Clerical Error.

Persons alleging the existence of Errors in Entries made on Coroner's Certificates must be referred by the Registrar to the Coroner, that they may bring the facts under his notice.

If an Error is alleged to exist in a Coroner's Certificate, the Coroner will decide whether it is a Clerical Error or an Error of Fact or Substance, and will correct it accordingly.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 36.

The Registrar, upon receiving from a Coroner on whose Certificate he has registered a Death a further Certificate under the hand of such Coroner stating that an Error other than an Error relating to the cause of death exists in the Register of such Death, and certifying the nature of the Error, and the true facts of the case, as ascertained by him on Oath or Statutory Declaration, may thereupon correct the error in the Register by entering in the margin (without any alteration of the original entry) the facts as so certified by the Coroner.

* For an Example of the mode of correcting an Error of this kind, see Appendix (F.)

36.—*Collecting from Clergy Certified Copies of Entries of Marriages, and Certificates of No Registry.*

On or before the fifteenth day of April, July, October, ^{1 Vict. c. 22. s. 29} and January in each year, the Registrar must apply once to the officiating Minister of every Church in which Marriages may be solemnized within his Sub-district, for Certified Copies of all Entries of Marriages solemnized, or for Certificates of No Registry, during the last preceding quarter ending (as the case may be) on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, or 31st December. If any such Minister resides out of the Sub-district, the application to him may be made by letter.

The Superintendent Registrar being required to pay ^{Ibid. s. 27.} to the Clergy on behalf of the Guardians of the Poor the sum of *Sixpence* for every Entry contained in the Certified Copies above referred to, the Registrar must facilitate this payment by complying with such arrangements on the matter as the Superintendent Registrar may see fit to make.

When the Registrar shall have collected all such Copies or Certificates as can be obtained, he must, on or before the 20th of the same month in which he has applied for the same, convey them to the Superintendent Registrar.

37.—*Registrar's Quarterly Certified Copies.*

Four times in the year, as herein-after directed, the Registrar must make a true Copy of all the Entries of Births registered by him during the preceding quarter; and also a true Copy of all the Entries of Deaths registered by him during the same period. These Copies must be made on the Forms furnished to him for the purpose by the Registrar-General, which Forms are on paper of a peculiar description, having a water-mark; and no other paper containing a similar blank Form may be substituted for that which is so supplied. The Registrar must not allow the Forms for Certified Copies to be used for any purpose other than that for which they are designed. ^{6 & 7 W. 4. c. 86. s. 32.}

He is recommended to prepare the Copies from time to time as he may have opportunity, not deferring the whole of the copying to the end of the quarter. It is not absolutely necessary that he should himself make out the Copies; but he must not permit

the Register Books to be taken from his house for the purpose of being copied. If the Registrar employ a copyist, he must fully instruct him in the rules for making the Copies here prescribed; and as the Registrar will be responsible for any Error or deviation from the original, it is incumbent on him, before he certifies a Copy to be true, to compare it carefully with the original.

On beginning to write upon a sheet of Forms for Certified Copies, the Registrar must see that the *broader* margin thereof is *to his right hand*; and in that space he must insert all marginal numbers and notes which may have to be copied. On turning to the second side of the sheet, the *broader* margin will be *to his left*; he must now use the *left* margin for all marginal insertions.

The Registrar must not insert at the tops of the pages of Certified Copies the name of the Superintendent Registrar's District, but in the heading of each page he must insert the name of the Sub-district and County, with the date of the year in which the Entries copied on the page were made.

He must use as many sheets of Forms for Certified Copies as the Entries for the quarter require, inserting the copy of each Entry regularly in the order in which such Entry occurs in the Register Book, writing in figures in the copy the number of the Entry which stands printed in the Register Book, and not transposing Entries or leaving any blank spaces.

The Copies must be literal transcripts of the Entries in the Register Book, reproducing even the inaccuracies which occur in the originals. Thus, if any name shall appear to have been misspelt in a Register Book, the Registrar must not correct the misspelling in the Copy. Every obliteration and interlineation with the number affixed thereto, every marginal correction and marginal reference in the original Entries must likewise be faithfully inserted in the Copies. The signatures of Informants need not be imitated; they must be legibly copied.

The Copies must be written neatly and correctly, in a bold and distinct hand without flourishes, and the Registrar must be especially careful so to write Names and Surnames that they may not be mistaken for any other similar Names.

The Registrar must fill up and sign the blank form of certificate at the foot of every page containing the Copy of any Entry. If there be but one Entry upon any page, the certificate at the foot thereof must be altered to meet the case.

He must not insert in his Certified Copies for any quarter Entries not belonging to that quarter. If such Entries are inserted, the Superintendent Registrar will strike them out. For registration purposes, the quarters end respectively on the 31st March, the 30th June, the 30th September, and the 31st December.

The Registrar must take care that the Certified Copies are not soiled or needlessly creased. He must fold the sheets in that manner only in which he finds that they have been folded for sending from the General Register Office.

If the Registrar has registered no Birth or no Death during a quarter, he must make out and sign a Certificate on one of the Forms supplied to him by the Registrar-General for that purpose, stating that no Birth or no Death, as the case may be, has been registered in his Sub-district during the quarter therein mentioned.

The Registrar must personally deliver to the Superintendent Registrar his Certified Copies, with the Certified Copies or *nil* Certificates which he has received from the Clergy. The Copies or Certificates for any quarter ending the 31st March must be delivered on or before the *twentieth* day of the next following April; and in like manner the Registrar must deliver such Certified Copies, or Certificates for any quarter ending the 30th June, the 30th September, or the 31st December, on or before the twentieth day of the next following July, October, and January respectively.

The Registrar, when he delivers to the Superintendent Registrar the Certified Copies of Entries in his Register Books, must also produce to him the Register Books from which such Copies have been made. The Superintendent Registrar will then compare together the Copies and the Entries in the Register Books. If he find that the Copies are true copies, he will certify the same thereon in writing under his hand, and will send the Copies so certified to the Registrar-General. If the Superintendent Registrar find any Error in the Copies, he will point out such Error to the Registrar, who must correct

it. In case the Error be slight, the Registrar must correct it by striking through with his pen the erroneous word, letter, or figure, and by writing what is correct (if the correction be of a kind to require it) over that which he has struck through. If the Error consist in omission, he will supply what is wanting by interlineation or addition. Whenever the Errors in any sheet of Copies are numerous, or whenever the writing is indistinct, the Superintendent Registrar is instructed to decline to certify it, and to require the sheet to be re-written. It will rest with the Superintendent Registrar to decide whether or not a new sheet of Copies shall be prepared; and the Registrar must act upon his decision.

The Superintendent Registrar, on examining the Register Books and Certified Copies, will direct the Registrar to *cancel* in his presence every Entry in both which has not been signed by an Informant; but no other incomplete Entries, or any erroneous Entries, are to be cancelled except on the express authority of the Registrar General, who, if he think fit, may direct the cancellation of such Entries.

If in writing the Copies the Registrar shall have made any Error and shall have corrected such Error himself by striking through what was wrong, and by adding what is right, or by interlining, he must point out the correction to the Superintendent Registrar when he delivers to him the Copies and Register Books for examination.

If after the Registrar has filled up and signed the certificate at the foot of any page of his Copies, an Error be discovered in an Entry copied upon that page, which Error is afterwards corrected under the 36th section of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, or in consequence of which any explanatory note or any reference to another Entry is written in the margin of such Entry, the Registrar must make out on one of the forms for *Occasional Copies* furnished to him by the Registrar-General, a fresh Copy of the Entry in which the Error has occurred, with the marginal correction, note, or reference thereto appended. Such fresh Copy must be certified by the Registrar, and in the case of an Error corrected under the section above referred to, by the Superintendent Registrar also, and must be transmitted by the Registrar to the Registrar-General.

Every person required to make and deliver to any Superintendent Registrar a Certified Copy or Certificate of No Registry who after having been duly required to deliver such Certified Copy or such Certificate refuses, or during one calendar month neglects to do so, is liable for every such offence to forfeit a sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds*. 1 Vict. c. 22.
s. 28.

38.—*Quarterly Account of Fees for Entries.*

The Registrar must, four times in every year, make out an Account of the *number* of Births and Deaths which he shall have registered since the last Quarterly Account. The periods comprised in these Accounts must be the same as those comprised in the Certified Copies to be delivered by him quarterly to the Superintendent Registrar as explained in Regulation No. 37. 6 & 7 W. 4.
c. 86. s. 29.

The Account must be delivered to the Superintendent Registrar at the same time that the Certified Copies are delivered to him for examination, and the Register Books must be produced at the same time, that the Superintendent Registrar may compare the numbers and verify the Account.

For each of the first twenty Entries of Births and Deaths in *each Quarterly Account* so made out and verified, the Registrar will be entitled to a payment of *Two Shillings and Sixpence*; and for every subsequent Entry of Births and Deaths in each Quarterly Account to payment of *One Shilling*. 37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 31.

The Account may be made out in the following form:—

Number of Births and Deaths registered by *John Smith*, Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-district of *Knightsbridge*, from 1st April 1875 to 30th June 1875, both inclusive.

Births	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
								63
Fees due for the same.								£ s. d.
For the first 20 Entries in the quarter ending 30th June 1875, at 2s. 6d. each								- 2 10 0
For the remaining 43 Entries at 1s. each								- 2 3 0
								£4 13 0

This is a true Account.

Witness my hand, this 19th day of July 1875.

John Smith,
Registrar.

I certify the above to be a true Account.

Witness my hand, this 21st day of July 1875.

Thomas Wilson,
Superintendent Registrar.

The Fees for all Cancelled Entries must be deducted from the Quarterly Account before it will be certified by the Superintendent Registrar, who will also disallow therein any charge for Entries of Births and Deaths registered before the first or after the last day of the quarter to which such Account relates.

The Quarterly Account having been verified and signed by the Superintendent Registrar, must be presented by the Registrar to the Guardians of the Union, Parish, or Place in which he acts as Registrar, who are bound to pay him out of the Poor Rate the sum which he is entitled to receive as stated in the Account.

39.—*Allowances and Expenses.*

The Registrar is entitled to receive the Allowances, and to claim repayment of the Expenses stated below, namely:—

(1.) For collecting Certified Copies or Certificates of No Registry of Marriage, quarterly, from the Rector, Vicar, or Curate of any Church or Chapel of the Church of England in which marriages may lawfully be solemnized, at the rate of *One Shilling* each quarter for every Church or Chapel within the Registrar's Sub-district with respect to which Certified Copies or Nil Certificates are conveyed to the Superintendent Registrar.

(2.) For four Journeys which the Registrar may be required to make yearly (namely, once every quarter) in delivering his own Certified Copies, and those of the Clergy to the Superintendent Registrar, at the rate of *One Shilling* per mile for the distance from his house or office to the District Register Office by the nearest public way, when such distance is not less than a mile. Fractional parts of a mile, being less than a half, will not be estimated; but half a mile in addition to other miles will be estimated as an additional mile. The distance for which allowance will be made is from the Registrar's house or office which he has within his Sub-district to the District Register Office, and not thither and back again. Where the distance is less than a mile no allowance will be made.

(3.) For every Certificate of the death of a Medical Practitioner occurring in his Sub-district which the Registrar may have furnished to the Medical Council

pursuant to the Medical Act, 1858, the sum of *Two Shillings and Sixpence*.

(4.) The amount of the Postage of prepaid letters despatched, and of unpaid letters received by the Registrar relating to Registration, and of prepaid monthly returns to the Vaccination Officer made pursuant to the Vaccination Act, 1871.

(5.) The amount of the Carriage of any unpaid Register Box, and of any parcels (other than those sent from the General Register Office), which may be received by the Registrar belonging exclusively to the business of Registration.

(6.) The amount of Special Incidental Expenses incurred by the Registrar exclusively on Registration business, and previously sanctioned by the Registrar-General.

In order to obtain payment of the above-named Allowances and Expenses, the Registrar, when he delivers to the Superintendent Registrar of his District his Quarterly Account of the number of Entries and of the fees due for the same, must also deliver a separate account written on one of the Forms supplied to him for the purpose by the Registrar-General, stating the Allowances and Expenses claimed by him:—

For obtaining Certified Copies from Clergymen of the Church of England, and conveying the same to the Superintendent Registrar;

For one Journey to the Register Office;

For furnishing a Certificate or Certificates to the Registrar of the Medical Council;

For Postage of letters;

For Carriage of any box or parcel;

For Special Incidental Expenses.

The charge for collecting Certified Copies or Certificates from Clergymen of the Church of England, must set forth the names of the Churches or Chapels in respect of which application to Clergymen for such Copies or Certificates has been duly made.

The charge for the Journey to the Register Office must state the distance.

The charge for every Certificate furnished to the Registrar of the Medical Council must be supported by a duplicate of such Certificate by way of voucher.*

The Account must state the number of letters and the total amount of Postage for which repayment is

* See Regulation No. 32.

claimed. If the Superintendent Registrar require a detailed statement of the letters claimed for, the Registrar must be prepared to furnish it.

The Account of the expense of Conveyance of a box or of parcels must be a detailed Account, stating the nature of the articles conveyed, that they belonged exclusively to the business of Registration, and the charge for Conveyance. The Registrar must not include in his Account of Expenses any charge made to him for the Carriage of Books, Forms, &c. sent to him from the General Register Office. In the event of any such charge being made, he must apply in writing to the Carriers,* requesting repayment of the expense and including therein the amount of the postage of his application.

Any charge for Special Incidental Expenses must refer to the Registrar-General's authority for the same, stating the date of such authority.

If the Registrar be also a Registrar of Marriages, he will not be required to furnish a separate account in each capacity, but only one account; and he will not be entitled to allowance for more than one Journey to the Register Office.

The Account must not include any Allowances claimed, or any Expenses incurred, in reference to any period before or after the Quarter to which it relates.

Charges for Ink are *not to be included in the Account*. Any expense necessarily incurred for Ink will be paid to the Registrar by the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a tradesman's bill and receipt for the amount must be delivered.

If the Account be found by the Superintendent Registrar to be correct, he will certify the same thereon, and will forthwith pay the amount to the Registrar; whereupon the Registrar must himself sign the receipt at the foot of the Account, affixing a receipt stamp thereto, if the amount exceed £2.

40.—*Periodical Statistical Returns.*

Quarterly Return.—On the first day of January, April, July, and October in every year, the Registrar (*unless he be Registrar of a Sub-district in London*) must make

* Now Messrs. Chaplin & Horne, of 44, Gresham Street, London, E.C.

out and forward through the post to the Registrar-General a true return of the numbers of Births and Deaths registered by him during the last preceding quarter, ending (as the case may be) on the 31st December, the 31st March, the 30th June, or the 30th September. The Registrar must make out the return on one of the Forms furnished to him for the purpose by the Registrar-General, and must fill up the Form in full accordance with the instructions thereon printed.

Weekly Return.—The Registrar of any Sub-district from which the Registrar-General may from time to time require a Weekly Return of Births and Deaths must, on Saturday evening in each week, make out and forward through the post to the Registrar-General a true return of the numbers of Births and Deaths registered by him during the week then ending. The Registrar must make out the return on one of the Forms furnished to him for the purpose by the Registrar-General, and must fill up the Form in full accordance with the instructions thereon printed.

41.—*Duties under the Vaccination Acts.*

The Registrar, upon registering the Birth of any child who is living at the time of registration, and who is not already vaccinated, must give to the parent or person having custody of the child a Notice of Requirement of Vaccination, on one of the Forms furnished to him by the Registrar-General for the purpose, in which the times and places appointed for Public Vaccination in the vaccination district wherein the child resides must be clearly specified, and which must be otherwise filled up according to the directions printed on the Form, the Registrar's signature being always added. The Registrar must keep himself constantly informed of such times and places, and must be scrupulously careful to insert them correctly on each Notice. Should the parent or other person to whom the Notice is given be unable to read, the Registrar must make him or her acquainted with its contents by verbal explanation, stating the requirements of the law as to Vaccination, and the Penalty attached to their non-fulfilment. The Notice, when one of the Certificates thereto appended has been signed, will be transmitted to the Vaccination Officer;

30 & 31 Vict.
c. 84. s. 15.

34 & 35 Vict.
c. 98. s. 6.

the Registrar must therefore keep himself informed of the name and postal address of that Officer, and insert them correctly at the place provided, on the back of the Notice. In the event of vacancy in the office of Vaccination Officer, the Registrar must address the Notice to the Clerk of the Guardians of his Union or Parish (for the Vaccination Officer), adding the clerk's postal address.

30 & 31 Vict.
c. 84. s. 24.

The Registrar must keep a Minute, *for the insertion of which provision is made in Division II. of the Form for the return of Births to be sent monthly to the Vaccination Officer* as herein-after explained, which minute must show (1) the date on which the Notice of Vaccination is given, and (2) to whom it is given. With respect to the latter, if the notice be given to an informant other than the parent or person having the custody of the child for delivery to such parent or other person, the *address* as well as the name of such informant must be stated in the minute.

34 & 35 Vict.
c. 98. s. 8.

The Registrar must, within three days after the first day of every month, transmit by post or otherwise, to each Vaccination Officer whose district is wholly or partly comprised in his Sub-district, a Return certified under his hand to be a true return of all Births and of all Deaths of infants under 12 months of age, which have since the date of the last return been registered by him as having occurred in the district of the Vaccination Officer to whom the return is sent. Forms for these Returns will be furnished by the Registrar-General to the Registrar from time to time on his application for the same. In the Form for the return of Births the Registrar must fill up the columns in Division I. and (in accordance with the instructions given above) those in Division II. also, leaving those in the remaining divisions to be filled up by the Vaccination Officer. Each sheet used for the returns must, if necessary, contain writing on both sides; and the Registrar must fill up and sign the certificate at the foot of every page containing any entry. If any sheets are forwarded to a Vaccination Officer by post, the postage must be *prepaid*, and the amount thereof may be charged in the Registrar's Account of Expenses. In such cases each packet must be left open at both ends in conformity with the postal regulations for book post, and stamps must be affixed accordingly.

For every Notice of Requirement of Vaccination duly given and minuted the Registrar is entitled to a Fee of *One Penny*; and for every Birth or Death entered in each monthly return to a Vaccination Officer he is entitled, whether he be also Vaccination Officer or not, to a Fee of *Twopence*.

30 & 31 Vict.
c. 84. s. 24. and
34 & 35 Vict.
c. 98. s. 8.

At the end of each quarter the Registrar must make out an account of the Fees to which he is entitled for such quarter under the Vaccination Acts, and must submit the same to the Guardians of his union or parish for payment. Should the Registrar be required, for the purpose of supporting his claim, to produce his Register Books of Births and Deaths, it will be proper for him to do so.

The Registrar must afford reasonable assistance to Vaccination Officers in reference to prosecutions for violation of the Vaccination Acts; and whenever a Vaccination Officer may apply to him for a few forms of Notice of Requirement of Vaccination, or of the return of Births, to enable such Vaccination Officer to carry out his instructions, the Registrar is authorised to furnish them to that officer. All other Forms relating to vaccination are issued from the Medical Department of the Local Government Board, Whitehall, London, S.W.

42.—*Attesting Notices of Marriage.*

By the Act of 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119. all Registrars of Births and Deaths are constituted attesting witnesses to the signatures of persons giving Notice of Marriage. The Registrar upon being applied to to fulfil the duty thus imposed upon him, must on no account attempt to do so until he has carefully and completely studied the detailed Instructions on the subject contained in the Appendix hereto, and his proceedings must be in strict obedience to those Instructions.*

19 & 20 Vict.
c. 119. s. 2.

43.—*Searches and Copies.*

The Registrar must, on application made to him at any reasonable time, and on payment to him of the Search Fee or Fees stated below, allow the Register Books in his custody to be searched, or himself make the Search required, for any Entry of Birth or Death. All Searches

6 & 7 W. 4.
c. 86. s. 35.

* See Appendix (G.)

must be made by himself or in his presence ; and he must prevent any injury to the Register Books, or the alteration of any part of an Entry therein. For every such Search the Registrar will be entitled, if it extends over a period of not more than one year, to receive from the person searching a Fee of *One Shilling*. If the Search extend over more than one year, *Sixpence* additional will be due to the Registrar for every additional year searched.

The Registrar must, on demand, and on payment to him of the sum of *Two Shillings and Sixpence* (with the Inland Revenue Stamp, 2s. 7d.), give a Copy, certified under his hand, of any Entry in any Register Book in his keeping. Such Copy must be written either on plain paper or on Forms procured by the Registrar at his own expense. When the Registrar is called upon to give a Certified Copy of the Entry of a Birth or Death at the time of registering, he will *not* be entitled to charge the Search Fee in addition to that for the Certified Copy.

44.—*Stamp Duties.**

33 & 34 Vict.
c.97. s.80. and
Sched.

A Stamp Duty of *One Penny* is, with certain exemptions, chargeable upon a Certified Copy or extract of or from any Register of Births or Deaths. Such Duty is to be paid by the person requiring the Copy or extract, and may be denoted by an adhesive Inland Revenue stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the Copy or extract is signed, and before he delivers the same. The adhesive Penny Stamp must be affixed on the face of the Certified Copy, where it will not obliterate any of the particulars ; and the person who cancels the stamp must write across the same his name or initials, and the true date of such cancellation.

45.—*Recovery of Fees.*

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 27.

Every Fee to which the Registrar is entitled as specified in the Second Schedule of the Registration Act, 1874, may be recovered as a debt due to him ; and in every case in which he may have reason to believe that it is not intended to pay the Fee, he may refuse to comply

* See Appendix (H.)

with any application voluntarily made to him under that Act until such Fee is paid.

46.—*Timely Application for Books, Forms, &c.*

The Registrar must make timely application in writing to the Registrar-General for any new Register Book that he may require. The precise time at which a Register Book will be filled cannot be known beforehand; but the Registrar will be held responsible for making application for a new one so early as to prevent the possibility of his being unfurnished therewith when the old one is completed. The Registrar must in like manner apply for any other Books or Papers which he may need for the discharge of his duty, taking care to describe accurately what he requires; and making his application several days before his supply is exhausted, in order to allow time for the transmission of a parcel by carrier. It will be convenient if a year's supply of all Forms in constant use be applied for at one time.

47.—*Correspondence with the Registrar-General.*

All Letters requiring answers, which may be sent to the Registrar from the General Register Office, must be replied to promptly.

When writing any Letter to the Registrar-General, the Registrar should always insert at the top of the first page the name of his Superintendent Registrar's District and of his own Sub-district; and he should not use note paper, but paper of a larger size.

The Registrar must not include different subjects in the same letter. The following descriptions of subjects are to be considered different from each other, and must be treated of in separate Letters:—

1. Any matter in the nature of an Application for Books, Forms, &c.
2. Any matter relating to Entries in the Register Books or Certified Copies, or to Errors therein. Subjects not included in either of the other descriptions may be regarded as belonging to this.
3. Any matter relating to Statistical Returns.

4. Any matter relating to the Appointment of a Deputy Registrar, to Changes of Address, whether of the Registrar or his Deputy, and to alterations with respect to hours of attendance at his Dwelling-house or Office, and to Stations.
5. Any matter relating to Accounts.

The Registrar must indicate the subject of every Letter which he may send to the Registrar-General on the left-hand lower corner of the outside cover thereof, thus:—"Stores," "Certified Copy," "Statistics," "Appointments," or "Accounts."

When the Registrar writes a Letter to the Registrar-General referring to any Entry of a Birth or Death, a Copy of which may be in the General Register Office, he must state the number and date of the Entry; but if there be at the time he writes the letter no Copy of such Entry at the General Register Office, he must enclose a Copy thereof in the letter. This Copy, which may be made out on one of the Forms for Occasional Copies furnished to the Registrar by the Registrar-General, need not be certified by the Superintendent Registrar; it will be sufficient that it be certified by the Registrar only.

All Official Communications to the Registrar-General must be addressed:—"The Registrar-General, General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C." The postage of all official letters may be left unpaid.

48.—*Publication of Official Correspondence, &c.*

The Registrar must not cause to be printed or published, wholly or in part, any Official Communication which he shall have received from the General Register Office, or any statement of facts respecting the Registration of Births or Deaths, or the Solemnization or Registration of Marriages, unless he shall first have obtained permission from the Registrar-General to that effect.

Deputy and Interim Registrars.

49.—*Deputy Registrar.*

The Deputy Registrar is appointed to act in case of the illness or unavoidable absence of the Registrar by whom he is appointed, or in any case when, in conformity with the foregoing Regulations, such Registrar may call upon him to do so. While acting for the Registrar the Deputy Registrar will have all the powers, and must fulfil all the duties, and be subject to all the obligations of the Registrar. He must therefore consult the foregoing Regulations for Registrars of Births and Deaths, in order that he may be informed of his functions and responsibilities. Although the Registrar, his principal, will be civilly responsible for the acts or omissions of the Deputy, yet the Deputy Registrar will be personally liable for any contravention of the Registration Acts.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 24.

In reference to the Attestation of the signatures of persons giving Notice of Marriage, the Deputy Registrar may at any time be called upon to act concurrently with his principal.

19 & 20 Vict.
c. 119. s. 2.

In all cases where it is required that the Registrar shall sign his name subjoining thereto the word "Registrar," the Deputy Registrar must, when acting for him and signing in his behalf, subjoin to his own signature the words "Deputy Registrar."

The Deputy Registrar holds his office during the pleasure of the Registrar by whom he is appointed, but is removable therefrom by the Registrar-General.

50.—*Interim-Registrar.*

In case the Registrar dies, resigns, or otherwise ceases to hold his office, the Deputy Registrar will be Interim-Registrar until another Registrar is duly appointed.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 25.

On being informed of the death of the Registrar by whom he was appointed, the Deputy Registrar must immediately give notice thereof to the Superintendent Registrar; and whether in such case of death, or in case the Registrar has resigned or otherwise ceased to hold his office, the Deputy Registrar must, provided no other Registrar has been duly appointed, forthwith enter upon the duties of Interim-Registrar. In this capacity

6 & 7 W. 4.
c. 86. s. 15.

he must claim and remove from the house of the late Registrar the Iron Box, Key, Books, Documents, and Papers possessed by him as Registrar; and if the person on whom devolves the custody thereof shall refuse to deliver up the same, the Interim-Registrar must immediately give notice of such refusal to the Superintendent Registrar, who will advise him in what manner to proceed for the recovery of the same.

The Interim-Registrar must act as Registrar. He will have all the powers, and must fulfil all the duties, and be subject to all the obligations of a Registrar; but in all cases where it is required that a Registrar shall sign his name, subjoining thereto the word "Registrar," the Interim-Registrar on so signing must subjoin to his signature the words "Interim-Registrar."

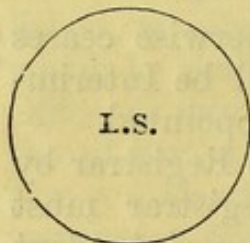
The Interim-Registrar, upon being applied to by a Registrar who has been duly appointed to act in the Sub-district in which such Interim-Registrar is acting, for the Articles, Books, and Documents relating to registration which such Registrar ought to possess, must forthwith deliver up the same to the Registrar so applying to him.

(Signed) GEORGE GRAHAM,
Registrar General.

We, the Local Government Board, acting under the authority of the various Statutes in that behalf, Do Hereby Consent to the foregoing Regulations.

Given under our Seal of Office, this First day of January in the year 1875.

(Signed) G. SCLATER-BOOTH,
President.



(Signed) JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned GEORGE GRAHAM, Registrar-General, by virtue of the said Act and in pursuance of the power reserved to His Majesty and do hereby revoke the aforesaid General Rules and do declare the following General Rules as necessary to be observed touching the Qualifications of any and every person who shall hereafter be appointed under the provisions of the Act relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths in England to the office of Registrar of Births and Deaths, that is to say:

1. Every Registrar of Births and Deaths shall either dwell or have a known Office within the Sub-district for which he is appointed.
2. He shall not be a member of any Board of Guardians by whom he shall be appointed Registrar.
3. He shall not have been appointed to or hold the office of Superintendent-Registrar or Deputy Superintendent-Registrar, or Deputy Registrar of Marriages for any District.

APPENDIX (A.)

GENERAL RULE respecting the QUALIFICATIONS of REGISTRARS of BIRTHS and DEATHS.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled *An Act for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England*, and by virtue of the power therein given to the Registrar-General, the said Registrar-General did on the tenth day of October in the year of our Lord 1836, by a General Rule declare certain Qualifications as necessary to be possessed by any and every person who should be appointed to the office of REGISTRAR of BIRTHS and DEATHS, power being therein reserved to the Registrar-General to vacate, alter, or vary the said General Rule, and to substitute any other Rule in place thereof as might thereafter appear to be necessary;

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned GEORGE GRAHAM, ESQUIRE, Registrar-General, by virtue of the said Act, and in pursuance of the power reserved to me as aforesaid do hereby revoke the aforesaid General Rule, and do declare the following General Rule as necessary to be observed touching the Qualifications of any and every person who shall henceforth be appointed under the provisions of the Acts relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths in England to the office of Registrar of Births and Deaths, that is to say :

1. Every Registrar of Births and Deaths shall either dwell or have a known Office within the Sub-district for which he is appointed.
2. He shall not be a member of any Board of Guardians by whom he shall be appointed Registrar.
3. He shall not have been appointed to, or hold, the office of Superintendent-Registrar or Deputy Superintendent-Registrar, or Deputy Registrar of Marriages for any District.

4. He shall be of the full age of 21 years; and shall be intelligent, active, and able to write clearly.

5. He shall not be an uncertificated bankrupt; nor shall he be a pawnbroker, an undertaker, a person licensed to retail intoxicating drinks, or engaged in any business or occupation which may be considered by the Registrar-General to be incompatible with the office of Registrar, or with the proper discharge of its duties. (The office of Registrar of Births and Deaths shall not be held by a female.)

6. He shall be prepared to comply with the Regulations and the Instructions which may from time to time be issued for his guidance in the performance of his duties.

AND I do hereby reserve to myself as Registrar-General, and to the Registrar-General for the time being, the power of vacating, altering, or varying the General Rule now prescribed, and of substituting any other Rule in place thereof, as may hereafter be found expedient.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1875.

(Signed) GEORGE GRAHAM,
Registrar-General.

APPENDIX

EXAMPLES SHOWING HOW **Births**

(1.) When the BIRTH is registered

Columns :—	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
No.	When and where Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.
11	<i>Fourth January 1875, 27, Market Street, Parish of St. James.</i>	<i>Edward.</i>	<i>Boy.</i>	<i>John Martin.</i>	<i>Sarah Martin, formerly Bond.</i>

(2.) When the BIRTH is registered

320	<i>Eighth January 1875, 42, Hill Street, Berkeley Square.</i>	<i>Emily Louisa.</i>	<i>Girl.</i>	<i>Henry Burford (deceased).</i>	<i>Mary Burford, formerly Cotton.</i>
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(3.) When the BIRTH is registered

60	<i>Twentieth February 1875, 102, King Street, Great George Street.</i>	—	<i>Boy.</i>	<i>William Henwood.</i>	<i>Charlotte Henwood, late Turner, formerly Wilmot.</i>
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(4.) When the BIRTH takes place in a Public Institution (a Workhouse) and is

23	<i>Twelfth March 1875, Union Workhouse, London Road.</i>	<i>Jane.</i>	<i>Girl.</i>	—	<i>Jane Turner, formerly Brown, a Nurse, Domestic Servant.</i>
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(5.) When the BIRTH is registered on the

461	<i>Thirty-first May 1875, 24, Manor Street, Old Kent Road.</i>	<i>Henrietta.</i>	<i>Girl.</i>	<i>Robert Perkins.</i>	<i>Julia Perkins, (deceased,) formerly Rees.</i>
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(6.) When a living new-born Child has been found exposed, and

50	<i>Living new-born Child found exposed on Fifth July 1875, in Clifton Street, King's Road, Chelsea.</i>	<i>Julia Monday.</i>	<i>Girl.</i>	<i>Unknown.</i>	<i>Unknown.</i>
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*Note .—*The Examples (1 to 6) above given, all relate to the

(B.)
OUGHT TO BE REGISTERED.

on the Information of the Father.

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Baptismal Name, if added after Registration of Birth.
<i>Carpenter.</i>	<i>John Martin, Father, 27, Market Street, Norwich.</i>	<i>Tenth January 1875.</i>	<i>Benjamin Dixon, Registrar.</i>	

on the Information of the Mother.

<i>Baronet.</i>	<i>Mary Burford, Mother, 42, Hill Street, Berkeley Square.</i>	<i>Twenty-fourth February 1875.</i>	<i>Samuel Davies, Registrar.</i>	
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on the Information of the Occupier.

<i>Shoemaker.</i>	<i>× The mark of John Palmer, Occupier, 102, King Street, Great George Street.</i>	<i>Twenty Second March 1875.</i>	<i>Richard Carr, Registrar.</i>	<i>William.</i>
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registered on the Information of the Chief Resident Officer (the Master).

—	<i>Robert Clarke, Master, Union Workhouse, London Road, Chelmsford.</i>	<i>Fourth April 1875.</i>	<i>R. Jones, Registrar.</i>	
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Information of a Person having charge of the Child.

<i>Commercial Traveller.</i>	<i>Henrietta Perkins, in charge of the Child, 14, East Street, Old Kent Road.</i>	<i>Seventeenth June 1875.</i>	<i>John Smythe, Registrar.</i>	<i>Julia Henrietta.</i>
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its BIRTH is registered on the Information of the Person who found the Child.

<i>Unknown.</i>	<i>William Peters, Police Constable, who found the Child, 21, Mansell Street, Chelsea.</i>	<i>Ninth July 1875.</i>	<i>W. H. James, Registrar.</i>	
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registration of a Birth before the expiration of Three Months.

EXAMPLES SHOWING HOW Births

(7.) When the BIRTH of an *Illegitimate Child* is

Columns:—					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
No.	When and where Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.
119	<i>Fourth August 1875, Duncoats, in the township of Kilpin.</i>	<i>William.</i>	<i>Boy.</i>	—	<i>Elizabeth Marchant, a Domestic Servant.</i>

(8.) When the BIRTH of an *Illegitimate Child* is

77	<i>First October 1875, 10, Eltham Place, Lisson Grove.</i>	<i>Martha.</i>	<i>Girl.</i>	<i>William Henry Jones.</i>	<i>Henrietta Morris, a Milliner.</i>
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(9.) When the BIRTH of an *Illegitimate Child* is

98	<i>Twenty-fifth September 1875, The Market Tavern, 10, Ship Street.</i>	<i>William.</i>	<i>Boy.</i>	<i>Arthur Jordan.</i>	<i>Hannah Simpson, now the Wife of Arthur Jordan.</i>
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(10.) When the BIRTH is registered *after the expiration of*

230	<i>Fourth June 1875, 15, Harding Street.</i>	<i>Henry John.</i>	<i>Boy.</i>	<i>Henry Blackman.</i>	<i>Julia Blackman, late Rawlings, previously Johnson, formerly Digby.</i>
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(11.) When the BIRTH is registered

194	<i>Sixth January 1875, Manor House, Willingdon.</i>	<i>Mary Ellen.</i>	<i>Girl.</i>	<i>Thomas Milner.</i>	<i>Isabella Milner, formerly Watkins.</i>
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(12.) When the BIRTH is registered *after the removal of the Informant from the*
been registered at Windsor on a Declaration

2	<i>Twentieth November 1875, 41, Queen Street, Windsor.</i>	<i>Arthur.</i>	<i>Boy.</i>	<i>Henry Sutcliffe.</i>	<i>Elizabeth Jane Sutcliffe, formerly Stratton.</i>
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Note.—The Examples 7 to 9 (inclusive) above given, relate to the

OUGHT TO BE REGISTERED—*continued.*

registered on the Information of the Mother only.

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Baptismal Name, if added after Registration of Birth.
—	<i>Elizabeth Marchant, Mother, Duncoats, Kilpin.</i>	<i>Sixth September 1875.</i>	<i>Joseph Harmer, Deputy Registrar.</i>	

registered on the Information of the Father and Mother.

<i>Draper's Assistant.</i>	<i>W. H. Jones, Father, 19, Fisher Street, Lisson Grove. Henrietta Morris, Mother, 10, Eltham Place, Lisson Grove.</i>	<i>Thirtieth October 1875.</i>	<i>Joseph Harmer, Interim Registrar.</i>	
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registered subsequently to the Marriage of the Parents.

<i>Licensed Victualler.</i>	<i>Arthur Jordan, Father, Hannah Jordan, Mother, The Market Tavern, 10, Ship Street, Gravesend.</i>	<i>Second November 1875.</i>	<i>John Marsh, Registrar.</i>	<i>Arthur William (on Certificate of naming).</i>
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Three Months, but before the expiration of Twelve Months.

<i>Coal Merchant.</i>	<i>H. Blackman, Father, 15, Harding Street, Southwark.</i>	<i>Tenth December 1875.</i>	<i>W. Lipscombe, Registrar, Henry Milroy, Superintendent Registrar.</i>	<i>Henry John Albert.</i>
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after the expiration of Twelve Months.

<i>Land Owner.</i>	<i>Thomas Milner, Father, Manor House, Willingdon.</i>	<i>Third February, 1876, on the Authority of the Registrar General.</i>	<i>Robert Nash Registrar, J. Marshall, Superintendent Registrar.</i>	
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Sub-district in which the Birth occurred. (This Birth is supposed to have made before a Registrar in London.

<i>Captain, Grenadier Guards.</i>	<i>Henry Sutcliffe, Father, Wellington Barracks, London, as per Declaration, dated 9th February 1876.</i>	<i>Eleventh February 1876.</i>	<i>John Buxton, Registrar.</i>	
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r registration of a Birth before the expiration of Three Months.

APPENDIX

EXAMPLES SHOWING HOW Deaths

(1.) When the DEATH occurs in a House, and is registered on the

Columns:— 1.		2.	3.	4.	5.
No.	When and where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.
58	<i>Seventh January 1875, 24, Gate Street, St. Giles.</i>	<i>Mary Banks.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>28 years.</i>	<i>Wife of Edward Banks, a Grocer.</i>

(2.) When the DEATH occurs in a House, and is registered on the

473	<i>Twenty-ninth January 1875, 17, Eaton Place, Belgrave Square.</i>	<i>William Darby.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>4 years.</i>	<i>Son of Launcelot Darby. — Viscount Glendale (deceased).</i>
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(3.) When the DEATH occurs in a House, and is registered on the

2	<i>Twenty-third April 1875, 18, Chapel Road, Wandsworth.</i>	<i>Clara Ford.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>2 years.</i>	<i>Daughter of Margaret Ford, a Domestic Servant.</i>
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(4.) When the DEATH occurs in a House, and is

117	<i>Twenty-eighth April 1875, 28, Compton Street, All Saints.</i>	<i>John Gadsden.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>5 years.</i>	<i>Son of Sophia Gadsden, now the Wife of Henry Jones, a Draper's Assistant.</i>
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(5.) When the DEATH occurs in a Public Institution (a Hospital), and is

67	<i>Thirtieth May 1875, Middlesex Hospital, Charles Street.</i>	<i>Mary Purcell.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>43 years.</i>	<i>Widow of Henry Purcell, a Labourer.</i>
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(6.) When the DEATH occurs in a House, and is

300	<i>Second June 1875, 10, Jamaica Street, Bermondsey.</i>	<i>— Moore.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>2 months.</i>	<i>Son of Henry Moore, a Seaman.</i>
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(C.)

OUGHT TO BE REGISTERED.

Information of one of the nearest Relatives who was present at the Death.

6.	7.	8.	9.
Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.
<i>Child-birth, 4 days, placenta prævia, with profuse hæmorrhage. Certified by James Hooper, M.R.C.S.</i>	<i>Edward Banks, Widower of deceased, present at the death, 24, Gate Street, Reading.</i>	<i>Tenth January 1875.</i>	<i>Thomas Bennett, Registrar.</i>

Information of one of the nearest Relatives who was in attendance.

<i>Tubercular Meningitis, 10 months. Certified by Augustus Smith, M.D., F.R.C.P.</i>	<i>Emily Glendale, Mother, in attendance, 17, Eaton Place, Belgrave Square.</i>	<i>First February 1875.</i>	<i>Henry J. Elworthy, Registrar.</i>
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Information of a Person (not a Relative) who was present at the Death.

<i>Measles, 10 days, Bronchitis, 3 days. Certified by Andrew T. Scott, M.R.C.S.</i>	<i>Mary Gardner, present at the death, 18, Chapel Road, Wandsworth.</i>	<i>Twenty-seventh April 1875.</i>	<i>R. Townley, Registrar.</i>
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registered on the Information of the Occupier.

<i>Small Pox, 23 days, Convulsions, 14 hours. Vaccinated in infancy with doubtful effect. Certified by Lionel Davenport, M.R.C.S.</i>	<i>John Little, Occupier, 28, Compton Street, Leicester.</i>	<i>Second May 1875.</i>	<i>James Roscoe, Registrar.</i>
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registered on the Information of the Chief Resident Officer (the Superintendent).

<i>Aneurism of Aorta, opening into Pulmonary Artery. P.M. Certified by R. Henniker, M.D.</i>	<i>James Wilson, Superintendent, Middlesex Hospital, Charles Street, Marylebone.</i>	<i>Second June 1875.</i>	<i>Thomas Ward, Registrar.</i>
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registered on the Information of an Inmate.

<i>Hydrocephalus. Certified by Thomas Waddington, L.R.C.P., L.S.A.</i>	<i>× The mark of Mary Warren, Inmate, 10, Jamaica Street, Bermondsey.</i>	<i>Sixth June 1875.</i>	<i>William Prout, Registrar.</i>
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EXAMPLES SHOWING HOW **Deaths**

(7.) When the DEATH occurs in a House, and is registered on the

Columns :—					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
No.	When and where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.
231	<i>Thirteenth July 1875, Shenley, Barnet.</i>	<i>Edward Robins.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>62 years.</i>	<i>Lime Burner.</i>

(8.) When the DEATH occurred elsewhere than in a

16	<i>Nineteenth August 1875, In a Cart Shed, on the Hitchin Road, near Langley.</i>	<i>Eliza Phillips.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>26 years.</i>	<i>Hawker.</i>
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(9.) When a Dead Body has been found elsewhere than in a House, and

45	<i>Dead body found on Tenth September 1875, in a field adjoining the Uxbridge Road, in the Parish of Ealing.</i>	<i>William Morgan.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Appa- rently about 50 years.</i>	<i>Drover.</i>
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(10.) When a Dead Body has been found elsewhere than in a House, and the DEATH

120	<i>Dead body found on Twelfth November 1875, on the Beach, in the Parish of Cromer.</i>	<i>Unknown.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Appa- rently about 30 years.</i>	<i>Apparently a Sailor.</i>
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(11.) When an Inquest has been held, and the Death is registered

91	<i>Ninth December 1875, Lambeth Workhouse, Lower Kennington Lane.</i>	<i>Henry Pullen.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>64 years.</i>	<i>Formerly a Baker.</i>
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(12.) When a DEATH is registered

306	<i>Third January 1875, 14, Commercial Street, St. Giles.</i>	<i>William King.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>37 years.</i>	<i>Commercial Traveller.</i>
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Note.—In Examples 7 to 10 (inclusive) the Registrar is supposed either to have communicated or to have himself made the inquiries

OUGHT TO BE REGISTERED—*continued.*

Information of the Person who caused the Body to be buried.

6.	7.	8.	9.
Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.
<i>Unknown.</i>	<i>Joseph Smith, who caused the body to be buried, Shenley, Barnet.</i>	<i>Seventeenth July 1875.</i>	<i>James Purcell, Deputy Registrar.</i>

House, and is registered on the Information of a Relative.

<i>Epilepsy.</i>	<i>× The mark of Thomas Phillips, Brother, Langley, Hitchin.</i>	<i>Twenty-third August 1875.</i>	<i>John Hicks, Interim Registrar.</i>
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the Death is registered on the Information of the Person who found the Body.

<i>Probably Apoplexy.</i>	<i>James Mackay, Police Constable, who found the body, Ealing.</i>	<i>Twelfth September 1875.</i>	<i>John Proctor, Registrar.</i>
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is registered on the Information of the Person who caused the Body to be buried.

<i>Drowning.</i>	<i>James Wingfield, Assistant Overseer, who caused the body to be buried, Cromer.</i>	<i>Fifteenth November 1875.</i>	<i>David Otway, Registrar.</i>
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on the Information contained in a Certificate received from the Coroner.

<i>Effusion of blood on the brain, from a fall down stairs, 3 days.</i>	<i>Certificate received from William Carter, Coroner for Surrey. Inquest held Tenth December 1875.</i>	<i>Twelfth December 1875.</i>	<i>John Noble, Registrar.</i>
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after the expiration of Twelve Months.

<i>Phthisis, 9 months. Certified by James Thompson, M.R.C.S.</i>	<i>Henry King, Brother, 23, London Road, Northampton.</i>	<i>Twenty-first January 1876, on the authority of the Registrar General.</i>	<i>J. Goulburn, Registrar, Henry Peters, Superintendent Registrar.</i>
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with the Coroner prior to registration, and to have ascertained that no Inquest was necessary, enjoined by Regulation No. 24 (p. 19.)

APPENDIX (D.)

REGISTRATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

The following Instructions and Examples have been drawn up to assist Registrars in effecting, on a uniform plan, a complete and accurate Record of "Rank or Profession." And it is desirable that they should in every case fill up the column for Rank or Profession, *as far as the information furnished by Informants will enable them to do so*, in accordance with these Instructions. The descriptions given by Informants must as a rule be taken, but the Registrars should not in any case accept a statement which they know to be untrue.

I.—PEERS and other PERSONS of RANK.—Their Titles should be concisely stated as "*Earl of—, K.G.*;" "*Bishop of—*;" "*Baronet, M.P.*;" "*Knight, K.C.B.*" Of Magistrates, Aldermen, and other important public officers, the profession as well as their official title should be stated.

II.—ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE.—For the Army, after the rank of those on Full Pay, the number or name of the Regiment or Corps in which they are serving should be stated. For the Navy, in the same manner, the name of the ship should be inserted. For persons in the CIVIL SERVICE, their rank and the Department to which they are attached should be stated. Officers on Half-Pay; Army, Navy, and other Pensioners, should be so described. Examples :

<p><i>Major-General (Half-pay).</i> <i>Captain, R.N., (Half-pay).</i> <i>Seaman, R.N., (H.M. Ship Bulldog).</i></p>	<p><i>Commissioner of Inland Revenue.</i> <i>Landing Waiter (Customs).</i> <i>Navy Pensioner.</i></p>
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III.—CLERGYMEN of the Church of England are to be registered as "*Rector of—*," "*Vicar of—*," "*Curate of*," &c., or as "*Clergyman (no cure of Souls).*" The indefinite term "*Clerk*" should not be applied to the Clergy without the addition of the words "*in Orders.*" Dissenting Ministers and the Roman Catholic Clergy are to be registered as "*Independent Minister*," "*Baptist Minister*," "*Catholic Priest*," &c., as the case may be. Examples :

<p><i>Rector of Christchurch.</i> <i>Curate of Milton.</i></p>	<p><i>Wesleyan Minister.</i> <i>Chaplain to Union Workhouse, Stafford.</i></p>
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IV.—LEGAL PROFESSION.—In registering the Officers of any Law Court, &c., state the description of office and name of Court. The designation "*Attorney*" or "*Solicitor*" should not be applied to Clerks in Solicitors' offices, who should be distinguished as "*Solicitor's Managing Clerk*," "*Articled Clerk*," "*General Clerk*."

V.—MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The *Titles* of qualified medical men may be expressed in the usual way; namely, M.D., for Doctor of Medicine; and F.R.C.S., or M.R.C.S., Lond., Edin., or Dub., for Fellows or Members of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin; L.S.A., Lond., for Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London.

VI.—PROFESSORS, TEACHERS, and SCIENTIFIC MEN.—The particular branch of Science or Literature which they teach or pursue should be stated; of Artists, the art which they cultivate; of Graduates, their degrees may be given. Examples:

M.D., Professor of Chemistry, University College, London.
LL.D., Master of ——— College, Cambridge.
D.D., Head Master of ——— School.
Teacher of the French Language.
Teacher of Music and Singing.

VII.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE.—The *particular kind of business* in which Merchants, Brokers, Agents, and other Commercial Men are engaged, or the *staple* in which they *deal*, should be stated. This applies also to the case of Commercial Clerks, Commercial Travellers, and Shopmen, and the like. Examples:

<i>Silk Merchant.</i>		<i>Stock Broker.</i>
<i>Coal Merchant.</i>		<i>Lead Agent.</i>
<i>Sugar Broker.</i>		<i>Banker's Clerk.</i>
<i>Furniture Broker.</i>		<i>Tea Broker's Clerk.</i>

VIII.—FARMERS.—The term "FARMER" should be applied only to a person farming land. Sons or daughters employed at home, or on the farm, may be returned—"Son of———, a Farmer;" "Daughter of———, a Farmer."

IX.—In Trades the *Master* should be distinguished from the *Journeyman* and *Apprentice*. Examples:

<i>Baker (master).</i>		<i>Shoemaker (journeyman).</i>
<i>Ironmonger's Apprentice.</i>		<i>Butcher's Boy.</i>

X.—The Occupations of a person following MORE THAN ONE TRADE should be stated. Examples:

<i>Draper and Hatter.</i>		<i>Victualler and Farmer.</i>
<i>Bookseller and Printer.</i>		<i>Farmer and Maltster.</i>

XI.—In the case of WORKERS IN MANUFACTURES OR MINES, and generally in the Mechanical ARTS, the particular *branch* of work, and the *material*, should always be distinctly expressed if they are not implied in the names, as in *Coal-miner*, *Brass-founder*, *Wool-carder*, *Silk-throwster*. Where the trade is much subdivided, both trade and branch should be returned thus—"Printer—Compositor," "Printer—Pressman." Such terms as "*Miner*" or "*Weaver*" are not sufficiently definite without the addition of the material worked. Examples:

<i>Copper Miner.</i>		<i>Wool Carder.</i>
<i>Copper Refiner.</i>		<i>Watch-Spring Maker.</i>
<i>Saw Maker.</i>		<i>Watch Jeweller.</i>
<i>Silk Weaver.</i>		

XII.—MESSENGERS, PORTERS, LABOURERS, and SERVANTS should be described according to the nature of their employment. Persons in Domestic Service should, as far as possible, be distinguished from those following Occupations similarly described but not of a Domestic character, such as Cooks, Gardeners, Coachmen, Nurses, &c. Examples :

<i>Queen's Messenger.</i>		<i>Railway Labourer.</i>
<i>Coal Porter.</i>		<i>Agricultural Labourer.</i>
<i>Ticket Porter.</i>		<i>Coachman (Domestic Servant).</i>
<i>Fellowship Porter.</i>		<i>Cook (Domestic Servant).</i>
<i>Dock Labourer.</i>		<i>Farm Servant.</i>

XIII.—Persons following no Profession, Trade, or Calling, and holding no public office, but deriving their incomes chiefly from land, houses, mines, or other real property, from dividends, interest of money, annuities, &c., may be designated "*Landed Proprietor*," "*Proprietor of Iron Mines*," "*Proprietor of Houses*," "*Esquire*," "*Gentleman*," "*Annuitant*," &c., as the case may be. In the case of persons retired from business such descriptions as "*Retired Grocer*," "*Retired Builder*," and the like, would be applicable.

XIV.—Persons in the receipt of parish relief, and the inmates of work-houses, lunatic asylums, alms-houses, prisons, and hospitals, should be described according to their FORMER OCCUPATIONS, when the same can be ascertained. If their former Occupations cannot be ascertained, the word "*Unknown*" should be inserted. If they have not followed any Occupation, the words "*Of no Occupation*" should be used. The term "*Pauper*," or any other designation (*ex. gr.* "*Prostitute*") conveying a reproach, must not be entered in the Registers.

XV.—WOMEN and CHILDREN.—The Occupations of Females employed in any but domestic duties should be entered on the same principle as those of Males; and in the case of a wife or widow, the name and rank or profession of the husband should be added as in the Examples. The Occupations of children and young persons of both sexes who are employed from home, or at home, should be recorded. No Female should be described as a "*Spinster*," or "*Single Woman*," or as "*Unmarried*." A child or young unmarried person not following any Profession or Calling may be described through her Father's Name, as "*Daughter of John Clements, a Banker, deceased*." A middle-aged or elderly single woman not following any Profession or Calling may be described as "*Landed Proprietor*," "*Annuitant*," &c. &c. (as the case may be). Examples :

<i>Schoolmistress, Widow of—,</i>		<i>Dressmaker (Apprentice).</i>
<i>a Grocer.</i>		<i>Nurse (Domestic Servant).</i>
<i>Milliner, Wife of—, a Car-</i>		
<i>penter.</i>		

XVI.—IMPERFECT INFORMATION.—Whenever a Registrar is unable to ascertain all the required particulars as to rank or profession, the Column in the Entry may be filled up thus :—

<i>Son of—Jones, a Baker.</i>		<i>Wife of—Evans, a Farmer.</i>
<i>Daughter of—Smith, a</i>		<i>Widow of—Brown, a Car-</i>
<i>Grocer.</i>		<i>penter.</i>

If, however, the Occupation cannot be ascertained, the Registrar may insert the words : "*Whose Rank or Profession is unknown to the Informant*."

APPENDIX (E.)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DISEASES AND CAUSES OF DEATH.

N.B.—This List has been compiled from the Nomenclature of Diseases prepared in 1868 by the Royal College of Physicians, and it comprises those Diseases which will most commonly be found in the Medical Certificates of the Causes of Death as returned by Registered Medical Practitioners.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Abortion. | Atrophy of heart. |
| Abscess of brain. | ——— of nerves. |
| ——— of ear. | ——— spinal. |
| ——— of heart. | Bed-sore. |
| Abscessus mammae. | Beri-Beri. |
| Achorion Schönleini. | Boil. |
| Addison's disease. | Bright's disease, acute. |
| Adherent pericardium. | ——— chronic (<i>a.</i>) |
| Ague—quotidian, tertian, quartan. | granular kidney or chronic |
| Alveoli, phosphoric inflammation | desquamative nephritis; (<i>b.</i>) |
| of. | fatty kidney; (<i>c.</i>) lardaceous |
| ——— necrosis of. | kidney. |
| Amaurosis. | Bronchial glands, abscess of. |
| Amenorrhœa. | ——— enlargement of. |
| Anæmia. | Bronchitis. |
| <i>Anasarca</i> (General Dropsy). | Bronchocele (goître). |
| Aneurism—fusiform, saccular, | Bunion. |
| diffused. | Burns (in what part? and how |
| Aneurism of heart. | caused?) |
| Angina pectoris. | |
| ——— trachealis. | Calculus in bladder. |
| <i>Anthrax</i> (Carbuncle). | ——— in kidney. |
| Antrum, Abscess of. | ——— in ureter. |
| Anus imperforatus. | Cancer—scirrhus, medullary, |
| Aphtha (thrush). | epithelial, melanotic, osteoid. |
| Apoplexy, congestive, sangui- | Cancrum oris. |
| neous. | Carbuncle. |
| Arteritis. | Caries. |
| Artificial anus. | Catalepsy. |
| Ascaris lumbricoides. | <i>Catarrh of the bladder</i> (Cystitis). |
| Ascites. | Cerebro-spinal fever. |
| Asphyxia from (<i>a.</i>) drowning; | Chicken-pox. |
| (<i>b.</i>) hanging; (<i>c.</i>) strangling; | Chlorosis. |
| (<i>d.</i>) plugging of air-passages; | Cholera—simple, malignant. |
| (<i>e.</i>) overlying; (<i>f.</i>) crushing. | Chorea—acute, chronic. |
| Asthma | Chronic hydrocephalus. |
| ——— Grinders'. | ——— osteo-arthritis. |
| ——— Miners'. | Cirrhosis. |
| Atelectasis. | Cleft palate. |
| Atony of uterus. | |
| Atrophy of brain. | |

- Colic.
Colloid.
Colloid cancer (Colloid).
Concussion of brain.
Conjunctivitis.
Constipation.
Convulsions. Primary disease, if any, to be returned as well.
Cow-pox.
Cretinism.
Croup.
Cyanosis.
Cynanche maligna.
Cynanche parotidea (Mumps).
Cynanche tonsillaris.
Cystitis—acute, chronic.
- Debility.
Dementia.
Dentitio (Teething).
Diabetes.
Diarrhœa.
Dilatation of arteries.
——— of heart.
Diphtheria.
Diphtheritic paralysis.
Diseases of cerebral arteries—fatty and calcareous degeneration, aneurism, impaction of coagula.
Dislocation of pelvis.
——— of spine.
Diuresis.
Dropsy of pericardium.
Dysentery.
Dysmenorrhœa.
Dyspepsia.
- Echinococcus hominis.
Ecthyma.
Eczema.
Elephantiasis arabum.
Embolism.
Empyema.
Encephalitis.
Endocarditis.
Enlarged bursa patellæ.
Enteric fever.
Enteritis.
Enuresis.
Epididymitis.
Epilepsy.
Epistaxis.
Erysipelas — simple, phlegmonous, diffuse inflammation.
Erythema.
Exophthalmic bronchocele.
Exostosis.
Exposure to cold.
- Extra uterine gestation.
Extravasation of urine.
- Farcy.
Fatty and calcareous degeneration of arteries.
Fatty degeneration of heart.
Fibrinous concretions in cavities of heart.
Fibrous tumour of brain.
Filaria medinensis (Guinea worm).
Fissura urethræ.
Fissure of spinal column—*spina bifida*.
Fistula—fœcal.
Fistula in ano.
Foramen ovale persistent.
Foreign bodies (of what kind?) in air passages or in œsophagus.
Fracture of pelvis.
——— of ribs.
——— of skull.
——— of spine.
- Gallstones.
Gangrene.
Gastritis.
Gastrodynia.
General Dropsy.
Glanders.
Glands, hypertrophy of.
——— inflammation of.
——— suppuration of.
Glaucoma.
Glossitis.
Glottis, spasm of.
——— paralysis of.
Goître.
Gonorrhœa.
Gout—Acute.
——— Chronic.
Gouty synovitis.
Green sickness (Chlorosis).
Grinders' asthma.
Gunshot wound of eye.
- Hæmatemesis.
Hæmatocele.
Hæmaturia renalis.
Hæmaturia (vesical).
Hæmoptysis.
Hæmorrhage from uterus—from (a) placenta prævia (b) detachment of placenta.
Hæmorrhage, spinal.
Hæmorrhoids.
Hare-lip

- Hay asthma.
 Hemiplegia.
 Hepatitis.
 Hernia—reducible, irreducible,
 strangulated.
 (a.) Umbilical.
 (b.) Inguinal—
 Congenital.
 Scrotal.
 (c.) Femoral.
 Herpes.
 Hooping-cough.
Housemaid's knee (Enlarged
 bursa patellæ).
 Hydrocele—congenital, infantile,
 encysted.
 Hydrocele of cord—encysted,
 diffused.
 Hydropericardium.
 Hydrophobia.
 Hydrothorax.
 Hypertrophy of brain.
 _____ of heart.
 Hypochondriasis.
 Hysteria.

 Icterus.
 Ichthyosis.
 Idiocy.
 Imbecility.
 Impetigo.
 Incontinence of Urine.
 Infant exposure.
 Infantile convulsions.
 _____ paralysis.
Infantile remittent fever
 (Enteric fever).
 Inflammation of brain.
 _____ of cellular tissue.
 _____ of ear.
 _____ of nerves.
 _____ of spinal cord.—
 Spinal meningitis, myelitis.
 Inflammatio uteri.
 Influenza.
 Injury of spinal cord.
Intermittent fever (Ague).
 Internal strangulation.—Mesen-
 teric, mesocolic.
 Intestines, obstruction of.
 _____ parasitic disease of,
 worms, &c.
 _____ perforation of.
 _____ stricture of.
 _____ tumours of, non-
 malignant.
 _____ ulceration of.
 Intussusception.

 Iritis.
 Ischuria renalis.

 Jaundice.
 Joints, abscess of.

 Kidney, abscess of.
 _____ atrophy of.
 _____ hypertrophy of.

 Laryngismus stridulus.
 Laryngitis, acute.
 _____ chronic.
Lepra (Psoriasis).
 Leucocythæmia.
 Lightning stroke.
 Liver, abscess of.
 _____ fatty.
 _____ lardaceous.
 _____ parasitic disease of,
 hydatid, &c.
 Local paralysis — facial,
 scrivener's
 Locomotor ataxy.
 Lumbago (muscular rheu-
 matism).
 Lumbar abscess.
 Lung, abscess of.
 _____ emphysema of, (a.) vesi-
 cular; (b.) interlobular.
 _____ gangrene of.
 _____ œdema of.
 _____ passive congestion of,
 (a.) hæmoptysis.
 Lupus.
 Lymphatics, inflammation of.
 _____ suppuration of.

 Malformations of spinal cord.
 Malignant cholera.
 Malignant pustule.
 Mania.
 Measles.
 Mechanical obstacle to action
 of uterus—distorted or con-
 tracted pelvis.
 Melæna.
 Melancholia.
 Meningitis.
 Menorrhagia.
 Mesenteric glands, abscess of.
 _____ enlargement of.
 Metritis.
 Metro-peritonitis.
 Milk fever.
 Miners' asthma.
 Mollities ossium.
Morbilli (Measles).

Mumps.
Myelitis.
Myocarditis.

Nævus vascularis.
Necrosis.
Neglect.
Neuralgia—facial, brow ague,
sciatica.
Neuroma.

Œdema of glottis.
Œsophagitis.
Œsophagus, stricture of.
Occlusion of arteries.
Oidium albicans (Thrush fungus).
Old age.

Operations:—

Amputations, — primary,
secondary, for disease,
for deformity.

Cesarian section.

Colotomy.

Excision of bones.

———— of eyeball.

———— of joints.

For cataract.

For deformity (of what
kind?)

Hernia (of what kind?)

Ligature of arteries.

Ovariectomy.

Paracentesis—abdominal,
ovarian.

Removal of tumours.

———— of vesical calculi—
by lithotomy, by lithotripsy.

Tracheotomy.

Transfusion.

Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis).

Orchitis, acute, chronic.

Osseous tumour of brain.

Ostitis.

Ovary, encysted dropsy of.

Over-distension of uterus.

Oxyuris vermicularis.

Pancreas, abscess of.

———— calculi of.

Paralysis.

Paralysis of the insane.

Paraplegia.

Parasitic disease of brain (of
what kind?)

Pemphigus.

Pericarditis.

Perineum, laceration of.

———— rupture of.

Periostitis.

Peritonitis—chronic, suppurative,
tubercular.

Pertussis (Hooping cough).

Phagedæna.

Pharyngitis.

Phlebitis.

Phlegmasia dolens.

Phthisis, acute pneumonic.

———— chronic pneumonic.

———— millstone makers.

———— pulmonalis.

Piles. (hæmorrhoids).

Plague.

Pleurisy.

Pneumonia, (*a.*) lobular; when
secondary to some other
disease, such cases to be re-
turned under primary affection.

Pneumothorax.

Poisons:—

Aconite, Aconitia.

Alcohol.

Ammonia.

Ammonia (gas).

Antimony.

Arsenic.

Belladonna (deadly night-
shade).

Bismuth.

Black hellebore.

Brucia.

Calabar bean.

Camphor.

Cantharides.

Carbonic acid.

———— oxide.

Chlorine.

Chloroform vapour.

Chromium.

Coal gas.

Cocculus Indicus.

Colchicum

Copper.

Croton oil.

Curara.

Cyanide of Potassium.

Cyanogen.

Darnel.

Deadly nightshade.

Decayed and diseased meat.

Digitalin.

Elaterium.

Ergot of rye.

Ether vapour.

Fool's parsley.

Foxglove.

Hemlock.

Hemlock dropwort.

Poisons—*continued.*

Henbane.
 Hydrochloric Acid.
 Indian hemp.
 ——— tobacco.
 Iodine.
 Iron.
 Laburnum.
 Lathyrus sativus.
 Laurel water.
 Lead.
 Lobelia (Indian tobacco).
 Mercury.
 Monkshood.
 Nicotia.
 Nitric Acid.
 Nitro-benzole.
 Nitrous acid vapour.
 Nux vomica.
Enanthe crocata (hemlock
 dropwort).
 Oil of bitter almonds.
 Opium.
 Oxalic acid.
 Phosphorous Acid.
 Phosphorus.
 Poisonous cheese or milk.
 ——— fish (*a.*) mussels.
 ——— fungi.
 ——— grain.
 ——— meat
 (*a.*) sausages.
 Potash.
 Pounded glass.
 Prussic acid.
 Putrid and morbid exhalations.
 Savin.
 Silver.
 Soda.
 Spanish fly.
 Squill.
 Steel filings.
 Strychnia.
 Sulphuretted hydrogen.
 Sulphuric acid.
 Tartaric acid.
 Thorn apple.
 Tobacco.
 Upas antiar.
 ——— tiute.
 Water hemlock.
 White hellebore.
 Woorara.
 Wounds by venomous
 animals —
 (1) Snakes.
 (2) Scorpions.
 (3) Stinging insects.

Poisons—*continued.*

Wounds in dissection.
 Wounds inoculated with
 dead animal matter.
 Wounds inoculated with
 mineral substances.
 Wounds inoculated with
 morbid secretions.
 Wounds inoculated with
 vegetable substances—
 (1) Poisoned arrows.
 (2) Subcutaneous in-
 jection.
 Wourali.
 Yew.
 Zinc.
 Polypus nasi—gelatinous, fibrous.
 ——— of larynx.
 ——— uteri.
Pompholyx (Pemphigus).
 Porrigo favosa.
 Post-partum hæmorrhage.
 Premature birth.
 ——— labour.
 Privation.
 Progressive muscular atrophy
 Prostate gland, chronic enlarge-
 ment of.
 Psoas abscess.
 Psoriasis.
 Puerperal convulsions.
 ——— fever.
 ——— mania.
 ——— peritonitis.
Pulex penetrans (Chigoe).
 Pulmonary apoplexy.
 ——— extravasation.
 Purpura—simple, hæmorrhagic.
 Purulent ophthalmia.
 Pyæmia.
 Pyelitis.
 Pyrosis.
 Quinsy.
Rachitis (Rickets).
 Rectum, abscess of.
 ——— malformations of.
 ——— stricture of.
 Red softening of brain.
 Relapsing fever.
 Remittent fever.
 Retention of placenta.
 ——— of urine.
 Rheumatism, acute.
 ——— chronic.
 ——— gonorrhœal.
 ——— muscular.
 ——— synovial.

- Rickets.
 Rodent ulcer.
Rubeola (Measles).
 Rupia.
 Rupture of artery.
 ——— of bladder.
 ——— of heart.
 ——— of lung.
- St. Vitus's dance* (Chorea).
Sarcoptes scabiei.
 Scabies.
 Scalds (in what part? and how caused?)
Scarlatina (Scarlet fever).
 Scarlet fever—simple, anginose, malignant.
Scorbutus (scurvy).
 Scrofula.
 Scurvy.
 Sea-sickness.
 Senile gangrene.
 Shaking palsy.
 Simple cholera.
 ——— continued fever.
 Sloughing phagedæna.
 ——— sore throat.
 Small-pox — confluent, semi-confluent, distinct, petechial, hæmorrhagic (say whether after successful vaccination or not).
Spasmodic croup (Laryngismus stridulus).
 Spermatorrhœa.
 Spina bifida.
 Spinal meningitis.
 Spine, caries of.
 ——— necrosis of.
 Spleen, congestion of.
 ——— hypertrophy of—Leucocythæmia.
 Stiff neck (muscular rheumatism).
 Still-born.
 Stomach, chronic ulcer of.
 ——— perforation of.
 Stomatitis.
 Stricture of urethra—organic, traumatic.
 Sudden death after delivery.
 Suffusio urinæ.
 Sunstroke.
 Suppression of urine.
 Suppurative nephritis.
 ——— pericarditis.
 Syncope.
 Synovitis—acute, chronic.
 Syphilis—primary, secondary, hereditary.
 Tabes mesenterica.
- Tænia solium*.
 Teething.
 Tetanus—idiopathic, traumatic, state nature of wound or injury.
 Thecal abscess.
 Thoracic duct, obstruction of.
 Thrombosis.
 Thrush.
 ——— parasitic.
 Thymus Gland, hypertrophy of.
Tinea favosa.
 Tonsillitis.
Trichina spiralis.
Trichocephalus dispar.
 True Leprosy.
 Tubercular meningitis.
 ——— peritonitis.
 Tumor fibrosus mammæ.
 ——— uteri.
 Tumours and Cysts (of what kind? in what part?)
 Tumours of bones, non-malignant (of what kind?)
 Tumours of spinal cord, non-malignant.
 Typhlitis.
Typhoid fever (Enteric fever).
 Typhus fever.
- Ulcer.
 Ulcer of larynx (due to Phthisis? to Syphilis?)
 Uræmia.
 Urinary abscess.
 Urticaria.
 Uterus, laceration of.
 ——— rupture of.
- Vaccinia* (Cow-pox).
 Vagina imperforata.
 Valve-disease of heart—aortic, mitral, pulmonic, tricuspid.
Varicella (Chicken-pox).
 Varicocele.
 Varicose veins, rupture of.
Variola (Small-pox).
 Vomiting.
- Want of breast-milk.
 White softening of brain.
 ——— of spinal cord.
 Whitlow.
 Worms.
 Wound of abdominal viscera.
 ——— of neck, cut throat.
 ——— of parietes of abdomen.
- Yellow fever.
 Yellow softening of brain.

APPENDIX (F.)

ERRORS IN COMPLETED ENTRIES.

I. Clerical Errors.

Accidental Errors occasioned by a want of due care in entering the particulars or signing the Entries, or through misunderstanding on the part of either the Registrar or the Informant, are deemed Clerical Errors.

There are two principal descriptions of Clerical Errors, namely:—

Class 1.—Clerical Errors which may be corrected by the Registrar in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar or an Inspector of Registration, without referring to an Informant.

Class 2.—Clerical Errors which may be corrected by the Registrar in the presence of a duly qualified Informant.

N.B.—When a Registrar receives Instructions from the Registrar General to correct a Clerical Error, whether it be of either of the above classes or of any other description, the presence of the Superintendent Registrar or any Informant may be dispensed with.

EXAMPLES OF CLERICAL ERRORS OF CLASS 1.,

Which may be corrected by the Registrar in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar or an Inspector of Registration, without referring to an Informant.

Dates.—An error or omission in the date of the year in the 1st Column.

An error or omission in the date in the 8th Column, except an irregularity which has arisen through some blank space or spaces being passed over and some Entry or Entries being consequently made out of order. (In this latter case the dates should remain unaltered; but an explanatory note should be inserted in the margin and be signed by the Registrar.)

Name of Child in an Entry of Birth.—An error or omission in recording the Name or Names of a Child in the 10th Column on the production of a Baptismal or other Certificate.

Signatures.—An error or omission in the Signature or official description of the Registrar or the Superintendent Registrar.

Cause of Death.—An error or omission in recording the Information contained in a Medical Certificate of the Cause of Death.

Particulars copied from a Coroner's Certificate.—An error or omission in recording the Information contained in a Coroner's Certificate.

An error or omission in a Coroner's Certificate discovered after the Death has been registered, and which the Coroner deems to be a Clerical Error and which he may think proper to correct in such Certificate.

Particulars copied from a Declaration.—An error or omission in recording the Information contained in a Declaration made before a Registrar or a Superintendent Registrar respecting a Birth or Death.

Other Particulars.—An error in the spelling of any word which is not a Name or Surname, the misplacement of any word, or the unnecessary repetition of any word.

EXAMPLES of CLERICAL ERRORS of CLASS 2.,

Which may be corrected by the Registrar in the presence of a duly qualified Informant.

Dates.—The omission of the day of the month, or the name of the month, in the 1st Column.

An impossible date (such as "Thirty-first April") in the 1st Column.

A date in the 1st Column which is subsequent to that in the 8th Column, the date in the 8th Column being correct.

Name of Child in an Entry of Birth.—A name in the 2nd Column which is inconsistent with the Sex in the 3rd Column.

An error or omission in recording in the 2nd Column the Christian name of a child which was baptized before the Registration of its Birth, and which is proved to be an error or omission on the production of a Baptismal Certificate.

Other Names, Surnames, Signatures, Marks, &c.—(N.B.—The following Instructions do not apply to an error or omission in recording the Name or Names of a child in the 2nd or 10th Column of an Entry of Birth.)

The omission of the Christian Name of any person.

The omission of a Surname.

A discrepancy between the Name or Surname of any person as stated in the several Columns of the same entry.

A Name which is inconsistent with the Sex, the Rank, Profession, or Occupation, or with the Cause of Death of the person named.

The omission of the words "late," "previously," or "formerly."

An error or omission in the Signature or Mark of an Informant, or in the Name or Surname of an Informant as written by the Registrar.

Sex.—The omission of the Sex.

An error in the Sex, if the Sex as stated is inconsistent with the Name, the Rank, Profession, or Occupation, or with the Cause of Death.

An alleged error in the Sex which is proved to be an error on the production of satisfactory documentary evidence.

Age.—The omission of the Age, or of the words "hours," "days," "weeks," "months," or "years."

An error in the Age, if the Age is inconsistent with the other particulars in the Entry.

Rank, Profession, or Occupation.—The omission of any of the particulars required to be recorded respecting the Rank, Profession, or Occupation.

An error in the Rank, Profession, or Occupation, if such is inconsistent with the Name, Sex, or Age.

Cause of Death.—The omission of any of the particulars required to be recorded in the Column for Cause of Death where there is no Medical Certificate.

An error in the Cause of Death, if such is inconsistent with the Sex or Age of the deceased.

Description of Informant.—The omission of the Description of the Informant.

An error in the Description of the Informant, if such Description is inconsistent with the Name or Surname of the Informant.

An error in the Description of the Informant which is alleged by such Informant to be an error.

Place of Birth or Death, or Residence of Informant.—The omission of the Place of Birth, Death, or Residence of the Informant, or of any word or figure necessary to the accurate designation thereof.

A discrepancy between the Place of Birth or Death and the Residence of the Informant, the Birth or Death having occurred at the Residence of the Informant.

II. Errors of Fact or Substance.

Errors of Fact or Substance may be corrected by the Registrar (unless there are reasonable grounds for his declining to do so), upon production to him of a Statutory Declaration duly made by the proper persons according to the following Form :—

“ I _____ of _____ do solemnly
“ and sincerely declare, That _____

“ And I make this solemn Declaration, conscientiously believing the same
“ to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed
“ in the fifth and sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William
“ the Fourth, intituled ‘ An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session
“ of Parliament, intituled ‘ An Act for the more effectual abolition of
“ Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the
“ State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more
“ entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits ;’
“ and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary Oaths.”

Taken, subscribed, and received before }
me _____ }
this _____ }
day of _____ *in the* }
year of our Lord one thousand }
eight hundred and _____ }

EXAMPLES SHOWING HOW Clerical Errors

(In case of an omission, a line should

(1.) Example of a CLERICAL ERROR corrected

Columns:—						
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
No.	When and where Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.
2	<i>Sixth January 18745 Barcombe.</i>	—	<i>Girl.</i>	<i>John Long.</i>	<i>Maria Long, formerly Hammond.</i>	<i>Carter.</i>

(2.) Example of a CLERICAL ERROR corrected

400	<i>Tenth January 1875, 22, Harbour Street.</i>	<i>William.</i>	<i>Boy.</i>	<i>Alfred Harding.</i>	<i>Elizabeth Harding, late Mason, formerly Richardson.</i>	<i>Brewer and Maltster.</i>
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(3.) Example of a CLERICAL ERROR corrected

58	<i>Fourth February 1875, 17, Eaton Mews, Belgrave Square.</i>	<i>Jane. John.</i>	<i>Girl.</i>	<i>William Morley,</i>	<i>Sarah Morley, formerly Routledge.</i>	<i>Coachman (Domestic Servant).</i>
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(4.) Example of a CLERICAL ERROR corrected

(The error in this Entry is supposed to have consisted in drawn under that word when

191	<i>Fifteenth March 1875, 3, University Street, All Saints.</i>	<i>Alfred.</i>	<i>Boy.</i>	<i>Joseph Stratton.</i>	<i>Harriet Stratton, formerly Wilson.</i>	<i>Printer and Stationer.</i>
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IN ENTRIES OF Births SHOULD BE CORRECTED.

be drawn under the word supplied.)

in the Presence of the Superintendent Registrar.

7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	8. When registered.	9. Signature of Registrar.	10. Baptismal Name, if added after Registration of Birth.	
<i>John Long, Father, Barcombe, Lewes.</i>	<i>Thirty-first January 1875.</i>	<i>H. J. Bradshaw, Registrar.</i>	<i>Henrietta.</i>	Clerical Error in Column 1. Corrected on the 20th April 1875, by me, H. J. Bradshaw, Registrar, in the presence of John Campbell, Superin- tendent Registrar.
in the Presence of an Inspector of Registration.				
<i>Thomas Richardson, Occupier, 22, Harbour Street, Yarmouth.</i>	<i>Twenty-sixth February March 1875.</i>	<i>Richard Goldsmith, Deputy Registrar.</i>	<i>Alfred William.</i>	Clerical Error in Column 8. Corrected on the 10th March 1875, by me, Edward Goldsmith, Registrar, in the presence of Edward Whitaker, Inspector.
in the Presence of a Qualified Informant.				
× <i>The Mark of Sarah Morley, Mother, 17, Eaton Mews, Belgrave Square.</i>	<i>Twenty- seventh February 1875.</i>	<i>Robert Cripps, Interim Registrar.</i>		Clerical Error in Column 2. Corrected on the 12th March 1875, by me, Edward Jones, Registrar, in the presence of Sarah Morley, Mother. × her Mark.
on the authority of the Registrar General. the omission of the word "Mother." A line is therefore supplied in the 7th Column.)				
<i>Harriet Stratton, Mother, 3, University Street, Oxford.</i>	<i>Tenth April 1875.</i>	<i>James Hewson, Registrar.</i>	<i>Alfred Joseph.</i>	Clerical Error in Column 7. Corrected on the 4th July 1875, by me, James Hewson, Registrar, on the authority of the Registrar General.

EXAMPLES SHOWING HOW Clerical Errors

(In case of an omission, a line should

(1.) Example of a CLERICAL ERROR corrected in

Columns:—					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
No.	When and where died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.
16	<i>Twelfth January 1875 2, Lower Bridge Street, St. Michaels.</i>	<i>Emily Wilson.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>7 months.</i>	<i>Daughter of Henry Wilson, a Carpenter.</i>

(2.) Example of a CLERICAL ERROR corrected in

47	<i>Sixth February 1875, Thorney, Iver.</i>	<i>Charles Beckwith.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>4 years.</i>	<i>Son of Arthur Beckwith, a Blacksmith.</i>
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(3.) Example of a CLERICAL ERROR corrected in

108	<i>Fifth March 1875, 36, Harmer Street, Bethnal Green.</i>	<i>Caroline Charlotte Beard.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>19 years.</i>	<i>Lucifer Match Maker.</i>
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(4.) Example of a CLERICAL ERROR corrected

(The error in this Entry is supposed to have consisted in the omission of the words under those words when

219	<i>Twentieth April 1875, 17, Dock Street, St. George- in-the-East.</i>	<i>James Baxter.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>2 years.</i>	<i>Son of Henry Baxter, a Wine Cooper.</i>
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IN ENTRIES OF **Deaths** SHOULD BE CORRECTED.

be drawn under the word supplied.)

the presence of the Superintendent Registrar.

6.	7.	8.	9.
Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.
<i>Bronchitis, 3 weeks. Certified by John Wells, M.R.C.S.</i>	<i>Charlotte Wilson, Mother, present at the death, 2, Lower Bridge Street, Bath.</i>	<i>Sixteenth January 1875.</i>	<i>John Calvert, Deputy Registrar.</i>

Clerical Error in Col. 1.
Corrected on the
20th April 1875,
by me, James
Calvert, Registrar, in
the presence of Henry
Forbes, Supt. Repr.

the presence of an Inspector of Registration.

<i>Measles, 5 weeks, Pneumonia, 2 weeks. Certified by Andrew Watts, L.R.C.P.</i>	<i>× The mark of Richard Davey, Occupier, Thorney, Parish of Iver.</i>	<i>Tenth February January 1875.</i>	<i>Charles Conway, Interim Registrar.</i>
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Clerical Error in Col. 8
Corrected on the
10th May 1875, by
me, Henry Garrett,
Registrar, in the pre-
sence of James
Lewis, Inspector.

the presence of a qualified Informant.

<i>Phosphoric Necrosis, 3 months. Certified by James Tombs, L.S.A.</i>	<i>Mary Beard, Sister, 36, Harmer Street, Bethnal Green.</i>	<i>Seventh March 1875.</i>	<i>Henry Durrant, Registrar.</i>
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Clerical Error in Col. 2.
Corrected on the
12th May 1875,
by me, H. Durrant,
Registrar, in the pre-
sence of Mary Beard,
Sister.

on the authority of the Registrar General.

“Mother, present at the death.” A line is therefore drawn
supplied in the 7th column.)

<i>Tabes Mesenterica, 9 months. Certified by Lionel Thomas, M.D.</i>	<i>Jane Baxter, Mother, present at the death. 17, Dock Street, St. George-in-the- East.</i>	<i>Twenty-third April 1875.</i>	<i>Edward Ford, Registrar.</i>
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Clerical Error in Col. 7.
Corrected on the
20th July 1875,
by me, E. Ford,
Registrar, on the autho-
rity of the Registrar
General.

EXAMPLES SHOWING HOW **Errors of Fact**(1.) Example showing how an **ERROR of FACT** or

Columns:—						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
No.	When and where Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.
115	<i>Twentieth July 1875, 17, Albany Street, Regent's Park.</i>	<i>Henry.</i>	<i>Boy.</i>	<i><u>Henry Mortimer.</u></i>	<i><u>Julia Mortimer,</u> formerly <u>Harrison.</u></i>	<i>Professional Singer.</i>

(2.) Example showing how an **ERROR of FACT** or

Columns:—					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
No.	When and where died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.
20	<i>Sixth May 1875, Upway.</i>	<i>Edward Heath.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i><u>64 years.</u></i>	<i>A Publican.</i>

(3.) Example showing how an **ERROR of FACT** or **SUBSTANCE** in an Entry of Death made on

71	<i>Fourth June 1875, 32, East Street, Brighton.</i>	<i><u>Jane Hesketh.</u></i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>4 years.</i>	<i>Daughter of James Hesketh, a Solicitor.</i>
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or Substance SHOULD BE CORRECTED.

SUBSTANCE in an Entry of BIRTH should be corrected.

7.	8.	9.	10.
Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Baptismal Name, if added after Registration of Birth.
<i>Henry Mortimer, Father, 17, Albany Street, Regent's Park.</i>	<i>Twelfth August 1875.</i>	<i>John Dobson, Registrar.</i>	

In No. 115, Cols. 4, 5, and 7, after "Mortimer" read "otherwise Hollins." Corrected on the 20th September 1875, by me, John Dobson, Registrar, on production of a Statutory Declaration made by Henry Mortimer and Julia Mortimer.

SUBSTANCE in an Entry of DEATH should be corrected.

6.	7.	8.	9.
Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.
<i>Stone in the Bladder, 5 years; Lithotomy, 3 days. Certified by Robert Jones, M.R.C.S.</i>	<i>Sarah Heath, Widow, of deceased, in attendance, Upway.</i>	<i>Tenth May 1875.</i>	<i>John Dolby, Registrar.</i>

In No. 20, Col. 4, for "64 years" read "58 years." Corrected on the 10th September 1875 by me, John Dolby, Registrar, on production of a Statutory Declaration made by Sarah Heath and John Heath.

the information contained in a Coroner's Certificate should be corrected.

<i>Accidental fall from a window, 2 weeks, Erysipelas, 3 days. P. M.</i>	<i>Certificate received from Henry Green, Coroner for Brighton. Inquest held 6th June 1875.</i>	<i>Seventh June 1875.</i>	<i>Robert Palmer, Registrar.</i>
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In No. 71, Col. 2, for "Jane" read "Mary." Corrected on the 1st July 1875, by me, R. Palmer, Registrar, on production of a certificate from the Coroner.

APPENDIX (G.)

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE ATTESTATION OF NOTICES OF MARRIAGE.

Instances having occurred in which the Superintendent Registrar's Certificate or License for Marriage has been obtained on the faith of statements which have subsequently proved to be false; and improper or clandestine Marriages having in consequence taken place; the Registrar, before he allows a Notice of Marriage* to be signed in his presence, must require the party desirous of giving the same to answer the inquiries which he may consider it necessary to make in order to satisfy himself as to the probable truth of the statements proposed to be declared to; and he must call attention to the fact that if the Notice is wilfully false in any particular, the person signing such false Notice, and making a false Declaration concerning any of the statements therein contained, will be liable to the penalties of Perjury.

The inquiries of the Registrar must be such as to test the truth of the statements proposed to be declared to with regard to *residence*, the absence of *impediment of kindred or alliance or other lawful hindrance* to the Marriage, and the *consent of Parents or Guardians* in the case of Minors.

1. In the first place he must ascertain whether the statutory requirements with regard to *residence* have been complied with; and if he be not satisfied with the result of his inquiries on this point, he must at once decline to attest the Notice. The "dwelling place" of each of the parties, as stated in the Notice, must be that in which they have actually resided during the required period; that is to say, their residence must have been *bonâ fide*, and not merely colourable, such as hiring a room or lodging without dwelling there. When the parties desire to be married on production of the Superintendent Registrar's Certificate in a parish church, or in the church of an Ecclesiastical District, one of them must be a parishioner living within such Parish or Ecclesiastical District.

2. As to "Impediment of kindred or alliance." These words, as occurring in the Form of Declaration, refer to relationship within the prohibited degrees, as set forth in the following Table:—

* The forms of Notice of Marriage are of four descriptions, to suit the circumstances under which special declarations are required as to minority, consent, &c.; and it is most important that the appropriate form should be used according to the circumstances of the parties in each case. The following are the several forms, the particular use of each of which should be carefully attended to:—

Form 1. Applicable only where *both the parties* are of *full Age*.

Form 2. For parties either of whom is a *Minor* under 21 years of age.

Form 3. For parties *both of whom* are of *full Age*, for Marriage out of the District, pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 72.

Form 4. For parties either of whom is a *Minor*, for Marriage pursuant to the Act of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 72.

In filling up the Forms of Notice, the *full names* of the parties should be entered; and care should be taken that all names are correctly spelt.

Table of the Prohibited Degrees of Kindred and Affinity.

A Man may not Marry his

1. Grandmother.
2. Grandfather's Wife.
3. Wife's Grandmother.
4. Father's Sister.
5. Mother's Sister.
6. Father's Brother's Wife.
7. Mother's Brother's Wife.
8. Wife's Father's Sister.
9. Wife's Mother's Sister.
10. Mother.
11. Stepmother.
12. Wife's Mother.
13. Daughter.
14. Wife's Daughter.
15. Son's Wife.
16. Sister.
17. Wife's Sister.
18. Brother's Wife.
19. Son's Daughter.
20. Daughter's Daughter.
21. Son's Son's Wife.
22. Daughter's Son's Wife.
23. Wife's Son's Daughter.
24. Wife's Daughter's Daughter.
25. Brother's Daughter.
26. Sister's Daughter.
27. Brother's Son's Wife.
28. Sister's Son's Wife.
29. Wife's Brother's Daughter.
30. Wife's Sister's Daughter.

A Woman may not Marry her

1. Grandfather.
2. Grandmother's Husband.
3. Husband's Grandfather.
4. Father's Brother.
5. Mother's Brother.
6. Father's Sister's Husband.
7. Mother's Sister's Husband.
8. Husband's Father's Brother.
9. Husband's Mother's Brother.
10. Father.
11. Stepfather.
12. Husband's Father.
13. Son.
14. Husband's Son.
15. Daughter's Husband.
16. Brother.
17. Husband's Brother.
18. Sister's Husband.
19. Son's Son.
20. Daughter's Son.
21. Son's Daughter's Husband.
22. Daughter's Daughter's Husband.
23. Husband's Son's Son.
24. Husband's Daughter's Son.
25. Brother's Son.
26. Sister's Son.
27. Brother's Daughter's Husband.
28. Sister's Daughter's Husband.
29. Husband's Brother's Son.
30. Husband's Sister's Son.

A so-called Marriage between parties related to each other within these degrees would be absolutely null and void, and the issue illegitimate. In every case, therefore, where the parties are unknown to the Registrar, he must inquire whether there is any relationship between them; and this inquiry must be especially careful where the parties bear the same surname. The instances of (so-called) Marriages within the prohibited degrees are chiefly those between a widower and his deceased wife's sister, and between a widow and her late husband's brother.

3. The expression "*other lawful hindrance to the said Marriage*" in the Form of Declaration has reference chiefly to the existence of a prior Marriage. A person who during a subsisting Marriage goes through a fresh ceremony of Marriage with another party is of course punishable for Bigamy; and any person who has been a party to proceedings in the Divorce Court contracting another Marriage before the dissolution of the former Marriage is completed by the *decree absolute* of that Court, is liable to be prosecuted for Bigamy. In the case of any person alleged to be divorced, the party desirous of giving the Notice of Marriage must be directed to apply personally to the *Superintendent Registrar*.

4. That portion of the Declaration which relates to the *consent of the Parents or Guardians of Minors* must receive special attention. The persons whose consent to the Marriage of a Minor is required are (1) the lawful *Father*, if living; or, if he be dead, (2) the *Guardian or Guardians* lawfully appointed, or one of them; or, if there be no such Guardians, (3) the lawful *Mother*, if unmarried; and if there be no Mother unmarried, then (4) the *Guardian or Guardians* appointed by the Court of Chancery, if any. In the case of an illegitimate Minor, however, consent must be dispensed with, unless a guardian has been appointed by the Court of Chancery, there being no other person competent to give it. A specific

statement in the Notice of the age of the parties is necessary, and when either party is a Minor (under the age of 21 years), the Registrar must as a general rule require that the consent of the Parent or Guardian be in writing, or be intimated personally by such Parent or Guardian, or by some person authorised to act on his behalf attending with the party wishing to give the Notice. But where, owing to circumstances which can be satisfactorily explained, a written or personal intimation of consent is wanting, the Registrar may assume the truth of the statement made to him with regard to consent, on receiving a notification from a Clergyman, Priest, or Minister, to the effect that the parties are known to him, and that they will be allowed to have their Marriage solemnized in the Church or Chapel of which he is the Minister,—such Church or Chapel being the "Church or Building" named in the Notice of Marriage.

Where, however, parties either of whom is a Minor, desire to be married at the *Register Office*, it is *essential* that evidence of consent (if requisite) be given, either in writing or personally.

When inconvenience would arise from delay in attesting a Notice of Marriage, on account of the party wishing to give the Notice not being at the time provided with evidence as to consent, the Registrar, if he see no reason to doubt the truth of the statement of such party, may attest the Notice (after it has been duly signed and declared to), upon the understanding that the required evidence shall be forthcoming on a future day, before the Superintendent Registrar issues his Certificate or License for the Marriage. In such cases a Memorandum of the fact of the undertaking to produce at a future time evidence of consent must be endorsed on the back of the Notice, and the name, address, and rank of the Parent or Guardian added thereto.

5. Persons desirous of giving Notice of Marriage intended to be solemnized in a Church or Chapel of the Established Church, or in a Registered Place of Worship, must be reminded that no Marriage can be solemnized in any Registered *Dissenting* Place of Worship, *without the consent of the Minister, or one of the trustees, owners, deacons, or managers thereof*; nor in any registered building of the Church of Rome, nor in any Church or Chapel of the Church of England, *without the consent of the Minister thereof*; and that it therefore behoves every person to ascertain that such consent will be granted. This should be done before the Notice of Marriage is given.

6. Lastly, if the Registrar, when called upon to attest a Notice of Marriage, knows or has good reason to believe the same to be wilfully false in any particular, he must decline acting as attesting witness to the signature and declaration of the party desirous of giving the Notice, and must forthwith communicate, by letter or otherwise, the circumstances of the case, and his reasons for so declining to act, to the Superintendent Registrar of the District.

APPENDIX (H.)

STAMP DUTIES.

The following Documents, with which the Registrar may be concerned, are exempt from Stamp Duties :—

1. Declarations leading to Marriage *without License*.
2. Certified Copies of Registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages transmitted by Clergymen, Registrars, Superintendent Registrars, Registering Officers of the Society of Friends, and Secretaries of Synagogues to the Registrar-General.
3. Certified Copies of Registers of Births, Baptisms, Deaths, Burials, and Marriages furnished pursuant to and for the purpose of any Act of Parliament.

This exemption includes the following Documents :—

- (a.) Certified Copies of Registers of Births, given in pursuance of a requisition under the Factory Acts.
 - (b.) Certified Copies of Registers of Births, issued for purposes of Elementary Education.
 - (c.) Certified Copies of Registers of the Deaths of Members of the Medical Profession, issued in pursuance of the requirements of the Medical Act, 1858.
 - (d.) Certified Copies of Registers of the Deaths of Chemists and Druggists, issued pursuant to the requirements of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.
4. Certified Copies of Registers of Births, Baptisms, Deaths, Burials, and Marriages, for which the person giving the same is not entitled to any fee or reward.

The following Certificates, not being Copies or Extracts from Registers, but original Documents certifying to certain facts, are also exempt from Stamp Duties :—

Certificates of Registry of Birth.

Certificates of Baptism or Naming under section 8. of the Registration Act, 1874.

Certificates of the Cause of Death.

Certificates of Registry or Notification of Death.

Extracts from the Stamp Act, 1870.

Section 24. (1.) An Instrument, the Duty upon which is required or permitted by law to be denoted by an adhesive Stamp, is not to be deemed duly stamped with an adhesive Stamp unless the person required by law to cancel such adhesive Stamp cancels the same by writing on or across the Stamp his Name or Initials or the Name or Initials of his firm, together with the true Date of his so writing, so that the Stamp may be effectually cancelled and rendered incapable of being used for any other Instrument, or unless it is otherwise proved that the Stamp appearing on the Instrument was affixed thereto at the proper time.

(2.) Every person who, being required by law to cancel an adhesive Stamp, wilfully neglects or refuses duly and effectually to do so in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of Ten Pounds.

Section 25. Any person who—

(1.) Fraudulently removes or causes to be removed from any Instrument any adhesive Stamp, or affixes any adhesive Stamp which has been so removed to any other Instrument with intent that such Stamp may be used again ;

(2.) Sells or offers for sale or utters any adhesive Stamp which has been so removed, or utters any Instrument having thereon

any adhesive Stamp which has to his knowledge been so removed as aforesaid ;

(3.) Practises or is concerned in any fraudulent act, contrivance, or device not specially provided for, with intent to defraud Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, of any Duty,

shall forfeit, over and above any other Penalty to which he may be liable, the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

Schedule.

	£	s.	d.
AFFIDAVIT OF STATUTORY DECLARATION made under the Provisions of 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 62. - - -	0	2	6
<i>Exemption :</i>			
Declaration required to be made pursuant to any Act relating to Marriages in order to a Marriage <i>without License.</i>			
COPY OR EXTRACT (certified) of or from any Register of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, Deaths, or Burials - - -	0	0	1
<i>Exemptions :</i>			
(1.) Copy or Extract furnished by any Clergyman, Registrar, or other Official Person pursuant to and for the purposes of any Act of Parliament, or furnished to any General or Superintending Registrar under any general Regulation.			
(2.) Copy or Extract for which the person giving the same is not entitled to any fee or reward.			
LICENSE for MARRIAGE :			
Not Special—In England - - -	0	10	0

APPENDIX (I.)

FEES TO REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Births and Deaths.</i>			
For registering a Birth or Death, when required to do so, at the place of Birth or Death, such place not being a Public Institution, or at the Residence of the Informant, from the Informant. (37 & 38 Vict. c. 88., Sched. 2.) - - -	0	1	0
For registering a Birth after the expiration of Three Months,* but before the expiration of Twelve Months, from the Informant. (37 & 38 Vict. c. 88., Sched. 2.) - - -	0	2	6
For registering a Birth or Death after the expiration of Twelve Months,* from the Informant. (37 & 38 Vict. c. 88., Sched. 2.)	0	5	0
For taking, attesting, and transmitting a Declaration made by an Informant respecting a Birth in another Sub-District, from the Informant. (37 & 38 Vict. c. 88., Sched. 2.) - - -	0	2	0
For entering Baptismal or other Name of Child on production of Certificate, after the Registration of the Birth, from the person procuring such Entry. (37 & 38 Vict. c. 88., Sched. 2.)	0	1	0

* On proof that the registration was not effected within the proper time in consequence of any default or neglect of duty on the part of the Registrar, he forfeits his fee

	£	s.	d.
For correction of an Error of Fact or Substance in Register Book, from person requiring such correction to be made. (37 & 38 Vict. c. 88., Sched. 2.) - - - - -	0	2	6
For each of the first 20 Entries, whether Births or Deaths, registered in each Quarter, from the Guardians. (37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. s. 31.) - - - - -	0	2	6
For every other Entry of Birth or Death, from the Guardians. (6 & 7 Wm. 4. c. 86. s. 29.) - - - - -	0	1	0

Collecting Returns of Marriages.

For collecting Quarterly Return of Certified Copies of Marriages or Certificate of No Marriage from each Church or Chapel and delivering them to the Superintendent Registrar (to be charged in Account of Expenses) - - - - -	0	1	0
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Vaccination.

For Notice of Requirement of Vaccination delivered to the Parent, &c., and duly minuted, of each living Child whose Birth is registered, from the Guardians. (30 & 31 Vict. c. 84. s. 24.) - - - - -	0	0	1
For every Birth or Death entered in the Monthly Returns transmitted to a Vaccination Officer, from the Guardians. (34 & 35 Vict. c. 98. s. 8.) - - - - -	0	0	2

Returns to Sanitary Authorities.

For each Return of Deaths made to a Sanitary Authority, 2d.; and for each Death entered in any such Return, to be paid by the Sanitary Authority. (37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. s. 28.) - - - - -	0	0	2
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Certificates and Searches.

For Certificate of Registry of Birth given on prescribed Form at the time of Registration, from Informant. (37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. s. 30.) No fee can be charged for Search - - - - -	0	0	3
For every Certificate of Birth given on Requisition for purposes of Education or Employment in Labour, from Applicant. (37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. s. 29.) No fee can be charged for Search - - - - -	0	1	0
For every Certificate of Birth given on Requisition under the Factory Acts, from Applicant. (7 Vict. c. 15. s. 15., and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 29. s. 14.) No fee can be charged for Search - - - - -	0	1	0
For Certificate of the Death of a Medical Practitioner transmitted to the Registrar of the General Medical Council, 315, Oxford Street, London. To be charged in Account of Expenses. (21 & 22 Vict. c. 90. s. 45.) - - - - -	0	2	6
For Certificate of the Death of a Pharmaceutical Chemist or a Chemist and Druggist, transmitted to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, 17, Bloomsbury Square, London, to be paid by such Registrar. (31 & 32 Vict. c. 121. s. 11.) No fee can be charged for Search - - - - -	0	2	6
For every Search extending over a period of not more than One Year, from the person searching. (6 & 7 Wm. 4. c. 86. s. 35.) - - - - -	0	1	0
For every additional year. (6 & 7 Wm. 4. c. 86. s. 35.) - - - - -	0	0	6
For every Certificate other than those above mentioned, from the person requiring the same (6 & 7 Wm. 4. c. 86. s. 35.), in addition to the Inland Revenue Stamp of 1d. (33 & 34 Vict. c. 97.) - - - - -	0	2	6

APPENDIX (K.)

CIRCULAR LETTER TO CORONERS.

*General Register Office,
Somerset House,
10th December 1874.*

SIR,

6 & 7 W. 4.
c. 86. s. 25
(1836).

21 & 22 Vict.
c. 25. s. 5
(1858).

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88.

ON the first institution of this Office in 1837 the co-operation of the Coroners of England and Wales with the Officers charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of the Law relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths, was secured by Statute; and subsequent legislation placed this co-operation on a more satisfactory footing by empowering the Coroners to give to the Registrars *written* instead of *personal* Informations of the Findings of Juries.

I have now to invite your attention to the following extract from an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, from which you will perceive that your duties in relation to the Registrars have undergone a further modification. For by Section 16 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, it is thus enacted:—

“Where an inquest is held on any dead body the jury shall inquire of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death, and the coroner shall send to the registrar, within five days after the finding of the jury is given, a certificate under his hand, giving information concerning the death and specifying the finding of the jury with respect to the said particulars, and to the cause of death, and specifying the time and place at which the inquest was held, and the registrar shall in the prescribed form and manner enter the death and particulars.”

And under Section 39 of the same Act, every person who refuses or fails without reasonable excuse to give or send any Certificate in accordance with the provisions of the Act, is liable to a Penalty of Forty Shillings for each offence.

The “particulars required to be registered concerning the death” which you will thus have to give in future in your Certificates of the Finding of Juries, are the same as those which you have been in the habit of supplying hitherto; but as the system of Registration enters upon a new phase from the 1st of January next, I avail myself of this opportunity to solicit your assistance in making the particulars returned in your Certificates as precise and as complete as by means of your Court they can be made.

With this object I submit for your consideration a few observations on points in which the particulars supplied by Coroners for Registration purposes are frequently defective, by comparison with those which the Registrars are required to obtain from ordinary Informants of Deaths.

First, as to the Column “*Date and Place of Death*,” great difficulty is created by the indefinite way in which the place of death is sometimes stated. For many national as well as local purposes the facts contained in the Death Registers are analysed, classified, and tabulated, under municipal, sanitary, and other local sub-divisions, and it is therefore essential that the exact locality of each death should be as precisely as possible indicated in the Register. Thus in Towns, not only should any distinctive name of the part of the Town be given, but also the name of the Street, and (whenever practicable) the number or name of the House in which the death happened. In Country Districts, in addition to the Parish or Township, the Village or Hamlet should be particularised, as well as any special designation of the

House (if any) in which the death took place. And whenever an Inquest is held in the case of a death occurring in a Public Institution, it is important, for the reasons above stated, that the *precise name of such Institution* should be entered as the place of death in your Certificate.

Secondly, as to the Column "*Rank or Profession.*" The Registrars are enjoined to obtain from all ordinary Death Informants, the most definite description which can be given of the Occupation or calling of the deceased; and for their guidance I have supplied the Registrars with certain Instructions designed to secure such uniformity of principle in recording the Occupations of the dying as will make them comparable with the Occupations of the living as ascertained at the Census. At the commencement of the new Book of Forms of Certificates herewith sent, you will find a Copy of those Instructions, which I have placed there in the hope that you may be disposed to adopt them, at least to a considerable extent, in filling up your Certificates, and thereby render valuable aid in perfecting the record of Occupations in the Death Registers.

Thirdly, as to the Column "*Cause of Death.*" So important has it been considered by the Legislature that the record of Causes of Death should be placed on a more satisfactory footing than heretofore, that by the Act of last Session the Registered Medical Attendants on deceased persons will, after 1st January next, be required *under a Penalty* to give Certificates of the Causes of Death of such deceased persons. It is provided, however, that when an Inquest is held on the body of any deceased person, a Medical Certificate of the Cause of Death need not be given to the Registrar, but the Certificate of the Finding of the Jury furnished by the Coroner shall be sufficient.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 20.

In all Inquest cases, therefore, the Act relies entirely on the Findings of the Juries for a record of the Causes of Death, and I would ask you to note in the Clause which I have already quoted, the significant reference to that particular as one to be specially inquired into by the Jury, and to be stated by you in your Certificate of the Finding which you have to transmit to the Registrar.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88. s. 16.

I take for granted that the Coroners will not be satisfied for the record of Causes of Death supplied by their Certificates to be in respect of the many purposes to which I am called upon to apply it, inferior in value to that supplied by the Death Registers wherein Inquests are not held. And I am therefore led to hope that you will use your best endeavours in so directing the inquiries of your Court that the verdicts given by your Juries may, as to the cause of death, embody the essential facts as nearly as they can be arrived at. The Registrars are instructed that whenever they are called upon to register a death which they have any reason to believe has resulted from Violence, or has taken place under suspicious circumstances, they must take measures for bringing the matter under the notice of the Coroner having jurisdiction in the place where the death occurred. They are also further instructed that where there is no Medical Attendant, and the Informant states that the cause of death is unknown, they must make particular inquiries of the Informant as to the duration of the illness and other circumstances attending the death, with a view to ascertain whether the case is one which ought to be brought under the notice of the Coroner.

Herewith I send a Book of the new Form of Certificate of Finding of Jury, *which I will thank you in all cases to use on and after the 1st January next*; and to avoid any mistake upon this point it will be well for you to cancel any of the old Forms of Information you may possess.

You will observe that a Counterfoil is provided to enable you to record the date of the Finding of the Jury, as well as the date on which you transmit the Certificate to the Registrar. I have thought these arrangements would be found convenient to you, inasmuch as it is desirable you should keep a record of the dates referred to in case of any question arising as to

your having complied with the requirement of the Clause of the Act of last Session already quoted, wherein it is laid down that the Coroner's Certificate must be sent to the Registrar "*within Five Days after the finding of the Jury is given.*"

It is important you should know that the Act of last Session enables you at any time to obtain the correction of an Error in a Certificate previously transmitted by you to the Registrar. In Section 36 it is enacted that:—

"Where an error of fact or substance (other than an error relating to the cause of death) occurs in the information given by a coroner's certificate concerning a dead body upon which he has held an inquest, the coroner, if satisfied by evidence on oath or statutory declaration that such error exists, may certify under his hand to the officer having the custody of the register in which such information is entered the nature of the error and the true facts of the case as ascertained by him on such evidence, and the error may thereupon be corrected by such officer in the register by entering in the margin (without any alteration of the original entry) the facts as so certified by the coroner."

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 88.

I have now, in conclusion, to quote for your guidance Section 17 of the Act previously referred to, defining your powers in respect of authorising the Burial of Bodies whereon you hold Inquests. It is by that Section enacted that:—

"A coroner upon holding an inquest upon any body, may if he thinks fit, by order under his hand authorise the body to be buried before registry of the death, and shall give such order to the relative of the deceased or other person who causes the body to be buried, or to the undertaker or other person having charge of the funeral; and, except upon holding an inquest, no order, warrant, or other document for the burial of any body shall be given by the coroner."

It is the duty of any person to whom such Order is given to deliver it to the person who performs any funeral or religious service for the Burial of the Body, and the failure of such person so to deliver it entails on him a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

I send you a Book of new Forms of Orders for Burial, for use on and after 1st January next.

Whenever at any time you are in want of a further supply of Forms of Certificate or of Orders for Burial, timely application should be made to me for the same.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Registrar-General.

To

The Coroner.



MEMORANDUM.

[For insertion (page 86) in Registrars' Regulations.]

Registration of the Cause of Death.

By the 20th Section of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, (37 & 38 Vict., cap. 88) it is enacted that:

"In case of the Death of any person who has been attended during his last illness by a Registered Medical Practitioner, that Practitioner shall sign and give to some person required by this Act to give information concerning the Death a Certificate stating to the best of his knowledge and belief the Cause of Death, and such person shall, upon giving information concerning the death, or giving notice of the death, deliver that Certificate to the Registrar, and the Cause of Death as stated in that Certificate shall be entered in the Register, together with the name of the Certifying Medical Practitioner."

The points in this provision to which attention may be specially directed are these:

1. That the Practitioner from whom the Certificate is required must be *registered*; that is to say, his name must be on the Medical Register kept by the General Medical Council in London;
2. That the Certificate is required only when the *registered* Practitioner has been in attendance *at any time during the last illness* of the deceased;
3. That the Certificate must be *under the hand* of the *registered* Practitioner *himself*;
4. That the Cause of Death needs not to be stated *absolutely*, but simply according to the *best of the knowledge and belief* of the *registered* Practitioner;
5. That the *Name* of the certifying *registered* Practitioner must be entered, according to his signature, in the Death Register.

Registered Practitioners.

It has been assumed in the Regulations which have been issued to the Registrars that, either by personal or written inquiry, they will have no difficulty in ascertaining in respect of any Medical Practitioner, from whom they are in the habit of receiving Certificates, whether he is *registered* or not; and with this view they have been directed "ordinarily to accept the statement "of a Medical Practitioner that he is duly registered," but that "in "any case of doubt the circumstances must be reported for the "instructions of the Registrar General thereupon." In justification of the inquiry it would be sufficient for the Registrar to point out that he is now precluded from recognizing *as legal* the Certificates of, and from supplying Forms of Certificate to, any Unregistered Practitioner. As regards the greater part of the Medical Profession such an inquiry would probably be unnecessary, because of the personal knowledge of the Practitioners in their respective localities already possessed by the Registrars; and when occasion arises for its being made, care should be taken to avoid giving offence by the way in which the question is asked. The

answer given should invariably be accepted unless the very strongest grounds exist for disbelieving it, and in that case reference should be promptly made to the Registrar General, the *address* as well as the *name* of the Practitioner in question being given for the purpose of identification in the Medical Register.

Appointments tenable only by Registered Practitioners.

By the 36th Section of the Medical Act, 1858, none but a *Registered Practitioner* is eligible for appointment as Physician, Surgeon, or other Medical Officer—

- In the Military or Naval Service, or in Emigrant or other Vessels ;
- In any Hospital, Infirmary, Dispensary, or Lying-in Hospital, not supported wholly by voluntary contributions ;
- In any Lunatic Asylum, Gaol, Penitentiary, House of Correction, House of Industry, Parochial or Union Workhouse or Poorhouse, Parish Union, or other Public Establishment, Body, or Institution ;
- To any Friendly or other Society for affording mutual relief in sickness, infirmity or old age :

Or for the appointment of Medical Officer of Health.

Qualification.

In the Examples of the Death Entries given in the Appendix to the new Regulations (pp. 56—7) the letters indicating the *Qualification* of the Certifying Registered Practitioner are inserted after his Name in Column 6, and it is desirable that this plan should be followed as far as possible. But inasmuch as Registered Practitioners are not required by the Act to state their *Qualification* on the Certificate, it may not always be given, in which case the entry in Column 6 may be made without it unless the Registrar is able to persuade the Registered Practitioner to supply the omission. The terms "*Physician*" or "*Surgeon*," or "*Physician and Surgeon*" when used in a Certificate by a Registered Practitioner to describe his *Qualification*, are admissible and should be so entered in Column 6 ; it is not necessary to insert in that Column *all* the *Qualifications* of a Practitioner but only the leading or principal *Qualification*.

Form of Certificate.

The Registrar General has supplied a Form of Certificate for the use of Registered Practitioners ; but inasmuch as the Act does not restrict them to the use of any particular Form, they may, if they prefer to do so, give a *written* statement of the Cause of Death in their own way, or adopt any other printed Form than the one officially provided. Registrars will therefore take care not to reject any Certificate on the ground of informality, provided it is *duly signed* by a Registered Medical Practitioner, and that it *duly states*, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the Cause of Death.

Assistants.

A Registered Practitioner cannot depute his *Unregistered Assistant* to sign *on his behalf* Certificates of the Cause of Death

when he himself has been in attendance; but it will be for him to determine in any particular case attended by his Assistant, whether or not he can properly take upon himself the responsibility of giving a Certificate. On receiving a Certificate purporting to be under the hand of a *Registered Practitioner*, it is no part of the Registrar's duty (except he has reason for believing the signature to be a forgery) to raise the question whether the case was at any time attended by such Practitioner; the responsibility for the truth of the statements certified rests exclusively upon the certifying Practitioner, who is presumed to be the best judge of whether he is in a position to give the Certificate or not.

Unregistered Practitioners.

Any formal Certificate or written statement of the Cause of Death furnished by,

An *Unregistered Assistant of a Registered Practitioner*; or by

A *Qualified but Unregistered Practitioner*; or by

An *Irregular Practitioner* (*ex. gr.* "bone-setter," "herbalist," &c.)

and produced to the Registrar, must be regarded by him simply as part of the information tendered by the Informant of the Death, who must take the responsibility of adopting the statement of the Cause of Death so furnished. In such cases nothing beyond the Cause of Death must be entered in Column 6, no reference whatever being made to the fact that the information was obtained from any formal or written document, and the name of Person signing such document must on no account be recorded in the Register.

Non-production of Medical Certificate.

When no Certificate of the Cause of Death is produced and the Registrar ascertains from the Informant that a *Registered Practitioner* was in attendance, he must require its production before registering the Death.

On learning from an Informant who produces no Certificate (legal or otherwise) of the Cause of Death, that the deceased was medically attended by an *Unregistered Practitioner*, the Registrar should represent the importance of written testimony as to the cause of Death and should encourage its production; nevertheless, the non-production of such testimony will not justify the Registrar in objecting to register the death unless the Informant cannot state the Cause of Death, and there is good reason for believing that further inquiry is necessary as provided for in the last two paragraphs of Regulation No. 24. (*Registrars' Regulations, p. 19.*)

It must be distinctly understood that the non-production of a Medical Certificate of the Cause of Death will not, *except when a Registered Medical Practitioner has been in attendance, or in cases of sudden Death, or of Death by Violence or under suspicious circumstances,* justify a Registrar in refusing to register a Death, as many persons

die without medical aid in their last illness. If, therefore, an Informant states that there was no Registered Practitioner in attendance on the deceased, the Registrar will, unless further inquiry as above alluded to is seen to be necessary, enter the Cause of Death upon the best information he is able to obtain from the Informant on the subject. It is undesirable that the Cause of Death should be entered as "*Unknown*" whenever any indication of the *probable cause* can be obtained.

Not Certified.

Under no circumstances must the words "Not Certified" or "No Medical Attendant" be inserted in Column 6.

The Registrar-General trusts that in carrying out their Official Instructions with regard to the Registration of Causes of Death, the Registrars of Births and Deaths will, in their communications with Medical Practitioners, at all times endeavour as far as possible to avoid giving offence or provoking antagonism. The effective working of the New Registration Act depends in considerable measure upon the willing co-operation of the Profession being secured.

Addendum as to Clerical Errors in Coroner's Certificates.

When, after the registration of a Death on a Coroner's Certificate, the Coroner corrects any Clerical Error, or supplies any clerical omission in the Certificate, or sends to the Registrar a new Certificate correcting any such Error or supplying any such omission, the Registrar may correct or add to the Entry in his Register-book *on the authority of the amended or new Certificate of the Coroner alone.* This is an extension of the permission already given him at p. 69 of the New Regulations, to correct such Errors or omissions—as belonging to class I.—in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, or an Inspector, or on the authority of the Registrar-General. Unless the amended or new Certificate of the Coroner be distinctly stated to be given in correction of an Error of *Fact or Substance*—when the example at pp. 76–77 must be followed—the Registrar may in any case correct the Entry under the present instruction, making the following note in the margin of the Entry:—"Clerical Error in Col. _____, corrected on the _____, 18____, by me _____ Registrar, on the authority of the Certificate of the Coroner."

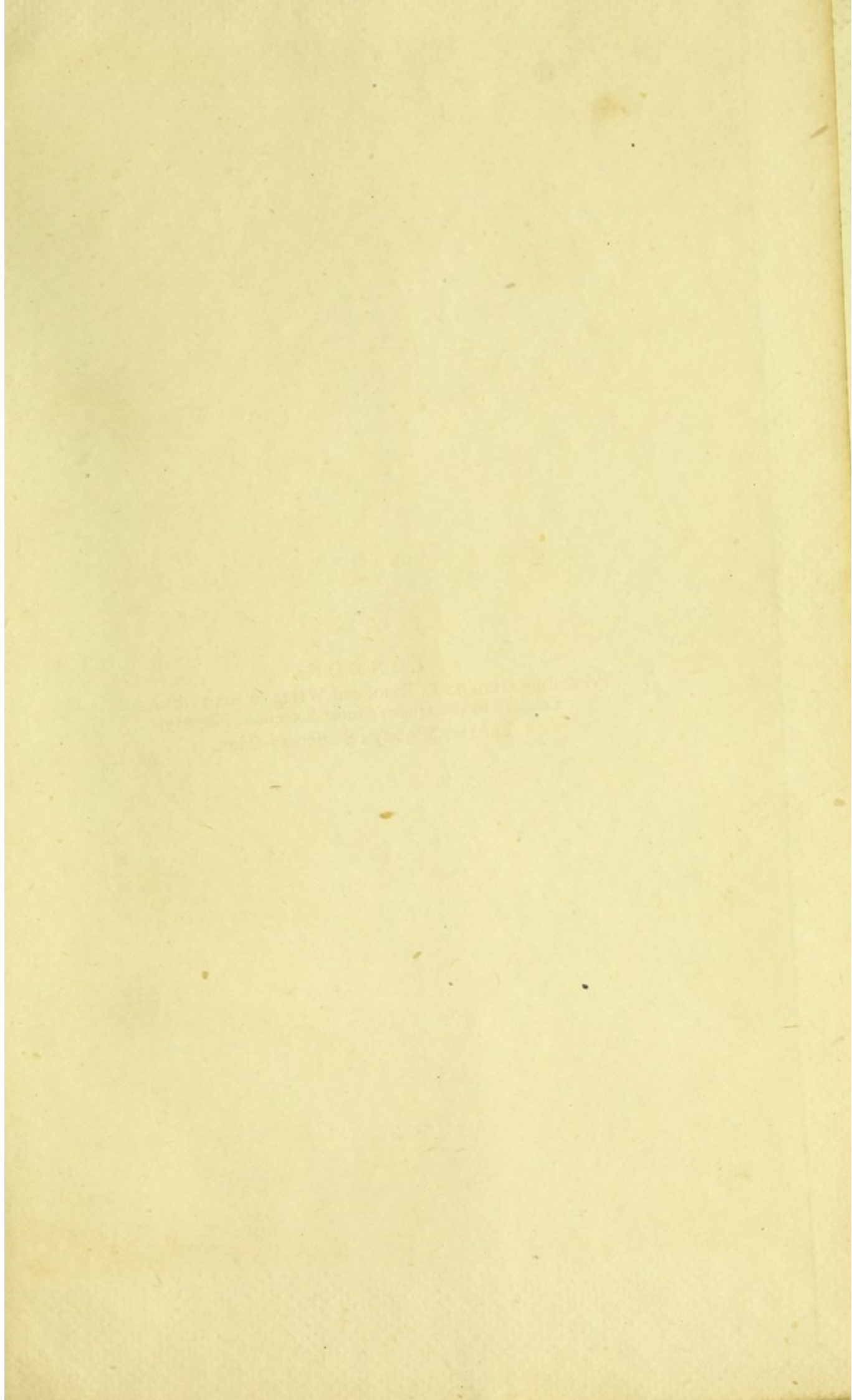
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
SOMERSET HOUSE,
February 22nd, 1875.

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